

12. She can run faster than ____.
- | | |
|------------|--------|
| a) them | b) his |
| c) himself | d) him |
13. ____ and Peter have been friends since primary school.
- | | |
|--------|------------|
| a) Her | b) Hers |
| c) She | d) Herself |
14. The letter was addressed to my wife and ____.
- | | |
|-------|-----------|
| a) I | b) my |
| c) me | d) myself |
15. ____ is no point in arguing about it.
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a) It | b) There |
| c) That | d) This |
16. Nobody works harder than ____.
- | | |
|---------|------------|
| a) them | b) her |
| c) hers | d) herself |
17. ____ and I need to talk about the project.
- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| a) Your | b) Yours |
| c) You | d) Yourself |
18. The secret is just between you and ____.
- | | |
|-------|-----------|
| a) I | b) me |
| c) my | d) myself |
19. ____ is a long way from London to Edinburgh.
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a) There | b) That |
| c) It | d) This |
20. Neither Sam nor ____ knew the answer to the question.
- | | |
|------------|---------|
| a) her | b) hers |
| c) herself | d) she |



Answers

1. a) I
2. b) me
3. a) It
4. a) me
5. a) It
6. d) I
7. a) him
8. c) It
9. d) he
10. b) me
11. d) It
12. d) him
13. c) She
14. c) me
15. b) There
16. b) her
17. c) You
18. b) me
19. c) It
20. d) she



Explanations

1. “I” (a)

'My sister and I' is the subject of the verb 'went'. Remove 'my sister and' to check: 'I went to the cinema' (correct), not 'me went'.

2. “me” (b)

After the preposition 'to', we need the object form. Remove 'Jack and' to check: 'gave extra homework to me' (correct).

3. “It” (a)

We use 'it' as a dummy subject to talk about weather. 'It is raining' is the standard pattern.

4. “me” (a)

After 'than' in comparisons, we use the object form of the pronoun. 'Taller than me' — the speaker is comparing Tom to himself/herself.

5. “It” (a)

In standard spoken English, we say 'It's me!' (not 'I am' or 'It is I'). This is a fixed expression.

6. “I” (d)

'My friends and I' is the subject. Check: 'I am planning a surprise party' (correct), not 'me am planning'.

7. “him” (a)

After the preposition 'between', we use the object form: 'between Sarah and him'.

8. “It” (c)

We use 'it' as a dummy subject to talk about time/distance: 'It takes two hours to...!'

9. “he” (d)

'Both Lisa and he' is the subject of 'were late'. Use the subject form. Check: 'he was late' (correct).

10. “me” (b)

'Emily and me' is the object of 'chose'. Check: 'The coach chose me' (correct), not 'chose I'.

11. “It” (d)

We use 'it' as a dummy subject before 'is + adjective + to-infinitive': 'It is important to...!'

12. “him” (d)

After 'than', we use the object form. 'Faster than him' — 'him' refers to one male person being compared to 'she'.

13. “She” (c)

The pronoun is part of the compound subject 'She and Peter'. Use the subject form. Check: 'She has been friends...' (correct).

14. “me” (c)

After the preposition 'to', we use the object form: 'addressed to me'. Remove 'my wife and' to check.

15. “There” (b)

'There is no point in...' uses 'there' as the introductory subject. Note: 'It' is NOT used in this pattern — the fixed expression is 'there is no point'.

16. “her” (b)

After 'than', we use the object form. 'Harder than her' — the sentence talks about one female person, so 'her' is correct.

17. “You” (c)

'You and I' is a compound subject. 'You' works as both subject and object form.

18. “me” (b)

After 'between', we use the object form: 'between you and me' (NOT 'between you and I').

19. “It” (c)

We use 'it' as a dummy subject to talk about distance: 'It is a long way from... to...!'

20. “she” (d)

'Neither Sam nor she' is a compound subject. Use the subject form. Check: 'she knew the answer' (correct).