

PARTS OF SPEECH

All About Pronouns

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Fill-in-the-Pronoun

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun.
Antecedent: An antecedent is the noun that the pronoun refers to or replaces.

Directions: Read the passage below and fill in all of the blanks with correct pronouns.

It was supposed to be an ordinary school day as Jennifer's alarm clock went off. At 5 a.m. precisely, _____ buzzed with a loud, annoying sound. _____ bed for a few moments trying to wake up. Suddenly, _____ quickly jumped out of bed and ran to _____ very _____ backyard, she saw _____ saw before. Staring out _____ window, _____ Slightly frightened, _____ went to the other room. _____ two girls went outside. _____ As _____ give off a neon orange glow. And as _____ an intense heat _____ was almost too much to _____ Jennifer thought to _____ As soon as _____ were within two feet of _____ was opening, Jennifer heard that same fast _____ heard earlier. She _____ aircraft. As the buzzing sound continued, _____ Listening to the sound, Jennifer felt warm hands _____ heard her sister cry. Slowly _____ her alarm clock. _____ was all a dream. Jennifer _____

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: ALL ABOUT PRONOUNS

Student Reference Sheet

Pronoun: A part of speech that replaces a noun in a sentence.

Personal Pronoun: A personal pronoun is a pronoun that refers to a specific person or thing.
Examples: he, she, it, them

Possessive Pronoun: A _____ is a pronoun that demonstrates ownership.
Examples: theirs, whose.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Personal vs. Possessive Pronouns

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun. Two types of pronouns are personal pronouns and possessive pronouns.

Personal pronouns refer to a person. Possessive pronouns are possessive forms of personal pronouns.

| PERSONAL PRONOUNS | | POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS | |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|--------|
| I | us | my | mine |
| me | you | our | ours |
| we | him, her | their | theirs |

PART 1:
Directions: Circle the correct pronoun to make the sentence grammatically correct.
Example: Mary likes chocolate because (it / they) is delicious.

- Three small puppies played with and chased (our / their) tails in the backyard.
- Sally laced up (her / she) running shoes in preparation for the race.
- Will you please go to the park with (I / me)?
- After reading William's paper, the teacher decided that (we / he) did an great job on it.
- Personally, (I / me) am very excited for the new restaurant to open.

PART 2:
Directions: Identify the underlined pronoun as either a personal or a possessive pronoun. In the space provided, write personal if it is a personal pronoun or write possessive if it is a possessive pronoun.

- When it rains in the spring, many people wear their raincoats.
- The child hid one of his pots of flowers in the field of daisies.
- _____ when to spend her time in the garden.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

Pronoun Type Crossword Puzzle

Directions: Using the clues provided, complete the crossword puzzle by writing the type of pronoun that the clue describes. Hint: You will not write pronoun every time.

Across:

- _____ noun that is used to refer to a specific person or thing.
- _____ noun that refers to things or people in general.
- _____ noun used with another noun or pronoun when something does _____ to itself.
- _____ noun used when you are asking a question.

Down:

- _____ noun that replaces a noun in a sentence.
- _____ noun that is used to refer to a specific person or thing.
- _____ noun that refers to things or people in general.
- _____ noun used with another noun or pronoun when something does _____ to itself.
- _____ noun used when you are asking a question.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Pronoun Identification

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun.
Antecedent: An antecedent is the noun that the pronoun refers to or replaces.

Example: Sara stubbed her toe on the dresser.
Sara is the antecedent and her is the pronoun.
The team won its game against Valley.
Team is the antecedent and its is the pronoun.

PART 1:
Directions: Circle the correct pronoun to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Example: Mary likes chocolate because (it / they) is delicious.

The three monkeys ate (his / their) bananas at the zoo.

The child in the class listened attentively to (his / their) teacher.

Teenager silenced his phone because (he / it) was too loud.

Teenager silenced his phone because (he / it) was at the movie theater.

There are two choices, and only (both / one) is correct.

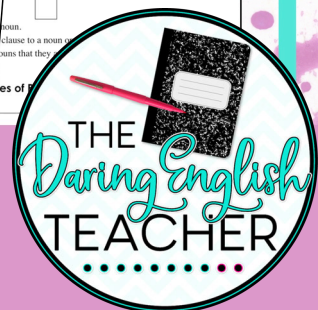
PART 2:
Directions: Identify the antecedent. Circle the noun that the bolded pronoun is referring to.

_____ Mary likes chocolate because **it** is delicious.

_____ times dogs will enjoy chasing **their** tails.

_____ turn **it** down because the volume is too loud.

_____ rights to tell a lie.



POWERPOINT PRESENTATION, EXERCISES
& ACTIVITIES, TESTS & ANSWER KEYS

PARTS OF SPEECH

All About Pronouns

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THE DARING ENGLISH TEACHER

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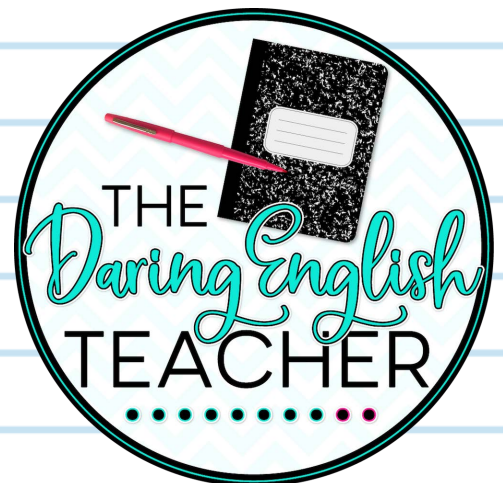
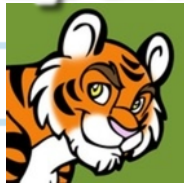
The Daring English Teacher

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PARTS OF SPEECH

All About Pronouns

Hello and thank you for purchasing this classroom resource. This individual lesson about nouns is the first in a series about the parts of speech.

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This resource includes two separate files. The first file is an editable PowerPoint presentation. This file is editable so that you can customize it to fit your classroom's individual needs. The second file is this PDF file containing the supplemental teaching resources. The supplemental resources include several files that will help you teach your secondary students about nouns: a printable student reference sheet, two pages of the same test (labeled differently for your convenience), 5 different classroom worksheets, two pages of a crossword puzzle (one includes extra differentiation), a final test, and all of the answer keys.

I usually teach this lesson and have students practice their skills over the course of several days.

When you get a moment, please provide feedback for your purchase. Providing feedback for paid items helps me improve the quality of my resources and helps you earn TpT credit that can be applied toward future purchases.

Thank you again!

Sincerely,

The Daring English Teacher

TheDaringEnglishTeacher@gmail.com

PARTS OF SPEECH: ALL ABOUT PRONOUNS

Student Reference Sheet

Pronoun: A part of speech that replaces a noun in a sentence.

Personal Pronoun: A personal pronoun is a pronoun that refers to a specific person or thing.

Examples: he, she, it, them

Possessive Pronoun: A possessive pronoun is a pronoun that demonstrates ownership.

Examples: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, whose.

Indefinite Pronoun: An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that refers to things or people in general.

Examples: few, everyone, all, anything, nobody, some

Relative Pronoun: A relative pronoun is a pronoun that connects a phrase or clause to a noun or pronoun.

Examples: who, whom, which, that

Reflexive Pronoun: A reflexive pronoun is used with another noun or pronoun when something does something to itself.

Examples: pronouns that end in “self” or “selves.”

Intensive Pronoun: Intensive pronouns emphasize a noun or a pronoun.

Examples: myself, himself, herself, themselves, itself, yourself

Demonstrative Pronoun: Demonstrative pronouns focus the attention on the nouns that they are replacing.

Examples: this, these, those, that, such

Interrogative Pronoun: Interrogative pronouns are used when you are asking a question.

Examples: who, whom, which, what, whatever

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Pre Test

Part 1: Matching Definitions

Directions: Correctly match the terms on the left with their corresponding definitions on the right.

Terms

Definitions

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Pronoun | A. A pronoun that is used to emphasize a noun or a pronoun. |
| 2. _____ Personal Pronoun | B. A pronoun that demonstrates ownership. |
| 3. _____ Possessive Pronoun | C. A pronoun used with another noun or pronoun when something does something to itself. |
| 4. _____ Indefinite Pronoun | D. A pronoun that is used to refer to a specific person or thing. |
| 5. _____ Relative Pronoun | E. A pronoun that is used when you are asking a question. |
| 6. _____ Reflexive Pronoun | F. A pronoun that will focus the attention on the noun it is replacing. |
| 7. _____ Intensive Pronoun | G. A pronoun that refers to things or people in general. |
| 8. _____ Demonstrative Pronoun | H. A part of speech that replaces a noun in a sentence. |
| 9. _____ Interrogative Pronoun | I. A pronoun that is used to connect a phrase or clause to a noun or pronoun. |

Part 2: Multiple Choice

Directions: Identify what kind of noun each word is by selecting the correct answer.

10. Her cat is orange and white.

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. personal | C. indefinite |
| B. possessive | D. demonstrative |
11. The bakery gave away all of the leftover cakes at the end of the night.

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. personal | C. indefinite |
| B. possessive | D. demonstrative |
12. He himself gave the best speech of the night.

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. reflexive | C. relative |
| B. intensive | D. interrogative |
13. What is coming out this Tuesday?

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. reflexive | C. relative |
| B. intensive | D. interrogative |
14. The teachers ate their lunches in the student cafeteria because they wanted to.

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. personal | C. indefinite |
| B. possessive | D. demonstrative |
15. That lunch is theirs.

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. personal | C. indefinite |
| B. possessive | D. demonstrative |

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Test

Part 1: Matching Definitions

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Terms

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| 1. _____ Pronoun | A. A pronoun that is used to emphasize a noun or a pronoun. |
| 2. _____ Personal Pronoun | B. A pronoun that demonstrates ownership. |
| 3. _____ Possessive Pronoun | C. A pronoun used with another noun or pronoun when something does something to itself. |
| 4. _____ Indefinite Pronoun | D. A pronoun that is used to refer to a specific person or thing. |
| 5. _____ Relative Pronoun | E. A pronoun that is used when you are asking a question. |
| 6. _____ Reflexive Pronoun | F. A pronoun that will focus the attention on the noun it is replacing. |
| 7. _____ Intensive Pronoun | G. A pronoun that refers to things or people in general. |
| 8. _____ Demonstrative Pronoun | H. A part of speech that replaces a noun in a sentence. |
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Part 2: Multiple Choice

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10. Her cat is orange and white.
A. personal
B. possessive
C. indefinite
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11. The bakery gave away all of the leftover cakes at the end of the night.
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B. intensive
C. relative
D. interrogative
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C. relative
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14. The teachers ate their lunches in the student cafeteria because they wanted to.
A. personal
B. possessive
C. indefinite
D. demonstrative
15. That lunch is theirs.
A. personal
B. possessive
C. indefinite
D. demonstrative

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Pronoun Identification

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun.

Antecedent: An antecedent is the noun that the pronoun refers to or replaces.

Example: **Sara** likes blue because **it** is her favorite color.

Sara is the antecedent and **it** is the pronoun.

The **team** won **its** game against Valley.

Team is the antecedent and its is the pronoun.

PART 1:

Directions: Circle the correct pronoun to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Example: Mary likes chocolate because (**it** / they) is delicious.

1. The bananas are (theirs/ its).
2. (She / They) attentively listen in class to the teacher.
3. A teenager silenced his phone because (he / it) was too loud.
4. A teenager silenced his phone because (he / it) was at the movie theater.
5. There are two choices, and only (both / one) is correct.

PART 2:

Directions: Identify the antecedent. Circle the noun that the bolded pronoun is referring to.

Example: Mary likes (chocolate) because **it** is delicious.

1. Many times my younger brothers can help, but **they** also can annoy me.
2. Please turn **it** down because the volume is too loud.
3. Lupe wants to tell him how **she** really feels.
4. Those pennies are ours, and we save **them** in the milk jug.
5. The boys on the team enjoy watching baseball because **they** are also baseball players.
6. This is Henry, and **he** has a dog.
7. I **myself** am going to finish this project tonight.
8. Before the band signed its first record deal, **they** sent out many demo tapes.
9. The car **that** I drive is blue.
10. Mrs. Johansson, **who** is very strict, is my geometry teacher.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Fill-in-the-Pronoun

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun.

Antecedent: An antecedent is the noun that the pronoun refers to or replaces.

Directions: Read the passage below and fill in all of the blanks with correct pronouns.

It was supposed to be an ordinary school day as Jennifer's alarm clock went off. At 5 a.m. precisely, _____ buzzed with a loud, annoying sound. Jennifer slowly sat up and _____ lingered in bed for a few moments trying to wake up. Suddenly, there was a bright flash of light that startled Jennifer. _____ quickly jumped out of bed and ran to her open window to look outside. Right there in her own backyard she saw an aircraft unlike _____ ever saw before. Staring out her window, _____ could not believe it. Slightly frightened, _____ went to the other room and woke up her sister. Together, the two girls went outside _____. As _____ approached the aircraft, _____ started to give off a neon orange glow. And as _____ ventured even closer, the girls realized that it was the aircraft _____ that gave off an intense heat. _____ was almost too much to stand. "_____ is this strange aircraft?" Jennifer thought to _____.

As soon as _____ were within two feet of the aircraft, a small hatch on the top opened up. As _____ was opening, Jennifer heard that same familiar loud and annoying buzzing sound that _____ heard earlier. She _____ recognized this sound, and it seemed to come from the aircraft. As the buzzing sound continued, _____ grew stronger and stronger.

Listening to the sound, Jennifer felt warm hands grab her arm. "Jennifer, Jennifer," _____ heard her sister cry. Slowly _____ realized that the sound _____ heard was her alarm clock. _____ was all a dream. Jennifer woke up, got ready, and left for school just like _____ ordinary day.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Personal vs. Possessive Pronouns

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun. Two types of pronouns are personal pronouns and possessive pronouns.

Personal pronouns refer to a person. Possessive pronouns are possessive forms of personal pronouns.

| PERSONAL PRONOUNS | | POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS | |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|--------|
| I | us | my | mine |
| me | you | our | ours |
| we | him, her | their | theirs |

PART 1:

Directions: Circle the correct pronoun to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Example: Mary likes chocolate because (it / they) is delicious.

- Those three small puppies in the backyard are (our / ours).
- Sally purchased new tennis shoes, but those old ones in the closet are also (her / hers).
- Will you please go to the park with (I / me)?
- After reading William's paper, the teacher decided that (we / he) did a great job on it.
- Personally, (I / me) am very excited for the new restaurant to open.

PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined pronoun as either a personal or a possessive pronoun. In the space provided, write personal if it is a personal pronoun or write possessive if it is a possessive pronoun.

- _____ When it rains in the spring, they will wear raincoats.
- _____ The hidden flower pots belong to her.
- _____ In the spring, she likes to spend her time in the garden.
- _____ He likes to bake chocolate cupcakes because it makes him happy.
- _____ The students looked out the window to see if they could see the butterflies.
- _____ I asked Luis to bring the snacks and he said he would.
- _____ The teachers collaborated on the lesson because they needed similar resources.
- _____ Those borrowed pants are mine.
- _____ She borrowed my pants and sweater the other day.
- _____ The silliest cat in the neighborhood is mine.
- _____ Those dirty plates in the sink are ours.
- _____ After going to the bank, we also need to stop by the grocery store.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Indefinite Pronouns

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun. An indefinite pronoun refers to people or things in general.

Example: **Everyone** had a great time at the birthday party.

| INDEFINITE PRONOUNS | |
|---------------------|----------|
| few | anything |
| everyone | nobody |
| all | some |

PART 1:

Directions. Circle the indefinite pronoun in the sentence.

1. I do not have any game tokens left.
2. Ezra ate all of his pizza and some of his salad.
3. The cashier at the grocery store asked us to help bag some of the groceries.
4. When Kamari went back to the classroom, nobody was in there.
5. Anyone can learn a new language; it just takes practice and patience.
6. All of Henry’s lizards escaped last night.
7. Very few people in the world know how to ride a unicycle and juggle at the same time.
8. The doctor told her not to worry and that everything would be okay.
9. Someone fell asleep in the movie theatre during the final showing of the night.
10. Abigail earned 100 percent on some of her math tests.

PART 2:

Directions: Complete the sentence by writing in an indefinite pronoun that makes sense.

1. The young child had to clean up _____ of his mess.
2. _____ was late the the surprise party.
3. My best friend forgot _____ of the gift cards at home.
4. Remember to put _____ of the perishables away in the refrigerator.
5. The teacher wanted _____ to feel welcomed on the first day, so he greeted students at the door.
6. There is a blizzard right now, so _____ of the kids can go outside to play.
7. The inexperienced chef burnt _____ of the food in the oven.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Intensive vs. Reflexive Pronouns

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun. Two types of pronouns are intensive pronouns and reflexive pronouns.

Intensive pronouns are used to emphasize a noun or a pronoun. Reflexive pronouns are used with another noun or pronoun when something does something to itself. Both pronouns end in “self” or “selves.”

Intensive: They *themselves* bought plenty of pizza.

Reflexive: They bought *themselves* plenty of pizza.

Intensive: I *myself* read the book.

Reflexive: I read the book to *myself*.

PART 1:

Directions: Read the sentence that includes an intensive pronoun. Then, rewrite the sentence to change the pronoun from intensive to reflexive. Use the examples above for reference.

1. She *herself* packed up the entire house.

2. They *themselves* climbed to the top of the mountain on a rainy day.

3. He *himself* solved the riddle.

4. We *ourselves* prepared and cooked this meal from scratch.

5. The cat *itself* caught the rat that was hiding in the attic.

PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined pronoun as either an intensive or a reflexive pronoun. In the space provided, write intensive if it is an intensive pronoun or write reflexive if it is a reflexive pronoun.

1. _____ I gave myself plenty of time in the morning to get ready for school.
2. _____ Steve bought himself a shirt at the store the other day.
3. _____ I myself am sick of this inclement weather.
4. _____ The cat cleaned itself after basking in the warm sunlight.
5. _____ The children were able to dress themselves.
6. _____ The musician herself wrote the lyrics and the music for the song.
7. _____ When you get here, please let yourself into the house.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Demonstrative vs. Interrogative Pronouns

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun. Two types of pronouns are demonstrative and interrogative pronouns.

Demonstrative pronouns focus their attention on the nouns they are replacing. There are five demonstrative pronouns: this, these, those, that, and such.

Interrogative pronouns are used when you are asking a question. Some interrogative pronouns are who, whom, which, what, and whatever.

Demonstrative: Whose baseball bat is **this**?

Interrogative: Whose baseball bat is this?

PART 1:

Directions: Complete the sentence with the correct demonstrative pronoun.

1. Martha pointed to _____ items on the bulletin board across the room.
2. _____ used to belong to my grandpa.
3. I will never forget _____!
4. _____ are nice shoes, and they look very comfortable.
5. _____ was the King's way of conducting business.
6. The shopper wanted to know if _____ were rotting.
7. _____ looked like the car I used to drive.
8. Please give me one of _____.
9. _____ smells disgusting!
10. Is _____ yours?

PART 2:

Directions: Complete the sentence with the correct interrogative pronoun.

1. _____ is bringing the dessert to the potluck?
2. _____ are you looking at?
3. To _____ are you speaking?
4. _____ is your favorite food?
5. _____ pencil is this?
6. _____ of these two options do you prefer?
7. _____ do you want to do this weekend?

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Relative vs. Interrogative Pronouns

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun. Two types of pronouns are interrogative and relative pronouns.

Interrogative pronouns are used when you are asking a question. Some interrogative pronouns are who, whom, which, what, and whatever.

Relative pronouns are used to connect a phrase or clause to a noun or pronoun.

Interrogative: Who is your math teacher this year?

Relative: Ms. Jones, **who** is the smartest math teach in the school, just received her Doctorate.

PART 1:

Directions: Complete the sentence with the correct relative pronoun.

1. The marathoner _____ won the race trained hard.
2. The market on the corner, _____ we usually buy our fruit, is closing.
3. The chocolate _____ I bought yesterday is already gone.
4. The library book, _____ it was finally returned, had water damage.
5. The movie, _____ was three-hours long, took forever.
6. The detective asked the witness _____ saw the crime.
7. I want to take you to a restaurant _____ serves my favorite food.
8. The toddler, _____ nap was interrupted when the doorbell rang, was quite cranky.
9. The leftovers _____ I ate must have been bad.
10. You can choose one person, _____ you like, to be your partner for the project.

PART 2:

Directions: For the pronoun provided, write a sentence. Then state whether the pronoun you used is interrogative or relative.

1. That

2. Who

3. When

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Identify the Different Types of Pronouns

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun. There are eight different types of pronouns: personal, possessive, indefinite, relative, reflexive, intensive, demonstrative, and interrogative.

Directions: Individually or in small groups, identify as many pronouns from each category as you can.

Personal Pronouns

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Possessive

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Indefinite Pronouns

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Relative Pronouns

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Reflexive/Intensive Pronouns

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Demonstrative Pronouns

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Interrogative Pronouns

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PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Pronoun Type Crossword Puzzle

Directions: Using the clues provided, complete the crossword puzzle by writing the type of pronoun that the definition describes. Hint: You will not write pronoun every time.

DOWN

1. a pronoun that is used to refer to a specific person or thing
2. a pronoun that refers to things or people in general
3. a pronoun used with another noun or pronoun when something does something to itself
4. a pronoun used when you are asking a question
5. a part of speech that replaces a noun in a sentence

un that is used to refer to a specific person or thing

un that refers to things or people in general

un used with another noun or pronoun when something does

ing to itself

un used when you are asking a question

f speech that replaces a noun in a sentence

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

ACROSS

4. a pronoun used to emphasize a noun or a pronoun
6. a pronoun that is used to connect a phrase or clause to a noun or pronoun
7. a pronoun that focuses the attention on the nouns that they are replacing
8. a pronoun that demonstrates ownership

Types of Pronouns

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

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3

4

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6

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8

ACROSS

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Types of Pronouns

Personal

Possessive

Indefinite

Relative

Reflexive

Intensive

Demonstrative

Interrogative

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Final Test

PART 1: MATCHING DEFINITIONS

Directions: Correctly match the terms on the left with their corresponding definitions on the right.

| TERMS | DEFINITIONS |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Pronoun | A. A pronoun that is used to emphasize a noun or a pronoun. |
| 2. _____ Personal Pronoun | B. A pronoun that demonstrates ownership. |
| 3. _____ Possessive Pronoun | C. A pronoun used with another noun or pronoun when something does something to itself. |
| 4. _____ Indefinite Pronoun | D. A pronoun that is used to refer to a specific person or thing. |
| 5. _____ Relative Pronoun | E. A pronoun that is used when you are asking a question. |
| 6. _____ Reflexive Pronoun | F. A pronoun that will focus the attention on the noun it is replacing. |
| 7. _____ Intensive Pronoun | G. A pronoun that refers to things or people in general. |
| 8. _____ Demonstrative Pronoun | H. A part of speech that replaces a noun in a sentence. |
| 9. _____ Interrogative Pronoun | I. A pronoun used to connect a phrase or clause to a noun or pronoun. |

PART 2: PRONOUN IDENTIFICATION

Directions: Identify which type of pronoun is bolded in each sentence.

- She** herself could not believe her own eyes.
A. Intensive B. Reflexive C. Personal D. Possessive
- She **herself** could not believe her own eyes.
A. Intensive B. Reflexive C. Personal D. Possessive
- I do not have **any** spare change to contribute to the class fund.
A. Personal B. Possessive C. Demonstrative D. Indefinite
- I** do not have any spare change to contribute to the class fund.
A. Personal B. Possessive C. Demonstrative D. Interrogative
- What** is that over there?
A. Demonstrative B. Interrogative C. Relative D. Indefinite
- What is **that** over there?
A. Demonstrative B. Interrogative C. Relative D. Indefinite
- The bakers tried a new recipe because **they** were tired of all their old ones.
A. Indefinite B. Relative C. Personal D. Possessive

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Final Test Continued

17. The bakers tried a new recipe because they were tired of **theirs**.
A. Indefinite B. Relative C. Personal D. Possessive
18. The bakers tried a new recipe because they were tired of **all** their old ones.
A. Indefinite B. Relative C. Personal D. Possessive
19. The person **whom** I spoke with last night was a friend of mine.
A. Indefinite B. Relative C. Personal D. Possessive
20. The person whom **I** spoke with last night was a friend of mine.
A. Indefinite B. Relative C. Personal D. Possessive
21. The person whom I spoke with last night was a friend of **mine**.
A. Indefinite B. Relative C. Personal D. Possessive
22. **None** of those chairs over there are comfortable.
A. Intensive B. Relative C. Demonstrative D. Indefinite
23. None of **those** chairs over there are comfortable.
A. Intensive B. Relative C. Demonstrative D. Indefinite

PART 3: PRONOUN LISTING

Directions: Write down as many pronouns as you can to describe the listed noun.

Example: it, that, this

24. Mom: _____
25. Dad: _____
26. Carl: _____
27. Suzy: _____
28. One object: _____
29. More than one object: _____
30. Multiple people not including you: _____
31. Multiple people including you: _____

Answer Key

PRONOUNS

Pronoun Identification

Definition: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun.

Antecedent: An antecedent is the noun that the pronoun refers to or replaces.

Example: **Sara** stubbed **her** toe on the dresser.

Sara is the antecedent and her is the pronoun.

The **team** won **its** game against Valley.

Team is the antecedent and its is the pronoun.

PART 1:

Directions: Circle the correct pronoun to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Example: Mary likes chocolate because (it / they) is delicious.

1. The bananas are (theirs / its).
2. (She / they) attentively listen in class to the teacher.
3. A teenager silenced his phone because (he / it) was too loud.
4. A teenager silenced his phone because (he / it) was at the movie theater.
5. There are two choices, and only (both / one) is correct.

PART 2:

Directions: Identify the antecedent. Circle the noun that the bolded pronoun is referring to.

Example: Mary likes (chocolate) because **it** is delicious.

1. Many times my younger (brothers) can help, but **they** also can annoy me.
2. Please turn **it** down because the (volume) is too loud.
3. (Lupe) wants to tell him how **she** really feels.
4. Those (pennies) are ours, and we save **them** in the milk jug.
5. The (boys) on the team enjoy watching baseball because **they** are also baseball players.
6. This is (Henry), and **he** has a dog.
7. (I) **myself** am going to finish this project tonight.
8. Before the (band) signed its first record deal, **they** sent out many demo tapes.
9. The (car) **that** I drive is blue.
10. (Mrs. Johansson), **who** is very strict, is my geometry teacher.

Answer Key

PRONOUNS in the Pronoun

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun.

Antecedent: An antecedent is the noun that the pronoun refers to or replaces.

Directions: Read the passage below and fill in all of the blanks with correct pronouns.

It was supposed to be an ordinary school day as Jennifer's alarm clock went off. At 5 a.m. precisely, it buzzed with a loud, annoying sound. Jennifer slowly sat up and she lingered in bed for a few moments trying to wake up. Suddenly, there was a bright flash of light that startled Jennifer. She quickly jumped out of bed and ran to her open window to look outside. Right there in her own backyard she saw an aircraft unlike anything she ever saw before. Staring out her window, she could not believe it. Slightly frightened, she went to the other room and woke up her sister. Together, the two girls went outside themselves. As they approached the aircraft, it started to give off a neon orange glow. And as they ventured even closer, the girls realized that it was the aircraft itself that gave off an intense heat. It was almost too much to stand. "What is this strange aircraft?" Jennifer thought to herself.

As soon as they were within two feet of the aircraft, a small hatch on the top opened up. As it was opening, Jennifer heard that same familiar loud and annoying buzzing sound that she heard earlier. She herself recognized this sound, and it seemed to come from the aircraft. As the buzzing sound continued, it grew stronger and stronger.

Listening to the sound, Jennifer felt warm hands grab her arm. "Jennifer, Jennifer," she heard her sister cry. Slowly she realized that the sound she heard was her alarm clock. It was all a dream. Jennifer woke up, got ready, and left for school just like any ordinary day.

Answer Key

PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns. Possessive Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun. Two types of pronouns are personal pronouns and possessive pronouns.

Personal pronouns refer to a person. Possessive pronouns are possessive forms of personal pronouns.

| PERSONAL PRONOUNS | | POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS | |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|--------|
| I | us | my | mine |
| me | you | our | ours |
| we | him, her | their | theirs |

PART 1:

Directions: Circle the correct pronoun to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Example: Mary likes chocolate because (it / they) is delicious.

- Those three small puppies in the backyard are (our / ours).
- Sally purchased new tennis shoes, but those old ones in the closet are also (her / hers).
- Will you please go to the park with (I / me)?
- After reading William's paper, the teacher decided that (we / he) did a great job on it.
- Personally, (I / me) am very excited for the new restaurant to open.

PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined pronoun as either a personal or a possessive pronoun. In the space provided, write personal if it is a personal pronoun or write possessive if it is a possessive pronoun.

- personal When it rains in the spring, they will wear raincoats.
- possessive The hidden flower pots belong to her.
- personal In the spring, she likes to spend her time in the garden.
- personal He likes to bake chocolate cupcakes because it makes him happy.
- personal The students looked out the window to see if they could see the butterflies.
- personal I asked Luis to bring the snacks and he said he would.
- personal The teachers collaborated on the lesson because they needed similar resources.
- possessive Those borrowed pants are mine.
- personal She borrowed my pants and sweater the other day.
- possessive The silliest cat in the neighborhood is mine.
- possessive Those dirty plates in the sink are ours.
- personal After going to the bank, we also need to stop by the grocery store.

Answer Key

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun. An indefinite pronoun refers to people or things in general.

Example: **Everyone** had a great time at the birthday party.

| INDEFINITE PRONOUNS | |
|---------------------|----------|
| few | anything |
| everyone | nobody |
| all | some |

PART 1:

Directions: Circle the indefinite pronoun in the sentence.

- I do not have any game tokens left.
- Ezra ate all of his pizza and some of his salad.
- The cashier at the grocery store asked us to help bag some of the groceries.
- When Kamari went back to the classroom, nobody was in there.
- Anyone can learn a new language; it just takes practice and patience.
- All of Henry's lizards escaped last night.
- Very few people in the world know how to ride a unicycle and juggle at the same time.
- The doctor told her not to worry and that everything would be okay.
- Someone fell asleep in the movie theatre during the final showing of the night.
- Abigail earned 100 percent on some of her math tests.

PART 2:

Directions: Complete the sentence by writing in an indefinite pronoun that makes sense.

- The young child had to clean up _____ of his mess. *Some/all/none*
- _____ was late the the surprise party. *Everyone, No one, Everybody, Nobody*
- My best friend forgot _____ of the gift cards at home. *Some, none, all*
- Remember to put _____ of the perishables away in the refrigerator. *Some, none, all*
- The teacher wanted *Everyone, everybody* _____ to feel welcomed on the first day, so he greeted students at the door.
- There is a blizzard right now, so *none* _____ of the kids can go outside to play.
- The inexperienced chef burnt *all* _____ of the food in the oven.

Answer Key

Intensive vs. Reflexive Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun. Two types of pronouns are intensive pronouns and reflexive pronouns.

Intensive pronouns are used to emphasize a noun or a pronouns. Reflexive pronouns are used with another noun or pronoun when something does something to itself. Both pronouns end in “self” or “selves.”

Intensive: They *themselves* bought plenty of pizza.

Reflexive: They bought *themselves* plenty of pizza.

Intensive: I *myself* read the book.

Reflexive: I read the book to *myself*.

PART 1:

Directions: Read the sentence that includes an intensive pronoun. Then, rewrite the sentence to change the pronoun from intensive to reflexive. Use the examples above for reference.

1. She *herself* packed up the entire house.

She packed up the entire house herself.

2. They *themselves* climbed to the top of the mountain on a rainy day.

They climbed to the top of the mountain on a rainy day themselves.

3. He *himself* solved the riddle.

He solved the riddle himself.

4. We *ourselves* prepared and cooked this meal from scratch.

We prepared and cooked this meal from scratch ourselves.

5. The cat *itself* caught the rat that was hiding in the attic.

The cat caught the rat that was hiding in the attic by itself.

PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined pronoun as either an intensive or a reflexive pronoun. In the space provided, write intensive if it is an intensive pronoun or write reflexive if it is a reflexive pronoun.

1. reflexive I gave myself plenty of time in the morning to get ready for school.

2. reflexive Steve bought himself a shirt at the store the other day.

3. intensive I myself am sick of this inclement weather.

4. reflexive The cat cleaned itself after basking in the warm sunlight.

5. reflexive The children were able to dress themselves.

6. intensive The musician herself wrote the lyrics and the music for the song.

7. reflexive When you get here, please let yourself into the house.

Answer Key

PRONOUNS

Demonstrative vs. Interrogative Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun. Two types of pronouns are demonstrative and interrogative pronouns.

Demonstrative pronouns focus their attention on the nouns they are replacing. There are five demonstrative pronouns: this, these, those, that, and such.

Interrogative pronouns are used when you are asking a question. Some interrogative pronouns are who, whom, which, what, and whatever.

Demonstrative: Whose baseball bat is **this**?

Interrogative: Whose baseball bat is **this**?

PART 1:

Directions: Complete the sentence with the correct demonstrative pronoun.

1. Martha pointed to those items on the bulletin board across the room.
2. This/That used to belong to my grandpa.
3. I will never forget that!
4. These are nice shoes, and they look very comfortable.
5. Such was the King's way of conducting business.
6. The shopper wanted to know if those were rotting.
7. That looked like the car I used to drive.
8. Please give me one of those.
9. This smells disgusting!
10. Is this yours?

PART 2:

Directions: Complete the sentence with the correct interrogative pronoun.

1. Who is bringing the dessert to the potluck?
2. What are you looking at?
3. To whom are you speaking?
4. What is your favorite food?
5. Whose pencil is this?
6. Which of these two options do you prefer?
7. What do you want to do this weekend?

Answer Key

PRONOUNS

Relative vs. Interrogative Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun. Two types of pronouns are interrogative and relative pronouns.

Interrogative pronouns are used when you are asking a question. Some interrogative pronouns are who, whom, which, what, and whatever.

Relative pronouns are used to connect a phrase or clause to a noun or pronoun.

Interrogative: Who is your math teacher this year?

Relative: Ms. Jones, who is the smartest math teacher in the school, just received her Doctorate degree.

PART 1:

Directions: Complete the sentence with the correct relative pronoun.

- The marathoner who won the race trained hard.
- The market on the corner, where we usually buy our fruit, is closing.
- The chocolate that I bought yesterday is already gone.
- The library book, when it was finally returned, had water damage.
- The movie, that was three-hours long, took forever.
- The detective asked the witness who saw the crime.
- I want to take you to a restaurant that serves my favorite food.
- The toddler, whose nap was interrupted when the doorbell rang, was quite cranky.
- The leftovers that I ate must have been bad.
- You can choose one person, whomever you like, to be your partner for the project.

PART 2:

Directions: For the pronoun provided, write a sentence. Then state whether the pronoun you used is interrogative or relative.

- That

Answers vary

- Who

Answers vary

- When

Answers vary

LEFT: NOUNS

Monotype Crossword Puzzle

Down

1. a pronoun that is used to refer to a specific person or thing
2. a pronoun that refers to things or people in general
3. a pronoun used with another noun or pronoun when something does something to itself
4. a pronoun used when you are asking a question
5. a part of speech that replaces a noun in a sentence

A crossword puzzle grid with 10 numbered squares. The grid is filled with red letters. The words are: 1. PERSONAL (vertical), 2. INDIVIDUAL (vertical), 3. RELATIVE (vertical), 4. INTENSIVE (horizontal), 5. PRONOUN (vertical), 6. RELATIVE (horizontal), 7. DEMONSTRATIVE (horizontal), 8. POSSESSIVE (horizontal).

Across

4. a pronoun used to emphasize a noun or a pronoun.
6. a pronoun that is used to connect a phrase or clause to a noun or pronoun.
7. a pronoun that focuses the attention on the nouns that they are replacing.
8. a pronoun that demonstrates ownership.

Parts of Speech: Pronoun

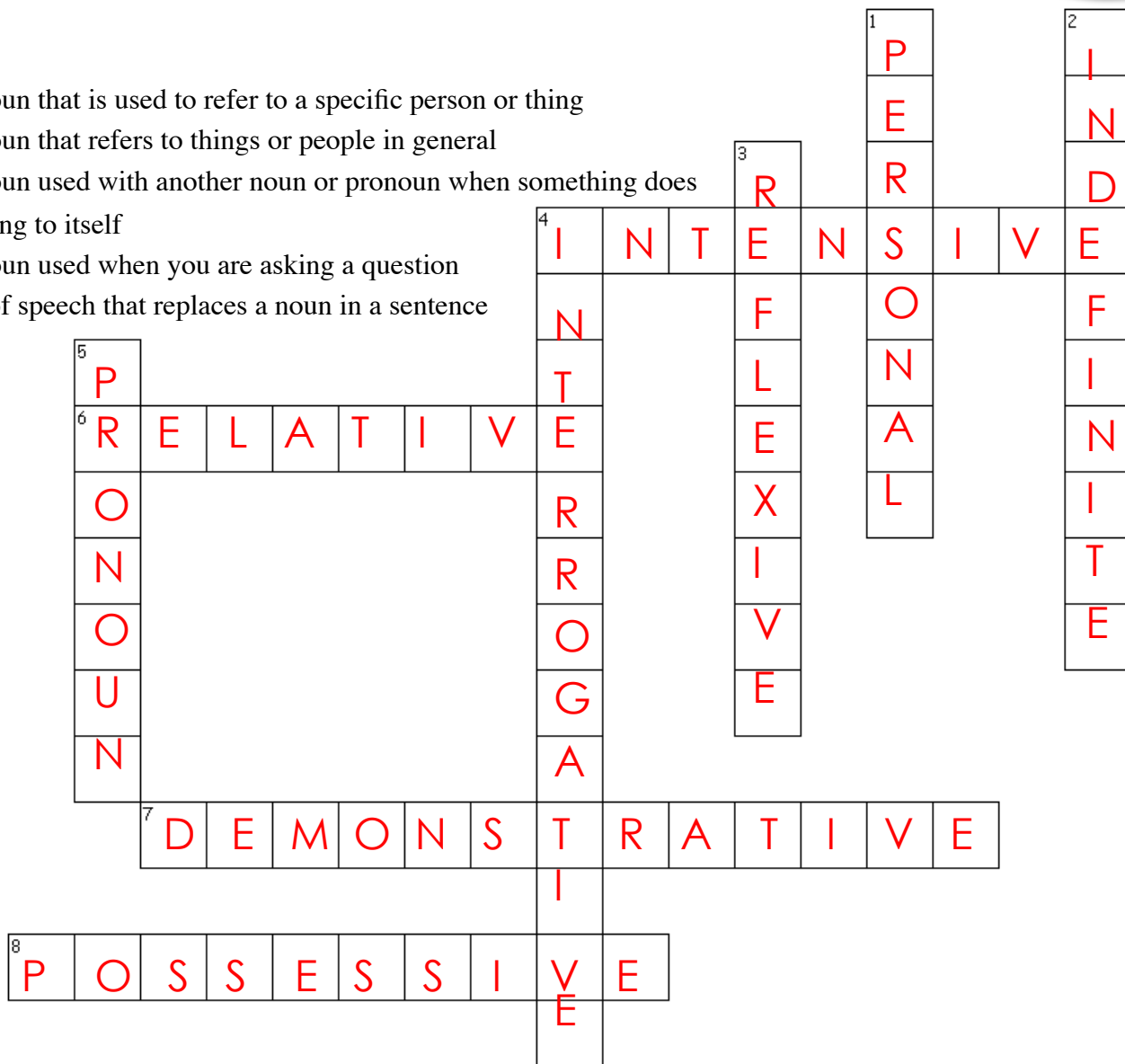
Pronoun Type Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER KEY

Directions: Using the clues provided, complete the crossword puzzle by writing the type of pronoun that the definition describes. Hint: You will not write pronoun every time.

Down

1. a pronoun that is used to refer to a specific person or thing
2. a pronoun that refers to things or people in general
3. a pronoun used with another noun or pronoun when something does something to itself
4. a pronoun used when you are asking a question
5. a part of speech that replaces a noun in a sentence



Across

4. a pronoun used to emphasize a noun or a pronoun
6. a pronoun that is used to connect a phrase or clause to a noun or pronoun
7. a pronoun that focuses the attention on the nouns that they are replacing
8. a pronoun that demonstrates ownership

Types of Pronouns

Personal

Possessive

Indefinite

Relative

Reflexive

Intensive

Demonstrative

Interrogative

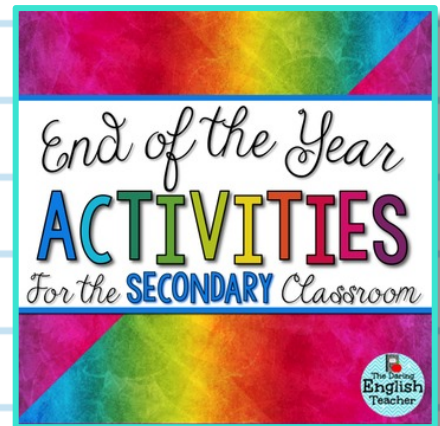
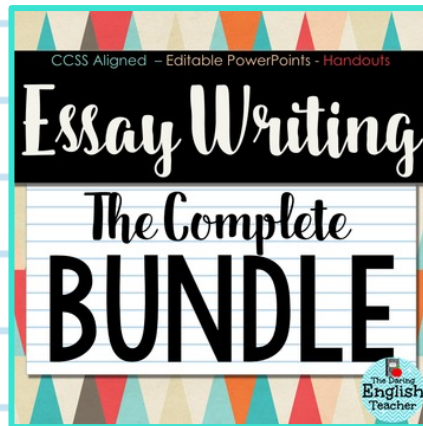
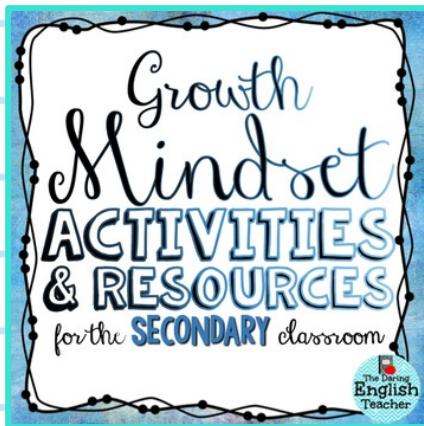
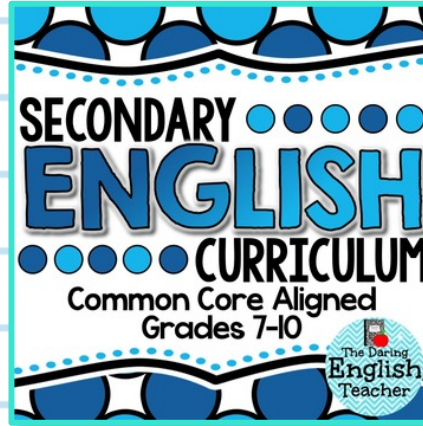
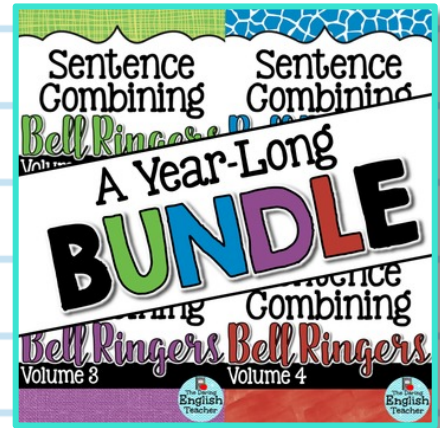
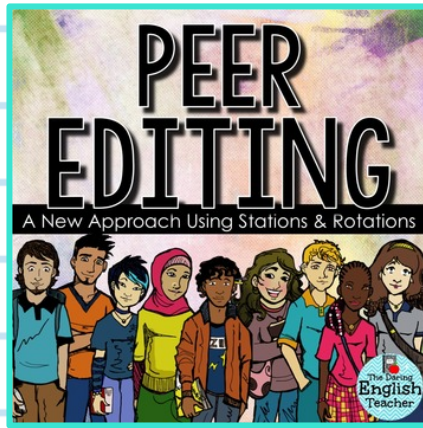
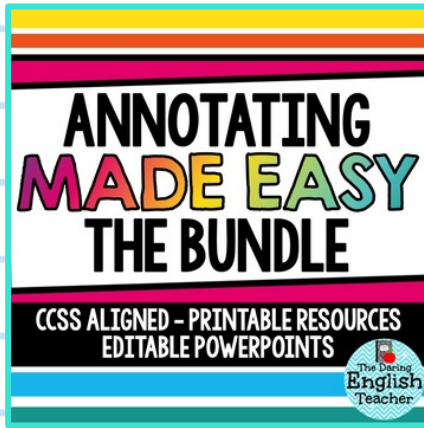
Pretest and Test Answer Key

1. H
2. D
3. B
4. G
5. I
6. C
7. A
8. F
9. E
10. B
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. A
15. B

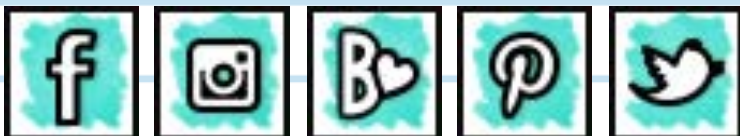
Final Test Answer Key

1. H
2. D
3. B
4. G
5. I
6. C
7. A
8. F
9. E
10. C
11. A
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. A
16. C
17. D
18. A
19. B
20. C
21. D
22. D
23. C
24. she, her, hers
25. he, him, his
26. he, him, his
27. she, her, hers
28. that, it, this, which, one
29. these, those, which
30. they, them, their, theirs
31. us, we, our, ours

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