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You don't need to capitalize the o in the word "one" if it is not the first word of a sentence. The tutorial you watched is correct. The reason the first sentence is ungrammatical is because it is a run-on sentence, which is a very common grammar error. A run-on sentence has two or more parts (clauses), each of which can be a stand-alone sentence. (See how my sentence is similar to the sentences are you asking about?) To avoid making run-on sentences, you need to connect these clauses with conjunctions, such as "and", "or", "but". So the problem with the first sentence is that "them" is not a relative pronoun and the clause is an independent clause. You need a conjunction to connect the two clauses if you want them both in one sentence. I have two assignments, and one of them is done. Or alternatively you need to make them two separate sentences, which means you need to replace the comma with a period. I have two assignments. One of them is done. The second sentence reads fine as long as you follow the correct sentence case and change "One" to "one". I have two assignments, one of which is done. In the expression "One of the former student", the speaker employs "one" to refer to one student out of a group of two or more former students. When the constituents of that group are referred to, they cannot be referred to in singular (that is, as "former student"). So, this expression is incorrect. In the expression "one of the former students", the constituents of the group are referred in plural (that is, as "former students"). So, this expression is correct. From your question closed as a duplicate: "The defence spending of [all / all the] countries increases if the defence spending of [one / a] country increases." The defence spending of all countries increases if the defence spending of one country increases. Correct. You do not have the context of a definite set, so you do not need (and must not use) the definite article. The defence spending of all the countries increases if the defence spending of one country increases. Incorrect. If you use the definite article, you need the context of a definite set. e.g. In NATO, the defence spending of all the countries increases if the defence spending of one country increases. I would suggest that "if the defence spending of a country increases" is wrong/unnatural, but I can't explain why. (And neither, it appears, can anyone else.) You can recast the sentence as: "If the defence spending of a country increases, the spending of its neighbours will follow suit", and this would be correct/natural. I have taken a mathematical approach, as the concept of and/or lends itself very easily into binary logic gates and elementary set theory. In the first case A AND B is true only if both A and B are, whereas A OR B is true if either are. Neither consider the case of exactly one of A/B being true - this is covered by the XOR gate, which is true if A is and B isn't, or vice versa. In English, the XOR gate is called the 'exclusive-or' gate (as opposed to 'inclusive-or'), which might help explain your predicament. This might explain the awkwardness of the sentence, and perhaps we should say: "Exactly one of A xor B occurs." The second approach notices that A and B might not be independent events, for example: It rains The dog barks Although one may happen without the other, they are not exclusive events. Compare with: I threw a 1 I threw a 6 which doesn't cover all possibilities, and finally the mutually exclusive events, say: I threw higher than a 1 So the correctness of the grammar depends on the nature of the events. The general rule for usage of the phrase "one of the" is: One of the + PLURAL NOUN + that/who etc. + SINGULAR/PLURAL VERB So, the noun following the phrase "one of the" is always a plural noun, whereas use of verbs as singular or plural will entirely depend upon the subject of the statement, i.e. singular verb for singular subject and plural verb for plural subject. For example: Pistachio is one of the few flavors that appeal to me. That acts as the subject for the verb "appeal", and that in this sentence refers to flavors (plural noun) and thus, appeal (plural verb) is used. The alarm is triggered when one of the criminals tries to escape. "One criminal" (singular noun) who tries to escape is the subject for the verb "try", and thus try becomes tries (singular verb). SOURCE 1, SOURCE 2 (Headline only) I would always prefer "one-to-one" as in a "one-to-one" meeting vs. "one-on-one," as I think better communicates a sense of interpersonal communication. My evidence? In basketball, you guard someone "one-on-one" not "one-to-one." Also, we say "face-to-face" not "face-on-face" we say "heart-to-heart" not "heart-on-heart," "I spoke to him man-to-man." That last phrase means a conversation between two men where personal matters -- perhaps "difficult" ones -- were discussed. My "credentials"? I've been a professional writer for 42 years -- first at major ad agencies, then marketing for leading int'l corporations (Visa, etc), last 6 years as a Sr UX writer at a 2500 employee financial firm. Also author of an academic book that's in the libraries of Harvard, Stanford, Oxford, Tokyo Univ., etc. This question already has answers here: Which vs Which one (2 answers) When using the word "which" is it necessary to still use "one" after asking a question or do "which" and "which one" have the same meaning? Where do you draw the line on the difference between "which" and "which one" when asking a question that involves more than one answer? Example: How much is 1 + 1? Which (one) is the right answer?: A. 2 B. 11 3 The "one" could imply that of the alternates only ONE choice is possible, or permitted. "Which" alone could indicate several choices from the set of alterates could be selected in various combinations. Of course, speakers are often very imprecise about their meanings & intentions when saying "which" or "which one". Usually the context makes it clear if the choices are mutually exclusive or not. If it's obvious the choices exclude each other, than a speaker would say "Which" with the listener understanding there's a missing "Which (one)". It's not normally a problem unless the speaker does say "Which one do you want", without emphasising "Which ONE do you want?", when the listener would like to make multiple choices. They'd have to recognize the mis-match & communicate more about what is possible and what is not. I am wondering what the difference is between "ones", "the ones", "one", "the one", "those", and "that"? Take a noun for example. Some people say a dog=one, dogs=ones, the dog=the one=that, and the dogs=the ones=those. It's a rule of thumb, but what I found was that this is not always correct. There are exceptions. For example, in the case of "A chair made of wood is as good as one made of leather", this sentence is equal to "A chair made of wood is as good as a chair made of leather". The two sentences are different from "A chair made of wood is as good as that made of leather." or "A chair made of wood is as good as the one made of leather.", because they are not talking about specific ones, the determiner "the" and the pronouns that represent "specific ones", such as "that", are not needed here. However, when it comes to plural nouns, there are exceptions. For example, Chairs made of wood are as good as ones made of leather=Chairs made of wood are as good as those made of leather. Some people may argue that "those" refer to "specific ones", but in this case, it somehow refers to all of the chairs made of leather in general. However, if we change it to Chairs made of wood are as good as the ones made of leather. Chairs made of wood are as good as the chairs made of leather The meanings are different. It seems that "those" is sometimes equal to "ones", especially when we compare things, while "one" is never equal to "that" What do you think about it? All opinions and advice are welcome. Thanks in advance! Both sentences place the collection of the money in the past: ... who collected the money. The past tense "I was the one" refers to the situation in the past. For example: Cousin Joe and I were drawing lots to see who should collect the money. I drew the shorter straw, so I was the one who collected the money. The present tense "I am the one" refers to the current state of affairs. You are the person responsible for carrying out that action, and your responsibility extends into the present. I am the one who collected the money. If there are to be any consequences for that action, I am the one who must suffer them. P.S. But I do not really understand what "to collect mummy's money" means. Does it mean "to remove the money surreptitiously from her purse"? Or does it mean something like "Went to a person for whom your mother did some work, and asked for payment"? Or "to gather up some loose coins or hers, from her desk, for example, or perhaps some paper bills from the pocket of a blouse in the laundry basket"?

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