ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Other Pronoun Forms, Determiners, Quantifiers Test 2

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Explanations

1. _____ of the girls helped _____ who asked for help during the rehearsal.
✓ **C) each / anyone**
Each of the girls refers to every individual girl in the group, and **anyone** (= any person at all) is needed before the relative clause **who asked for help**. The other options all fail in the second gap because **anything**, **everything**, **something**, and **everywhere** refer to things or places and cannot be followed by **who asked for help**.

2. The doctor said that he was sorry there was _____ he could do to help the cancer patient.
✓ **B) nothing**
The verb **was** is positive, so we need a negative pronoun: **there was nothing he could do**. **Anything** only works with a negative verb (**there wasn't anything**), and **none** is not used before **he could do** here.

3. I've looked _____ for my book. It has to be around here _____.
✓ **C) everywhere / somewhere**
Everywhere means in all places: **I've looked everywhere**. In a positive sentence about one place we don't know, we use **somewhere**: **It has to be around here somewhere**. Not **anywhere**, which is mainly used in questions and negatives.

4. _____ can enter _____ of the races he wishes to.
✓ **A) anyone / any**
Anyone means it doesn't matter which person, and **any of the races** means it doesn't matter which race: **Anyone can enter any of the races he wishes to**. Not **every**, because **every** cannot be followed by **of**.

5. I haven't been able to find _____ who might be able to help me. There must be _____ who knows the correct way to fill out this application!
✓ **E) anyone / someone**
After a negative verb (**haven't been able to find**) we use **anyone**. The second sentence is positive and means 'one person I don't know', so we use **someone**: **There must be someone who knows**. Not **no one**, because **haven't** is already negative.

6. _____ I try to use the computer, it breaks down.
✓ **C) any time**
Any time means 'whenever' or 'every time': **Any time I try to use the computer, it breaks down**. Not **sometime**, which means one unknown moment in the future or past.

7. I have made _____ of progress by working at night.
✓ **D) plenty**
Plenty of means a lot of and is used with uncountable nouns like **progress**: **I have made plenty of progress**. **Little** and **enough** are not followed by **of** before a noun like this, and **a few** is for countable nouns.

8. I won't be able to help you _____. We are going to be moving to a new building.
✓ **A) anymore**
Anymore (British English also **any more**) is used in negative sentences to mean 'from now on, no longer': **I won't be able to help you anymore**. Not **any time**, which does not mean 'no longer'.

9. _____ of the enquiries were from young people.
✓ **D) most**
Most of the + plural noun means the largest part of a group: **Most of the enquiries were from young people**. Not **every**, because **every** cannot be followed by **of**.

10. "Were _____ your friends happy to see you?"
"Yes, _____ was surprised to see me up and about."
✓ **B) all / everyone**
All can go directly before **your friends**: **Were all your friends happy?** In the answer, **everyone** takes a singular verb: **everyone was surprised**. Not **everyone your friends**, which is not correct English.

11. _____ must have gone out. I've been ringing the doorbell for quite a while and _____ has come to the door.
✓ **D) everybody / no one**
Nobody answers the door, so the speaker thinks **everybody must have gone out**. With the positive verb **has come** we need a negative pronoun: **no one has come**. Not **anyone has come**, because **anyone** needs a negative verb (**hasn't**).

12. "May I have _____ to drink?"
"Of course, there must be _____ in the fridge."
✓ **C) something / something**
In offers and requests we usually use **some-** words: **May I have something to drink?** The answer is positive, so we also use **something**: **there must be something in the fridge**. Not **anything**, which is used in negatives and most questions.

13. I have just moved into town and I have _____ friends but I'm hoping to make _____ more friends soon.
✔ **B) a few / some**
A few is used with plural countable nouns and means a small number: **I have a few friends**. **Some more friends** means an extra number of friends. Not **few** or **little**: **little** is for uncountable nouns, and **few** sounds negative.

14. _____ year I take out _____ my old clothes and sort out the _____ I don't want to keep.
✔ **D) each / all / ones**
Each year means every single year. **All my old clothes** is correct without **of**. **The ones** replaces the plural noun **clothes**. Not **some my old clothes**, because **some** needs **of** before **my**.

15. _____ children playing in the yard next door have _____ dangerous toys.
✔ **A) those / some**
Those points to people further away, like the children **next door**. **Some** is used with plural countable nouns in positive sentences: **some dangerous toys**. Not **a little** or **much**, because these are for uncountable nouns.

16. _____ of _____ are rich _____ to buy whatever they want.
✔ **D) both / them / enough**
Both of them means the two people together, and after **of** we use the object pronoun **them**, not **they**. **Rich enough to** + verb means rich to the necessary degree. Not **either**, because **either of them** takes **is**, not **are**.

17. This cake is great! I'd like _____ piece if there is _____.
✔ **E) another / some**
Another means one more and is used with a singular countable noun: **another piece**. **Some** here refers to the rest of the cake. Not **more piece**, because **more** is not used before a singular countable noun like this.

18. _____ girl that came into the store wanted _____ the sweater and skirt.
✔ **C) each / both**
Each goes with a singular noun: **each girl**. **Both** refers to two things together: **both the sweater and skirt**. Not **each / each**, because **each** cannot introduce two items joined by **and**.

19. The students had painted _____ of the room with _____ paint than the shopkeeper had suggested they buy. They were almost finished.
✔ **E) most / less**
They were **almost finished**, so they had painted **most of the room**. **Paint** is uncountable, so the comparative is **less paint than**. Not **fewer**, which is used with plural countable nouns.

20. _____ of the furniture in the room was too old to be used _____ longer.
✔ **B) much / any**
Furniture is uncountable, so we use **much of the furniture**. **Any longer** is used in negative ideas to mean 'no longer'; **too old to be used** has a negative meaning. Not **more longer**, which is never correct.

21. _____ are the worst days of my life.
✔ **C) these**
The verb **are** is plural and present, so we need **these**: **These are the worst days of my life** (the days happening now). Not **those**, which usually refers to things further away or in the past.

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