

another/other/others

another + singular countable noun or the pronoun *one*

Can I have **another** cup of tea?

We're visiting *one* museum today and **another** *one* tomorrow.

other + plural noun or the pronoun *ones*

I've got **other** doubts, too.

These rolls are stale. Have you got any **other** ones?

the others -

Are you alone? Where are **the others**?

- Use **another** when you mean one more person of the same thing, additional.
- Use **other** when you mean *different* people or things to the ones you've already mentioned.
- Use **the other** when you refer to the second of two people or things, the one you haven't already mentioned.
- Use **the others** to refer to all the people or things in a group apart from the one you have already mentioned.

Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

- 1 I'm afraid only _____ people decided to come, so we won't be putting on the show.
A a few B little C few
- 2 I hear that _____ people are unaware of the plans to build a car park in the city centre.
A most of B most C none of
- 3 The head said that _____ of the students that caused the fire will be allowed to go on the trip.
A none B no C very little
- 4 This flat has a slightly bigger living room than the other one we saw, but I'm afraid _____ of them have cable TV.
A either B both C neither
- 5 Why is there only _____ water left? Barbara bought three bottles for the trip.
A any B a few C a little
- 6 We have decided that _____ students that contribute to the school website will receive a small prize.
A each B all C every
- 7 There is very _____ nightlife in Richmond so you'll have to provide your own entertainment.
A little B a little C few
- 8 A _____ of people think New York City is the best place to live.
A lot B lots C loads
- 9 We've got _____ bread left. We need to buy some more.
A little B few C loads of
- 10 _____ dogs are very friendly.
A Neither B Either C Both
- 11 This cake is delicious! Can I have _____ piece?
A other B others C another
- 12 I'm sorry we are fully booked. You can try _____ hostels in town.
A other B another C others

4.2 Question tags and reply questions

Question tags

- Question tags are short questions added at the end of the sentence to ask for confirmation (falling intonation) or ask a question (rising intonation).
- We form question tags using an auxiliary (e.g. *be*, *do*, *have*) or modal verb (e.g. *can*, *should*) and the pronoun corresponding to the subject (e.g. *I*, *you*, *she*, *they*).
- Question tags for affirmative sentences are usually negative:
You've already been to this café, haven't you?
They made a formal complaint, didn't they?
- Question tags for negative sentences are usually affirmative:
She can't swim, can she?
You aren't going to reduce the price, are you?
- The question tag for *I am* is **aren't I?**
I'm late, aren't I?
- In imperative sentences we use the question tag **will you?**
Wait for me here, will you?
Don't spend too much, will you?
- The question tag for *let's* is **shall we?**
Let's meet for a coffee later, shall we?
- In sentences where the pronoun *something* or *nothing* is the subject, we use a question tag with the pronoun *it*. If the subject is *nothing*, we always use an affirmative question tag:
Something is wrong, isn't it?
Nothing can be done, can it?
- In sentences with adverbs such as *never*, *rarely*, *seldom*, *hardly* or *barely* we use an affirmative question tag:
I hardly know you, do I?
They never listen to you, do they?
- In sentences with *everybody*, *everyone*, *no one* or *nobody* as the subject, we use a question tag with the pronoun *they* and the plural form of the verb. If the subject is *no one* or *nobody*, we always use an affirmative question tag:
Everybody/Everyone will ask questions, won't they?
Nobody/No one signed up for the dressmaking course, did they?
- In sentences with the pronoun *that* as the subject, we use a question tag with the pronoun *it*.
That's your new car over there, isn't it?
- In sentences with *there is/there are* (in all tenses), we repeat the pronoun *there* in the question tag:
There was a security alarm in the store, wasn't there?
There won't be any problems with the complaint, will there?

Reply questions

We use reply questions to show interest in what somebody is saying and to signal that we want more details.

- With affirmative sentences, we use affirmative reply questions:
'I went to the gym yesterday.' **'Did you?'**
'Your dad lent me some money.' **'Did he?'**
- With negative sentences, we use negative reply questions:
'Chris and Lisa aren't flying to Japan after all.'
'Aren't they?'
'I never buy shoes online.' **'Don't you?'**