tenth lecture
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English Determiners: Each, Every, All, Both, Neither, Either, Some, Any, No, None

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Introduction

Determiners are an important part of English grammar. They are words placed before nouns to show quantity, number, choice, or inclusion. Understanding determiners helps students form accurate and meaningful sentences in both spoken and written English.

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1. Each vs. Every

Each

- Refers to individual members of a group.
- Emphasizes people or things one by one.
- Followed by a singular noun and singular verb.

Example:
Each student was given a book.

Every

- Refers to all members of a group collectively.
- Emphasizes the whole group, not individuals.
- Followed by a singular noun and singular verb.

Example:
Every student in the class passed the exam.

Key Difference:
Each focuses on individuals, while *Every* focuses on the group as a whole.

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2. All

- Used to refer to the total number or quantity of something.
- Can be used with countable and uncountable nouns.
- **All of** is used before pronouns or specific nouns.

Examples:
All students were present.

All water is essential for life.
All of us agree with the decision.

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3. Both

- Refers to two people or things together.
- Includes the two items completely.
- Followed by a plural noun and plural verb.

Example:
Both answers are correct.

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4. Neither

- Refers to not one and not the other of two items.
- Means “not either.”
- Usually followed by a singular verb.

Example:
Neither option was suitable.

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5. Either

- Refers to one of two choices.
- Means “one or the other.”
- Usually followed by a singular verb.

Example:
Either answer is acceptable.

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6. Some vs. Any

Some

- Used in affirmative sentences.
- Used in offers and requests.
- Refers to an indefinite but expected quantity.

Examples:
I have some books at home.
Would you like some tea?

Any

- Commonly used in negative sentences and questions.
- Can be used in affirmative sentences to mean "it does not matter which."

Examples:
I don't have any time today.
Do you have any questions?
You may choose any topic you like.

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7. No

- Used to show the complete absence of something.
- Placed directly before a noun.

Example:
There is no milk in the refrigerator.

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8. None

- A pronoun form of *no*.
- Used to refer to zero quantity.
- Can take a singular or plural verb (singular is more formal).

Example:
None of the students was late.

Practice Exercises

1. ___ student must submit the assignment. (Each / Every)
2. ___ of the two answers is correct. (Neither / Either)
3. She did not find ___ information about the topic. (Any / Some)
4. ___ the students attended the lecture. (All / Both)
5. ___ of them was available. (None / No)

Conclusion

Determiners play a vital role in English grammar. Mastering their usage allows learners to express quantity, choice, and meaning clearly and accurately.