



Answers

1. d) Everyone
2. b) something
3. a) anywhere
4. c) something
5. a) Everything
6. d) anything
7. c) Anyone
8. b) something
9. b) everywhere
10. a) is
11. d) anything
12. c) everything
13. c) something
14. d) everywhere
15. a) anything
16. b) something
17. b) anyone
18. d) knows
19. c) else
20. a) anything



Explanations

1. “Everyone” (d)

The context says the teacher was 'very pleased' and all students passed, so we use the every- compound 'Everyone' meaning all people in the group.

2. “something” (b)

This is an offer, not a genuine question. When we offer things or make requests, we use some- compounds even in question form. 'Would you like something to drink?' expects a positive response.

3. “anywhere” (a)

Here 'anywhere' is used in an affirmative sentence meaning 'in any place you choose — it doesn't matter where'. This is the exception: any- in affirmative sentences expresses freedom of choice.

4. “something” (c)

This is an affirmative sentence about a wish, so we use 'something'. Note the adjective 'special' comes after the indefinite pronoun: 'something special', not 'special something'.

5. “Everything” (a)

'After the storm' suggests total coverage, so we use 'Everything' to mean all things without exception.

6. “anything” (d)

This is a question — the speaker doesn't know if another seat is available — so we use the any- compound 'anything' + 'else' (meaning any other seat).

7. “Anyone” (c)

'Anyone' in an affirmative sentence means 'any person at all — it doesn't matter who'. The context ('no age or skill requirements') emphasises that there are zero restrictions, making this about open access, not about all people. This is the exception: any- in affirmative sentences expresses freedom of choice.

8. “something” (b)

This is a polite request using 'Could you...', so we use the some- compound 'something' even though the sentence is in question form.

9. “everywhere” (b)

'Everywhere' means in all places. The speaker searched every possible location — this emphasises the thoroughness of the search.

10. “is” (a)

Despite referring to multiple people, 'everyone' is grammatically singular and takes a singular verb: 'Everyone is ready', not 'Everyone are ready'.

11. “anything” (d)

This is a genuine question, so we use 'anything'. Note the adjective 'interesting' comes after the indefinite pronoun: 'anything interesting'.

12. “everything” (c)

The context lists multiple items and implies total satisfaction, so we use 'everything' meaning all the things needed.

13. “something” (c)

This is a polite request ('Can I have...'), so we use 'something' despite the question form. Note the adjective 'cold' follows the pronoun: 'something cold'.

14. “everywhere” (d)

'Everywhere' means to all places. The second sentence ('She never takes the bus') confirms that she always cycles, reinforcing the meaning of 'everywhere'.

15. “anything” (a)

This is a genuine question — the speaker doesn't know what alternatives exist — so we use 'anything' + 'else' (meaning any other option).

16. “something” (b)

This is an affirmative sentence stating a problem exists, so we use 'something'. The adjective 'wrong' follows the pronoun: 'something wrong'.

17. “anyone” (b)

'Anyone' in this affirmative sentence means 'any person — it doesn't matter who you choose'. The second sentence confirms that all staff are available to help.

18. “knows” (d)

'Nobody' is grammatically singular, so it takes the singular verb 'knows'. Also, 'nobody' already contains negation, so we don't add 'don't/doesn't' — that would be a double negative.

19. “else” (c)

After indefinite pronouns (somebody, anyone, nothing, etc.), we use 'else' to mean 'other' or 'additional'.

'Somebody else' means a different person. We don't say 'somebody other'.

20. “anything” (a)

'Anything' in this affirmative sentence means 'whatever you want — it doesn't matter what'. This is the exception: any- compounds in affirmative sentences express unlimited choice.