

The **antecedent** is the noun or nouns that the pronoun refers 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 Mac is honest with Ryan because **he** is a good friend.

Explanation It is not clear whether **he** refers to **Mac** or **Ryan**.

Clear **Mac** is a good friend. **He** is honest with Ryan.

Read the sentence. Explain why the sentence is unclear. Rewrite the sentence correctly.

1. Demetri and Colin remove cones from the soccer field, and they are 15 feet apart.

Explanation: _____

Rewrite: _____

2. Lana plays the recorder and soccer, and she practices it a lot.

Explanation: _____

Rewrite: _____



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

I you he she it me him her

Columbus was an explorer.

He was an explorer.

The queen of Spain met Columbus.

She met Columbus.

The Atlantic Ocean is large.

It is large.

The king and queen hired **Columbus**.

The king and queen hired **him**.

Read the sentence. Circle the singular pronouns that can replace the underlined words.

1. Sue eats a tomato.

She, It her, it

2. Adam sliced the large mango.

He, Him it, I

3. Pam peels the apple for Rita.

Her, She her, she

4. "Ruby, the berries in this basket are for Ruby," said Mary.

he, it you, he

5. Barry squeezes an orange.

Me, He I, it

6. I mashed the banana for my nephew.

you, it her, him

7. Corey said, "Corey may enjoy a sour fruit sometimes."

me, I you, it

8. The coconut fell off the tree and landed in front of Ethan.

It, Her I, him

9. Nadia said, "The grapefruit gave Nadia a stomachache."

She, It me, I



A **plural pronoun** takes the place of more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

we you they us them

Basil and I play kickball.

We play kickball.

Prashant plays on **the swings**.

Prashant plays on **them**.

Noah and Ray count birds.

They count birds.

I'll join **you and your team**.

I'll join **you**.

Read the sentence. Replace the underlined noun or nouns with the correct plural pronoun. Write the pronoun on the line.

1. My sister and I got our brown eyes from Mom and Dad.

_____ got our brown eyes from _____.

2. My relatives have hazel eyes.

_____ have hazel eyes.



3. Dad believes he gave the trait of curly hair to my brother and me.

Dad believes he gave the trait of curly hair to _____.

4. Grandma has strong fingernails, and I have strong fingernails, too.

Grandma has strong fingernails, and I have _____, too.

5. My family and I all have red hair, but you and your family all have brown hair.

_____ all have red hair, but _____ all have brown hair.

6. Petey and Dean inherited freckles from Mom.

_____ inherited _____ from Mom.

A **subject pronoun** replaces a noun that is the subject of a sentence.

I you he she it we they

Grant folds laundry.

He folds laundry.

Drew and Indira dry dishes.

They dry dishes.

Lucy mops the floor.

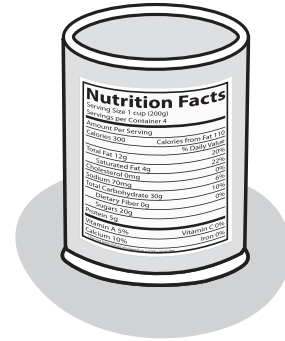
She mops the floor.

Cole and I dust furniture.

We dust furniture.

Read the sentence. Write the correct subject pronoun in each sentence for the word or words in parentheses.

1. _____ have vitamins. (Fruits and vegetables)
2. _____ look for foods with protein. (Mom and I)
3. _____ is high in calcium. (This drink)
4. _____ need to eat more fiber. (You and Viola)
5. _____ often reads nutrition labels. (Josh)
6. _____ cook dinner most evenings. (My family and I)
7. _____ tell how many servings are in the container. (The nutrition labels)
8. _____ serves nutritious meals. (The restaurant)
9. _____ eats whole grains. (My sister)



Write a sentence about nutrition using a subject pronoun.

10. _____

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

me you him her it us them

Mom makes lunch for **me**. I eat **it**. I thank **her**.

Circle the object pronoun in the sentence.

1. Hayley ties my scarf for me.
2. We need our gloves, so we look for them.
3. I bring Mom's boots to her.
4. There's a chilly winter wind, and I feel it.
5. The snowy hills are close, and we walk toward them.
6. Hayley makes snowballs, and she throws them.
7. I feel snowflakes fall on me.
8. Dad drives by us, and we wave to him.
9. We make a snowman, and I put a hat on him.
10. Mom says we need to go home, and we listen to her.
11. As a snowstorm begins, we race inside to escape it.
12. Mom makes hot chocolate for us.
13. "Here is a mug for each of you," said Mom.



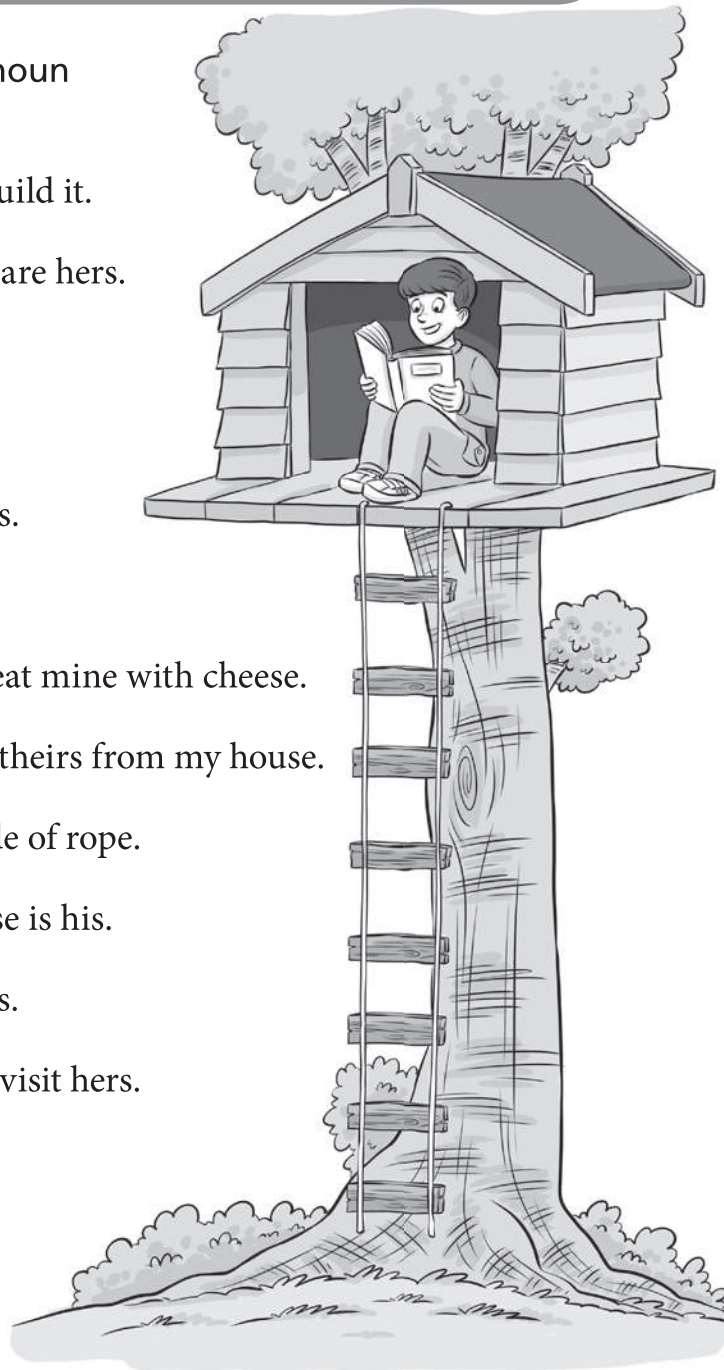
A **possessive pronoun** shows ownership. A possessive pronoun does **not** need an apostrophe. A possessive pronoun can replace a noun that is the subject or object of a sentence.

mine ours yours his hers its theirs

Your hat is on the hook. **Yours** is on the hook.

Read the sentence. Underline the possessive pronoun or pronouns in the sentence.

1. The tree house is ours because we helped Dad build it.
2. Marsha reads a lot. The books in the tree house are hers.
3. The beanbag you see inside is mine.
4. I sit on my cushion, and Mike sits on his.
5. Do you have a tree house? I will come visit yours.
6. Yours is probably newer than mine.
7. Sometimes, we eat crackers in the tree house. I eat mine with cheese.
8. The neighbors built a tree house like ours. I see theirs from my house.
9. The girl next door has a ladder, too. Hers is made of rope.
10. My brother, Mike, tells others that our tree house is his.
11. But the tree house belongs to both of us. It's ours.
12. One day soon, I'll ask the girl next door if I can visit hers.



A **possessive pronoun** shows ownership. A possessive pronoun does **not** need an apostrophe. Possessive pronouns stand alone.

mine ours yours his hers its theirs

Jax already had his dental appointment. Later this week, you will have **yours**.

Complete the sentence with a possessive pronoun from the list above.

1. My cousin Jon visited my house. Then I visited _____.
2. My aunt and cousin picked me up in their car. _____ is red.
3. First, we bought pizzas. I ate all of _____.
4. I saw my cousin's room. _____ has blue walls.
5. My aunt gave us fruit yogurt. _____ was strawberry-flavored.
6. We built a giant tower of blocks. _____ was the biggest I have ever seen.
7. We put on our pajamas. Jon's were blue, but _____ were yellow.
8. I needed a cushion, so I borrowed the cat's. _____ was washed.



Write two sentences about family, using possessive pronouns that stand alone.

9. _____

10. _____

A **verb** is a word that tells what the noun does or is.

The giraffe **feels** sleepy.

He **will munch** leaves.

A squirrel **runs** up a tree.

The dog **barked** at the squirrel.

Read the sentence. Underline the verb in the sentence.

1. Benji cheers for the band.
2. Craig claps his hands to the beat.
3. Yesterday, the band rehearsed the songs.
4. The songs sound good.
5. The band members will sign autographs for fans.
6. The concert hall is huge.
7. The band bows to the audience.



Write three sentences about being in an audience.
Circle the verbs.

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

An **action verb** tells what a noun does, did, or will do.

- Most action verbs express an action that can be seen or heard.

The rain **falls** on my umbrella.

The thunder **cracked** loudly.

- Other action verbs express an action that can be neither seen nor heard.

We **enjoy** the sound of falling rain.

Morgan **fears** the flash of lightning.

Read the sentence. Write the action verb from the sentence on the line.

1. The wind blows through the trees.

2. Clouds move rapidly across the sky.

3. A storm will begin soon.

4. Suddenly, hail hits the ground.

5. People run into buildings for shelter.

Read the sentence. Underline the action verb in the sentence.
Circle **yes** if the action can be seen or heard and **no** if it cannot be seen or heard.

6. Morgan and his mom watch the rain from the window.

yes

no

7. Morgan loves rainy days.

yes

no

8. The rain stopped after an hour.

yes

no

9. A little boy jumps in a puddle.

yes

no

10. Morgan wishes for more rainy days.

yes

no



A **linking verb** connects the subject of a sentence to a noun or an adjective that names or describes the subject. Linking verbs do **not** show action.

am is are was were will be

Science is important.

Scientists are curious about things.

I am interested in science.

Circle the linking verb in the sentence.

1. Science will be important in the future.
2. My mom and my aunt were scientists.
3. Research and experiments are important in science.
4. Life science is one area of science.
5. I am a science fan.



Circle the linking verb in the sentence. Underline the subject and the word or words that describe it.

6. Scientific studies are not always easy.
7. Earth science is one area of science.
8. Technology and engineering will be useful in the future.
9. Science was necessary in history.
10. I am a young scientist.

