ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# Pronouns – Adverbs – Adjectives – Determiners (Elementary / Pre-Intermediate) Test 15

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/mcq-quiz-1249/

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **A** | 2 | **B** | 3 | **A** | 4 | **C** | 5 | **D** | 6 | **B** | 7 | **A** | 8 | **B** | 9 | **D** | 10 | **A** |
| 11 | **D** | 12 | **B** | 13 | **B** | 14 | **C** | 15 | **A** | 16 | **B** | 17 | **B** | 18 | **A** | 19 | **C** | 20 | **B** |

## Explanations

**1.** Either your brakes or your eyesight _____ at fault.
✓ **A) is**
With **either … or**, the verb agrees with the noun closest to it. Here that is **eyesight** (singular), so we use **is**. Not **are**, because **brakes** is further from the verb.

**2.** Either David or his parents _____ at home.
✓ **B) are**
With **either … or**, the verb agrees with the noun closest to it. Here that is **parents** (plural), so we use **are**. Not **is**, because that agrees with **David**, which is further away.

**3.** It was a _____.
✓ **A) thirty-minute show**
A number + noun before another noun works like an adjective. It has a hyphen and no plural **-s**: **a thirty-minute show**, **a ten-year-old boy**.

**4.** We saw _____ last week.
✓ **C) an award-winning French film**
Adjectives come before the noun. Opinion or quality words come before nationality: **an award-winning French film**. We use **an** because **award** starts with a vowel sound.

**5.** A: What is the characteristic of people who live alone?

B: Some of them have a tendency to talk to _____.
✓ **D) themselves**
**Some of them** means some people (plural), so the reflexive pronoun is **themselves**. Not **oneself**, which is only for the general pronoun **one**.

**6.** This used to be the home _____.
✓ **B) of my old friend Terry**
After **the home** we use **of** to show who it belongs to: **the home of my old friend Terry**. We could also say **my old friend Terry's home**, but not **the home my old friend Terry's**.

**7.** Terry is _____.
✓ **A) an old friend of mine**
We say **a friend of mine** (**of** + possessive pronoun) to mean one of my friends. Not **of me**.

**8.** Our family is quite _____ united family.
✓ **B) a**
The word order is **quite + a + adjective + noun**: **quite a united family**. **United** starts with a /j/ sound, so we use **a**, not **an**.

**9.** The committee decided to award the prize to you and _____.
✓ **D) me**
After a preposition (**to**) we use an object pronoun: **to you and me**. Not **I**, because **I** is a subject pronoun.

**10.** They always give the available seats to _____ comes first.
✓ **A) whoever**
**Whoever** means 'any person who'. Here it is the subject of **comes**. Not **whomever**, because we need a subject form, not an object form.

**11.** She heard a sound _____ brought her heart into her mouth.
✓ **D) which**
We use **which** (or **that**) to talk about a thing: **a sound which…**. **Who** is for people, and **what** cannot follow a noun.

**12.** A: Why are you sitting there?

B: Frankly, there is _____ interesting to do.
✓ **B) nothing**
In a positive sentence we use **nothing** to mean 'not anything': **There is nothing interesting to do.** Not **anything**, because that needs a negative verb (**there isn't anything**).

**13.** A: What do you think of politics?

B: Oh, I find politics really _____.
✓ **B) depressing**
Adjectives ending in **-ing** describe the thing that causes the feeling: politics is **depressing**. **Depressed** describes how a person feels.

**14.** I agree. I get terribly _____ when people talk about politics.
✓ **C) depressed**
Adjectives ending in **-ed** describe how a person feels: **I get depressed**. Not **depressing**, because that describes the thing (politics), not the person.

**15.** I find people who spit in the street _____.
✓ **A) offensive**
In **find + something + adjective**, we need an adjective: **I find it offensive**. **Offensively** is an adverb, and **offence** and **offender** are nouns.

**16.** Since divorce became easier to obtain in Europe, the divorce rate has gone up _____.
✓ **B) dramatically**
We need an adverb to describe the verb **has gone up**: **dramatically** (very much and quickly). Not **dramatic**, which is an adjective.

**17.** They play the guitar _____.
✔ **B) beautifully**
An adverb tells us how someone does something: **play beautifully**. **Beautiful** is an adjective and describes a noun.

**18.** I'm going to _____ next term because the exams are getting closer.
✔ **A) study hard**
**Hard** is both an adjective and an adverb: **study hard** means study a lot. Not **hardly**, which means 'almost not'.

**19.** The migration of the ducks was due to the _____ of colder weather.
✔ **C) arrival**
After **the** and before **of** we need a noun: **the arrival of colder weather**. **Arrive** is a verb.

**20.** Since the old lady's husband died, she's been living _____.
✔ **B) on her own**
**On her own** means alone. We can also say **by herself**, but not just **herself**.

**Practise more on englishtestsonline.com**
Take this test online, download its questions PDF, and find thousands of free English tests:
**englishtestsonline.com · scan the code for this test**
englishtestsonline.com