ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Pronouns MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 2

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Explanations

1. _____ roommate and _____ have to share a bookshelf: _____ keeps _____ books on the top two shelves, and I keep _____ on the bottom two shelves.
✔ **C) my / I / she / her / mine**
Use **my** before a noun (**my roommate**), **I** as the subject (**my roommate and I have to share**), **she** as the subject of **keeps**, **her** before a noun (**her books**), and **mine** in place of **my books**. Not **me**, because the gap is part of the subject of the verb.

2. Replace the words in capitals with pronouns: Later, DICKENS described HIS CHILDHOOD in some of his famous novels.
✔ **E) he / it**
Dickens is one man and the subject, so he becomes **he**. **His childhood** is one thing, so it becomes **it**: **Later, he described it in some of his famous novels.**

3. Of course I _____ used to be very wealthy.
✔ **C) myself**
Myself after **I** adds emphasis: **I myself** means 'I, and not someone else'. **My** and **mine** cannot be used this way.

4. I enjoyed the music, but I didn't like the play _____.
✔ **D) itself**
Itself refers back to **the play** and gives emphasis: the music was good, but **the play itself** was not. **The play** is a thing, so use **itself**.

5. I always enjoy _____ when I go to concerts of classical music.
✔ **B) myself**
We say **enjoy myself** when the subject is **I**. It means 'have a good time'.

6. You know, Mary bought _____ a new dress yesterday.
✔ **E) herself**
Mary is a woman, and she bought the dress for her own use, so use **herself**.

7. Let the boys clean the room _____.
✔ **E) themselves**
Themselves refers back to **the boys** (plural). It means 'the boys, and nobody else'. Not **them**, because we need the -self form for emphasis here.

8. We should help everyone as much as possible because we often need help _____.
✔ **B) ourselves**
The subject is **we**, so the matching form is **ourselves**: **we often need help ourselves**.

9. Did you all do the grammar exercises _____?
✔ **A) yourselves**
You all means more than one person, so use the plural **yourselves**. Not **yourself**, which is for one person.

10. He will sit in the room to keep _____ warm.
✔ **A) himself**
The subject is **he**, and he keeps his own body warm, so use **himself**.

11. I looked at _____ in the mirror.
✔ **C) myself**
When the subject and the object are the same person, use **myself**: **I looked at myself**. Not **me**, because it is the same person as **I**.

12. Dorothy was happy when she found _____ in a magic country.
✔ **D) herself**
Find yourself somewhere means 'suddenly be in a place'. **Dorothy** is **she**, so use **herself**. Not **her**, because it is the same person as the subject.

13. They always went to places _____ they saw historical monuments.
✔ **D) where**
After a noun for a place (**places**), use **where** to mean 'in which': **places where they saw monuments**. Not **which** or **that**, because the clause already has an object (**monuments**) and there is no preposition.

14. "_____ else is here?" she asked.
✔ **E) who**
We ask about people with **who**: **Who else is here?** Here **who** is the subject of **is**. Not **whom**, which is an object form.

15. I wonder _____ her sister's boy looks like.
✔ **B) what**
To ask about someone's appearance we say **What does he look like?**, so the reported form is **I wonder what he looks like**. Not **who**, because **look like** needs **what**.

16. I like the book _____ I've read recently.
✔ **C) which**
Use **which** to begin a clause about a thing: **the book which I've read**. Not **who**, which is for people, and not **what**, which cannot follow a noun.

17. The man _____ works at this table is my friend.
✔ **C) who**
Use **who** to begin a clause about a person: **the man who works at this table**. Not **which**, because **which** is for things.

18. _____ chapter did you like best?
✔ **C) which**
Use **which** + noun to ask about a choice from a limited group: the chapters of one book, so **Which chapter did you like best?** Not **whose**, because we are not asking who owns it.

19. Cook was an English explorer _____ made three voyages to the Pacific Ocean.
✓ **B) who**
Cook is a person, so the clause begins with **who**: **an explorer who made three voyages**. Here **who** is the subject of **made**. Not **which**, because **which** is for things.

20. You shouldn’t live with a man _____ doesn’t love you.
✓ **C) who**
Use **who** as the subject of a clause about a person: **a man who doesn't love you**. Not **whom**, because the gap is the subject of **doesn't love**, and **whom** is an object form.

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