



## Some / Any:

# Mixed Some, Any, No & Compound Pronouns

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- I went to the shop but they didn't have \_\_\_ fresh bread.  
a) some  
b) any  
c) no  
d) none
- There's \_\_\_ knocking at the door. Go and check.  
a) someone  
b) anyone  
c) no one  
d) everyone
- \_\_\_ colour is fine for the walls. I don't mind.  
a) Some  
b) Any  
c) No  
d) The
- I have \_\_\_ money left. I spent it all.  
a) some  
b) any  
c) no  
d) none
- Would you like \_\_\_ to drink?  
a) something  
b) anything  
c) nothing  
d) everything
- He searched everywhere but found \_\_\_\_.  
a) something  
b) anything  
c) nothing  
d) everything
- There are \_\_\_ good films on TV tonight. Let's watch one.  
a) some  
b) any  
c) no  
d) none
- She never tells \_\_\_ about her problems.  
a) someone  
b) anyone  
c) no one  
d) everyone
- Can I have \_\_\_ of those biscuits, please?  
a) some  
b) any  
c) no  
d) none
- \_\_\_ is more exciting than Paris. It's the best city!  
a) Somewhere  
b) Anywhere  
c) Nowhere  
d) Everywhere
- Are there \_\_\_ messages for me?  
a) some  
b) any  
c) no  
d) none





## Answers

1. b) any
2. a) someone
3. b) Any
4. c) no
5. a) something
6. c) nothing
7. a) some
8. b) anyone
9. a) some
10. c) Nowhere
11. b) any
12. d) None
13. d) somewhere
14. b) anything
15. c) nothing
16. a) some
17. d) Any
18. d) anyone
19. c) nothing
20. d) some



# Explanations

## 1. “any” (b)

Use 'any' after 'not'. 'Didn't have' is negative, so we need 'any' before the noun 'bread'.

## 2. “someone” (a)

Use 'someone' in affirmative sentences. The speaker knows a person is there — a positive fact.

## 3. “Any” (b)

'Any' in a positive sentence means 'it doesn't matter which'. The speaker has no preference.

## 4. “no” (c)

Use 'no' + noun to make the sentence negative. 'No money left' is confirmed by 'I spent it all'.

## 5. “something” (a)

Use 'something' in questions when making an offer. 'Would you like...?' is an offer.

## 6. “nothing” (c)

'Nothing' makes the sentence negative without 'not'. 'Found nothing' = didn't find anything.

## 7. “some” (a)

Use 'some' in affirmative sentences. The speaker knows there are good films — a positive statement.

## 8. “anyone” (b)

'Never' is a negative word, so we use 'anyone' after it. 'Never tells anyone' = doesn't tell any person.

## 9. “some” (a)

Use 'some' in questions when making a request. 'Can I have...?' is a polite request.

## 10. “Nowhere” (c)

'Nowhere' makes the sentence negative without 'not'. 'Nowhere is more exciting' = no place is more exciting than Paris.

## 11. “any” (b)

Use 'any' in standard questions. 'Are there...?' is a genuine question.

## 12. “None” (d)

Use 'none of' + noun. 'None of the guests' = not one guest. 'No' cannot be followed by 'of the'.

## 13. “somewhere” (d)

Use 'somewhere' in affirmative sentences. The speaker knows the phone is in the house — a positive fact about an unknown location.

## 14. “anything” (b)

'Hardly' is a semi-negative word, so we use 'anything' after it. 'Hardly anything' = almost nothing.

## 15. “nothing” (c)

'Nothing wrong' = no problem exists. The second sentence confirms the answer is correct.

## 16. “some” (a)

Use 'some' in affirmative sentences. 'We need' is a positive statement expressing a requirement.

## 17. “Any” (d)

'Any' in a positive sentence means 'it doesn't matter which'. The speaker is available on all days.

**18. “anyone” (d)**

Use 'anyone' in questions. 'Did you meet...?' is a genuine question.

**19. “nothing” (c)**

'Nothing' makes the sentence negative. 'Said nothing' = didn't say anything, confirmed by 'completely silent'.

**20. “some” (d)**

Use 'some' in questions when offering to do something. 'Shall I bring...?' is an offer.