

12. ___ of the rooms in the hotel has a balcony.
a) All
b) Every
c) Each
d) Any
13. I like ___ kinds of music, not just pop.
a) every
b) each
c) whole
d) all
14. We go on holiday every ___ year.
a) another
b) next
c) other
d) two
15. ___ of the water in the pool was drained.
a) All
b) Every
c) Each
d) Whole
16. She wore a smile on her face the ___ time.
a) all
b) whole
c) every
d) each
17. ___ citizen should do their part for the community.
a) All
b) Whole
c) Every
d) The
18. The students should ___ prepare a different topic for the presentation.
a) whole
b) every
c) the
d) each
19. They've known ___ other since primary school.
a) each
b) every
c) all
d) one
20. I'll be away ___ next week, so let's talk the week after.
a) every
b) all
c) each
d) whole



Answers

1. a) All
2. b) every
3. c) each
4. d) whole
5. d) everyone
6. a) all
7. b) Every
8. c) each
9. d) all
10. a) Everything
11. b) six
12. c) Each
13. d) all
14. c) other
15. a) All
16. b) whole
17. c) Every
18. d) each
19. a) each
20. b) all



Explanations

1. “All” (a)

'All of the answers' + plural verb 'were'. 'Every' cannot be followed by 'of' directly — you'd need 'every one of'. 'Each of the answers' would need singular 'was'.

2. “every” (b)

'Every few minutes' is a fixed time expression meaning 'repeatedly, at short intervals'. 'Each' and 'all' don't fit this pattern.

3. “each” (c)

'Each' is used as a pronoun here (without a noun after it), meaning 'each child'. 'Every' is a determiner and always needs a noun after it — it cannot stand alone. 'All goes' is wrong (subject-verb agreement).

4. “whole” (d)

'Her whole life' — 'whole' comes after possessive determiners (my, your, her). It means her entire life from start to finish.

5. “everyone” (d)

'Not everyone likes...' — 'everyone' is a pronoun that works as the subject. 'Not every' would need a noun after it ('not every person'). 'All people' would need plural 'like'. 'Each person' is grammatically possible but very unnatural — 'not everyone' is the standard way to make this general negative statement.

6. “all” (a)

'We are all responsible' — 'all' in mid-position after 'be'. It means 'all of us'.

7. “Every” (b)

'Every single player' is a fixed emphatic expression meaning 'absolutely every player without exception'. 'Each single' is not natural English.

8. “each” (c)

'50p each' — 'each' at the end of a sentence works as an adverb meaning 'per item'.

9. “all” (d)

'All the books' — 'all' before 'the' + plural noun. 'Every book' (singular) would also be correct but needs a different structure.

10. “Everything” (a)

'Everything has been arranged' — 'everything' is a pronoun used as a subject with a singular verb. 'Every' needs a noun after it. 'Anything' would change the meaning entirely.

11. “six” (b)

'Every six hours' — 'every' + number + plural noun for regular intervals. No article needed before the number.

12. “Each” (c)

'Each of the rooms' + singular verb 'has'. 'Each of' focuses on the rooms individually. 'All of the rooms have...' would need a plural verb. 'Every' cannot be followed by 'of'.

13. “all” (d)

'All kinds of music' — 'all' + plural noun. 'Every kind' (singular) is also possible but changes the structure.

14. “other” (c)

'Every other year' means once every two years — one year we go, the next year we don't. It's a fixed expression.

'Every two years' (plural) is also correct but the stem has singular 'year'.

15. “All” (a)

'All of the water' — 'water' is uncountable. 'Every' and 'each' cannot be used with uncountable nouns.

16. “whole” (b)

'The whole time' — 'whole' comes after the determiner 'the'. It means the entire duration.

17. “Every” (c)

'Every citizen' makes a universal statement. 'Every' + singular noun for general truths about a whole group. 'All citizens' (plural) would also work but uses a different structure.

18. “each” (d)

'Should each prepare' — 'each' in mid-position (after modal, before main verb) means 'each one of them individually'. The word 'different' signals individual action.

19. “each” (a)

'Each other' is a fixed reciprocal pronoun. 'They've known each other' = they know one another mutually.

20. “all” (b)

'All next week' — 'all' before time expressions without 'the' (all next week, all day, all year). 'The whole of next week' would also work but has a different structure.