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GRAMMAR

Pronouns and determiners

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Some words can stand alone as pronouns or can be used with a noun as determiners

Both looked the same. (pronoun)

Both houses looked the same. (determiner)

Every and each + noun

- *Every* and *each* can mean the same, though *each* is often used to mean 'separately' 'one by one', especially when we are thinking of a definite number:

Every/Each time I come here, it seems to be raining.

There was a cupboard in *each* corner of the room. (a definite number)

Each (of), both (of), either, neither

- *Each* refers to one or more things or people separately:
If two players win, they each get a prize/each of them gets a prize.
The winners received €500 each.
- *Both* refers to one or more things or people together:
They both arrived at the same time.
Both (of them) arrived at the same time.
I like them both.
I like both of them.
- *Either (of)* means 'one or the other', when it doesn't matter which one. It uses a singular verb. Not ... *either* is also possible:
We can use either method. Either of them is suitable.
- *Neither (of)* is the negative form, meaning 'not one nor the other':
I don't like those methods.
We can't use either.
Neither of them is suitable.

Each other, one another, one ... the other

- *Each other* refers to one or more things or people each doing something to the other:
The two professors accused each other of stealing the idea.
- *One another* has the same meaning. Some speakers prefer to use *each other* for two things or people, and *one another* for more than two:
Members of the team help one another.
- *One* and *the other* refer to related things:
They've got two cats. One is white and the other is black.

Pronouns with *some-*, *any-*, and *no-*

- Formally we refer to the pronoun with *he/him/his*, but *they/them/their* is now usual in informal or spoken English:
Someone/somebody has left his/their wallet on the desk.
- Impersonal *they/their* is often used instead. In formal writing *he* or *she/his* or *her* is used:
Does everyone know what they are/he or she is supposed to be doing?
- *Someone*, *something*, etc can be used with an adjective, a comparative adjective or an infinitive:
I've got something important to tell you.
Have you got anything smaller?
He says he's got nothing to do.
Is there anything for us to drink?
- This also applies to adverbials *anywhere*, *somewhere*, *nowhere*:
There's nowhere nice to sit.
Do you know anywhere cheaper?
- The determiner *else* can be added to all of these words to mean 'other':
I'm in love with someone else.
Do you want anything else?

None, none of, one/ones

- *None* means 'not any' or 'not one'. When it is a subject, the verb may be singular or plural, though a singular verb with a plural subject is not considered correct in formal written English:
None of the experiments was/were completely successful.
There's none left.
There are none left.
- We use *one/ones* to avoid repeating a countable noun or person:
Are those the ones you meant?
Harry was the one who helped us most.

1 Underline the most suitable option in each sentence.

- 1 There is nothing/nowhere/neither to be gained by sending this girl to prison.
- 2 The police were called when the two neighbours threatened each other/both/either with knives.
- 3 The patient wakes up either/one/every morning with stomach pains.
- 4 The witness pointed at the two defendants and accused them each other/both/either of threatening her.
- 5 The president pointed out that nothing/neither/none of the many proposals put before him would deal with the real issues.
- 6 The director told her that he had been looking for anyone/someone/everyone to open a new office in Italy.
- 7 You are advised to use a different password for each/each of/each other website you visit.
- 8 I am afraid that there is nowhere/nothing else/neither we can do to help you at the moment.
- 9 We think you'll find that Yorkshire really does provide the best of each/everything/either!
- 10 I have replaced the bulbs in both/either/every lights, but neither of them works.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 The team wins whenever Smith plays.
Every..... time Smith plays the team wins
- 2 All of the experiments failed.
None.....
- 3 Neither of these books is suitable.
Both.....
- 4 Everyone on the project received a bonus.
Each.....
- 5 The expedition made no discoveries.
Nothing.....
- 6 These two proposals will each be expensive.
Either.....
- 7 This line has an error in it.
There is something.....
- 8 There aren't any seats in this part of the library.
There's nowhere.....
- 9 I have some interesting news for you.
I have something.....
- 10 Do you want more to eat?
Do you want anything..... ?

- 3 Complete each short text by writing a suitable pronoun in each space. Add a determiner if necessary.

The Curies

Marie and Pierre Curie were two scientists who married in 1895. They (1) *both* explored the phenomenon of radioactivity, (2) that was barely understood at the time. They assisted one another in their research, and in 1903 they were (3) awarded the Nobel Prize. (4) Marie and Pierre handled radioactive material with their bare hands. At the time (5) of them realized that the radiation they worked with was so dangerous. After Pierre died in an accident in 1906, Marie won a second Nobel Prize in 1911.

Conquering Everest

In May 1953, two men, Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary, conquered Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. It was the first time that (6) had definitely succeeded in reaching the summit. The two men were part of a team that helped (7) to climb the massive, icy mountain but were the only (8) who reached the summit.

Road accident

Two people have been injured in a road accident involving two vehicles. (9) of the two cars skidded on the icy road forcing (10) off the road. (11) drivers were trapped in their vehicles but were later released by emergency services, and (12) suffered serious injury.

Speed cameras

(13) likes being told what to do, especially on the roads. Speed cameras are (14) of the ways of encouraging people to drive more responsibly. (15) include chicanes and speed humps, also called 'sleeping policemen', (16) of which are often used in residential streets to force drivers to slow down. (17) of these is as unpopular as speed cameras, however, because (18) who is caught by the camera has to pay a fine. (19) people argue that it is (20) other than a means of raising revenue. It is certainly true that (21) time (22) is caught, the authority earns more money, which it can use to pay its bills.

4 Write a new sentence with a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in bold. Do not change the word given.

1 Is there a place where we can get something to eat?

anywhere

Is there anywhere we can get something to eat?

2 I don't know the answer and you don't know the answer.

us

3 The cupboard is empty.

there

4 I'll take this one and that one.

them

5 Are you all right?

wrong

6 We all need someone to love.

needs

7 My wallet is nowhere to be found.

find

8 We can use this one or that one.

them

9 Another person is sitting in my place.

else

10 These people are homeless.

live