

## Interchanging All And Whole Answer Key

### Sample Responses:

1. The whole group of students stayed after school and spent the whole afternoon painting. (*Whole* focuses on unity and completeness, while *all* emphasizes quantity or inclusion.)
2. All the town came together, and by evening, all the neighborhood looked alive again. (*All* stresses every part or individual; *whole* makes it sound like one united community.)
3. I spent the whole of my money on tickets and danced for all night. (*Whole* suggests totality of one thing; *all* adds an ongoing, collective feeling.)
4. All the team celebrated, and it felt like the whole effort had paid off. (*All* highlights individuals within the group; *whole* stresses one combined result.)

### Teacher's Guide:

- **Skill Focus:** Encourages deeper awareness of how **all** (emphasizing total parts or individuals) and **whole** (emphasizing completeness or unity) subtly change tone and meaning in writing.
- **Differentiation Tips:**
  - Allow developing students to identify only where to switch determiners first before rewriting entire passages.
  - Challenge advanced learners to explain how the reader's perception changes with each substitution.
- **Engagement Idea:** Have students work in pairs, reading both versions aloud and voting on which sounds more natural or emotional in context.
- **Extension Activity:** Ask students to write their own short narrative paragraph (6-8 sentences) using both *all* and *whole* at least twice, then exchange with a partner for feedback on nuance and precision.