Underline the pronoun in each pair of sentence. One the line, write the noun that the pronoun replaced.

1. Mr. Kenzo is the band leader. He would like more band members.  
   __________________________

2. Paige wants to learn the trumpet. She will join the band.  
   __________________________

3. Kevin plays the drums at home. Mr. Kenzo would like him to join.  
   __________________________

4. Jordan and Luke used to be in band. Perhaps they will rejoin.  
   __________________________

5. The band needs ten new members. It needs more instruments, too.  
   __________________________

Read the paragraph. Replace the underlined words with the correct pronouns. Write the pronouns above the words.

Nicole and Aaron are at the library. Nicole and Aaron both have reports to finish. Nicole is writing about ancient Egypt for social studies. Nicole read books about ancient Egypt. Nicole watched a video about ancient Egypt. Aaron told Nicole that Nicole must be an expert. She told Aaron that Nicole would like to visit Egypt

The antecedent of a pronoun is the noun or nouns the pronoun refers to or replaces.

The antecedent can be in the same sentence.
   Mackenzie has a speech to give, and she would like to practice.
   Antecedent  Pronoun

The antecedent can be in a different sentence.
   Jason wants to make a video. He is looking for good scenes to include in it.
   Antecedent  Pronoun
The antecedent is underlined in each sentence or pair of sentence. Fill in each blank line with the correct pronoun to match the antecedent.

1. Students are excited about the class business. ________________ are making greeting cards.
2. Amanda got the idea for the card. ________________ has a card-making program at home.
3. Here is how the business will work, and ________________ should be simple to run.
4. Amanda will make some sample cards, and ________________ will be shown to customers.
5. Sid will be in charge of taking orders for cards. ________________ will collect all the others.

The antecedent is the noun or nouns the pronouns refer to or replaces. If a pronoun can refer to more than one noun, the antecedent may be unclear. When this happens, rewrite the sentence to fix the unclear antecedent.

Unclear Antecedent The girls are looking for flowers. They are everywhere.
Explanation It is unclear whether they refers to the girls or flowers.
Rewrite the sentence to clarify the antecedent.
Clear Antecedent There are flowers everywhere. The girls are looking for them.

Explain why each sentence is unclear. Rewrite each sentence correctly.

1. Diego and Ashton have new skateboards, and they want to race.

Explanation: _____________________________________________________________
Rewrite: ________________________________________________________________

2. Other kids have skateboards to race, and they are fast.

Explanation: _____________________________________________________________
Rewrite: ________________________________________________________________

A singular personal pronoun takes the place of one person, place, thing, or idea.

I you he she it me him
The woman is a customer
She is a customer.
The restaurant is busy.
It is busy.
The man is a server.
He is a server.
The menu is large.
It is large.

Write the correct singular pronoun on a line to replace each underlined noun.

1. The store is having a big sale. ________________________________
2. The computer sale ends tomorrow.

3. Matt is looking at a computer.

4. Megan sees Matt in the store.

5. Matt asks Megan, “Which computer do you like?”

Replace each underlined noun with the center plural pronoun. Write the pronoun on the line.

1. Kyle and I are always coming up with ideas. __________ are always coming up with __________.

2. Our parents are usually not in favor of our plans. __________ are usually not in favor of __________.

3. Out latest plan is for Kyle and me to share a pet. Our latest plan is for __________ to share a pet.

4. After all, you and Jill share a cat with Nick and Noah. After all, __________ shares a cat with __________.

Read the words in parentheses ( ). Write the correct subject pronoun for each sentence.

1. ________ is sponsoring a contest. (the camera shop)

2. ________ is to submit the best photo of the first signs of spring. (the idea)

3. ________ are all shots of outdoor scenes. (my pictures)

4. ________ always say I have a good eye for color. (my art teacher)

5. ________ says my imagination is strong. (my mother)

An object pronoun follows an action very or a preposition (words such as about, at, for, of, to, and with).

That family is coming to see us. The desert is too hot for me.
Read the words in parentheses ( ). Write the correct object pronoun in each sentence.

Our family took a trip to Arizona-Sonoran Desert Museum near Tucson. As we were about to head out on the trail, a guide said she wanted to share some tips with ________ (our family). She said the desert can be dangerous and we should respect ________ (the desert.) I noticed the guide was looking right at ________ (myself). I wondered if she thought I would not believe ________ (the guide). She should have been looking at ________ (my brother). He is not afraid of anything, including ________ (dangerous desert animals). My parents were watching ________ very closely (their son). Mom thanked ________ (the guide) and said they would keep a close eye on ________ (my brother and me).

A possessive pronoun shows ownership. A possessive pronoun does not need an apostrophe.

Some possessive pronouns are used before a noun and serve as adjectives.

her his its my our their your

The students have their assignments. Alexis has her report ready.

Some possessive pronouns can stand alone.

his hers mine ours your theirs

Louis says this book is his. Zoe and I think that book is ours.

Complete each sentence with one or more possessive pronouns.

1. Our sixth-grade class is taking ________ yearly field trip.

2. Each student has brought ________ or ________ sandwich to eat on the bus.

3. I like ________ sandwich, but some want to trade ________.

4. Mike has a turkey sandwich, but she wants ________.

5. I took half of ________ sandwich and kept half of ________.

Some pronouns do not name the word they replace. These are called indefinite pronouns.

all another anybody anyone anything
both each everybody everyone everything
few many most none no one
nothing one other several some
somebody something such

Most are coming to graduation. Nothing was done correctly. Somebody needs to do something.

Circle the correct indefinite pronoun to complete the sentence.
1. We need ________ to help out this weekend for the class cleanup. one everybody all
2. ________ have signed up for little patrol in the park. Each Several Other
3. Surprisingly, ________ has volunteered yet to work at the beach. few another no one
4. ________ needs to pick up the trash there. Somebody Both Most
5. ________ leave behind bottles and cans. Both None Many

Some pronouns are used to ask a question. These are called interrogative pronouns.
what who which whose whom
What happened to our luggage? Who is going to find our suitcase?
Which color suitcase is yours? Whose bag is missing?

With whom should we discuss the lost bag?

Complete each sentence with the correct interrogative pronoun from the box above.
1. ________ is organizing the surprise party? 2. ________ can I do to help?
3. ________ idea was it to go ice skating? 4. ________ if they don’t like to ice skate?
5. ________ place did you tell them? 6. ________ said that the park has an ice skating ring?

Some pronouns refer back to the subject. These are called reflexive pronouns.
himself herself yourself myself itself ourselves yourselves yourselves
I did the project by myself. Felicia has the computer to herself today.

Read each sentence. Underline the subject, then choose the correct reflexive pronoun to complete the sentence.
1. You need the kitchen to ____________ because you are a messy cook.
   (itself, yourself)
2. Dad and mom want the porch to ____________ while they discuss our family vacation.
   (themselves, ourselves)
3. Hunter has planned a great trip for us all by ____________.
   (himself, ourselves)
4. Emily says she will help you in the kitchen or clean up by ____________.
   (yourself, herself)
5. Too bad that pan cannot clean ____________.
   (itself, myself)
6. We are bringing a lot of great food for ____________ to the beach house.
   (ourselves, yourselves)