ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Determiners, Articles, Quantifiers Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 3

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Explanations

1. This year's whiteout of a winter has prompted _____ skier to celebrate the best snow in decades.
✔ **C) many a**
Many a is a formal way of saying 'many'. It is followed by a singular noun and a singular verb: **many a skier** = many skiers. Not **a lot of** or **little**: these need a plural or uncountable noun (**a lot of skiers**). **None** is a pronoun and cannot come before a noun. **Some skier** would mean 'one unknown skier', which does not fit the idea of a general reaction.

2. _____ commercial or recreational salmon fishing will be allowed off the coast of Oregon this year due to the possible extinction of the species.
✔ **C) No**
The determiner **no** comes directly before a noun to mean 'not any': **No fishing will be allowed**. Not **None**, because **none** is a pronoun and must stand alone or be followed by **of** (**none of the fishing**). **Some**, **One** and **Each** do not give the negative meaning the context needs, since fishing is banned to protect the species.

3. With some families displaced for more than a decade, children born or raised in camps have _____ or _____ memory of traditional farming life.
✔ **A) little / no**
Little or no is a fixed expression meaning 'almost none or none at all' and is used with uncountable nouns such as **memory**: **little or no memory**. **Few / fewer** go with plural countable nouns. **Less / none** fails because **none** cannot come before a noun, and **no / any** is not a set phrase in a positive sentence.

4. In the early 1990s, Istanbul was the biggest city in Turkey and one of the world's major cities, with around 6.7 million people in the city _____ and _____ four million in the area around it.
✔ **E) itself / another**
The city itself is an emphatic reflexive meaning 'the city proper, not the surrounding area'. **Another** can be used before a number to mean 'an additional': **another four million** = four million more. Not **alone / others**: **the city alone** is possible, but **others four million** is wrong, because **others** is a pronoun and cannot come before a noun phrase.

5. _____ product you buy should be a gateway to a personal sustainability practice.
✔ **C) Any**
Any + singular noun means 'it doesn't matter which one': **Any product you buy** = whatever product you buy. **Everything** and **None** are pronouns and cannot come before a noun. **Several** and **Most** need a plural noun (**several products**).

6. There were Rangers fans throwing bottles and cans at _____ because the game was not on.
✔ **B) one another**
The reciprocal pronoun **one another** shows that the fans were throwing things at each other: each fan threw at the others in the group. Not **themselves**, because that would mean each fan threw at his own body. **Each another** does not exist, and **other** cannot stand alone as a pronoun.

7. Officials say _____ affected county has now been reached and rescue efforts started.
✔ **E) every**
Every + singular countable noun + singular verb refers to all members of a group, one by one: **every affected county has been reached**. Not **all**, because **all** needs a plural noun here (**all affected counties have**). **Both** and **either** refer to only two, and **each other** is a reciprocal pronoun, not a determiner.

8. At no time should you endanger yourself or _____, or take _____ unnecessary risks.
✔ **B) others / any**
Others is a pronoun meaning 'other people': **endanger yourself or others**. **Any** is used because the sentence is negative in meaning (**At no time should you** = you should never): **take any unnecessary risks**. Not **the others**, which would refer to a specific group already mentioned, and **every risks** is ungrammatical.

9. While consumers who obtain genuine products can improve their health, _____ who are deceived by clever advertising may lose their health, their savings or _____.
✔ **A) those / both**
Those who means 'the people who' and is contrasted here with **consumers who obtain genuine products**. **Both** at the end refers back to the two things just named (their health and their savings): **their health, their savings or both**. Not **ones** in the first gap, because **ones who** cannot be used without an adjective or **the** (**the ones who**).

10. Discount retailers such as Aldi and Lidl have been charging for bags for _____ years.
✔ **B) a number of**
A number of + plural countable noun means 'several / quite a few': **for a number of years**. **A great amount of** and **too much** are used with uncountable nouns. **Many a** needs a singular noun (**many a year**), and **a lot** needs **of** before a noun.

11. For most of _____ who emigrated, the search for employment and a better life was almost certainly the principal cause of _____ departure.
✔ **E) those / their**
Those who means 'the people who', so **most of those who emigrated** = most of the people who emigrated. The plural possessive **their** refers back to these people: **their departure**. Not **some / its**, because **its** refers to a thing, not people, and **most of some** is ungrammatical.

12. Not _____ of the changes observed in nature are damaging to _____ creatures.
✔ **E) all / all**
Not all of + plural noun means 'only some of them', a partial negative: **Not all of the changes are damaging**. **All creatures** means creatures in general. Not **every** or **each**, because they cannot be followed by **of the changes** with a plural verb in this structure, and **Not none** would be a double negative.

13. _____ attempt to explain why humans think and behave in the way that they do will inevitably be linked to one or _____ branch of psychology.
✔ **E) Any / another**
Any + singular noun means 'whichever one': **Any attempt to explain human behaviour**. **One or another** + singular noun means 'some, but it doesn't matter which': **one or another branch of psychology** (also **one branch or another**). Not **Every / the other**, because **one or the other** refers to only two choices, and psychology has many branches.

14. Having different types of businesses in a neighbourhood can increase _____ walking trips among residents.
✔ **C) the number of**
After verbs like **increase**, **reduce** or **measure**, we use **the number of** + plural noun: **increase the number of walking trips**. Not **a number of**, which means 'several' and cannot be the object of **increase**. **A great/vast amount of** is used with uncountable nouns, and **several** does not make sense after **increase**.

15. In neighbourhoods where residents are willing to help _____, children are less likely to be overweight.
✔ **B) one another**
The reciprocal pronoun **one another** shows a mutual action between members of a group: residents help one another. **Each another** does not exist; the correct form is **each other**. Not **themselves**, which would mean each resident helps only himself or herself, and **another** / **the other** refer to just one extra person.

16. Until the 1980s, about 2 in _____ 1,000 people were thought to be affected by the disease.
✔ **E) every**
To express a rate or proportion we use **in every** + number: **2 in every 1,000 people**. **Each** is not normally used in this fixed pattern. **Other**, **more** and **no** make no sense here.

17. Our brain is made of many parts, _____ of which has a specific function.
✔ **C) each**
Each of which + singular verb refers to the members of a group one by one: **many parts, each of which has a specific function**. Not **every**, because **every** cannot be followed by **of** (**every of which** is wrong). **All** and **many** would need a plural verb (**all of which have**).

18. _____ number has an inherent power of analysis; it has also the power of synthesis because of the inner bond that connects all _____ numbers to the unit.
✔ **B) Each / other**
Each number takes a singular verb and looks at numbers one by one. **All other** + plural noun means 'all the remaining ones': **all other numbers**. Not **Every / another**, because **another** is singular and cannot follow **all** or come before a plural noun (**all another numbers** is wrong).

19. There were _____ adventurers who were willing to fight in _____ cause if the pay were good.
✔ **C) some / any**
Some + plural noun means 'a certain number of': **There were some adventurers**. **Any** + singular noun means 'it doesn't matter which': **willing to fight in any cause** (whatever the cause). Not **several / some**, because **some cause** would mean one particular unknown cause, which loses the idea that they would fight for anything if paid well.

20. The scientists stripped the DNA from 19 human eggs and implanted in _____ a DNA-containing nucleus from _____ person's cell.
✔ **C) each / another**
Each used as a pronoun refers to the 19 eggs one by one: **implanted in each** (= in each egg). **Another** + singular noun means 'a different': **another person's cell**. Not **every**, because **every** cannot stand alone as a pronoun, and **both** or **neither** refer to only two things.

21. When an electron meets an antielectron, _____ particles vanish.
✔ **C) both**
Both + plural noun refers to two things together: the electron and the antielectron, so **both particles vanish**. Not **either**, because it takes a singular noun and means only one of the two. **All** is used for three or more, and **every** needs a singular noun.

22. Food allergies affect almost one in _____ 13 children.
✔ **D) every**
To express a proportion we use **one in every** + number: **one in every 13 children**. **Each** is not used in this fixed pattern, and **several**, **other** and **all** make no sense here.

23. The two inspectors stayed only a few minutes, and the shop owner said they made _____ request for money or _____ else.
✔ **A) no / anything**
No + noun gives the negative meaning: **made no request** (= did not make any request). Because the sentence is already negative, we continue with **anything**: **no request for money or anything else**. Not **every / nothing**, because **every request** contradicts the meaning, and **any request** or **a request** would need **not** to be negative.

24. Under law, the manufacturers don't have to declare _____ ingredients.
✓ B) all
All + plural noun refers to the whole group: **declare all ingredients**. With the negative **don't have to**, it means they need not list every one of them. Not **every** or **each**, because they need a singular noun (**every ingredient**). **Whole** cannot come directly before a plural noun, and **few** gives the wrong meaning.

25. She put forward two proposals, _____ of which made any sense to the participants in the summit.
✓ C) neither
With two items we use **neither** to mean 'not one and not the other': **two proposals, neither of which made any sense**. **Neither** is already negative, so the verb is positive, and **any** is correct after it. Not **none**, because **none** is used for three or more. Not **either**, because it is positive and cannot go with **any** here.

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