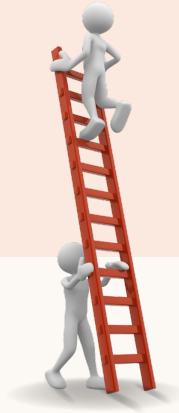


English Ladder

Student Workbook

Concept #23: All | Each | Every | None

A polished self-study handout designed for print or tablet use. Read the concept, notice the pattern, and then complete the matching practice set on your own.



Grammar Concepts #2	Key Points	Additional Notes	Summary	Additional Examples with Commentary
---------------------	------------	------------------	---------	-------------------------------------

Visual anchor

Use the concept poster to spotlight the main language pattern in **Concept #23: All | Each | Every | None** and keep the explanation visible during practice and discussion.

ENGLISH LADDER

Concept #23 ► All | Each | Every | None

Sentences in **blue** refer to all the books in the world. Underlined words reflect irregular styles.

"Each" emphasizes the uniqueness of each book. → Each of the books is interesting in its own way. Each book is interesting in its own way.

"Every" or **"every one of"** emphasizes the fact that the entire group of books is interesting. → Every one of the books is interesting. Every book is interesting.

Note that we use either 2 words (*all books*) or 4 words (*all of the books*). We never use 3 words as in *"all of books"*.

"Either" suggests there is a future choice or action. → Either (one) of the books will be interesting. Either book will be interesting.

None of the books are interesting. No books are interesting.

englishladder.com



Core Idea

This lesson focuses on understanding how to use the words all, each, every, and none in the context of talking about groups of items. Below is a comprehensive explanation of each concept, with multiple example sentences to help non-native speakers of English understand their proper usage.

Quick reference

1. All	All of the books are interesting. This means every single book in the group is interesting.
1. All	All of the students passed the exam.
2. Each	Each of the books is interesting in its own way. This means every book, individually, is interesting and has its unique qualities.
2. Each	Each student has a unique talent.
3. Every	Every one of the books is interesting. This means that every single book, without exception, is interesting.
3. Every	Every person in the room applauded.

Key Points

1. All

All refers to the entire group of items or people. It is used to show that something is true for the whole set without exception.

- All of the books are interesting. This means every single book in the group is interesting.
- All books are interesting. This is a more general statement, indicating that books, in general, are interesting.

Examples:

- All of the students passed the exam.
- All movies directed by him are fantastic.
- She read all the articles on the website.

2. Each



Each emphasizes the individuality of items within a group. It means every single one of the items considered separately.

- Each of the books is interesting in its own way. This means every book, individually, is interesting and has its unique qualities.
- Each book is interesting in its own way. This is a slightly shorter form but has the same meaning.

Examples:

- Each student has a unique talent.
- Each day brings new opportunities.
- Each question must be answered carefully.

3. Every

Every or every one emphasizes the collective nature of the group while focusing on the individual elements within it. It is similar to each, but it is used more to emphasize the totality of the group.

- Every one of the books is interesting. This means that every single book, without exception, is interesting.
- Every book is interesting. This is a more straightforward form but means the same thing.

Examples:

- Every person in the room applauded.
- Every car on the street was stopped.
- Every member of the team contributed.

4. Both

Both refers to two items together. It is used when we talk about two specific things.

- Both of the books are interesting. This means that the two books you are talking about are both interesting.
- Both books are interesting. This is a shorter form and has the same meaning.

Examples:

- Both sisters are very talented.
- Both dogs are friendly.
- Both options are good choices.

5. Neither

Neither is used to indicate that not one or the other of the two items or people is being referred to. It is the negative form of both.



- Neither (one) of the books is/are interesting. This means that out of the two books, not even one is interesting.
- Neither book is interesting. This shorter form conveys the same idea.

Examples:

- Neither answer is correct.
- Neither team won the match.
- Neither solution is acceptable.

6. Either

Either suggests a choice or possibility between two items. It can be used in a positive or a negative context.

- Either (one) of the books will be interesting. This means that one of the two books will be interesting.
- Either book will be interesting. This shorter form also indicates that one of the two books will be interesting.

Examples:

- You can take either route to get there.
- Either option is fine with me.
- You can choose either method.

7. None

None is used to indicate that not one item out of a group is included. It is the negative form of all.

- None of the books are interesting. This means that not a single book from the group is interesting.
- No books are interesting. This is a more general statement and conveys the same idea.

Examples:

- None of the participants finished the race.
- None of the ideas were useful.
- None of the rooms are available.

Additional Notes

- All can refer to the total group and can be used without a preposition.
- Each and every can often be used interchangeably, but each is more focused on individuality, while every emphasizes the group.



- Either and neither are used for choices between two items, with either being positive or neutral and neither being negative.
- None is used for negating all items in a group.

Understanding these concepts helps to communicate more precisely and accurately in English. Here are a few more sentences for practice:

Practice Sentences:

- All of the children in the park were playing.
- Each participant received a certificate.
- Every student in the class completed the assignment.
- Both proposals were accepted by the committee.
- Neither of the proposals was accepted by the committee.
- You can wear either dress to the party.
- None of the solutions worked.

Summary

- All: Entire group.
- Each: Individual emphasis.
- Every: Collective emphasis.
- Both: Two items together.
- Neither: Not one or the other (negative).
- Either: One of two (positive/choice).
- None: Not any in the group (negative).

Understanding and practicing these words will enhance your ability to describe groups of items or people accurately in English.

Additional Examples with Commentary

1. All

Example Sentence:

- All of the students submitted their assignments on time. Commentary: This sentence means that every single student in the group submitted their assignments on time without exception.

Example Sentence:



- All cars need to be serviced regularly. Commentary: This general statement indicates that it is a requirement for cars in general to be serviced regularly.

2. Each

Example Sentence:

- Each of the team members has a unique role. Commentary: This emphasizes that every individual team member has a specific and unique role.

Example Sentence:

- Each employee was given a bonus. Commentary: This highlights that every single employee, considered individually, received a bonus.

3. Every

Example Sentence:

- Every student must wear a uniform. Commentary: This sentence emphasizes that the rule applies to all students collectively, focusing on the entirety of the group.

Example Sentence:

- Every house on the street was decorated for the festival. Commentary: This implies that each house, without exception, had decorations, emphasizing the collective nature of the street.

4. Both

Example Sentence:

- Both of the twins are excellent athletes. Commentary: This means that the two twins are both excellent athletes, referring to them together.

Example Sentence:

- Both candidates have strong resumes. Commentary: This sentence indicates that the two candidates each have strong resumes, focusing on their combined strength.

5. Neither

Example Sentence:

- Neither of the options is acceptable. Commentary: This means that out of the two options presented, not even one is acceptable.

Example Sentence:

- Neither of the solutions solved the problem. Commentary: This implies that both solutions failed to solve the problem, highlighting the negative aspect.

6. Either



Example Sentence:

- You can choose either the blue shirt or the red shirt. Commentary: This sentence indicates that there is a choice between the two shirts, and selecting one of them is possible.

Example Sentence:

- Either route will get you to the destination. Commentary: This suggests that there are two routes available, and both are viable options for reaching the destination.

7. None

Example Sentence:

- None of the proposals were approved. Commentary: This means that out of all the proposals presented, not a single one was approved, indicating a complete negation.

Example Sentence:

- None of the employees knew about the meeting. Commentary: This implies that not one employee was aware of the meeting, emphasizing the absence of knowledge among the group.

Commentary on Usage

- All is used for total inclusion, applicable in both general and specific contexts.
- Each emphasizes individuality within a group, suitable for highlighting unique aspects.
- Every is often used interchangeably with each, but focuses more on the collective nature while considering individual elements.
- Both is limited to two items or people, stressing their combined or dual nature.
- Neither is the negative counterpart of both, used to negate the inclusion of either item.
- Either suggests a choice or possibility between two options, applicable in positive or neutral contexts.
- None is used for total negation, indicating that not one item out of a group is included.

Further Practice Sentences

- All All the flowers in the garden are blooming. All participants must sign the consent form.
- Each Each of the houses has a different color. Each student presented their project.
- Every Every car in the parking lot was washed. Every painting in the gallery was stunning.
- Both Both solutions were implemented successfully. Both friends decided to travel together.
- Neither Neither option seems feasible. Neither restaurant is open at this hour.
- Either Either movie would be enjoyable to watch. You can start with either chapter of the book.



- None None of the answers were correct. None of the guests arrived on time.

Summary

Understanding and using all, each, every, both, neither, either, and none correctly helps to communicate more precisely and effectively in English. Practice using these words in various contexts to become more comfortable and confident in their application.



Practice Check

Answer the quiz questions below with responses consistent with the grammar concepts taught in the article.

ITEM 01

Which sentence is correct?

- A) All of the students submitted their assignments on time.
- B) All of the student submitted their assignment on time.

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 02

Choose the correct sentence.

- A) Each of the team members has a unique role.
- B) Each of the team members have a unique role.

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 03

Which is correct?

- A) Every student must wear a uniform.
- B) Every students must wear a uniform.

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 04

Identify the correct sentence.

- A) Both of the twins are excellent athletes.
- B) Both of the twins is excellent athletes.

Correct choice: _____

**ITEM 05**

Which sentence is correct?

- A) Neither of the options is acceptable.
- B) Neither of the options are acceptable.

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 06

Choose the correct sentence.

- A) You can choose either the blue shirt or the red shirt.
- B) You can choose either the blue shirt nor the red shirt.

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 07

Which is correct?

- A) None of the proposals were approved.
- B) None of the proposals was approved.

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 08

Identify the correct sentence.

- A) Each employee was given a bonus.
- B) Each employee were given a bonus.

Correct choice: _____

**ITEM 09**

Which sentence is correct?

- A) Every house on the street was decorated for the festival.
 - B) Every house on the street were decorated for the festival.
-

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 10

Choose the correct sentence.

- A) Both solutions were implemented successfully.
 - B) Both solutions was implemented successfully.
-

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 11

Which is correct?

- A) Neither of the solutions solved the problem.
 - B) Neither of the solutions solves the problem.
-

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 12

Identify the correct sentence.

- A) Either route will get you to the destination.
 - B) Either route will gets you to the destination.
-

Correct choice: _____

**ITEM 13**

Which sentence is correct?

- A) None of the employees knew about the meeting.
 - B) None of the employees knows about the meeting.
-

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 14

Choose the correct sentence.

- A) All the flowers in the garden are blooming.
 - B) All the flower in the garden are blooming.
-

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 15

Which is correct?

- A) Each day brings new opportunities.
 - B) Each day bring new opportunities.
-

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 16

Identify the correct sentence.

- A) Every car on the street was stopped.
 - B) Every car on the street were stopped.
-

Correct choice: _____

**ITEM 17**

Which sentence is correct?

- A) Both friends decided to travel together.
 - B) Both friends decides to travel together.
-

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 18

Choose the correct sentence.

- A) Either method is acceptable.
 - B) Either methods are acceptable.
-

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 19

Which is correct?

- A) Neither of the answers was correct.
 - B) Neither of the answers were correct.
-

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 20

Identify the correct sentence.

- A) Each car is parked correctly.
 - B) Each car are parked correctly.
-

Correct choice: _____

**ITEM 21**

Which sentence is correct?

- A) All participants were present.
- B) All participant was present.

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 22

Choose the correct sentence.

- A) Every book on the shelf is new.
- B) Every book on the shelf are new.

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 23

Which is correct?

- A) Neither of the students was late.
- B) Neither of the students were late.

Correct choice: _____

ITEM 24

Identify the correct sentence.

- A) Each of the options has advantages.
- B) Each of the options have advantages.

Correct choice: _____



Self-check Answer Key

Use the key after you have completed every item on your own.

ITEM 01

A) All of the students submitted their assignments on time.

ITEM 02

A) Each of the team members has a unique role.

ITEM 03

A) Every student must wear a uniform.

ITEM 04

A) Both of the twins are excellent athletes.

ITEM 05

A) Neither of the options is acceptable.

ITEM 06

A) You can choose either the blue shirt or the red shirt.

ITEM 07

B) None of the proposals was approved.

ITEM 08

A) Each employee was given a bonus.

ITEM 09

A) Every house on the street was decorated for the festival.

ITEM 10

B) Both solutions was implemented successfully.

ITEM 11

A) Neither of the solutions solved the problem.

ITEM 12

A) Either route will get you to the destination.

ITEM 13

A) None of the employees knew about the meeting.

ITEM 14

A) All the flowers in the garden are blooming.



ITEM 15 A) Each day brings new opportunities.

ITEM 16 A) Every car on the street was stopped.

ITEM 17 A) Both friends decided to travel together.

ITEM 18 A) Either method is acceptable.

ITEM 19 B) Neither of the answers were correct.

ITEM 20 A) Each car is parked correctly.

ITEM 21 A) All participants were present.

ITEM 22 A) Every book on the shelf is new.

ITEM 23 B) Neither of the students were late.

ITEM 24 B) Each of the options have advantages.