

IES “NOSA SEÑORA DOS OLLOS GRANDES”
Department of English

JCGL

Swan, M. (2005) *Practical English Usage*, 3rd edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

ALL / EVERYTHING / EVERYBODY

1. We do not normally use *all* without a noun to mean “everybody:”

All the people stood up.
Everybody stood up.

2. *All* can mean “everything,” but usually only when followed by a relative clause:

All (that) I have is yours.
Everything is yours.

3. In older English, *all* could be used alone to mean “everybody” or “everything.” This is now dated or archaic except in set expressions such as *That’s all*.

Tell me all.
All are dead.