ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Pronouns MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 5

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/pronouns-test-5/

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

Explanations

1. _____ are _____ maps and _____ are _____.
✔ **B) these / your / those / ours**
Before a noun we use **your** (not **yours**): **your maps**. At the end, with no noun after it, we use **ours**. **These** is for things near us and **those** for things farther away.

2. Replace the words in capitals with pronouns: Some of THE WOMEN watched THE CHILDREN playing with THEIR TOYS.
✔ **B) them / them / them**
After **of** and after a verb we need the object form **them**: **Some of them watched them playing with them.** Not **they**, because **they** is only used as the subject before a verb.

3. Summer in _____ place is much cooler than in _____.
✔ **C) their / ours**
Before a noun we use **their** (**their place**). At the end, with no noun after it, we use **ours** (= our place). Not **our / their**, because **their** cannot stand alone without a noun.

4. Is there _____ interesting in the newspaper today?
✔ **A) anything**
In questions we usually use **anything**: **Is there anything interesting? Any** needs a noun after it, so it is wrong here.

5. She asked _____ to visit _____ sick child.
✔ **D) us / her**
After the verb **asked** we need the object form **us**. Before the noun **child** we need **her**: **her sick child**. Not **hers**, because **hers** is never followed by a noun.

6. _____ the results of your work.
✔ **D) those are**
Results is plural, so we need a plural word and verb: **Those are the results. This** and **that** are only used for one thing.

7. _____ shoes are black, _____ are brown.
✔ **C) my / hers**
Before a noun we use **my** (**my shoes**). Without a noun we use **hers** (= her shoes).

8. - Where is the hen?

- _____ is sitting on _____ nest.
✔ **D) It / its**
For an animal we can use **it**, and **its** before a noun: **It is sitting on its nest.** Not **She's is** or **It's is**, because that would put **is** in twice.

9. - "I didn't see _____ puppies, Dad."

- "_____ are with _____ mother," said Alice's father.
✔ **C) my / They / your**
Alice talks about **my puppies**. **They** is the subject before **are**. Her father talks to Alice, so he says **your mother**. Not **Them**, because a subject before a verb must be **they**.

10. - Yesterday I found a watch. I don't know whose watch _____ was.

- _____ was _____ if you found it in the garden.
✔ **C) that / That / mine**
We use **that** for something in the past or far away: **whose watch that was**, **That was mine**. At the end, with no noun after it, we need **mine**. Not **your**, because **your** must have a noun after it.

11. Ted and Nick looked for _____ dog for a long time. They found a little one but it wasn't _____.
✔ **D) their / theirs**
Ted and Nick are **they**, so we use **their dog** before the noun. At the end, with no noun, we use **theirs**: **it wasn't theirs**.

12. The next year, the famous Mr. Toscanini came to the town to see Mr. Smith again. But _____ couldn't find _____.
✔ **E) he / him**
Mr. Toscanini is a man, so the subject is **he**. Mr. Smith is also a man, so after **find** we use **him**.

13. I want _____ to answer _____ question.
✔ **D) you / his**
After **want** we use the object form: **I want you to…**. Before the noun **question** we need **his**. Not **hers**, because **hers** cannot go before a noun.

14. Will _____ give _____ your pen? I've left _____ at home.
✔ **E) you / me / mine**
Will you give me…? is how we ask for something politely. At the end there is no noun, so we use **mine** (= my pen). Not **my**, because **my** needs a noun after it.

15. There was _____ in my suitcase so I could carry it without _____ effort.
✔ **B) nothing / any**
The suitcase was empty, so we say **nothing**. After **without** we use **any**: **without any effort**. Not **some**, because **without** has a negative meaning.

16. You are _____ now, and don't let _____ forget it.
✔ **B) somebody / anybody**
You are somebody means you are an important person. After **don't**, a negative, we use **anybody**: **don't let anybody forget it**.

17. It’s not easy for the old man to do the shopping, so my parents do _____ shopping for _____.
✔ **D) his / him**
Before the noun **shopping** we use **his** (the old man’s). After the word **for** we use the object form **him**. Not **her**, because the old man is a **he**.

18. _____ doesn’t like to be reminded _____ _____ mother lives in a farmhouse.
✔ **C) she / that / her**
Doesn’t goes with **he**, **she** or **it**, so **she** is right. **Reminded that** introduces a fact, and **her mother** matches **she**. Not **what**, because **remind what** cannot introduce a full statement like this.

19. How much time does _____ spend on _____ homework?
✔ **B) he / his**
Does goes with **he**, **she** or **it**, and the subject must be **he**, not **me** or **them**. Before the noun **homework** we use **his**.

20. _____ US presidents elected in years ending in zero between 1840 and 1960 died during _____ time in office.
✔ **D) all / their**
All goes before a plural noun: **all US presidents**. Before the noun **time** we need a possessive word. **Presidents** is plural, so we use **their**: **during their time in office**. Not **everybody**, because **everybody** cannot go before a noun.

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