



Answers

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



Explanations

1. “It” (b)

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

2. “There” (a)

We use 'there is' to say that something exists in a place. 'It is a supermarket' would need more context (e.g. answering 'What is that building?').

3. “It” (c)

We use 'it' as a dummy subject to talk about distance. 'It is 200 km from A to B' is a fixed pattern.

4. “It” (d)

We use 'it' as a formal (dummy) subject when the real subject is an infinitive phrase ('to eat breakfast'). 'It is important to...' is a common pattern.

5. “It” (a)

We use 'it' to describe general conditions like light and darkness. 'It was dark' is natural English.

6. “I” (c)

'My best friend and I' is the subject of the verb 'go'. Remove 'My best friend and' to check: 'I go to the same school' (correct), not 'me go'.

7. “He” (b)

The pronoun is part of the compound subject ('He and his brother'), so we need the subject form 'he', not the object form 'him'.

8. “me” (d)

'Anna and me' is the object of the verb 'told'. Remove 'Anna and' to check: 'told me to work together' (correct), not 'told I'.

9. “There” (a)

We use 'there are' to say that things exist. 'It are' is grammatically impossible, and 'they are many parks' is not natural English.

10. “It” (b)

We use 'it' to talk about weather and temperature. 'There is very cold' is not correct English.

11. “There” (c)

We use 'there were' to say that something existed (or didn't exist). 'It were no tickets' is not correct.

12. “He” (d)

In the short answer 'He did', the pronoun is the subject of the verb 'did', so we need the subject form 'he'.

13. “We” (c)

In the short answer 'We do!', the pronoun is the subject of the verb 'do'. The children include themselves, so 'we' is correct.

14. “she” (a)

In the short answer 'Yes, she is', the pronoun is the subject. Maria is female, so we use 'she'.

15. “He” (b)

'James' is a male name, so we use the subject pronoun 'he'.

16. “It” (a)

'It is not safe to swim' uses 'it' as a dummy subject. The real subject is the infinitive 'to swim'. This is the same pattern as 'It is important to...'

17. “It” (c)

We use 'it' to talk about days and dates. 'It is Monday' is the natural pattern.

18. “It” (d)

We usually use 'it' for animals when the gender is not specified. 'He' or 'she' would require knowing the dog's gender. 'They' would be wrong because 'a dog' is singular.

19. “me” (b)

After the verb 'help', we need an object pronoun. 'Me' is the object form of 'I'. We cannot say 'help I'.

20. “It” (d)

'It is easy to...' uses 'it' as a dummy subject. The real subject is the infinitive phrase 'to learn subject pronouns'.