

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of one or more nouns and the words that go with the nouns.

Subject pronouns are used as the subject of a sentence.

They include: *I, you, he, she, it, we, and they.*

(Note: The pronoun *I* is **always** capitalized!)

Object pronouns are used as the object of a verb.

They include: *me, you, him, her, it, us, and them.*

Read each pair of sentences. In the second sentence, circle each pronoun that replaces the underlined word or words in the first sentence. On the line, write whether the pronoun is a subject pronoun (SP) or an object pronoun (OP).

1. Oskar is an exchange student from Sweden.

He will attend an American school this year. _____

2. Oskar brought two heavy suitcases.

The customs officer inspected them. _____

Read each pair of sentences. Circle the correct pronouns to complete the second sentence in each pair.

1. Dad bought binoculars for us.

(He / Him) and (I / me) passed them back and forth.

2. The drum major lifted his baton, and the drummers stopped in front of a little girl.

(He / Him) motioned for the band to play, and their noise frightened (she / her) .

3. Kelly helped Joey with a geometric puzzle.

(She / Her) showed (he / him) how to solve (them / it) easily.

Read each pair of sentences. Complete the second sentence in each pair by replacing the underlined word(s) in the first sentence with the correct pronoun.

1. My German friend Anna has traveled throughout America.

_____ like _____ very much.

2. Foreign foods please my friends and me.

_____ teach _____ about different cultures.

An **antecedent** is the noun (and the words that go with it) to which a pronoun refers. The antecedent should be clear to a reader, and pronouns must agree with their antecedents. For example, if the antecedent is female, the pronoun must be *she* or *her*. If the antecedent is plural, the pronoun must be plural.

Joanne works hard. (*Joanne* is the antecedent; this word is female, and singular.)

She finishes on time. (*She* is the pronoun that refers to *Joanne*; it is also female and singular.)

The boys work hard. (*The boys* is the antecedent; this phrase is male, and plural.)

They finish on time. (*They* is the pronoun that refers to *the boys*; it is also male and plural.)

Read each pair of sentences. Circle the antecedents of the underlined pronouns. Draw an arrow from the underlined pronoun to its circled antecedent.

1. Mr. Marcus spoke to the high school students about summer jobs.

He showed them several kinds of resumes.

2. The interviewer told Steven and me about openings for camp counselors.

She sent us to the program director.

3. A neighbor gave Joanne a metal box for her papers.

“You can attach it to the front of the bike,” he said.

A **possessive pronoun** names who or what has something. Possessive pronouns that are used before a noun replace the name of the person or thing that has something. These include *my*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, and *their*.

Ex: “Jan brought her album.” instead of “Jan brought Jan’s album.”

(*Her* replaces *Jan’s* before the noun *album*.)

Some possessive pronouns stand alone. These include *mine*, *yours*, *his*, *hers*, *ours*, and *theirs*.

Ex: The photograph was hers.

Circle the correct possessive pronoun.

1. The green volume is (our / ours) family scrapbook.

2. (Your / Yours) scrapbook is much fuller than (their / theirs).

3. The extra prints are (her / hers).