

Name: _____

A. A pronoun replaces a noun in a sentence. A possessive pronoun shows ownership.**Absolute Possessive Pronouns**

mine

yours

his

hers

ours

theirs

Underline the correct possessive pronoun that completes the sentence. Draw an arrow to the noun or pronoun that has ownership.

1. Marla could not find any keys. I gave her (mine / hers).
2. The family of ten shared a tiny cottage. At least it was (mine / theirs).
3. We built a solar-powered model car. We were proud of what was (yours / ours).
4. The Smiths have a beautiful garden. I want one like (ours / theirs).
5. As soon as you get upstairs, please pick up the clothes that are (yours / mine).
6. The twins shared a room although Jenny always thought of it as (hers / his).

Possessive pronouns function as adjectives. They describe ownership and answer which one or whose. They come before a noun or another adjective. Underline the correct pronoun acting as an adjective, and draw an arrow to the noun it is describing.**Possessive Pronouns as Adjectives**

my

your

his

its

her

their

Underline the correct possessive pronoun that completes the sentence. Draw an arrow to the noun or pronoun that has ownership.

7. The photographer snapped pictures on (its / her) camera.
8. The hotel in which we stayed was dirty, and (our / her) vacation was a disaster.
9. I gave you the cherry lollipop because I know it is (their / your) favorite flavor.
10. Grandpa arrived home late and missed (his / its) show.
11. The seventh grade students prepared for (your / their) concert.
12. The skunk crept under the deck. A stench was coming from (its / our) tail.

★ On the back, change the order of the clauses in sentences 5 and 6 using correct punctuation.

Name: _____

B. Replace the underlined words with either absolute possessive pronouns or possessive pronouns as adjectives. Write a complete sentence that answers the question.

1. John's and Jeff's skateboards had rusted out in the rain. Whose boards were rusty?

Their boards were rusty.

2. The man in front of the line took the seat that was assigned to me. Whose seat was it?

3. Carla's folder was ripped and tattered. Whose folder was ripped?

4. All of us on the team won a silver medal. Whose medal was it?

5. Mr. Nelson's final speech was short but effective. Whose speech was short?

6. Whenever you smile, you bring joy to the room. Whose smile is it?

7. The neighbors had an unused car sitting in the yard. Whose car was it?

8. The teacher loved the essay you wrote on the history of the flag. Whose essay was it?

9. We saw the bird's glossy, black feathers. Whose feathers were glossy?

★ On the back, list 6 adjectives from the sentences above, along with the nouns they describe.

Name: _____

C. The words that, which, who, whose, and whom are relative pronouns. They refer to a noun in a sentence. Circle the relative pronouns and underline the nouns they refer to (their antecedents).

Hint: The noun comes before the pronoun.

1. We don't know the artist who painted this portrait.
2. They are hosting a party for the company, which is celebrating 50 years of innovation.
3. They are the doctors whom we interviewed to learn about working in a hospital.
4. Jeff went to the college that my dad attended.
5. Maria loves movies that showcase heroines from history.
6. Our chefs use different spices, which are listed, to add a worldly feel to the menu.
7. The cattle that grazed on grass had fewer diseases.
8. The students who used technology for learning had improved scores.
9. May I speak to the person whom I talked to last night?
10. She observed the rundown house whose shingles were splintered and gray.

Write sentences containing relative pronouns using the sentence starters below.

11. The owner whose

12. The dog that

13. The owner of the dog that

14. The behavior of the dog, which

★ On the back, write 4 sentences containing relative pronouns.

Name: _____

- D. A relative clause is a kind of dependent clause that begins with a relative pronoun and describes a noun. A relative clause answers the question which one? Combine the following sentence pairs into one complex sentence by using a relative pronoun: that, which, who, whose, or whom.**

Sentence Pairs

- 1.** I like the teacher. The teacher was nice to me.

I like the teacher who was nice to me.

- 2.** The boy has a green hat. The boy is my brother.

- 3.** I am afraid of the dog. The dog bit me.

- 4.** The students studied hard. The students got good grades.

- 5.** Lulu is planting spring bulbs. She thinks they are lovely.

- 6.** A baby smiles. A baby is happy.

- ★ **On the back, rewrite sentences 5 and 6. Choose new subjects and change the predicates to past tense.**

Name: _____

E. When the information in the relative clause is essential to the meaning of the sentence, no comma is needed with the relative clause. This is called a restrictive clause. When the relative clause has information that is not essential for the meaning, it is called nonrestrictive. It needs a comma before and/or after the clause. Complete the following table.

Sentence	Relative Pronoun	Restrictive? (essential)	Nonrestrictive? (not essential)
He cannot attend the party that I planned.	that	✓	
Marie Curie, whose husband was Pierre, was first to understand radioactivity.			
Kim and Jorge are the volunteers who organize the fundraiser each year.			
The book whose cover is torn needs to be repaired.			
Dad's antique car, which he repaired, rides like a dream.			
My only uncle, who lives in Texas, runs a large cattle ranch.			
The director to whom you are speaking is new to the company.			

Add commas around the nonrestrictive clauses to indicate the information is not essential.

1. My science teacher, who used to work at NASA, loves astronomy.
2. The phone company whose stocks are down is going out of business.
3. My uncle who is in the military can bench-press 250 pounds.
4. Early snowfall which was unexpected this year ruined the late harvest.
5. Abraham Lincoln who was born in Kentucky started his career as a lawyer.
6. *To Kill a Mockingbird* which my teacher recommended is an excellent book.

★ On the back, write 2 new sentences like number 1 about your own teachers. Hint: Change the words science, NASA, and astronomy to fit your teachers.

Name: _____

F. Combine each of the following groups of phrases into a complex sentence with a relative clause. Use commas when needed and remember your SNEEQS. (See page 11.)

1. last week / who / do you know / the new boy / started 8th grade

Do you know the new boy who started 8th grade last week?

2. is sitting next to me / the student / is from China / who

3. the bus / is always late / that / goes to the airport

4. whom / the doctor / was on vacation / I was hoping to see

5. make honey / bees / are the primary insects / that

6. live upstairs / my neighbors / were furious / about my new drum set / who

7. I always kept shut / I peered / through the blinds / which

8. whose / was Karim's favorite place / chairs were the most comfortable / the living room

9. up in the sky / makes a balloon float / helium / which / is lighter than air

10. sits in the front of the room / the student / asks a lot of questions / who

★ On the back, list as many prepositional phrases as you can find in the sentences above.

Name: _____

G. Interrogative pronouns also take the place of nouns. The interrogative pronouns begin with wh: who, whom, whose, which, what, whomever, and whatever. Find all 7 interrogative pronouns in the word search.

C	V	N	R	W	T	G	R	D	M
Q	D	K	H	B	W	E	O	R	W
S	R	A	U	Q	V	I	P	E	H
S	T	C	K	E	Y	I	R	V	O
Q	T	W	T	K	Y	R	Q	E	M
M	D	A	H	I	B	X	T	M	R
O	H	K	T	I	O	P	J	O	P
W	H	O	S	E	C	C	G	H	X
V	A	O	U	A	L	H	R	W	T
N	R	T	O	H	W	H	Q	Y	N

Often interrogatives ask a question or refer to someone or something that is unspecific. Fill in the blank with the correct interrogative pronoun.

- _____ threw the baseball? (what, who, whatever)
- Take _____ dessert you like best. (whom, whichever, who)
- _____ would you like for breakfast? (whom, whichever, what)
- _____ of these books have you read? (what, which, who)
- _____ coat is on the floor? (whose, who, whichever)
- _____ would you like to invite? (whatever, whom, what)
- Please do _____ you think is best. (who, which, whatever)

★ **Pretend you are a detective solving a crime. On the back, write 5 questions you might ask using interrogative pronouns.**

Name: _____

H. An indefinite pronoun replaces a noun and can act as the subject of a sentence. (Some examples of indefinite pronouns are all, everyone, several, and some.) Underline the indefinite pronouns in the following sentences.

1. Does anyone have a ticket?
2. While one juggled, the other cartwheeled.
3. Nobody came to Dan's performance.
4. The magician's tricks were known by few.
5. Many wish they knew his secrets.
6. Trapeze work is too difficult for most.
7. Somebody cheered for the dog and pony.
8. Is there anything we can buy at the gift shop?
9. Each wore extra-large shoes.
10. All felt the circus tent was in need of repair.

Choose the indefinite pronoun that best completes the sentence.

11. I wasn't comfortable at the meeting because there was _____. I knew.
(someone, anything, no one)
12. Given his rudeness, _____ was surprised when he confessed he had posted negative comments.
(many, no one, several)
13. Mita covered her feelings so well that _____ could tell her true thoughts.
(something, few, everyone)
14. We couldn't find the keys _____.
(nowhere, anywhere, everywhere)
15. _____ wears a new uniform for the game.
(Each, Both, Several)

★ **On the back, rewrite sentence 12 in a different order that still makes sense. Remember comma rules for complex sentences.**

Name: _____

Indefinite Pronoun	
Singular	another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, other, somebody, someone, something
Plural	both, few, many, others, several
Singular or Plural	all, any, more, most, none, some

I. When using a singular indefinite pronoun, the verb should be singular. When using a plural indefinite pronoun, the verb should be plural. Choose the singular or plural verb in the following sentences.

1. No one (know, knows) how badly Eric wants that gold medal.
2. Both (know, knows) how hard he works to achieve his goals.
3. Everything (seem, seems) brighter when you're around.
4. Many (seem, seems) to enjoy your company.
5. Everyone (love, loves) smiling babies.
6. Few (love, loves) changing diapers.
7. One (sing, sings) from the heart.
8. Several (sing, sings) off key.

Write complete sentences using indefinite pronouns with the suggested verbs. Watch your subject-verb agreement and use your SNEEQS.

Indefinite Pronoun	Verb	Sentence
nobody	to think	<i>Nobody thinks Congress will pass the bill.</i>
each	to admit	
one	to pass	
both	to dance	
everything	to change	
many	to graduate	

★ **On the back, combine sentences 5 and 6 into one compound sentence using a coordinating conjunction.**

Name: _____

J. Use words and phrases to create new sentences. Start with this sentence:

My sister sings.

1. Add an adverb that describes *how* my sister sings. Write the new sentence.

2. Add an adjective that describes *my sister* to the sentence you created in #1. Write the new sentence.

3. Add a prepositional phrase that tells *where* my sister sings to the sentence you created in #2. Write the new sentence.

4. Add a dependent clause that answers *when* my sister sings to the sentence you created in #3. Write the new sentence.

5. Replace the subject of the sentence you created in #4 with a subject pronoun. Write the new sentence.

6. Replace the complete predicate with a different verb. Write the new sentence.

★ **On the back, use interrogative pronouns (wh words) to ask questions that are answered by the new sentences you wrote. Use correct punctuation.**

Name: _____

When you write sentences, remember your SNEEQS!

- S** – The beginning of a **sentence** always needs a capital letter.
- N** – The proper **names** of people, places, and things always need a capital letter.
- E** – At the **end** of a sentence, there is usually a period.
- E** – When the sentence contains **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point at the end.
- Q** – When the sentence asks a **question**, use a question mark at the end.
- S** – Use a comma between a **series** of words and to **separate** clauses.

Name: _____

Grammar
Level 5

A. A pronoun replaces a noun in a sentence. A possessive pronoun shows ownership.

Absolute Possessive Pronouns				
mine	yours	his	hers	theirs

Underline the correct possessive pronoun that completes the sentence. Draw an arrow to the noun or pronoun that has ownership.

1. Maria could not find any keys. I gave her (mine / hers).
2. The family of ten shared a tiny cottage. At least it was (mine / theirs).
3. We built a solar-powered model car. We were proud of what was (yours / ours).
4. The Smiths have a beautiful garden. I want one like (ours / theirs).
5. As soon as you get upstairs, please pick up the clothes that are (yours / mine).
6. The twins shared a room although Jenny always thought of it as (hers / his).

Possessive pronouns function as adjectives. They describe ownership and answer which one or whose. They come before a noun or another adjective. Underline the correct pronoun acting as an adjective, and draw an arrow to the noun it is describing.

Possessive Pronouns as Adjectives				
my	your	his	its	her
				their

Underline the correct possessive pronoun that completes the sentence. Draw an arrow to the noun or pronoun that has ownership.

7. The photographer snapped pictures on (its / her) camera.
8. The hotel in which we stayed was dirty, and (our / her) vacation was a disaster.
9. I gave you the cherry lollipop because I know it is (their / your) favorite flavor.
10. Grandpa arrived home late and missed (his / its) show.
11. The seventh grade students prepared for (your / their) concert.
12. The skunk crept under the deck. A stench was coming from (its / our) tail.

★ On the back, change the order of the clauses in sentences 5 and 6 using correct punctuation.

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Name: _____

Grammar
Level 5

B. Replace the underlined words with either absolute possessive pronouns or possessive pronouns as adjectives. Write a complete sentence that answers the question.

1. John's and Jeff's skateboards had rusted out in the rain. Whose boards were rusty?
Their boards were rusty.
2. The man in front of the line took the seat that was assigned to me. Whose seat was it?
It was my seat.
3. Carla's folder was ripped and tattered. Whose folder was ripped?
Her folder was ripped.
4. All of us on the team won a silver medal. Whose medal was it?
The medal was ours.
5. Mr. Nelson's final speech was short but effective. Whose speech was short?
His speech was short.
6. Whenever you smile, you bring joy to the room. Whose smile is it?
It is your smile.
7. The neighbors had an unused car sitting in the yard. Whose car was it?
It was their car.
8. The teacher loved the essay you wrote on the history of the flag. Whose essay was it?
It was your essay.
9. We saw the bird's glossy, black feathers. Whose feathers were glossy?
Its feathers were glossy.

★ On the back, list 6 adjectives from the sentences above, along with the nouns they describe.

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Name: _____

C. The words that, which, who, whose, and whom are relative pronouns. They refer to a noun in a sentence. Circle the relative pronouns and underline the nouns they refer to (their antecedents).

Hint: The noun comes before the pronoun.

- We don't know the artist who painted this portrait.
- They are hosting a party for the company which is celebrating 50 years of innovation.
- They are the doctors whom we interviewed to learn about working in a hospital.
- Jeff went to the college that my dad attended.
- Maria loves movies that showcase heroines from history.
- Our chefs use different spices which are listed, to add a worldly feel to the menu.
- The cattle that grazed on grass had fewer diseases.
- The students who used technology for learning had improved scores.
- May I speak to the person whom I talked to last night?
- She observed the rundown house whose shingles were splintered and gray.

Write sentences containing relative pronouns using the sentence starters below.

- The owner whose
The owner whose dog barks went home.
- The dog that
The dog that I wanted was sold.
- The owner of the dog that
The owner of the dog that ran away is sick.
- The behavior of the dog, which
The behavior of the dog, which I think is just fine, bothered my mom.

★ On the back, write 4 sentences containing relative pronouns.

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Grammar

Level 5

Name: _____

D. A relative clause is a kind of dependent clause that begins with a relative pronoun and describes a noun. A relative clause answers the question which one? Combine the following sentence pairs into one complex sentence by using a relative pronoun: that, which, who, whose, or whom.

Sentence Pairs

- I like the teacher. The teacher was nice to me.
I like the teacher who was nice to me.
- The boy has a green hat. The boy is my brother.
The boy who is my brother has a green hat.
- I am afraid of the dog. The dog bit me.
I am afraid of the dog that bit me.
- The students studied hard. The students got good grades.
The students who studied hard got good grades.
- Lulu is planting spring bulbs. She thinks they are lovely.
Lulu is planting spring bulbs that she thinks are lovely.
- A baby smiles. A baby is happy.
A baby who smiles is happy.

★ On the back, rewrite sentences 5 and 6. Choose new subjects and change the predicates to past tense.

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E. When the information in the relative clause is essential to the meaning of the sentence, no comma is needed with the relative clause. This is called a restrictive clause. When the relative clause has information that is not essential for the meaning, it is called nonrestrictive. It needs a comma before and/or after the clause. Complete the following table.

Sentence	Relative Pronoun	Restrictive? (essential)	Nonrestrictive? (not essential)
He cannot attend the party that I planned.	that	✓	
Marie Curie, whose husband was Pierre, was first to understand radioactivity.	whose		✓
Kim and Jorge are the volunteers who organize the fundraiser each year.	who	✓	
The book whose cover is torn needs to be repaired.	whose	✓	
Dad's antique car, which he repaired, rides like a dream.	which		✓
My only uncle, who lives in Texas, runs a large cattle ranch.	who		✓
The director to whom you are speaking is new to the company.	whom	✓	

Add commas around the nonrestrictive clauses to indicate the information is not essential.

- My science teacher, who used to work at NASA, loves astronomy.
- The phone company, whose stocks are down, is going out of business.
- My uncle, who is in the military, can bench-press 250 pounds.
- Early snowfall, which was unexpected this year, ruined the late harvest.
- Abraham Lincoln, who was born in Kentucky, started his career as a lawyer.
- To Kill a Mockingbird, which my teacher recommended, is an excellent book.

★ On the back, write 2 new sentences like number 1 about your own teachers. Hint: Change the words science, NASA, and astronomy to fit your teachers.

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F. Combine each of the following groups of phrases into a complex sentence with a relative clause. Use commas when needed and remember your SNEEDS. (See page 11.)

- last week / who / do you know / the new boy / started 8th grade
Do you know the new boy who started 8th grade last week?
- is sitting next to me / the student / is from China / who
The student who is sitting next to me is from China.
- the bus / is always late / that / goes to the airport
The bus that goes to the airport is always late.
- whom / the doctor / was on vacation / I was hoping to see
The doctor whom I was hoping to see was on vacation.
- make honey / bees / are the primary insects / that
Bees are the primary insects that make honey.
- live upstairs / my neighbors / were furious / about my new drum set / who
My neighbors, who live upstairs, were furious about my new drum set.
- I always kept shut / I peered / through the blinds / which
I peered through the blinds, which I always kept shut.
- whose / was Karim's favorite place / chairs were the most comfortable / the living room
The living room, whose chairs were the most comfortable, was Karim's favorite place.
- up in the sky / makes a balloon float / helium / which / is lighter than air
Helium, which is lighter than air, makes a balloon float up in the sky.
- sits in the front of the room / the student / asks a lot of questions / who
The student who sits in the front of the room asks a lot of questions.

★ On the back, list as many prepositional phrases as you can find in the sentences above.

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ANSWER KEY

ANSWER KEY

Name: _____ Grammar
Level 5

H. An indefinite pronoun replaces a noun and can act as the subject of a sentence. (Some examples of indefinite pronouns are all, everyone, several, and some.) Underline the indefinite pronouns in the following sentences.

- Does anyone have a ticket?
- While one juggled, the other cartwheeled.
- Nobody came to Dan's performance.
- The magician's tricks were known by few.
- Many wish they knew his secrets.
- Trapeze work is too difficult for most.
- Somebody cheered for the dog and pony.
- Is there anything we can buy at the gift shop?
- Each wore extra-large shoes.
- All felt the circus tent was in need of repair.

Choose the indefinite pronoun that best completes the sentence.

- I wasn't comfortable at the meeting because there was _____ no one I knew.
(someone, anything, no one)
- Given his rudeness, _____ no one was surprised when he confessed he had posted negative comments.
(many, no one, several)
- Mia covered her feelings so well that _____ few could tell her true thoughts.
(something, few, everyone)
- We couldn't find the keys _____ anywhere.
(nowhere, anywhere, everywhere)
- _____ Each wears a new uniform for the game.
(Each, Both, Several)

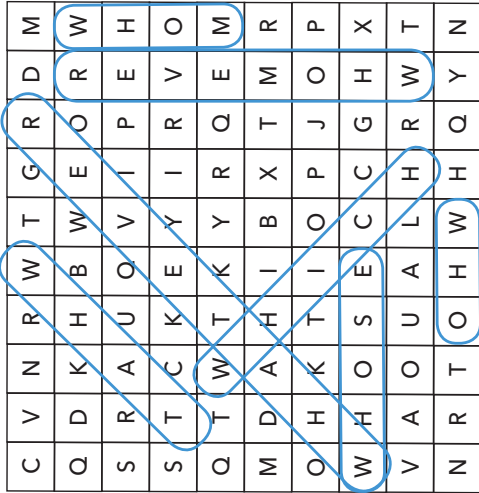
★ On the back, rewrite sentence 12 in a different order that still makes sense. Remember comma rules for complex sentences.

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G. Interrogative pronouns also take the place of nouns. The interrogative pronouns begin with wh: who, whom, whose, which, what, whenever, and whatever. Find all 7 interrogative pronouns in the word search.



Often interrogatives ask a question or refer to someone or something that is unspecified. Fill in the blank with the correct interrogative pronoun.

- _____ who threw the baseball? (what, who, whatever)
- Take _____ whenever dessert you like best. (whom, whichever, who)
- _____ what would you like for breakfast? (whom, whichever, what)
- _____ which of these books have you read? (what, which, who)
- _____ whose coat is on the floor? (whose, who, whichever)
- _____ whom would you like to invite? (whatever, whom, what)
- Please do _____ whatever you think is best. (who, which, whatever)

★ Pretend you are a detective solving a crime. On the back, write 5 questions you might ask using interrogative pronouns.

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ANSWER KEY

Name: _____

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Level 5

J. Use words and phrases to create new sentences. Start with this sentence:
My sister sings.

1. Add an adverb that describes how my sister sings. Write the new sentence.
My sister sings loudly.

2. Add an adjective that describes my sister to the sentence you created in #1. Write the new sentence.
My little sister sings loudly.

3. Add a prepositional phrase that tells where my sister sings to the sentence you created in #2. Write the new sentence.
My little sister sings loudly at school.

4. Add a dependent clause that answers when my sister sings to the sentence you created in #3. Write the new sentence.
Before classes start, my little sister sings loudly at school.

5. Replace the subject of the sentence you created in #4 with a subject pronoun. Write the new sentence.
Before classes start, she sings loudly at school.

6. Replace the complete predicate with a different verb. Write the new sentence.
Before classes start, she directs the entire class.

★ On the back, use interrogative pronouns (wh words) to ask questions that are answered by the new sentences you wrote. Use correct punctuation.

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Name: _____

Grammar
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Indefinite Pronoun

	Indefinite Pronoun
Singular	another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, other, somebody, someone, something
Plural	both, few, many, others, several
Singular or Plural	all, any, more, most, none, some

I. When using a singular indefinite pronoun, the verb should be singular. When using a plural indefinite pronoun, the verb should be plural. Choose the singular or plural verb in the following sentences.

- No one (know, knows) how badly Eric wants that gold medal.
- Both (know, knows) how hard he works to achieve his goals.
- Everything (seem, seems) brighter when you're around.
- Many (seem, seems) to enjoy your company.
- Everyone (love, loves) smiling babies.
- Few (love, loves) changing diapers.
- One (sing, sings) from the heart.
- Several (sing, sings) off key.

Write complete sentences using indefinite pronouns with the suggested verbs. Watch your subject-verb agreement and use your SNEEQS. Student answers will vary. Examples are provided.

Indefinite Pronoun	Verb	Sentence
nobody	to think	Nobody thinks Congress will pass the bill.
each	to admit	Each admits eating too many cookies.
one	to pass	One passes through the gates.
both	to dance	Both dance well enough to win the contest.
everything	to change	Everything changes in high school.
many	to graduate	Many graduate without learning history.

★ On the back, combine sentences 5 and 6 into one compound sentence using a coordinating conjunction.

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ANSWER KEY

Name: _____

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Level 5

When you write sentences, remember your SNEEQS!

- S** – The beginning of a **sentence** always needs a capital letter.
- N** – The proper **names** of people, places, and things always need a capital letter.
- E** – At the **end** of a sentence, there is usually a period.
- E** – When the sentence contains **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point at the end.
- Q** – When the sentence asks a **question**, use a question mark at the end.
- S** – Use a comma between a **series** of words and to **separate** clauses.

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