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Pronouns and determiners

One, ones; another, other, others

- 1 Some examples of sentences with these pronouns and determiners:

*I like those cars and I want **one**.*

*We can come back here on **another day**.*

*I couldn't go last night because I had **other things** to do.*

- 2 We use **one** and **the one** to refer to a singular noun:

*Would you like a drink? ~ No, thanks, I don't want **one** (= a drink) at the moment.*

*I was looking for a particular book but I couldn't find **the one** (= the book) I wanted.*

We use **ones** and **the ones** to refer to a plural noun:

*Which trousers are you going to wear? ~ My new **ones**. (= trousers)*

*These photos are **the ones** (= the photos) I took at the wedding.*

We can use **one** in the pattern **one of + the/possessive + plural noun**:

***One of the people** in my class has left the college.*

***One of my friends** has gone to live in the US.*

- 3 We use **another** with singular nouns and **other** with plural nouns:

*Would you like **another sandwich**?*

*She never thinks of **other people**.*

We use **the other** and **my/your etc. other** with singular or plural nouns:

*You can have **my other sandwich**.*

***The other people** at the interview seemed so clever.*

We use **the other (one)** in place of a singular noun and **the others** in place of a plural noun:

*I didn't like the beef sandwich, but I liked **the other (one)**. (= the other sandwich)*

*One of the interviewers seemed nice. **The others** didn't. (= the other interviewers)*

Grammar in action

- 1 We use **one**, **the one**, **ones** and **the ones** instead of repeating a noun that has been mentioned and is therefore understood:

*Would you like to borrow my pen? ~ No, it's OK, I've got **one**.*

- 2 We use **which one** and **which ones** to ask someone to specify a particular thing or particular things:

*There are lots of good hotels. Which **one** shall we book?*



- 3 We use **one of** to talk about one person or thing when there are many:

***One of the flowers** has died.*



- 4 We use **another** with the meaning 'one more':

*Could I have **another cup** of coffee, please?*

- 5 We use **another** and **other** with the meaning 'a different' and 'different':

*James has left the company. He's found **another job**.*

*Have you got these shoes in **other sizes**?*

- 6 We use **the other (one)** and **the others** when it is clear which thing(s) we mean:

*I've got **one sock** but I can't find **the other one**. (= the other sock)*

***Two of the burglars** got away. **The others** (= the other burglars) were arrested.*

A The new bike

Nicola and Guy are talking about Guy's new bike. Complete their conversation using **one**, **the one**, **ones**, **the ones** or **one of**. For some gaps you must also use the word in brackets.

NICOLA That's a nice bike. Is it a new one⁰ (new)?

GUY Yes, my one¹ (old) stopped working.

NICOLA Well, the ones² (that) looks expensive. It's one of the new³ (the new) XT7 models, isn't it?

GUY No, I couldn't afford those⁴ (those). No, this⁵ (this) is an RP75. It was the only one⁶ (only) in the shop that I liked and that I could afford.

NICOLA Really?

GUY Yes, I looked at lots of really nice bikes, but all of⁷ I wanted were too expensive for me.⁸ I really wanted was the XT7 but it costs a lot.

NICOLA Well, I've got⁹ but it wasn't very expensive. I got it in a shop in the city centre.

GUY¹⁰ (which)?

NICOLA Collier's. It's a¹¹ (really good). It's got a fantastic range of bikes from¹² (cheap) to¹³ (very expensive). I got an XT7 there and it didn't cost too much.

GUY Oh well, I'm happy with¹⁴ I've got.

B Lots of luggage

Complete this description from a novel by putting the correct phrase from the box in each gap. Use each phrase at least once.

another the other the other one other the others

When Chris arrived back from Greece, he was carrying a lot of luggage. He had a big suitcase in one hand and another⁰ suitcase and some small bags in¹ hand. And there was² bag on his shoulders. When he got home, he had a cup of coffee and unpacked all the bags. The big suitcase contained all his clothes and³ suitcase contained things that he bought while he was away. First of all, he took out his clothes from the big suitcase. Some of them were clean but⁴ needed to be washed, so he put them in a pile on the floor. He put that suitcase away and then he unpacked⁵. It contained souvenirs and⁶ things from local shops in Greece. He put that bag away and then he unpacked all⁷ bags. They contained presents for his family and for⁸ people. He put some of them in a cupboard and he left⁹ on his bed. Then he sat down and had¹⁰ cup of coffee.

C In the shoe shop

Complete this conversation in a shop by putting in the correct word or phrase, using *one, ones, another* and *other*. Put one word in each gap.

CUSTOMER I'd like to get some boots, please. I need to get some strong ones⁰.

ASSISTANT OK,¹ would you like? We have several different kinds.

CUSTOMER I'd like² in the window, the brown³ called Trekkers.

ASSISTANT OK, what size are you?

CUSTOMER Well,⁴ my feet is bigger than⁵. I'll try a size 9 but I might need a 10.

ASSISTANT OK, here's the size 9. I've also brought the size 10.

CUSTOMER Thanks. Ah, this⁶ fits OK, but⁷ feels too small. Can I try⁸ pair, please?

ASSISTANT Yes, here you are.

CUSTOMER Ah, these are fine. But they're light brown.⁹ in the window are dark brown.

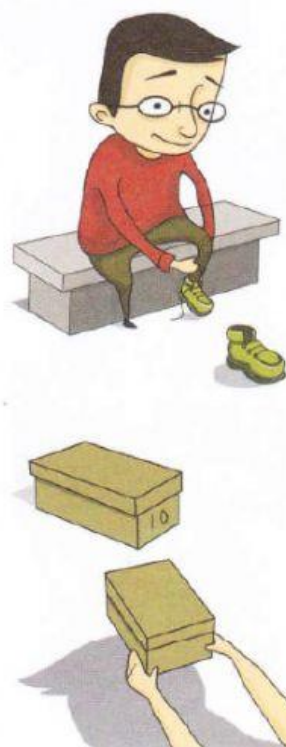
ASSISTANT Oh, I'm afraid we've sold out of the dark brown¹⁰. We're expecting to get some more soon. If you come back on¹¹ day, we might have them.

CUSTOMER No, it's OK, I'll take these.

WORD FOCUS

Find phrases in exercise B beginning with *in* or *on* which are connected with:

- A a piece of furniture
- B part of a room
- C a number of things on top of each other
- D part of the body



5 Some examples of sentences with these pronouns:

I want to tell you **something**.
Everybody knows what happened.
 Did you eat **anything** for breakfast?

6 We use **something, somebody/someone** and **somewhere** with positive verbs:

Something has made her unhappy.
Someone phoned you while you were out.

7 We use **everything, everybody/everyone** and **everywhere** with positive verbs:

Everything is fine at the moment.
 I've looked **everywhere** but I can't find it.

8 We use **nothing, nobody/no one** and **nowhere** with positive verbs:

There was nothing in the cupboard.
Nobody/No one spoke.

9 We use **anything, anybody/anyone** and **anywhere** with negative verbs and in questions:

She didn't tell anyone.
 Did you find **anything** at the shops?

Grammar in action

5 We use **something, somebody/someone** and **somewhere** with the meanings 'a thing', 'a person', and 'in a place'. We use these words when we are not saying, or don't know, which thing, person or place:
Somebody rang you, but she didn't leave a message.

6 We use **everything, everybody/everyone** and **everywhere** with the meanings 'all things', 'all people', and 'in all places':
He took everything out of his bag.

7 We use **nothing, nobody/no one** and **nowhere** with the meanings 'no things', 'no people' and 'in no places':
Nobody/No one lives there.



8 We use **anything, anybody/anyone** and **anywhere** with negative verbs with the meanings 'a thing', 'a person' and 'in or to a place':
I can't see anything – it's very dark in here.

9 We can use **else** in the phrases **something else, anybody else**, etc. with the meanings 'a different thing', 'another person', etc. Here, someone is talking to a friend in a very crowded place:
Let's go somewhere else.

10 We can use an **adjective** after **something, anything**, etc.:
Something strange is happening to me!



D The missing notebook

Complete this conversation by putting in *something, anything*, etc.

ANNE You look worried. What's the problem?

TIM I've lost something⁰.

ANNE What?

TIM My notebook. I've looked¹ for it but I can't find it².

ANNE Perhaps you left it³ at college. Is it in your locker, for example?

TIM No, there's⁴ in my locker, it's completely empty.

ANNE Well, maybe⁵ took it by accident.

TIM No, I've asked⁶ in my class but⁷ has got it.

- ANNE Well, there must be⁸ you can do. Have you checked in all your pockets?
- TIM Of course I have. Oh, just a minute, there's⁹ in this pocket. I don't usually keep¹⁰ in there. Ah, guess what it is!

E My news

Complete this email from Monica to her friend Sarah by putting in *something*, *anything*, etc. If there is a word in brackets, also use that word.

Hi Sarah,

I've got something interesting⁰ (interesting) to tell you but you mustn't tell¹ (else) because it's a secret. Clare has split up with Michael and she's seeing² (new). His name's Toby and she says he's a builder, but she hasn't told me³ (else) about him. That's a surprise isn't it? She didn't say⁴ to me about problems with Michael before this happened and⁵ (else) was expecting it to happen – we were all very surprised.

Well, apart from that,⁶ (else) is normal and⁷ (unusual) has happened since I last wrote to you. I haven't been⁸ (exciting) and I haven't done⁹ (different) from the usual routine.¹⁰ is quite boring in my life. I hope¹¹ (good) happens soon.

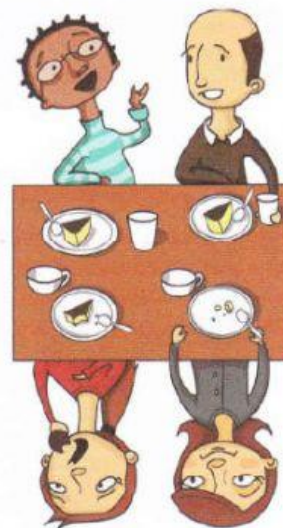
Love to¹² in your family.

Monica

F Student mistakes

Antonio is a student in England, living with a host family. Correct these things he says to his host family by changing the underlined words and phrases.

- I went to some nice shops today but I didn't buy nothing anything in them.
- I don't want nothing else to eat, thank you.
- I spoke in English but nobody didn't understand what I said.
- I went to a café and I went to another places too.
- I'm not going to go nowhere tonight, I'm going to stay here.
- I like these biscuits more than the one we have at home.
- I met anyone today who has been to my home town.
- I don't usually buy a newspaper but I bought a one today.
- We had other teacher today because our usual teacher was ill.
- I think I said wrong something when I was in the shop.
- There isn't nothing to watch on TV tonight.



OVER TO YOU Now go to page 126.