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Personal pronouns and their antecedents worksheets

Copyright 2002, 1979 Margaret L. Benner All rights reserved. To understand pronouns, you need to understand pronouns first. A pronomial is a word used to stand (or replace) a noun. Below are the personal pronouns. They are mentioned in person because they usually refer to people (except for what relates to things). Look at this sentence. There are two nouns in this sentence: John and Man. Both nouns can be replaced by a pronoun. When we replace John (the subject of the pronoun) with a pronoun, we choose him, a subject pronoun. When we replace the human being (the object in the set) with a pronoun, we choose him, an object pronoun. For you to do: Write the following sentence provided in the space, first replacing the subject noun Laura with a subject pronoun; then replace the object noun Amy with an object pronoun. These pattern sentences tell us some important things about pronouns: 1. A pronoun takes the place of a noun. 2. The pronoun that replaces the noun must agree with it in this way: a) A subject pronoun must replace a subject noun. An object pronoun must replace an object noun. (b) A female pronoun must replace a female noun. A male pronoun must replace a male noun. c) A singular pronoun must replace a single noun. A plural pronoun must replace a plural noun. Thus we must replace in the sentence We the singular, masculine subject noun Of John with the singular, masculine subject pronoun, He. We can replace the singular, female object noun, woman, with a unique, female object pronoun, she. Here is another problem for you to solve. Three words describe the properties of pronouns. Select the correct ones, then click Submit and review your answers. A pronoun may also refer to an earlier noun or pronoun in the sentence. Look at this sentence. We don't talk or write like that. We automatically replace the noun Lincoln's with a pronoun. Of course, let's say that the pronoun that refers to President Lincoln. In this sentence, the pronoun is called its REFERENT because it refers back. We call President Lincoln the ANTECEDENT because it is in front of the pronoun that later refers to it. (ante = before) This is how the mechanics of the sentence look like: Look at the examples below to see how you can choose the right pronoun for two precursors that are connected by and or or not. 1. If two or more singular noun precursors are connected by and they form a PLURAL precursor. (1 + 1 = 2) Example: NOTE: The plural pronoun replaces both male and female nouns. If both noun predecessors are connected to the plural and are plural, then the reference pronoun is Plural. 2. If two or more noun precursors are connected, select a pronoun reference to agree with the precursor CLOSEST TO THE VERB. Examples: A. Two single precursors B. Two plural precursors C. A singular antecedent followed by a plural precursor D. A plural precursor followed by a singular precursor In the above examples are The Most Difficult C and D, since the precursors have both a singular and a plural noun. Remember these two guidelines . . . 1. For precursors from and – always choose a plural reference pronoun. 2. For precursors connected by or not, a reference pronoun to agree with the precursor closest to the verb. Now click on the link below to do Exercise 1. Link to Exercise 1 Some nouns whose name groups can be either singular or plural, depending on their meaning in individual sentences. Some examples of group nouns are that because they can describe either the group as single ENTITY (only one singular) or the INDIVIDUALS in the group (more than one - plural), these nouns pose special problems as precursors. However, the following guidelines can help us decide which speaker pronoun matches such nouns. First, when we refer to the group as a whole, and therefore we consider the noun as a singular. In this case, we use a singular reference pronoun. For example, if we are actually referring to the people with the group, then we are looking at the plural noun. In this case, we use a plural reference pronoun. For example, each element of the class is considered separately. Students in the class will submit a report. Of course, we can also create group nouns in the plural, usually by adding a s. Some examples of plural group nouns are: When a group noun is used in the plural form, it means more than one group. Of course, a plural speaker's pronoun is needed. For example, consider these three important points about pronouns — precursor agreement if a group noun is the precursor: 1. Group nouns, which are considered as individual units, take individual reference pronouns. (the club uses it; the woman uses it or her) 2. Group nouns that the members consider to be individuals in the group take plural reference pronouns. (the club member uses them or theirs) 3. Plural group nouns means that two or more groups take plural reference pronouns. (the clubs use them or theirs) Now click on the link below to do Exercise 2. Link to Exercise 2 Sometimes a personal pronoun can be a precursor. In this sentence, he is the precursor to the speaker pronoun. He is both male and unique to agree with the male, unique precursor to him. In the following sentence, she is the forerunner of the speaker's pronoun. She is both feminine and unique to agree with the female, unique predecessor. In this sentence, I am the forerunner of the speaker's pronoun, mine. I am unique in agreeing with the singular precursor, I, you adhere to this important guideline: a reference pronoun is consistent with its personal pronoun. **You may want to look back at the graph of the personal pronouns to see which speakers agree with which predecessors. Now click on the link below to do Exercise 3. Also the link to Exercise 3 Indeterminate pronouns as precursors are a particular problem. Some unspecified pronouns appear to if they are truly unique. Use the following guidelines. 1. As a

precursor, the indeterminate pronouns below ALWAYS take a singular pronoun reference coating. Take a close look at them. Examples: 2. The following indeterminate pronouns ALWAYS take plural pronoun references. Examples: 3. However, the following indeterminate pronoun precursors can be either singular or plural, depending on how they are used in a sentence. In general, if one of these indeterminate pronouns is used to denote something that can be counted, then the pronoun is plural. If one of these indeterminate pronouns is used to denote something that CANNOT be counted, then the pronoun is singular. Examples: In the above sentence, all refer to the voters. Voters can be counted (1 voter, 2 voters, etc.). Therefore, the plural pronoun is the right speaker for everyone. In the above sentence, all indicate sugar. Sugar cannot be counted (1 sugar, 2 sugars). Therefore, the singular pronoun, being the right speaker for everyone. In the above sentence, all other unnamed persons (e.g. campers, ranchers) refer to them. Campers, ranchers - people - can be counted. Therefore, the plural pronoun is the right speaker for everyone. Now click on the link below to do Exercise 4. Link to Exercise 4 You have now reached the end of this unit. If you make this module at your own time, you have completed the learning unit to avoid problems with the pronome - first agreement. If you use this module as part of your teaching task, continue with the post-test and follow the instructions that you will find there. Click on the link below to do the post-test. Link to post-test It is important to recognize the precursor to use the correct pronoun. This worksheet prompts students to identify both the pronouns and the precursors in sentences. While it's a great exercise in common core standards for third-grade language, it can also be helpful for other students. Correct shifts in PronounsCorrect shifts in PronounsFix these errors! In this sixth-grade grammar worksheet, students correct shifts in pronoun count and person to ensure that pronouns match their predecessors. In order to continue to enjoy our website, we ask you to confirm your identity as a human being. Thank you for your cooperation. Worksheets & Grammar & Grade 3 & Pronouns & Pronouns Agreement pronouns must be selected to agree (singular vs plural) with their predecessors (the nouns they replace), so it is important to understand which words a pronoun refers to in a sentence. In these worksheets, the students identify in a sentence on which a highlighted pronoun refers to which words (nouns or pronouns). Related: Use of pronoun worksheets theme and object pronoun pronouns Object pronoun pronoun pronoun

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