ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Pronouns MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 6

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/pronouns-test-6/

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

Explanations

1. _____ of them must take an exam.
✔ **A) some**
Only **some** can come before **of them** here and make sense: **Some of them must take an exam** means a part of the group. **Every** and **nobody** cannot be followed by **of them**. **Everybody** never takes **of**; we say **every one of them**.

2. _____ mother never regarded _____ with much favor and there was an antipathy between _____.
✔ **A) my / her / them**
Before a noun we need a possessive adjective: **my mother**. After a verb we use an object pronoun: **regarded her**. After **between** we need a plural object pronoun for two people: **between them**. The other options use subject pronouns (**she**, **they**) where object forms are needed, or pronouns that do not fit the meaning.

3. We've got a language lab in our college, and _____ is quite up-to-date. Have you got _____ in yours?
✔ **A) it / one**
It refers to the language lab already mentioned (**our** lab). **One** means 'a language lab', any lab of that kind: **Have you got one in yours?** Not **some**, because **lab** is a countable singular noun.

4. We always want _____ to do the most difficult part of the work.
✔ **B) someone**
After **want** we use an object form: **want someone to do something**. **Someone** means an unknown person. **Someone's** is possessive and needs a noun after it. **We** and **they** are subject pronouns, so they cannot follow **want**.

5. He might have concealed it from _____ but not from _____.
✔ **B) others / himself**
Others means 'other people' and is used as a pronoun without a noun. **Himself** is a reflexive pronoun because the subject is **he**: he could hide it from other people but not from **himself**. **Other** alone needs a noun, and **themselves** does not match **he**.

6. She put out _____ hand and took _____.
✔ **B) her / mine**
Before a noun we use a possessive adjective: **her hand**. With no noun after it we use a possessive pronoun: **took mine** (= my hand). Not **hers / my**, because the two forms are the wrong way round.

7. If _____ can't talk to Mark, _____ don't want to talk to _____.
✔ **C) I / I / anyone**
The verb **don't** fits **I**, but not **he** or **she** (**he doesn't**). In a negative sentence we use **anyone**: **I don't want to talk to anyone**. **Somebody** is normally used in positive sentences.

8. _____ told _____ a strange "goodbye" and looked at _____.
✔ **E) They / me / each other**
The subject needs a subject pronoun (**They**), and the object of **told** needs an object pronoun (**me**). **Each other** shows that each person looked at the other one. Not **They / their / them**, because **their** must be followed by a noun.

9. The teacher asked _____ if he did the work _____.
✔ **D) him / himself**
After **asked** we need an object pronoun: **asked him**. **Himself** means 'without help' and matches the subject **he**: **he did the work himself**. **Themselves** does not match **he**.

10. If _____ comes home early, tell _____ to wait for _____.
✔ **C) he / him / me**
The subject of **comes** needs a subject pronoun: **he comes**. After **tell** and **for** we need object pronouns: **tell him**, **wait for me**. Not **it / me / she**, because **she** is a subject pronoun and cannot follow **for**.

11. I don't think this pen is _____, it's _____.
✔ **D) yours / mine**
When there is no noun after the word, we use a possessive pronoun: **is yours**, **it's mine**. **My**, **your** and **their** need a noun after them (**my pen**).

12. I felt _____ becoming irritated by _____.
✔ **B) myself / her**
When the subject and the object are the same person, we use a reflexive pronoun: **I felt myself**. After **by** we use an object pronoun: **by her**. **Itself** and **them** do not match the subject **I**.

13. - Did you meet _____ friends at the party?

- No, I met _____.
✔ **B) any of your / none**
In questions we usually use **any**: **any of your friends**. **No** must be followed by a noun, so with nothing after it we use **none**: **I met none**. Not **any of you**, because before **friends** we need the possessive **your**.

14. - Have _____ finished _____ work?

- Yes, we have. We've done _____.
✔ **C) you / your / it**
The answer **we have** shows that the question was asked to **you**. **Your work** uses the possessive adjective, and **it** refers back to **the work**. **Yours** cannot come before a noun.

15. We asked _____ to join _____ if _____ liked.
✔ **C) you / her / you**
After **asked** and **join** we need object pronouns (**you**, **her**), and the subject of **liked** is a subject pronoun (**you**). **She** and **we** cannot be objects, and **theirs** cannot follow **join**.

16. Have _____ seen _____? Is this book _____?
✔ **C) you / her / hers**
Have you seen needs a subject pronoun, and **her** is the object of **seen**. At the end of the sentence there is no noun, so we use the possessive pronoun **hers**. Not **your** or **my**, because they need a noun after them.

17. _____ invited _____ to stay with _____ in the hotel.
✔ **D) they / us / them**
They is the subject, **us** is the object of **invited**, and **them** is the object of **with**. Not **we / us / me**, because when subject and object are the same people we need **ourselves**, and **she** cannot follow **with**.

18. There is _____ you must believe in.
✔ **D) something**
In a positive sentence about one particular thing we use **something**: **There is something you must believe in**. **Anything** is used in questions and negatives. **Some** needs a noun after it.

19. I'll go to _____ place, _____ time you wish.
✔ **B) any / any**
Any in a positive sentence means 'it doesn't matter which': **any place, any time you wish** = whatever place and time you choose. **Some** refers to one unknown place or time, which does not fit **you wish**.

20. You've got an excellent secretary in your office. We've got _____ too, but _____ doesn't speak _____ foreign language.
✔ **A) one / he / any**
One replaces **a secretary** (another secretary of the same kind). **He** refers to that person, and in a negative sentence we use **any**: **doesn't speak any foreign language**. Not **no**, because **doesn't … no** is a double negative.

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