ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Pronouns MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 9

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/pronouns-test-9/

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Explanations

1. I didn't want to think about _____ else but English.
✔ **B) anything**
The sentence is negative (**didn't**), so we use **anything**. **Anything else but English** means 'nothing except English'. Not **nothing**, because **didn't** is already negative and English does not use two negatives together.

2. I never have _____ for breakfast but a cup of hot milk.
✔ **C) anything**
Never is already negative, so we use **anything**, not **nothing**. We use **anything**, not **anyone**, because we are talking about food, not people.

3. Replace the words in capitals with pronouns: MY FRIEND AND I walked in SCOTLAND last year and climbed the MOUNTAINS there.
✔ **C) we / it / them**
My friend and I = **we** (the subject). **Scotland** is one place = **it**. **The mountains** is plural and comes after the verb, so it becomes **them**. Not **they**, because **they** is only used as the subject.

4. Here is _____ exercise book. Where's _____?
✔ **B) my / yours**
Before a noun we use **my** (**my exercise book**). With no noun after it we use **yours**: **Where's yours?** = Where is your exercise book?

5. _____ are going to give Kate and Bob a washing-machine for _____ wedding.
✔ **C) we / their**
Are going needs a plural subject like **we**. Kate and Bob are two people, so it is **their** wedding.

6. Ann took _____ bicycle. Will you give _____ _____?
✔ **D) my / me / yours**
Before the noun **bicycle** we use **my**. After **give** we use **me**. At the end, with no noun, we use **yours** (= your bicycle).

7. Father said: "You may go _____ you like."
✔ **A) anywhere**
We use **anywhere** for any place at all: **You may go anywhere you like** means 'you can go to any place you want'. Not **nowhere**, because it means 'no place', and **you may go nowhere** makes no sense here. **Something**, **anyone** and **somebody** are not words for places.

8. Where is your niece? _____ is somewhere here. Don't you hear _____ singing?
✔ **E) she / her**
A niece is a girl, so we use **she** as the subject. After **hear** we need **her**: **Don't you hear her singing?**

9. My flat is large. What about _____?
✔ **E) yours**
There is no noun after the gap, so we use **yours** (= your flat). Not **your**, because **your** must have a noun after it.

10. Has _____ read the text?
✔ **B) anybody**
In questions about people we often use **anybody**: **Has anybody read the text?** Not **any**, because **any** needs a noun after it (**any students**).

11. Did _____ want _____ to help _____?
✔ **B) you / me / them**
The subject after **Did** is **you**. After **want** and **help** we use object pronouns: **me** and **them**. Not **he**, because **he** is only a subject.

12. That test with a bad mark was _____, those were _____.
✔ **E) mine / theirs**
There is no noun after either gap, so we need the forms **mine** and **theirs** (= my test, their tests). Not **their**, because **their** must have a noun after it.

13. Our goods are not beautiful. – Do you think _____ are better?
✔ **E) theirs**
There is no noun after the gap, so we use **theirs** (= their goods). Not **their**, because **their** must have a noun after it.

14. _____ name is Samuel, but _____ may call _____ Sam.
✔ **E) my / you / me**
The speaker talks about himself: **My name is Samuel**. The listener is **you**, and after **call** we use **me**: **you may call me Sam**.

15. Replace the words in capitals with pronouns: THE POETESS was not in the HALL.
✔ **A) she / it**
A poetess is a woman, so **the poetess** = **she**. **The hall** is a thing, so it becomes **it**: **She was not in it.**

16. In the town there were _____ new hospitals.
✔ **B) some**
In positive sentences we use **some** before plural nouns: **some new hospitals**. Not **any**, because **any** is used in negatives and questions.

17. It was _____ he didn't want to remember.
✔ **E) something**
The sentence is positive and talks about a thing, so we use **something**. Not **anything**, because this is not a question or a negative.

18. _____ put on _____ coats and left the room.
✔ **C) they / their**
Coats is plural, so there are several people: **They put on their coats**. The subject and the possessive must match: **they** – **their**.

19. When Peter told _____ about _____, I didn't believe _____.
✔ **D) me / it / him**
The speaker is **I**, so Peter told **me**. He told me about a thing: **it**. Peter is a man, so **I didn't believe him**. After verbs we use object pronouns: **me**, **him**.

20. Let _____ take _____ book, please.
✔ **C) him / your**
After **let** we use an object pronoun: **let him**. Before the noun **book** we need a possessive: **your book**.

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