ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Other Pronoun Forms, Determiners, Quantifiers Test 3

English Grammar Tests · 22 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/other-pronoun-forms-determiners-quantifiers-test-3/

1	**C**	2	**D**	3	**D**	4	**A**	5	**B**	6	**E**	7	**C**	8	**A**	9	**B**	10	**D**
11	**A**	12	**E**	13	**C**	14	**B**	15	**D**	16	**A**	17	**E**	18	**D**	19	**B**	20	**A**
21	**D**	22	**B**																

Explanations

1. -- Where should I put this?
-- Why don't you put _____ in the kitchen?
✔ **C) that**
The speaker points to one thing (**this**), so the reply uses the singular demonstrative **that** for the same object. Not **them**, **those** or **these**, because they are plural; **its** is a possessive and cannot stand alone as an object.

2. I'd rather use my _____ makeup. The stuff at the theatre makes _____ face feel awful.
✔ **D) own / my**
My own + noun stresses that something belongs to me: **my own makeup**. Before the noun **face** we need the possessive determiner **my**. Not **mine**, because **mine** replaces a noun and cannot come before one.

3. I like _____ of them very much. I think they are a great deal like _____ too.
✔ **D) both / each other**
Both of them means the two people together, and it fits the positive verb **like**. **Each other** shows a two-way relationship: each one is like the other. Not **neither**, because the sentence is positive (**I like … very much**).

4. _____ in the house must be packed and stored before we leave for vacation.
✔ **A) everything**
Everything means all the things, and it takes a singular verb: **Everything … must be packed**. Not **anything**, which is used mainly in questions and negatives or means 'it doesn't matter which'.

5. I don’t want _____ of the dresses. I think they _____ look old-fashioned.
✔ **B) any / all**
In negative sentences we use **any of**: **I don't want any of the dresses**. **They all look** means every one of them looks old-fashioned; **all** comes before the main verb. Not **either / are**: **they are look** is wrong, and **either** is only for two things.

6. Who should I ask to help me with _____ homework?

I think Tom would be the _____ I would ask; he’s smarter than the others.
✔ **E) my / one**
My homework uses the possessive **my** before the noun. **The one** replaces 'the person' so we don't repeat the noun: **Tom would be the one I would ask**.

7. There are _____ pieces of cake in the fridge. Why don’t you have a piece?
✔ **C) several**
Several means more than two but not many, and it goes straight before a plural noun: **several pieces**. Not **few**, which has a negative meaning ('almost none') and doesn't suit the offer **Why don't you have a piece? Several of** needs **the** or a possessive after it.

8. The _____ were watching television but I was reading.
✔ **A) others**
The others is a pronoun meaning 'the other people', and it takes a plural verb: **The others were watching**. Not **other**, because **the other** needs a noun after it (**the other people**).

9. There is _____ that will make me change my mind about this matter.
✔ **B) nothing**
Nothing means 'not anything' and is used with a positive verb: **There is nothing that will make me change my mind**. Not **none**, which refers back to a group already mentioned (**none of them**).

10. There really aren't _____ good programmes on T.V. I can only name _____.
✔ **D) any / a few**
In negative sentences we use **any**: **There aren't any good programmes**. **A few** means 'a small number' and can stand alone as a pronoun: **I can only name a few**. Not **some**, which is normally used in positive sentences.

11. There is _____ in the other room but I don't know who it is.
✔ **A) someone**
Someone means an unknown person in a positive sentence: **There is someone in the other room**, and the speaker doesn't know **who it is**. Not **anyone**, which is used in questions and negatives.

12. The critics said that the new play wasn’t very good so _____ wants to go see it.
✔ **E) nobody**
Nobody means 'no person' and takes a singular verb: **nobody wants**. The play was bad, so no one wants to see it. Not **nothing**, which is for things, not people; **no ones** is not a word.

13. There isn't _____ I can do to help you at this point. You should have come to see me _____.
✓ **C) anything / sooner**
In negative sentences we use **anything**: **There isn't anything I can do**. **Should have come … sooner** means 'earlier than you did', which criticises a past action. Not **something**, which is used in positive sentences.

14. I prefer the blue _____. The _____ are not to my taste.
✓ **B) one / others**
One replaces a singular noun so we don't repeat it: **the blue one**. **The others** means 'the rest of them' and takes a plural verb: **The others are**. Not **another**, which is singular and cannot follow **the**.

15. I gave _____ of my old chairs away. The _____ are in the basement.
✓ **D) most / others**
Most of means the biggest part: **I gave most of my old chairs away**. **The others** means the remaining chairs and takes a plural verb: **The others are in the basement**. Not **some / other**, because **the other** needs a noun after it.

16. There are _____ old coats in the spare room. You may be able to use _____ of them.
✓ **A) a few / one**
A few + plural noun means 'a small number': **a few old coats**. **One of them** means a single coat from that group. Not **few**, which sounds negative ('almost none'); **much** and **a little** are for uncountable nouns.

17. Why don't you take _____ of your friends with you to the party?
✓ **E) some**
In suggestions and offers we use **some**: **Why don't you take some of your friends?** Not **any**, which is mainly used in negatives and real questions; **much** and **little** are for uncountable nouns.

18. There are hardly _____ moments of the day when we can sit quietly and talk to each other _____.
✓ **D) any / alone**
Hardly any means 'almost no': **hardly any moments**. **Alone** means with no other people present, so we can talk privately. Not **lonely**, which means sad because you have no company.

19. There are _____ classical singers worth listening to _____ days.
✓ **B) few / these**
Few + plural noun means 'not many', which shows the speaker's negative opinion. **These days** means 'nowadays' and fits the present **There are**. Not **those days**, which refers to the past.

20. Going to Europe is impossible these days _____ getting on a plane.
✓ **A) without**
Without + -ing means 'if you don't do something': **impossible … without getting on a plane**. Not **by**, which shows how you do something and doesn't match **impossible**.

21. _____ the information given to me was from the gentleman who was the head of the office.
✓ **D) most of**
Most of + **the** + noun means 'the largest part of': **Most of the information**. **Information** is uncountable, so **few** is wrong, and **plenty** needs **of**.

22. There was _____ of food on the table but it just didn't seem to be _____.
✓ **B) plenty / enough**
Plenty of means 'a large amount of': **plenty of food**. **Enough** means 'as much as needed'. The contrast word **but** shows that, although there was a lot of food, it still didn't seem to be enough. Not **a lot / some**: **a lot of food** is fine, but **didn't seem to be some** is wrong.

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