ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Determiners, Articles, Quantifiers Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 4

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Explanations

1. Very few will have learnt of _____ before and he will not hang around long enough to make a name for _____.
✔ **B) him / himself**
The first gap follows the preposition **of** and refers to 'he', so it needs the object pronoun **him**. The second gap refers back to the subject 'he' in the same clause, so it needs the reflexive **himself**. **Make a name for oneself** means 'become famous': **He made a name for himself as a writer.** The other pairs do not match 'he' in person or gender.

2. _____ wants to expose _____ to criticism. People often hide their feelings.
✔ **D) Nobody / themselves**
The second sentence says people hide their feelings, so the first gap needs the negative **Nobody**. Indefinite pronouns take a singular verb (**wants**), but modern English usually refers back to them with **themselves** (singular 'they'). Not **Everybody**: that contradicts the idea that people hide their feelings.

3. The officer rode 70 km to _____ home city and then bought _____ a new house, the reporter said.
✔ **D) her / herself**
The possessive determiner and the reflexive pronoun both refer to the same person, the officer, so they must match: **her home city** ... **bought herself**. The reflexive is needed because the subject and the object are the same person. Not **his / herself**: the two words refer to the same person but do not agree in gender.

4. The gangs emanate terror. Every town, _____ say, is under _____ control.
✔ **A) they / their**
They say is an impersonal expression meaning 'people say'. The second gap comes before a noun (**control**) and refers to the gangs, so it needs the possessive determiner **their**. Not **themselves** or **theirs**: these are pronouns and cannot stand directly before a noun.

5. _____ older people's pulse rate is less than 2 beats per second.
✔ **C) Most**
Most + plural noun (without **the**) means 'the majority of': **Most older people**. Not **Every**, which needs a singular noun. Not **A few of**, which needs **the** or a possessive after **of**. Not **Much**, which is used with uncountable nouns.

6. It will be advisable to quit _____ alcohol and smoking during pregnancy.
✔ **C) all**
All can be used with uncountable nouns such as **alcohol** and **smoking** to mean 'completely, every kind of': **quit all alcohol**. **Each** and **every** need a singular countable noun, and **a number of** needs a plural countable noun. **Some** does not fit the meaning of quitting completely.

7. The wildlife of _____ region is under threat and _____ rare animal species may become extinct.
✔ **E) the whole / some**
The whole + singular countable noun means 'the entire': **the whole region**. **Species** is plural here (**may become extinct**), and **some** works with plural nouns. Not **all region** (needs **the**), and not **every / either**: **either** refers to one of two and needs a singular noun.

8. The place was spacious, with _____ room for relaxation, surrounded by restaurants.
✔ **D) lots of**
Here **room** means 'space' and is uncountable, so it takes **lots of**. The word **spacious** shows there was plenty of space. Not **many**, which needs a countable noun, and not **no** or **little**, which contradict **spacious**.

9. There were some people on the street that fought with _____.
✔ **A) one another**
One another (like **each other**) is a reciprocal pronoun: each person fought with the others. Not **themselves**: that would mean each person fought with himself or herself. **Another**, **other** and **the other** do not express a two-way action in this pattern.

10. After _____ years passed, I decided to have an operation to have _____ the wrinkles taken away from around my eyes.
✔ **E) several / all**
Several goes with plural countable nouns: **several years**. **All** can come directly before **the**: **all the wrinkles** (= **all of the wrinkles**). Not **many** or **a good many**: these cannot come directly before **the** without **of**. Not **all years**: this needs **the**, as in **all the years**.

11. _____ of us managed to do it separately, but fortunately together we did it.
✓ **A) Neither**
The contrast **but fortunately together we did it** shows that, working separately, the two people failed. **Neither of us** means 'not one and not the other' of two people. Not **Both**, which would contradict the second clause.

12. Before the gathering that night, there was _____ more clearing up in the house to do, as usual.
✓ **B) some**
Clearing up is an uncountable gerund, so it takes **some more**. **A few**, **several**, **a great many** and **a number of** are all used only with plural countable nouns.

13. Her husband tried to convince her to reject it, but she would have _____ of it.
✓ **C) none**
Would have none of it is an idiom meaning 'refused to accept or listen to something'. Here she refused to follow her husband's advice: **He tried to persuade her, but she would have none of it.** Not **no**, because **no** must be followed by a noun, not **of**. Not **any**, which needs a negative verb (**wouldn't have any of it**).

14. We had _____ room, so none of us had any problems with accommodation.
✓ **C) enough**
Room here means 'space' (uncountable), and **enough** means 'as much as needed'. The clue is that nobody had problems with accommodation. Not **little** or **few**, which would cause problems, and not **many**, which needs a countable noun.

15. I really want to know what kind of feeling it is to have a relative that hates you that _____.
✓ **B) much**
That much means 'to such a great degree': **a relative that hates you that much**. Not **a lot**: **that** cannot come before **a lot**. Not **a little**: **that a little** is also impossible.

16. Things happen in _____ stadium and ours is no different than _____.
✓ **B) every / others**
Every + singular noun means 'all, without exception': **every stadium**. **Others** is a pronoun meaning 'other stadiums', so ours is no different from them. Not **the other**: this refers to the second of two and does not fit a general statement. **Different than** is common in American English; British English prefers **different from**.

17. We have realized that _____ has brought _____ worth buying.
✓ **D) nobody / anything**
Nobody makes the clause negative, so the object takes **anything**: **nobody has brought anything worth buying**. **Worth** + -ing means 'good enough to be bought'. Not **nobody / nothing**: standard English does not use two negatives in one clause.

18. We hope doctors may someday be able to diagnose lung cancer with _____ more than a quick swab of the mouth.
✓ **B) nothing**
Nothing more than means 'only, just': doctors would need only a quick mouth swab. Not **anything more than**: it needs a negative verb, as in **without anything more than**.

19. Not only graduate but also undergraduate students find _____ in a troublesome position that cannot be got rid of.
✓ **A) themselves**
Find oneself in a situation means 'end up in it, often unexpectedly'. The object refers to the subject, so it must be the reflexive **themselves**. Not **each other** or **one another**: these show a two-way action between people, which is not the meaning here.

20. I spend _____ my time thinking about you at nights.
✓ **A) a good deal of**
A good deal of means 'a lot of' and is used with uncountable nouns such as **time**. **A great many (of)** and **a number of** go with plural countable nouns. **Almost** needs **all**: **almost all my time**.

21. In our country, there are well-known spectacular places, _____ after _____, especially in the West.
✓ **E) one / another**
One after another is a fixed phrase meaning 'many, one following the next': **places one after another**. Not **one after the others**: the fixed alternative is **one after the other**, with singular **other**.

22. He sprang forward _____ metres towards the trenches but soon hesitated.
✓ **B) a few**
Metres is a plural countable noun, so it takes **a few** (= a small number). A short distance also fits **but soon hesitated**. Not **a little**, which is used with uncountable nouns.

23. _____ in my brain a light bulb slowly started to twinkle towards the given question.
✓ **C) Somewhere**
Somewhere means 'in some place' and fits an affirmative sentence: **Somewhere in my brain a light bulb started to twinkle**, meaning an idea slowly came. Not **Nowhere**: it is negative and would need inversion (**Nowhere … did a light bulb …**), which also contradicts the meaning.

24. To _____ who is acquainted with them, they don’t appear to be an ideal couple.
✓ **B) anybody**
Anybody means 'any person at all' and takes a singular verb: **anybody who is acquainted with them**. Not **nobody**: with **don't appear** it would create a double negative and the wrong meaning. Not **anything**: it refers to things, not people, so it cannot be followed by **who**.

25. _____ was in the name of Reynar; _____, Daze.
✓ **C) One / the other**
With two items, use **one** for the first and **the other** for the second: **One was in the name of Reynar; the other, Daze.** The comma replaces the repeated words 'was in the name of'. Not **Another**: it is used when there are more than two items, or when the second one is not the last.