# Introduction to Articles (A, AN, THE or NOTHING (X))

Read the following story, and decide if you need to use "a" "an" "the" or nothing (X) for each of the blank spaces (1 - 38).

I am from (1)  $\underline{X}$  Seattle, (2)  $\underline{X}$  Washington. (3)  $\underline{X}$  Seattle is (4)  $\underline{A}$  city in (5)  $\underline{THE}$  United States. It is near (6)  $\underline{THE}$  border with (7)  $\underline{X}$  Canada in (8)  $\underline{THE}$  northwest corner of (9)  $\underline{THE}$  USA. I live in (10)  $\underline{A}$  town called (11)  $\underline{X}$  Olympia which is not far from (12)  $\underline{THE}$  Pacific Ocean. I live in (13)  $\underline{A}$  house in (14)  $\underline{A}$  street in (15)  $\underline{THE}$  countryside. (16)  $\underline{THE}$  Street is called (17)  $\underline{X}$  "Bear Street" and (18)  $\underline{THE}$  house is old - more than (19)  $\underline{X}$  100 years old! I am (20)  $\underline{AN}$  English teacher at (21)  $\underline{A}$  school in (22)  $\underline{THE}$  center of (23)  $\underline{X}$  town. I like reading (24)  $\underline{X}$  books and taking (25)  $\underline{X}$  photographs. I usually have (26)  $\underline{X}$  lunch at (27)  $\underline{X}$  school. I usually go home by (28)  $\underline{X}$  car. We have all (29)  $\underline{X}$  kinds of (30)  $\underline{X}$  food in (31)  $\underline{X}$  Olympia. I like (32)  $\underline{X}$  Italian food very much. Sometimes, I go to (33)  $\underline{AN}$  Italian restaurant in (34)  $\underline{X}$  Seattle. (35)  $\underline{THE}$  Restaurant is called (36)  $\underline{X}$  "Luigi's". (37)  $\underline{X}$  Italian food is

Here are some general rules for when to use "A", "AN", "THE" or NOTHING... ...look them over, then go back and see if you want to change any of your answers above.

**a** = indefinite article (not a specific object, one of a number of the same objects) with consonants.

She has a dog. = one

(38) X great!

I work in a factory. = one of a possible many

an = indefinite article (not a specific object, one of a number of the same objects) with vowels\* (a, e, i, o, u).

Can I have  $\underline{an}$  apple? =  $\underline{one}$ 

\* vowel sounds

She is an English teacher. = one of a possible many

the = definite article (a specific object that both the person speaking and the listener know).

The car over there is fast.

The food is very good, isn't it?

The first time you speak of something use "a" or "an", the next time you repeat that object use "the".

I live in a house. The house is quite old and has four bedrooms.

I ate in <u>a</u> Chinese restaurant. <u>The</u> restaurant was very good.

**DO NOT** use an article with countries, states, counties or provinces, lakes and mountains except when the country is a collection of states such as "The United States".

He lives in Washington near Mount Rainier.

They live in northern British Columbia.

**USE** an article with large bodies of water, oceans, seas and rivers.

My country borders on the Pacific Ocean.

**DO NOT** use an article when you are speaking about things in general.

I like Italian cuisine.

She likes reading books.

DO NOT use an article when you are speaking about meals, certain places, and transport.

He has breakfast at home.

I go to university.

He comes to work by taxi.

= 'He takes a taxi to work.'

→ go 'BY' (e.g., car, bus, train...)\*

→ take 'A' (e.g., car, bus, train...) somewhere

\* EXCEPTION = go 'ON' foot

Look at the sentences below (1 - 20) and decide if you need to use "a" "an" "the" or nothing (X) for each of the blank spaces.

- (1) I have never seen A UFO.
- (2) David is THE best student in our class.
- (3) May I ask you A question?
- (4) What is THE name of the next station?
- (5) I only have AN hour for lunch.
- (6) X Newcastle is A town in THE north of England.
- (7) Is there A public telephone near here?
- (8) That was AN interesting film!
- (9) Do you know where I left THE car keys?
- (10) Anna was born in  $\frac{X}{X}$  Italy but she lives in  $\frac{X}{X}$  Great Britain now.
- (11) I wrote to him, but <u>THE</u> letter never arrived.
- (12) THE Tower of London is A popular tourist attraction.
- (13) X Gatwick Airport is in THE southern England.
- (14) Does his name begin with AN "F"?
- (15) I saw  $\frac{A}{A}$  bear when I was in  $\frac{X}{A}$  Yellowstone National Park.
- (16) They have two children,  $\underline{A}$  boy and  $\underline{A}$  girl.
- (17) I had X breakfast at 8:30 in THE morning.
- (18) THE Czech Republic, also known by its short-form name, X Czechia, is A landlocked country in X Central Europe.
- (19) They all agreed that they liked to eat X Chinese food.
- (20) I have A good idea.
- (21) There are  $\frac{X}{X}$  hundreds of millions of inhabitants in  $\frac{THE}{X}$  U.S.
- (22) Chris has AN evening job as AN office cleaner.
- (23) Let's go for  $\frac{A}{}$  drive in  $\frac{THE}{}$  country.
- (24) The young boy was not wearing  $\frac{X}{X}$  clothes.
- (25)  $\overline{\text{THE}}$  United Kingdom includes  $\underline{X}$  Northern Ireland and  $\underline{X}$  Wales.

Articles: zero article and the [Page 3]

	Read the following explanations of how we use zero article (no article) and the definite article (the). s, match the examples (a-k) to the explanations (1-11).
withou	e <b>zero article</b> with plural and uncountable nouns when we talk generally about people or things, t definite people or things in mind. For example, we might talk about a whole class of things in a laway (1 <u>b</u> ), or about an indefinite number (2 <u>)</u> or indefinite amount (3 <u>)</u> .
thing o	e <b>the</b> with singular, plural or countable nouns when we expect the reader to be able to identify the or person we are <b>referring</b> to in the following noun. This may be because: it is clear from the context (4).  It is identified by information after the noun, often in an of-phrase (5).
•	it is identified using a superlative adjective (6).
•	it is identified using an adjective such as first, main or primary (7).
	there is only one of a particular thing or person (8).
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
•	there is only one group of these things or people (9).
	we make generalizations about classes of things we can use either <b>the</b> with a singular  10) or <b>zero article</b> with a plural noun (11).
•	e primary purpose of a map
•	sughout history maps have become increasingly common
•	llowed by the printing press, and then the computer.
•	re now in widespread use by the public, through <b>the Internet</b>
•	avigation, <b>the science</b> of location and wayfinding.  n ancient peoples began to sail <b>the oceans</b>
•	earliest known maps were constructed of sticks
h) This	view shows details of stags crossing a river, and experts suggest that some of  artwork represents a rudimentary map
	graphers who specialize in cartography
	puters have dramatically changed map data collection and display.
•	mation that was once collected manually
	Add <b>the</b> before the noun or noun phrase in bold in one of each of the following pairs of sentences (a or b).
1.	<ul><li>a) World War I was a turning point in history.</li><li>b) He was a major figure in history of science.</li></ul>
2.	<ul><li>a) I begin by describing most significant risks associated with outsourcing.</li><li>b) All people taking part in sport know that risks are unavoidable.</li></ul>
3.	<ul><li>a) Fish is probably main food for most people living in coastal settlements.</li><li>b) Food that can be prepared and served quickly is referred to as 'fast food'.</li></ul>
4.	<ul> <li>a) In the 20<sup>th</sup> century there were many innovations in the material used in painting.</li> <li>b) Mona Lisa is a 16<sup>th</sup> century portrait now in the Louvre in Paris Painting shows a woman whose facial expression is often described as 'mysterious'.</li> </ul>

#### The Basic Rules: Countable and Uncountable Nouns

A countable noun is one that can be **expressed** in plural form, usually with an "s." For example, "cat—cats," "season—seasons," "student—students."

An uncountable noun is one that usually cannot be expressed in a plural form. For example, "milk," "water," "air," "money," "food." Usually, you can't say, "He had many moneys."

# Countable and Uncountable Nouns with Adjectives

Most of the time, this doesn't matter with adjectives. For example, you can say, "The cat was gray" or "The air was gray." However, the difference between a **countable** and **uncountable** noun does matter with certain adjectives, such as "some/any," "much/many," and "little/few."

**Some/Any: Some** and **any** countable and uncountable nouns.

- "There is **some** water on the floor."
- "There are **some** students here."
- "Do you have any food?"
- "Do you have any apples?"

Much/Many: Much modifies only uncountable nouns. Many modifies only countable nouns.

- "We don't have **much** time to get this done."
- "Many Americans travel to Europe."

Little/Few: Little modifies only uncountable nouns.

- "He had little food in the house."
- "The doctor had **little** time to think in the **emergency** room."

**Few** modifies only countable nouns.

**NOTE:** Few is a quantifier used with plural countable nouns.

• "There are **few** doctors in town."

Without the article "a," **few** emphasizes a small number of something.

• "**Few** students like exams."

Adding the article removes the emphasis — **a few** means **some**.

The same rule applies to **little**, which is used with singular uncountable nouns.

## Other basic rules

A lot of/lots of: A lot of/lots of are informal substitutes for much and many. They are used with uncountable nouns when they mean much and with countable nouns when they mean many.

- "They have lots of (much) money in the bank."
- "A lot of (many) Americans travel to Europe."

**NOTE:** A lot means very often or very much.

• "We got **lots of** (many) mosquitoes last summer."

It is used as an adverb. It often comes at the

• "We got **lots of** (much) rain last summer."

end of a sentence and never before a noun.

A little bit of: A little bit of is informal and always precedes an uncountable noun.

- "There is a little bit of pepper in the soup."
- "There is a little bit of snow on the ground."

**Enough: Enough** modifies both countable and uncountable nouns.

- "There is **enough** money to buy a car."
- "I have **enough** books to read."

**Plenty of: Plenty of modifies both countable and uncountable nouns.** 

- "They have plenty of money in the bank."
- "There are **plenty of** millionaires in Switzerland."

No: No modifies both countable and uncountable nouns.

- "There is **no** time to finish now."
- "There are **no** squirrels in the park."

(1) He still has r	noney, so he can go on h	noliday this year.		
a) a little	b) a few	c) much	d) little	
(2) equipment	is required to play hockey	y safely.		
a) Many	b) Enough	c) A lot of	d) Much	
(3) Look over there! I	can see people wa	alking across the street.		
a) no	b) few	c) much	d) some	
(4) Were there	cars on the road?			
a) a little bit	of b) <mark>many</mark>	c) some	d) plenty of	
(5) Maria isn't very po	opular at school. She's go	t very friends.		1
a) few	b) much	c) many	d) little	
(6) Gina speaks very	English, but she kno	ows a few words.		
a) few	b) much	c) no	d) <mark>little</mark>	
<b>(7)</b> She put too	salt into the soup.			
a) many	b) few	c) much	d) plenty of	
(8) This car uses hard	lv petrol.			
a) any	b) much	c) some	d) enough	
(9) I've already been	to Ireland times.			
a) a few	b) a little	c) some	d) much	
, <u></u>	, interest in mathema	·	,	
a) enough		c) few	d) many	
,	,	,	-, - ,	
a) a little	lia at home, but there wa b) <mark>no</mark>	c) some	d) any	
,	· <del></del>	,	G/ G/1/	
a) many	_phone calls from the offi b) <mark>any</mark>	ce, let me know. c) enough	d) some	
•	·	c <sub>i</sub> choogh	a) some	
(13) Are there (13) and some	desserts for everyone?	c) onough	d) no	
·	, ,	c) enough	d) no	
	time before we need to I		م در الم	
a) any	b) much	c) plenty of	d) no	
(15) Was there		V 6111	1)	
a) some	b) much	c) a little	d) many	
<u></u>	oney. She really can't affo			
a) any	b) <mark>little</mark>	c) a few	d) much	
	company increased the p			
a) a little	b) a lot	c) much	d) a few	
•	ver you should drink			
a) many	b) any	c) some	d) plenty of	
(19) This is a very diffi	cult piece of music to pla	y - it demands co	ncentration.	
a) enough	b) a lot of	c) plenty of	d) many	
(20) Would you like _	of chocolate?			
a) plenty	b) some	c) a little bit	d) any	

Complete the following sentences (1 - 24) by filling in the blank spaces with <u>the proper form</u> of the word given for that sentence.

You may use ONLY ONE word per blank space: DO NOT add any words [e.g. p
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(1) ARRIVED	The train's scheduled time of ARRIVAL is 10:30.
(2) ATTRACTION	They made me a very <u>ATTRACTIVE</u> job offer.
(3) BASIC	The village has remained BASICALLY unchanged for over 300 years.
(4) BORN	The application form will ask for your country/place of BIRTH
(5) CENTER	A huge bomb blast rocked CENTRAL London last night.
(6) CHILDREN	Many CHILDLESS couples decide to adopt.
(7) CONCENTRATION	The company is <b>CONCENTRATING</b> Its resources on developing new products.
(8) COUNTABLE	The teachers COUNTED the students as they got on to the bus.
(9) EMERGENCY	Lifeguards are trained to deal with <b>EMERGENCIES</b> .
(10) EQUIPMENT	All the police officers were <u>EQUIPPED</u> with shields to defend themselves against the rioters.
(11) EXPRESSED	I could tell from the <u>EXPRESSION</u> on her face that something serious had happened.
(12) FAR	How much FARTHER is it to the airport?
(13) FEVER	I'm feeling a bit FEVERISH - I hope it's not the start of flu.
(14) FEW	FEWER people smoke these days than used to.
(15) GREAT	The whole is GREATER than the sum of the parts.
(16) INTERESTING	Just out of <a href="INTEREST">INTEREST</a> , how old is your wife?
(17) MODIFIES	The design of the spacecraft is undergoing extensive MODIFICATION.
(18) PHOTOGRAPHS	She's doing an evening class in PHOTOGRAPHY.
(19) PRECEDES	Nouns are often PRECEDED by adjectives
(20) PROFIT	Over the years it has developed into a highly PROFITABLE business.
(21) REFERRING	My old headteacher said he would write me a very good letter of <a href="REFERENCE">REFERENCE</a>
(22) SUBSTITUTES	It looks as though the coach is going to make a <u>SUBSTITUTION</u> .
(23) TEACHER	He TAUGHT for several years before becoming a writer.
(24) USUALLY	The library is open for business as <u>USUAL</u> despite the snowstorm.

SUPPLEMENT: [Page 7]

Collective Nouns: are nouns which stand for a group or collection of people or things.

They include words such as audience, committee, police, crew, family, government, group, and team.

In American English, most collective nouns are usually treated as singular, with a singular verb:

- $\sqrt{1}$  The whole **family was** at the table.
- $\sqrt{1}$  The **government is** doing a good job.
- $\sqrt{\text{He prefers an audience}}$  that arrives without expectations.

In British English, most collective nouns can generally be treated as singular or plural:

- $\sqrt{}$  The whole **family was** at the table. [singular collective noun; singular verb]
- $\sqrt{}$  The whole **family were** at the table. [plural collective noun; plural verb]
- √ The **government is** doing a good job. [singular collective noun; singular verb]
- √ The **government are** doing a good job. [plural collective noun; plural verb]

There are a **few** collective nouns (in both British and American English) that are **always** used with a plural verb, the most common of which are *police* and *people*:

- $\sqrt{\text{She's happy with the way the police have}}$  handled the case.
- **X** She's happy with the way the police has handled the case.
- $\sqrt{}$  It's been my experience that people **are** generally forgiving.
- X It's been my experience that people is generally forgiving.

If you aren't sure whether to use a singular or a plural verb with a collective noun, look it up. Most dictionaries will tell you which is correct.

A collective noun differs from a mass noun (i.e., "uncountable" :a noun that cannot be counted—e.g., love, water, evidence) because it can be pluralized.

The consensus among English grammar and usage authorities is that collective nouns sometimes take singular verb forms (e.g., the team is) and sometimes plural verb forms (the team are). But there are no clear rules, and in many cases either approach would work.

When the noun is treated collectively and the individuals within the group aren't important to the meaning of the sentence, singular verb forms work well—for example, the team is in last place; the staff is in the meeting room; the family has moved out. But plural verbs, at least in these examples, would not be considered incorrect.

When the meaning of the sentence requires that individuals within the group be differentiated, plural forms work better—for example, the team have various training regimens; the staff are unable to agree among themselves; my family live all over the country. These, however, might sound odd to some speakers of English. American-English speakers, in particular, tend to to treat collective nouns as singular in most cases. In each of these examples, an American writer might insert members after the collective noun.

Another issue to be aware of, in both American and British English, is the fact that some believe it is a mistake to mix singular and plural subjects and verbs in the same sentence, paragraph, or piece of writing. They think that the following sentence is grammatically incorrect because the subject and verb in the first clause (government is) are singular and the subject and verb in the following clause (they have) are plural:

X The government is by no means environmentally perfect: they have invested only £37m in renewable energy sources this year.

According to this view, the sentence should be rewritten either as:

√The **government is** by no means environmentally perfect: **it has** invested only £37m in renewable energy sources this year.

or:

 $\sqrt{}$  The **government are** by no means environmentally perfect: **they have** invested only £37m in renewable energy sources this year.

HOWEVER, many people believe that the singular and plural forms can be mixed:

- $\sqrt{\ }$  The group gave **its** first concert in June and **they are** already booked up for the next six months.
- $\sqrt{\ }$  The team **is** in Detroit this weekend. **They have** a good chance of winning.

## SUPPLEMENT: Person, people, peoples

[Page 8]

The usual plural form of person is people (e.g. Perhaps as soon as people began to communicate with each other...)

In academic writing, either people or persons can be used when referring to particular categories of people. (e.g. ...elderly persons / people; persons / people with severe mental illness)

The singular noun people refers to a nation or race. (e.g. Culture can be defined as the way of life of a people.)

Its plural form is peoples, although the singular form can usually be used instead. (e.g. When ancient peoples began to sail the oceans...[or When ancient people...; the plural form emphasizes that there were a number of different groups])

Complete the sentences below (1 - 8) using either – person / persons / people / a people / peoples
(1) There are now more living in urban than rural areas.
(2) Tobacco was first used thousands of years ago by native in South America in religious ceremonies.
(3) Providing effective primary care for homeless is a difficult task.
(4) There are more than 5000 in the world over 100 years old.
(5) The Medes were who occupied the mountainous area of north-western Iran and north-eastern Iraq.
(6) Their research looked at the indigenous of northern Australia.
(7) The subjects of the study were 200 aged 65 or over.
(8) In general, earn more as they get older.
SOURCE: Hewings, M. (2012). Cambridge University Press. Cambridge Academic English: An Integrated skills course for

# MORE Person, persons or people?

PERSON is used in the singular to refer to any human being:

Joel is such a nice **person**.

EAP. Student's Book. Upper Intermediate. p. 81

She's a **person** I have a lot of respect for.

PERSONS (plural) is a very formal word. It is generally only used in rather legalistic contexts:

[notice in a lift] Maximum Capacity 1350kg or 20 Persons

Any **person** or **persons** found in possession of illegal substances will be prosecuted.

To refer to groups of human beings or humans in general, PEOPLE is used:

I saw three **people** standing on the corner.

Not: I saw three persons ...

Jim and Wendy are such nice people.

People are generally very selfish.

Three **people** were interviewed for the job, but only one **person** had the right qualifications and experience.

CITIZEN / CITIZENS / FOLKS / HUMAN / HUMAN BEINGS / GUY / HUMANITY / HUMANS / INDIVIDUAL / INDIVIDUALS / INHABITANTS / MANKIND / POPULATION / PUBLIC / SOMEBODY				
(1) Of course I make mistakes, I'm only				
2) We try to treat our students as				
(3) The environmental impact of these policies affects all of				
(4) The Aborigines are the native of Australia.				
(5) In many countries, when becomes an adult, they have a party.				
(6) The greatest damage being done to our planet today is that being done by				
7) And there are great mythic themes to which keeps returning.				
(8) Children make up a large proportion of the world's				
(9) He applied to become an American				
(10) A child's awareness of being an grows in stages during the pre-school years.				
(11) Can I get you some drinks?				
(12) differ from other animals in that they can speak and laugh.				
(13) I was working with a from Manchester.				

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**SYNONYMS:** Use the following synonyms to complete the sentences below (1 - 15).

# English or Czenglish? Somebody . . . somebody

(15) The museum is now open to the \_\_\_\_\_

(14) Old people are just treated like second-class \_\_\_\_\_.

Somebody is interested in sports, somebody in cultural activities.

Vazba: somebody . . . somebody v angličtině neexistuje. Obvykle se používá srovnávací spojení some + podstatné jméno + . . . others.

The linking phrase: somebody . . . somebody does not exist in English. Typically, a comparative link is used some + noun + . . . others.

Some people are interested in sports, others in cultural activities.

Je-li převedeno do jednotného čísla (pozor na změnu slovesa!), získává hypotetický charakter. If it is converted into a single number (beware of the change in the verb!), it acquires a hypothetical character.

One person may be interested in sports, another in cultural activities.

One person may be able to survive, while another would be helpless in such a situation.

SOURCE: Sparling, Don. (1989). Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, Praha. English or Czenglish?: Jak se vyhnout čechismům v angličtině.

#### What is the difference between another and other?

[Page 10]

A simple rule to help you remember the difference between another and other is:

another + singular noun

I need another cup. (cup is singular so we use another)

other + plural noun

I need other cups. (cup is plural so we use other)

others (a pronoun to replace other + plural noun)

I need others. (refers to other cups)

#### When to use ANOTHER

Another means: - one more, an additional, an extra

- a different one; an alternative one

Another is a determiner (and a qualifier) that goes before a singular countable noun or a pronoun.

# Another + Singular Countable noun

Another can be followed by a singular countable noun.

- He has bought another motorbike.
- Would you like another cup of coffee?
- Don't worry about the rain. We can go another day.
- I think you should paint it another color.
- We are having another baby.

#### Another + One

Another can be placed before "one" when the meaning is clear from the text before it.

- I have already eaten two sandwiches though now I want another one. (= an additional sandwich)
- A: You can borrow more of these books if you like. B: Ok, I'll take another one. (= another book, one more book)

#### Another as a pronoun

Sometimes another is used as a pronoun.

- That piece of cake was tasty. I think I'll have another. (another = one more piece of cake)
- I don't like this room. Let's ask for another. (another = another room)

Note: you can also say: "I think I'll have another one." and "Let's ask for another one."

#### Another + number + plural noun

Another can be used before a plural noun when there is a number before that noun or before phrases such as a couple of, a few, etc.

- In another 20 years my laptop is going to be obsolete.
- I like this city so much that I'm going to spend another three days here.
- We need another three teachers before classes begin.
- He was given another couple of months to finish the sculpture.

Remember another is ONE word not two words (an other is incorrect)

# When to use OTHER

Other is a determiner that goes before plural countable nouns, uncountable nouns or a pronoun.

#### Other + Plural Countable Noun

Other can be followed by a plural countable noun.

- We have other styles if you are interested.
- Have you got any other dresses, or are these the only ones?
- Some days are sunny though other days can be very rainy.
- I have invited some other people.
- I can't help you because I'm busy with other things.

#### Other + Ones

Other can be placed before the pronoun "ones" when the meaning is clear from the text before it.

- We don't need those books, we need other ones. (= different books)
- A: You can borrow my books if you like. B: Thanks, but I need other ones. (= other books)

Note: you can say the other one when it refers to wanting the alternative.

• I don't want this one, I want the other one.

# Others as a pronoun

Others replaces "other ones" or "other + plural noun". Only others can be used as a pronoun and NOT other.

- I don't like these postcards. Let's ask for others. (others = other postcards)
- Some of the presidents arrived on Monday. Others arrived the following day.

#### Others - the others

Often "(the) others" refers to "(the) other people".

- He has no interest in helping others. (= in helping other people)
- What are the others doing tonight?

#### What is the difference between other and others?

Other is followed by a noun or a pronoun. Others is a pronoun and is NOT followed by a noun.

- These shoes are too small. Do you have any other shoes?
- These shoes are too small. Do you have any others? (no noun after others)

PRACTICE:
Complete the sentences below (1 - 18) using either:  ANOTHER / ANOTHER ONE / OTHERS / THE OTHER
(1) We can fit person in my car.
(2) You shouldn't expect to do your work for you.
(3) She's finished with that boyfriend and found herself
(4) The product has many time-saving features.
(5) This drug can be safely used in combination with medicines.
(6) Some projects are shorter than
(7) The man was waiting on side of the street.
(8) Do you want to exchange this toaster for or do you want your money back?
(9) Are there any people we should ask?
(10) We can't afford trip abroad this year.
(11) The issue affects the fast-food industry, the farming industry and some
(12) I saw him just day.
(13) Working for can be very satisfying.
(14) My passport is valid for two years.
(15) Some of these methods will work will not.
(16) One member of the group might seek participation and greater responsibility, whereas might want to be told what to do.
(17) Some people dream of success while wake up and work hard at it.
(18) One person may be interested in sports, in cultural activities.