



Answers

1. b) one
2. a) ones
3. b) it
4. d) one
5. a) one
6. c) none
7. d) ones
8. a) Both
9. c) one
10. b) ones
11. d) some
12. a) one
13. c) any
14. b) mine
15. d) one
16. a) any
17. b) Each one
18. c) one ... one
19. c) one
20. b) one



Explanations

1. “one” (b)

We use 'one' to replace a singular countable noun ('jacket') after an adjective. 'The black one' = 'the black jacket'. We don't repeat the noun.

2. “ones” (a)

We use 'ones' to replace a plural countable noun ('shoes'). 'Bigger ones' = 'bigger shoes'.

3. “it” (b)

When referring to a specific, already-identified item (your phone), we use 'it' — not 'one'. 'One' is for an unspecified member of a category, while 'it' refers back to the exact item mentioned.

4. “one” (d)

Here we need any pen, not a specific one. 'One' = 'a pen' (unspecified). Compare: 'Could you lend me it?' would mean a specific pen already mentioned.

5. “one” (a)

'One' replaces 'a biscuit' — a single, unspecified item from the category. The question offers 'a biscuit' (singular), so 'one' directly matches.

6. “none” (c)

After 'none', we use nominal ellipsis — the noun is simply omitted. 'None of them' = 'none of the designs'. We never say 'no ones'. Note: 'no one' means 'nobody' (a person), which doesn't fit here.

7. “ones” (d)

'Earrings' is plural, so we use 'ones' after the adjective: 'the silver ones' = 'the silver earrings'.

8. “Both” (a)

After 'both', we use nominal ellipsis — the noun is dropped. 'Both are well written' = 'Both reports are well written'. We never say 'both ones'.

9. “one” (c)

'Coffee' here refers to 'a cup of coffee' (countable use). We can replace it with 'one': 'a fresh one' = 'a fresh cup of coffee'.

10. “ones” (b)

'Chairs' is plural, so we use 'ones' after the adjective: 'the wooden ones' = 'the wooden chairs'.

11. “some” (d)

'Cake' here is uncountable (a portion of cake). We cannot use 'one' with uncountable nouns. Instead, we use 'some' or ellipsis: 'I'd love some' = 'I'd love some cake'.

12. “one” (a)

'One' replaces the singular noun 'bus' and is followed by a relative clause ('that stops outside the bank') to identify which bus.

13. “any” (c)

After 'any' in a negative sentence, we use nominal ellipsis: 'didn't buy any' = 'didn't buy any dresses'. 'Any ones' is not standard English. 'It' is wrong because there's no single specific dress being referred to.

14. “mine” (b)

We use the possessive pronoun 'mine' (= my umbrella). 'My one' is possible in informal British English but 'mine' is the standard form.

15. “one” (d)

'One' replaces the singular noun 'son'. 'The older one' = 'the older son'. This is a common pattern with superlatives and comparatives.

16. “any” (a)

'Advice' is uncountable, so we cannot use 'one'. In a negative context, we use 'any' with nominal ellipsis: 'didn't want any' = 'didn't want any advice'.

17. “Each one” (b)

'Each' can be followed by 'one' for emphasis, or used alone. 'Each one takes about an hour' = 'Each route takes about an hour'. 'Each ones' is incorrect because 'each' is always singular.

18. “one ... one” (c)

'One' replaces the singular noun 'table' after demonstratives. 'That one' = 'that table'. Both blanks use 'one' because we're referring to a singular item each time.

19. “one” (c)

Here 'one' replaces 'laptop' after 'old'. 'My old one' = 'my old laptop'. We use 'one' rather than 'it' because we're contrasting two different laptops (new vs old), not referring to the same specific item.

20. “one” (b)

'One' replaces the singular noun 'umbrella'. 'A new one' = 'a new umbrella'. We use 'one' (not 'it') because we're talking about a different, unspecified umbrella — not the lost one.