ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Pronouns MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 3

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/pronouns-test-3/

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Explanations

1. You must find somebody _____ can help you.
✔ **C) who**
We use **who** for people when it is the subject of the next verb: **somebody who can help you**. Not **whom**, because **whom** is an object form and cannot come before **can help**.

2. Who could tell _____ his son's circumstances really were?
✔ **D) what**
What starts a clause that means 'the thing that': **tell what his circumstances were**. Not **which**, because there is no choice between a few things here.

3. Here are the books – _____ is yours?
✔ **B) which**
We use **which** to choose one from a group: **Here are the books – which is yours?** Not **whose**, because the books are known, and we are asking which one, not who owns them.

4. Replace the words in capitals with pronouns: When they saw a POLICEMAN, they stopped in the middle of the STREET.
✔ **B) him / it**
A policeman is a man, so after a verb we use **him**. A street is a thing, so we use **it**: **When they saw him, they stopped in the middle of it.**

5. He didn't take many clothes with _____.
✔ **B) him**
After **with** we use an object pronoun. The subject is **he**, so we say **with him**.

6. - On what days do you have English lessons?

- We have _____ on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
✔ **A) them**
Lessons is plural, so we use **them**: **We have them on Tuesday …** Not **they**, because the pronoun comes after the verb **have**.

7. Nick knows English well. Ask _____ to help you.
✔ **D) him**
Nick is a man, and the pronoun comes after **ask**, so we use **him**: **Ask him to help you.**

8. He wanted _____ to ring _____ up.
✔ **C) you / him**
After **want** and after **ring … up** we need object pronouns: **He wanted you to ring him up.** Not **they / them**, because **they** is a subject form.

9. I can't find all the books you asked me for. I put _____ I found on your desk.
✔ **D) those**
Books is plural, so we use **those** to mean 'the books': **I put those I found on your desk.** Not **that**, because it is singular.

10. Replace the words in capitals with a pronoun: Leave THE CHILDREN alone.
✔ **C) them**
The children is plural and comes after the verb **leave**, so we use **them**: **Leave them alone.**

11. I have a father, a mother, a grandfather, three brothers and two sisters. _____ my family.
✔ **E) This is**
We use **This is** to present one group, like **my family**, now: **This is my family.** Not **Its**, because **it's** would need an apostrophe, and **its** means 'belonging to it'.

12. _____ your skis?
✔ **D) Are these**
Skis is plural, so we need a plural word and verb: **Are these your skis?** Not **Is this**, because **this** and **is** are singular.

13. She would like _____ to go in for sport.
✔ **A) us**
After **would like** we use an object pronoun before **to**: **She would like us to go in for sport.** Not **we**, because it is a subject form.

14. Father watched _____ crossing the street.
✔ **C) him**
After **watched** we use an object pronoun: **Father watched him crossing the street.** Not **himself**, because Father is watching another person, not himself.

15. They all ran out of the hotel except _____.
✔ **D) one**
Here **one** means 'one person': **They all ran out except one.** Not **nobody**, because 'all … except nobody' makes no sense.

16. Do you see _____ bushes on the _____ side of the river?
✔ **D) those / other**
Bushes is plural and far away, so we use **those**. A river has only two sides, so we say **the other side**. Not **another**, because **another** means 'one more of many'.

17. _____ are pencils and _____ are pens.
✔ **C) these / those**
Pencils and **pens** are plural, and the verb is **are**, so we need plural words: **These are pencils and those are pens.** Not **that / this**, because they are singular.

18. Take it from _____ and give it to _____.
✔ **B) him / me**
After **from** and **to** we use object pronouns: **Take it from him and give it to me.** Not **he / I**, because these are subject forms.

19. He put the map before _____.
✓ **A) him**
After **before** (here meaning 'in front of') we use an object pronoun: **He put the map before him.**

20. - I need a TV set.

- Why don't you buy _____?
✓ **B) one**
We use **one** instead of repeating **a TV set**: **Why don't you buy one?** Not **ones**, because we are talking about only one TV.

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