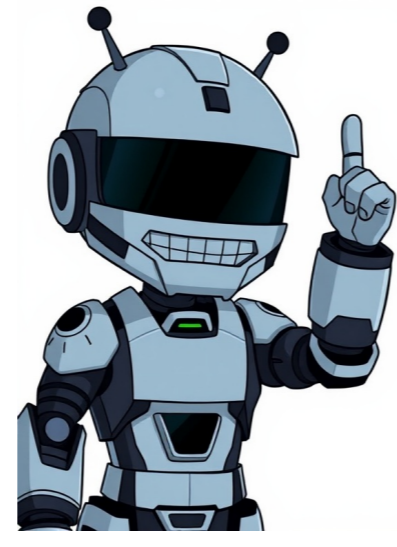


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You don't need to capitalize the o in the word "one" if it's not the first word of a sentence. The tutorial you watched is correct. The reason the first sentence is ungrammatical is because it's a run-on sentence, which is very common. A run-on sentence has two or more parts, each of which can be a stand-alone sentence. To avoid making run-on sentences, you need to connect these clauses with conjunctions, such as "and", "or". 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. I would always prefer "one-to-one" as in a "one-to-one" meeting vs. "one-on-one," because 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. 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"? "she was one of the several children who were sold at the auction." The main thought of the sentence is "She was - sold at the auction" not "several children who were sold at the auction" which would otherwise be a hanging sentence (sentences that doesn't sound quite complete). The answer therefore is "she was one of the several children who was sold at the auction" The concept of life is an intriguing subject. It can be approached from various angles, including mathematical and linguistic perspectives. There are instances when events or actions occur simultaneously, as in "I threw a 1" versus "I threw a six." In the former case, it's a singular event; however, in the latter instance, there might not be an exact one-to-one correspondence between the two. Sometimes, events may happen without necessarily being mutually exclusive. A discussion is currently taking place on whether to use "one" or numerals in certain contexts. On one hand, technical writing emphasizes using numerals consistently. On the other hand, when employing "one" as a pronoun or for undefined measurements, it's preferred. It's essential to consider the nuances of language when dealing with concepts like singularities and exclusivity. For example, the sentence "A chair made of wood is as good as one made of leather" can be interpreted differently from "A chair made of wood is as good as a chair made of leather." Similarly, when comparing chairs made of wood to those or ones made of leather, there are exceptions to the general rule. For instance, "Chairs made of wood are as good as those made of leather" may convey a different meaning than "Chairs made of wood are as good as the ones made of leather." The usage of words like "those" and "one" can be context-dependent. In some cases, they might refer to specific entities, while in others, they could imply a general group or category. In conclusion, understanding the subtleties of language is crucial when navigating complex concepts like life and its various interpretations.