Determiners and pronouns are closely related word classes with many items acting in both roles. Here's the list:

determiners **or** pronouns:		
demonstratives: *this, that, these, those, the former, the latter*		
determiner use	pronoun use	
I want that book	*I want that*	To this list, some would add *the one ... the other* as in, e.g.: *We must use the one solution or the other*
Let me have those tomatoes	*No, not those, these*	
He gave me this PC	*She sold this*	
The former solution is the best	*I prefer the latter*	
quantifiers:		
some and *any*		
determiner use	pronoun use	The *some*-series is reserved for assertive uses usually and the *any*-series for non-assertive uses.
I'd like some coffee	*I'd like some*	For more on this, see the guide to assertion and non-assertion (link below).
I don't have any money	*I don't have any*	
many and *much*		
determiner use	pronoun use	*many* can occur in assertive and non-assertive sense.
We don't have many friends	*We have many at home*	*much* is generally confined to non-assertive negative or question structures.
There's isn't much butter	*I can't see much*	
enough, a lot of, several		
determiner use	pronoun use	*enough* and *a lot of* can be used assertively or non-assertively and for mass or count nouns.
We have enough sugar	*We have read enough*	*several* is confined usually to assertive uses with count nouns only.
They have a lot of space	*We don't have a lot*	
They have several books with them	*I have several*	
few, fewer, fewest, a few and *little, less, least, a little*		
determiner use	pronoun use	Traditionally, and prescriptively, *few, fewer, fewest, a few* are confined to count nouns and
There are few things he likes	*He sold few*	*little, less, least, a little* are confined to mass nouns but there are exceptions in use and the distinction is sometimes slightly fuzzy:
We have fewer complaints	*The fewest number we need is six*	*There are fewer people here*

There are a few things to say	I brought a few	There are less people here than I expected
There is little beer in the fridge	They sold little	We have the fewest data
People have less money these days	Take less, please	We have the least data would all be acceptable according to circumstance, setting and level of formality.
I have the least luggage	She wants least	
We have a little time	I'll only take a little	

more and most

determiner use	pronoun use	
Have more cake	Have more	When *most* is a pronoun it is often indistinguishable from its use as a determiner but with an omitted noun.
She spent most days in bed	She wasted most	See the note below.

either and neither

determiner use	pronoun use	
Take either book	Can I have either?	The pronoun use of these two words is unusual and often slightly formal.
Take neither book	You can have neither	

each

determiner use	pronoun use	
Each child got a present	They gave a present to each	The pronoun use is unusual and formal.

all, half, both

determiner use	pronoun use	
Take all the food	Winner takes all	As a pronoun *all* is unusual.
Give me half the money	Give me half	These three items can also be pre-determiners. See the link below for more.
Can I have both cases?	Take both	

numerals

determiner use	pronoun use	
I want six beers	Bring me seven	The use of numerals as pronouns is debatable because it is almost always possible to recover a unique noun which has been ellipted.

Only determiners: no and every

determiner use	pronoun use	
She has no money	*She has no	The pronoun for *no* is *none* (which cannot function as a determiner).

Every child got a present	**The gave a present to every*	The pronoun for *every* is *everyone, -body, -thing* (and none can act as a determiner).
Only pronouns: *none, some-, any-* and *no*-series, *others*		
determiner use	pronoun use	
*I took none books	*I took none*	See above for the relationship between *no* and *none*. The determiner equivalents of the *-thing, -one, -body* series are the bare *some, any* and *every* items. *other* is a determiner equivalent of *others*.
*Somebody people called	*Somebody called*	
*Does anyone child need lunch?	*Does anyone want this?*	
*They arrived with others people	*They arrived with others*	

It is not always a simple matter to identify whether words are acting as pronouns *per se* or simply that the noun phrase which they determine has been ellipted.

In spoken discourse, the latter is often the case as in, for example:

> *Would you like some cake?*
> *No, thanks, I don't want any* (cake)

or

> *I asked for three keys but they only sent two* (keys)

where the noun is ellipted and *any* and *two* retain their determiner status.

At other times, it is clear that the item is acting as a pronoun in its own right because the noun is not easily recoverable from the context or could be a wide range of possible phrases. For example:

> *We have done enough* (work?, damage?, business? etc.)