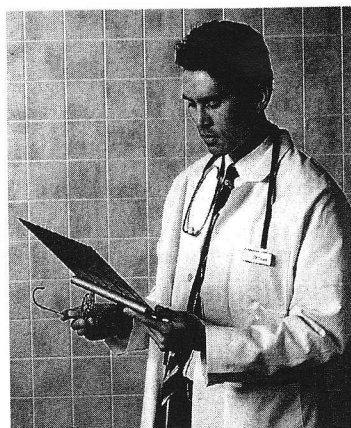


# 1 Subject Pronouns

- A **pronoun** is a word that replaces a noun.
- The **subject pronouns** are *I, you, he, she, it, we,* and *they*.
- Use subject pronouns as subjects and after forms of the verb *be*.

Nouns	Subject Pronouns
Stan and Dad will go to the hospital.	<b>They</b> will go to the hospital.
The doctor in charge is Dr. Mitzu.	The doctor in charge is <b>he</b> .



Write the subject pronoun in each sentence.

**Example:** Have you visited a hospital before?

**you**

1. Have you ever had an operation?
2. Last week we took Stan to the hospital.
3. It is a short distance from the house.
4. Dad and I accompanied Stan.
5. He was concerned about the operation.
6. It was scheduled for Thursday.
7. I helped Stan unpack.
8. Dad and he met Dr. Badilla.
9. The best doctor for Sam was she.
10. They talked for quite a while.
11. She introduced Stan to the nurses.
12. They were very kind to Stan.
13. Today Dad and I brought the patient home.
14. You can imagine how happy Stan was!
15. We were delighted with Stan's progress.
16. However, the happiest person was he!

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## 2 Object Pronouns

Nouns	Object Pronouns
The Kents welcomed <u>Fern</u> . Fern went with <u>the Kents</u> .	The Kents welcomed <b>her</b> . Fern went with <b>them</b> .
Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun
It was an interesting tour.	Fern liked <b>it</b> .

Rewrite these sentences, using the correct pronouns.

- Mr. and Mrs. Kent gave Fern and (I, me) a tour of the bee farm.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- This was the first visit for (she, her) and (I, me).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kent told (we, us) that beekeepers are called apiculturists.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (I, Me) asked (he, him) why beekeepers wear such strange clothing.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The clothes protect (they, them) from bee stings.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The Kents put beekeepers' veils on (we, us).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (We, Us) followed (he, him) and (she, her) into the field.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Kent cautioned Fern and (I, me) to move slowly.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (She, Her) explained to (we, us) that bees are social insects.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (We, Us) watched (they, them) communicate by dancing.  
\_\_\_\_\_

(continued)

**LANGUAGE AND USAGE**

**5**

**Contractions with Pronouns**

- ▶ You can combine pronouns with the verbs *am, is, are, will, would, have, has, and had* to form contractions.
- ▶ Use an apostrophe (') in place of the dropped letter or letters.

Pronoun + Verb	Contraction	Pronoun + Verb	Contraction
I am	I'm	we would	we'd
he is	he's	I have	I've
you are	you're	it has	it's
they are	they're	you have	you've
I will	I'll	I had	I'd

Write the pronoun and verb that make up each underlined contraction.

**Example:** I'd spilled something. I had

1. Oh, look what I've done! \_\_\_\_\_
2. You've broken the flowerpot. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We'd better clean up this mess. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mom and Dad said they'd be back at noon. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They'll be upset if they find this plant on the floor. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mark and Pat say they've found the broom. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They're sweeping up now. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Cora said that she'd throw away the old dirt. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I'm looking for another flowerpot. \_\_\_\_\_
10. It's on the shelf near the window. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Sam said that he's found a bag of soil. \_\_\_\_\_
12. He's putting the soil into the new pot. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Cora said she'll put the plant into the soil. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Cora, you'd better make sure the roots are covered. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Now we're going to water and feed the plant. \_\_\_\_\_
16. It's been easy working together. \_\_\_\_\_

## LANGUAGE AND USAGE

## 10

Contractions with *not*

- ▶ A **contraction** is the shortened form of one or more words.
- ▶ Use an apostrophe (') in place of any dropped letters.

Verb + <i>not</i>	Contraction	Verb + <i>not</i>	Contraction
do not	don't	have not	haven't
are not	aren't	could not	couldn't
was not	wasn't	should not	shouldn't
will not	won't	must not	mustn't

Write the word or words that each underlined contraction stands for.

Example: The meal didn't turn out very well.

           did not

1. I guess you aren't going to finish eating.
2. I just can't eat another thing.
3. Don't you care for well-done peas?
4. Burned peas are one vegetable I won't eat.
5. Haven't you tried the salad?
6. There isn't any dressing on it.
7. There weren't any jars of it in the refrigerator.
8. Couldn't you eat another piece of meat?
9. It hasn't been cooked long enough for me.
10. Wouldn't you like some more potatoes?
11. Potatoes shouldn't be served raw.
12. Hadn't you read the cookbook?
13. I guess I didn't have the time.
14. Well, you mustn't feel bad.
15. It doesn't make that much difference.
16. I guess I wasn't very hungry anyway.

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**Level 5** Unit 5 Verbs (Use with pupil book pages 160–161.)

**Skill:** Students will write the words that are combined to form contractions.

# 7 Using *we* and *us* with Nouns

We students have a problem.  
Dad gave us boys a lecture.

Those with no money are we children.  
He often talks to us children about money.


**A** Write *we* or *us* to complete each sentence correctly.

- Sports equipment is expensive for \_\_\_\_\_ athletes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ artists always seem to need paint supplies.
- The biggest spenders are \_\_\_\_\_ students who are interested in fashion.
- Obviously \_\_\_\_\_ spenders never have any money.
- \_\_\_\_\_ children must earn some money.
- Earning money does not come easily to \_\_\_\_\_ young people.
- Those who have money will be \_\_\_\_\_ workers.
- Selling plants is a possibility for \_\_\_\_\_ gardeners.
- Neighbors will also give \_\_\_\_\_ students some business.
- Drivers will hire \_\_\_\_\_ car washers.

**B** 11–15. Use proofreading marks to correct five errors in the use of *we* and *us* in the following poster.

Example: You can trust ~~we~~<sup>us</sup> students to do the work.

Proofreading








For Hire

Proofreading Marks

Do you have work for we students to do? You can hire we kids for reasonable rates. The workers who work together to get big jobs done are us students. We hard workers will save you time and money. How can us students help you? Our customers are pleased because us workers are dependable. You will be pleased too.

### Proofreading Marks

-  Indent
-  Add
-  Delete
-  Capital letter
-  Small letter

(continued)



# 7 Using *we* and *us* with Nouns

- Use *we* with a noun subject or after a linking verb.

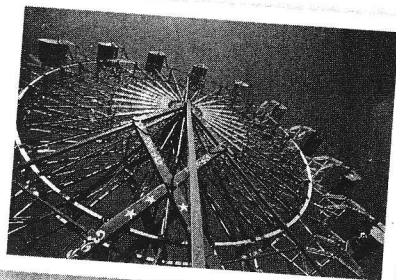
We friends are going to the fair.

The visitors are we students.

- Use *us* with a noun that follows an action verb or a word such as *to*, *for*, *with*, or *at*.

Dad is taking us boys to the fair.

My sister is going with us boys.



Rewrite each sentence, using the correct pronoun in parentheses.

**Example:** The teacher spoke to (we, us) girls.

The teacher spoke to us girls.

1. Our teacher gave an assignment to (us, we) students.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. (We, Us) fifth graders planned a science fair.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The people in the fair were (we, us) classmates.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The teacher helped (we, us) beginners plan the fair.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mr. Jones built booths for (us, we) workers to use.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The judges gave (us, we) winners blue ribbons.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. (Us, We) scientists were proud of our fair.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Our teacher praised (us, we) workers.

\_\_\_\_\_

**LANGUAGE AND USAGE**

**5** **Contractions with Pronouns**

- ▶ You can combine pronouns with the verbs *am, is, are, will, would, have, has, and had* to form contractions.
- ▶ Use an apostrophe (') in place of the dropped letter or letters.

Pronoun + Verb	Contraction	Pronoun + Verb	Contraction
I am	I'm	we would	we'd
he is	he's	I have	I've
you are	you're	it has	it's
they are	they're	you have	you've
I will	I'll	I had	I'd

Write the pronoun and verb that make up each underlined contraction.

**Example:** I'd spilled something. I had

1. Oh, look what I've done! \_\_\_\_\_
2. You've broken the flowerpot. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We'd better clean up this mess. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mom and Dad said they'd be back at noon. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They'll be upset if they find this plant on the floor. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mark and Pat say they've found the broom. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They're sweeping up now. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Cora said that she'd throw away the old dirt. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I'm looking for another flowerpot. \_\_\_\_\_
10. It's on the shelf near the window. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Sam said that he's found a bag of soil. \_\_\_\_\_
12. He's putting the soil into the new pot. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Cora said she'll put the plant into the soil. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Cora, you'd better make sure the roots are covered. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Now we're going to water and feed the plant. \_\_\_\_\_
16. It's been easy working together. \_\_\_\_\_

**LANGUAGE AND USAGE**

**10**

**Contractions with *not***

- ▶ A **contraction** is the shortened form of one or more words.
- ▶ Use an apostrophe (') in place of any dropped letters.

<b>Verb + <i>not</i></b>	<b>Contraction</b>	<b>Verb + <i>not</i></b>	<b>Contraction</b>
do not	don't	have not	haven't
are not	aren't	could not	couldn't
was not	wasn't	should not	shouldn't
will not	won't	must not	mustn't

Write the word or words that each underlined contraction stands for.

**Example:** The meal didn't turn out very well.

\_\_\_\_\_ did not \_\_\_\_\_

1. I guess you aren't going to finish eating.
2. I just can't eat another thing.
3. Don't you care for well-done peas?
4. Burned peas are one vegetable I won't eat.
5. Haven't you tried the salad?
6. There isn't any dressing on it.
7. There weren't any jars of it in the refrigerator.
8. Couldn't you eat another piece of meat?
9. It hasn't been cooked long enough for me.
10. Wouldn't you like some more potatoes?
11. Potatoes shouldn't be served raw.
12. Hadn't you read the cookbook?
13. I guess I didn't have the time.
14. Well, you mustn't feel bad.
15. It doesn't make that much difference.
16. I guess I wasn't very hungry anyway.

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### 3 Using *I* and *me*

- Use *I* as the subject of a sentence and after forms of the verb *be*.
- Use *me* after action verbs and words such as *to*, *in*, and *for*.
- When using the pronoun *I* or *me* with nouns or other pronouns, name yourself last.

subject  
Kai and I celebrated the holiday.

object  
Dad waited for Kai and me.



Write *I* or *me* to complete the second sentence in each pair.

**Example:** We enjoy holidays. Kai and \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy holidays.

1. We are Canadians. Kai and \_\_\_\_\_ are Canadians.
2. July 1 is important to us. July 1 is important to Kai and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We celebrate Canada Day. Kai and \_\_\_\_\_ celebrate Canada Day.
4. It is like July 4 for us. It is like July 4 for Kai and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This year we went to Quebec. This year Kai and \_\_\_\_\_ went to Quebec.
6. Dad took us on the train. Dad took Kai and \_\_\_\_\_ on the train.
7. We watched a parade. Kai and \_\_\_\_\_ watched a parade.
8. A crowd surrounded us. A crowd surrounded Kai and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Several bands marched by us. Several bands marched by her and \_\_\_\_\_.
10. One conductor waved to us. One conductor waved to Kai and \_\_\_\_\_.
11. We enjoyed the music. Kai and \_\_\_\_\_ enjoyed the music.
12. Later we had a picnic. Later the family and \_\_\_\_\_ had a picnic.
13. We sat on mats in the park. They and \_\_\_\_\_ sat on mats in the park.
14. The cooks were we. The cooks were Kai and \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The food tasted good to us. The food tasted good to Kai and \_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun or nouns.

A. Underline the pronouns in the sentences below.

*Example:* We visited the Mississippi Delta.

1. It stretches south of New Orleans.
2. A resident told us about the delta.
3. He said that it was made up of marshes, bays, and lakes.
4. They all drain from the Mississippi River.
5. We asked him about the oil fields in the area.
6. He told me to look offshore.
7. I showed you the drilling platforms in the gulf.
8. You photographed them for me.

B. Complete each sentence by writing the correct pronoun.

*Example:* The Mississippi has changed course. It has built up the delta.

9. Storms blow in from the gulf. \_\_\_\_\_ blast delta homes.
10. Hurricanes rip through the delta. People fear \_\_\_\_\_.
11. A river pilot brings a big boat down the Mississippi. \_\_\_\_\_ must watch out for the thick fog.
12. Many waterways serve as roads. \_\_\_\_\_ have road signs too.
13. Many students ride the school boat. The boat drops \_\_\_\_\_ off at homes reachable only by water.
14. Lisa saw children returning home from school. \_\_\_\_\_ waved.
15. Henry saw some fishing boats and watched \_\_\_\_\_ unload.
16. Martha likes to fish. \_\_\_\_\_ catches shrimp.
17. Martha gave Henry some shellfish. Henry thanked \_\_\_\_\_.

## Subject and Object Pronouns

A. Circle the pronoun that correctly completes the sentence.

*Example:* Alex and (I, me) enjoy studying about islands.

1. (We, Us) think islands can be mysterious.
2. One set of islands in particular interests (we, us).
3. (They, Them) seem especially mysterious and wild.
4. My favorite islands are (they, them).
5. Alex's sister has visited (they, them).
6. One day she told (we, us) about her trip.
7. Her audience was Alex and (me, I).

B. Rewrite these sentences. Substitute a pronoun for each underlined word or words.

*Example:* Hal and I gave Penny some lettuce we'd grown.

*Answer:* We gave Penny some lettuce we'd grown.

8. The chief gardeners were Penny and her brother.

9. The green bean seeds sprouted in the spring.

10. In August Penny picked the ripe, red tomatoes.

11. Her mother canned the beans and tomatoes.

C. Write a sentence using the given pronoun.

*Example:* she \_\_\_\_\_ One summer she grew tomatoes.

12. they \_\_\_\_\_

13. them \_\_\_\_\_

14. me \_\_\_\_\_

## Pronouns Notes

**A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.**

### Subject Pronouns

A subject pronoun takes the place of a noun as the subject of a sentence. They can also come after the linking verb *be*.

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he, she, it	they

Examples:

**Sarah and Matthew** played outside all day.

**They** played outside all day.

**The car** had to be fixed.

**It** had to be fixed.

**Sarah and Mommy** went to the movies.

**Sarah and I** went to the movies.

The winner of the race was **Mrs. Gerth**.

The winner of the race was **I**.

### Object Pronouns

An object pronoun can replace nouns after action verbs or after the words: *to, for, with, in, or at*.

Singular	Plural
me	us
you	you
him, her	us
it	them

\*\*\*It and you can be either subject or object pronouns.

Examples:

Sarah threw the ball to **Matthew**.

Sarah threw the ball to him.

The Colts lost to the **Green Bay Packers**.

The Colts lost to **them**.

Is Matthew going with **Sarah and Mommy**?

Is Matthew going with **Sarah and me**?

Is Matthew playing with **Mommy**?

Is Matthew playing with **me**?

### Possessive Pronouns

A possessive pronoun can replace a possessive noun.

#### Possessive Pronouns Used with Nouns

my	<b>My</b> book is green.
your	Clean <b>your</b> desk.
his	<b>His</b> bike is blue.
her	This is <b>her</b> house.
its	<b>Its</b> ears are long.
our	<b>Those</b> are our pens.
your	Take <b>your</b> sweaters.
their	<b>Their</b> hats are red.

#### Possessive Pronouns that Stand Alone

mine	The green book is <b>mine</b> .
yours	<b>Yours</b> is messy.
his	The blue bike is <b>his</b> .
hers	<b>Hers</b> is the gray house.
its	<b>Its</b> is the red toy.
ours	Those pens are <b>ours</b> .
yours	Leave <b>yours</b> here.
theirs	Those hats are <b>theirs</b> .

## Contractions with Pronouns

I am	I'm
he is	he's
it is	it's
you are	you're
they are	they're
I will/shall	I'll
you will	you'll
we could	we'd
I have	I've
he has	he's
it has	it's
you have	you've
they have	they've
I had	I'd
you had	you'd
we had	we'd

## Double Subjects

Do not use a noun and pronoun to represent the same subject in a sentence.

Examples that are **incorrect**.

Mary she is my sister.

Her hat it is pretty.

Examples that are **correct**.

Mary is my sister.

Her hat is pretty.

## Using we and us with Nouns

Sometimes you use a noun with the pronoun **we** or **us** to make clear whom you are talking.

**We girls** took our places on the field.  
The best players *are we girls*.

The girls threw it to **us boys**.  
They will not beat **us boys**.

**Hint---**to decide whether **we** or **us** is correct, read the sentence without the noun.

**We friends** watched the game.  
The coach talks to **us players**.

**We** watched the game.  
The coach talked to **us**.

## 2 Object Pronouns



- The **object pronouns** are *me, you, him, her, it, us, and them*.
- Use object pronouns after action verbs and words like *to* and *for*.

Nouns	Object Pronouns
Andy won <u>this prize</u> .	Andy won <b>it</b> .
Andy gave the prize to <u>Aki and Lu</u> .	Andy gave the prize to <b>them</b> .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>It</i> and <i>you</i> may be used as subject pronouns or as object pronouns.</li> </ul>	
subject It was an exciting contest.	object Derrick was glad to be in <b>it</b> .

Rewrite each sentence correctly, using the object pronoun in parentheses.

**Example:** The family garden is important to (we, us).

The family garden is important to us.

1. Grandpa gives instructions to Mom and (me, I).

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mom works with (he, him) planting tulip bulbs.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Grandpa and Mom plant (them, they) every fall.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Grandpa tells (her, she) to plant the bulbs carefully.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Last year Mom didn't plant (they, them) deep enough.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Grandpa hands a ruler and a shovel to (she, her).

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Grandpa tells (me, I) that the bulbs will rest all winter.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The bulbs won't sprout and bloom for (we, us) until next spring.

\_\_\_\_\_



# 1 Subject Pronouns

Nouns	Subject Pronouns
Manuel and Judy heard a speech.	They heard a speech.
The speaker was Mrs. Ruiz.	The speaker was she.

Write the subject pronoun that could replace the underlined word or words.

1. Manuel, Judy, and I have been reading about dinosaurs. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Dinosaurs became extinct millions of years ago. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The best-informed student is Manuel. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Judy and Manuel read about the brontosaur. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The brontosaur was one of the largest dinosaurs. \_\_\_\_\_
6. How large was this dinosaur? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Judy and I made a chart. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The chart gave a description of several dinosaurs. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The allosaurus and the stegosaur were included. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Judy showed the chart to Mrs. Ruiz and Mr. Li. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The science teacher is Mrs. Ruiz. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Mr. Li is an expert on dinosaurs. \_\_\_\_\_
13. A recent speaker at the science fair was Mr. Li. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The science fair was visited by several paleontologists. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Paleontologists are scientists who study fossils. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Fossils are prints found in rocks. \_\_\_\_\_
17. Judy and I learned a great deal from these scientists. \_\_\_\_\_
18. The person who was most impressed by the fair was Judy. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Next week Judy will visit the Museum of Natural History. \_\_\_\_\_
20. The museum has a wonderful display of dinosaur skeletons. \_\_\_\_\_

(continued)

## Possessive Pronouns

Use a possessive pronoun from the box to complete each sentence. Write it on the line.

1. Dan hung \_\_\_\_\_ jacket in the closet.
2. Tina put \_\_\_\_\_ jacket on the chair.
3. The players keep \_\_\_\_\_ jackets in the locker room.
4. Which jacket is \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Used Before Nouns	Used Alone
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	its
our	ours
their	theirs



A possessive pronoun shows ownership. Some possessive pronouns are used alone. Some possessive pronouns are used before nouns.

**A.** Write the correct possessive pronoun to complete each sentence.

**EXAMPLE:** My brother's gloves are thick. His hands stay warm.

Robert's new suit is gray. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ shoes match the suit perfectly.

He got the suit at a relative's shop. You can see many different styles of suits in 2. \_\_\_\_\_ showcase. Robert's mother is a tailor in the shop.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ job is to make each suit fit perfectly. A dog sits at the shop door. The dog wags 4. \_\_\_\_\_ tail when it sees Robert.

**B.** Write each sentence. Replace the underlined word or words with a possessive pronoun.

**EXAMPLE:** Which hat in that pile is Maria's?

Which hat in that pile is hers?

5. I like the twins' knitted hats.

6. Have you ever seen hats as unusual as the twins'?

7. The pink scarf is Jenny's, too.

## Possessive Pronouns



A possessive pronoun shows ownership.

**A.** Underline the possessive pronoun in each sentence. Write before if it is used before a noun. Write alone if it is used alone.

1. My mystery was not very interesting. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Its characters did not seem real. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is the book on the small table yours? \_\_\_\_\_
4. That adventure story looks more interesting than mine. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mona read her report to the class. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Hers was about the biography of Helen Keller. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Luis said his western was very exciting. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Is your report long or short? \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** Write each sentence. Replace each underlined word or words with a possessive pronoun.

9. I bought a book of horse stories for Flo's birthday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. The book has a picture of Black Beauty on the book's cover.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Is this collection of sports stories Henry's?  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. This book of poetry is Kim and Ron's.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Three of Kim and Ron's poems are in it.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### WRITE IT

Write sentences about books your friends and you have read. Use possessive pronouns in some of your sentences. Write on a separate sheet of paper.

## Possessive Pronouns

Use a possessive pronoun from the box to complete each sentence. Write it on the line.

1. Dan hung \_\_\_\_\_ jacket in the closet.
2. Tina put \_\_\_\_\_ jacket on the chair.
3. The players keep \_\_\_\_\_ jackets in the locker room.
4. Which jacket is \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Used Before Nouns	Used Alone
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your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	its
our	ours
their	theirs



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**B.** Write each sentence. Replace the underlined word or words with a possessive pronoun.

**EXAMPLE:** Which hat in that pile is Maria's?

Which hat in that pile is hers?

5. I like the twins' knitted hats.

6. Have you ever seen hats as unusual as the twins'

7. The pink scarf is Jenny's, too.

## Possessive Pronouns



A possessive pronoun shows ownership.

**A.** Underline the possessive pronoun in each sentence. Write before if it is used before a noun. Write alone if it is used alone.

1. My mystery was not very interesting. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Its characters did not seem real. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is the book on the small table yours? \_\_\_\_\_
4. That adventure story looks more interesting than mine. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mona read her report to the class. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Hers was about the biography of Helen Keller. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Luis said his western was very exciting. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Is your report long or short? \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** Write each sentence. Replace each underlined word or words with a possessive pronoun.

9. I bought a book of horse stories for Flo's birthday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. The book has a picture of Black Beauty on the book's cover.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Is this collection of sports stories Henry's?  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. This book of poetry is Kim and Ron's.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Three of Kim and Ron's poems are in it.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### WRITE IT

Write sentences about books your friends and you have read. Use possessive pronouns in some of your sentences. Write on a separate sheet of paper.

## LANGUAGE AND USAGE

## 4

## Possessive Pronouns

- ▶ A **possessive pronoun** shows ownership.
- ▶ Use *my, your, his, her, its, our, and their* before nouns.
- ▶ *Mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and theirs* stand alone and replace nouns in a sentence.

**Before Nouns****Her** restaurant is great.**Their** food is fresh.**Stand Alone**This restaurant is **hers**.**Theirs** is fresh.

Rewrite each sentence, using the correct possessive pronoun in parentheses. The underlined nouns are clues.

**Example:** Does (your, yours) restaurant serve Chinese food?

Does your restaurant serve Chinese food?

1. Is that order (my, mine)?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. (My, Mine) order includes egg rolls.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Is this soup (your, yours)?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. (Her, Hers) is the egg lemon soup.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Oh, here is (our, ours) order of dumplings.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Those with the vegetables in them are (my, mine).

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Jane says (her, hers) family makes Chinese dumplings.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. (Their, Theirs) flavor is delicious.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Level 5** Unit 11 Pronouns (Use with pupil book pages 352–353.)

**Skill:** Students will choose possessive pronouns to complete sentences.

# 4 Possessive Pronouns

Before Nouns	Stand Alone
Her book is interesting.	The interesting book is hers.
My book is long.	Mine is long.

**A** Rewrite each sentence, using the correct possessive pronoun in parentheses.

1. Today (our, ours) school is sponsoring a book fair.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Has (your, yours) ever had such an event?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Actually (my, mine) teacher suggested the idea.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The idea of inviting famous authors was also (her, hers).

\_\_\_\_\_

**B** 5–8. Use proofreading marks to correct four possessive pronoun errors in this letter.

Example: After the book fair, I will give you <sup>my</sup> ~~mine~~ comments.

## Proofreading

Dear Aunt May,

Last week was a special one for mine school. We had two famous authors talk about theirs works.

Steven Kellogg talked about his books. Then Peggy Parish read from novels of her. *Key to the Treasure* is a good book she read to ours classes. My job was to take the authors from room to room.

Your nephew, Kareem

## Proofreading Marks

- ¶ Indent
- ^ Add
- Delete
- ≡ Capital letter
- / Small letter

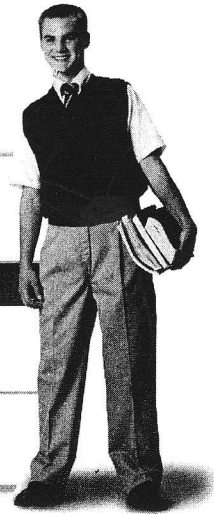
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# 6 Double Subjects

- Do not use a double subject—a noun and a pronoun—to name the same person, place, or thing.

Incorrect	Correct
Harry he has many books.	Harry has many books. He has many books.
Some books they are old.	Some books are old. They are old.



Each sentence has a double subject. Write the unnecessary pronoun subject.

**Example:** First editions of books they are difficult to find.

**they**

- Harry he went to the Old Corner Bookstore.
- That bookstore it has many first editions.
- Harry he bought a book for the Warrens.
- The Warrens they are Harry's neighbors.
- This book it had photographs of ancient Greek coins.
- Many photographs they were in color.
- The author she had autographed the book.
- Harry he gave the book to Nancy Warren.
- Nancy she collects books about coins.
- The collection it is quite large.
- Mr. Warren he has given several volumes to Nancy.
- Nancy's mother she is also a book collector.
- Mrs. Warren she prefers books about sailing ships.
- The Warrens they have a large study.
- The study it is lined with bookshelves.
- The shelves they are filled with leather-bound volumes.
- My sister she has a few nice books.
- My favorite it is about tigers.

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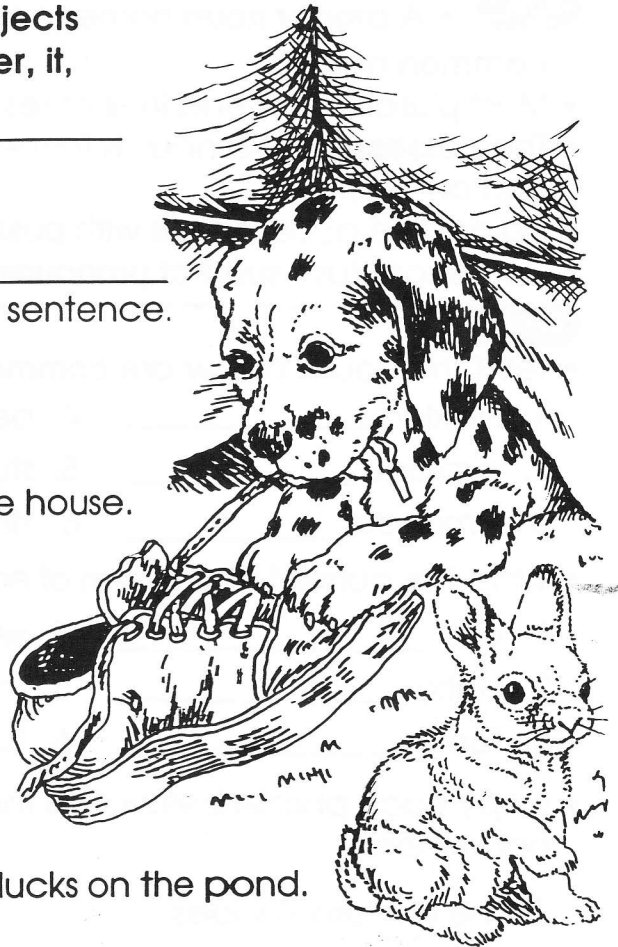


# Object Pronouns

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Rule** Object pronouns can be used as **direct objects** of action verbs. Object pronouns: **me, you, him, her, it, us, them**

**Example** I'll see **you** later at the pet store.  
Jane helped **me** with my cat.



**Exercise** Underline the correct pronoun in each sentence.

1. Jared's Dalmatian puppy amused (we, us).
2. We found (he, him) under the couch.
3. Sandy's rabbit followed (we, us) all around the house.
4. Becky's Golden Retriever loved (her, she).
5. David's Great Dane scared (them, they).
6. Travis's dog bit (I, me) on the hand.
7. Eva found (they, them) in the back yard.
8. The beautiful macaw noticed (she, her).
9. Amanda showed (we, us) where to find the ducks on the pond.
10. The puppy saw (she, her) from the window.

**Rule** Object pronouns can also be used as **objects of prepositions**.

**Example**

	preposition ↓			preposition ↓	
The sheep walked quietly	behind	us.	The South American frog leaped	over	them.
		↑ object pronoun			↑ object pronoun

**Exercise** Complete each sentence below with an object pronoun.

1. The elephant walked beside \_\_\_\_\_ in the circus ring.
2. The horses went around \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The birds flew over \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The waves splashed on \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The fish jumped near \_\_\_\_\_ while we stood at the bank of the river.
6. Birds were singing beautiful songs right above \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The crickets were chirping beside \_\_\_\_\_ in the flower garden.

# Nouns and Pronouns

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Rule

- A **proper noun** names a specific person, place, or thing. All other nouns are **common nouns**.
- Most **plural nouns** end in **-s** or **-es**. Some plural nouns are irregular.
- The **possessive** of a noun is formed by adding an apostrophe (') or an apostrophe and an s ('s).
- Do not use apostrophes with **possessive pronouns**.
- Do not confuse **subject pronouns** with **object pronouns**.

## Exercise

- Tell if the nouns below are **common** or **proper**.

- |                   |                   |                    |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mexico _____   | 4. beauty _____   | 7. peace _____     |
| 2. airplane _____ | 5. story _____    | 8. Star Wars _____ |
| 3. Amanda _____   | 6. kindness _____ | 9. jacket _____    |

- Write the correct **plural** form of each noun below.

- |               |                 |                |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. ox _____   | 4. wife _____   | 7. fish _____  |
| 2. baby _____ | 5. moose _____  | 8. chair _____ |
| 3. foot _____ | 6. turkey _____ | 9. glass _____ |

- Copy each phrase below. Use the correct **possessive** form of the noun in parentheses.

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. the (children) shoes<br>_____ | 4. the (passengers) tickets<br>_____ |
| 2. my (parents) house<br>_____   | 5. one (tree) leaves<br>_____        |
| 3. the (dog) dish<br>_____       | 6. the (players) uniforms<br>_____   |

- Underline the **possessive noun**. Replace it with a **possessive pronoun**.

1. Is that Jane's red hair? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Bill's sweater is torn. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where is Sam and Ed's project? \_\_\_\_\_
4. The cat's dish is empty. \_\_\_\_\_

- Circle the correct **pronoun**.

1. (We, Us) saw (they, them) at the restaurant.
2. (He, Him) asked (her, she) for a menu.
3. Mother ordered dinner for Sue and (I, me).
4. When Bill came in, I saw (he, him) immediately.



# 6 Double Subjects

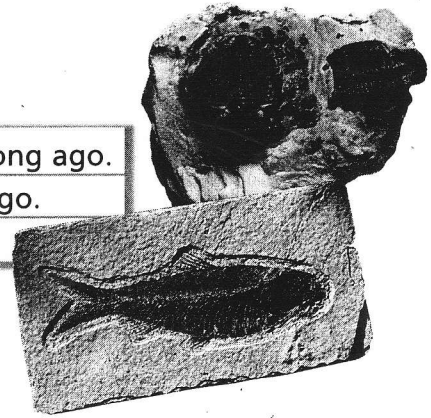
Incorrect

These animals they lived long ago.

Correct

These animals lived long ago.

They lived long ago.



Rewrite each sentence, correcting the double subject.

1. Poco and Marie they were collecting rocks for a science project.

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2. Marie she found a piece of shiny black rock.

---

3. Poco he studied the piece carefully.

---

4. The rock it contained the print of a fish.

---

5. The print it is called a fossil.

---

6. Fossils they tell about the past.

---

7. Sometimes animal bones or shells they turn to stone.

---

8. This process it takes millions of years.

---

9. Poco he was impressed by Marie's discovery.

---

10. Later, Marie she showed the class the fossil.

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(continued)



# 6 Double Subjects

- Do not use a double subject—a noun and a pronoun—to name the same person, place, or thing.

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Some books they are old.	Some books are old. They are old.



Each sentence has a double subject. Write the unnecessary pronoun subject.

**Example:** First editions of books they are difficult to find.

**they**

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- That bookstore it has many first editions.
- Harry he bought a book for the Warrens.
- The Warrens they are Harry's neighbors.
- This book it had photographs of ancient Greek coins.
- Many photographs they were in color.
- The author she had autographed the book.
- Harry he gave the book to Nancy Warren.
- Nancy she collects books about coins.
- The collection it is quite large.
- Mr. Warren he has given several volumes to Nancy.
- Nancy's mother she is also a book collector.
- Mrs. Warren she prefers books about sailing ships.
- The Warrens they have a large study.
- The study it is lined with bookshelves.
- The shelves they are filled with leather-bound volumes.
- My sister she has a few nice books.
- My favorite it is about tigers.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Pronouns in Contractions

A contraction is one word made from combining two words. An apostrophe (') shows where a letter or letters have been left out.

A. Write each pair of words as a contraction.

*Example:* she + will    she'll

- |               |       |                |       |
|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. he + is    | _____ | 6. you + are   | _____ |
| 2. it + is    | _____ | 7. I + would   | _____ |
| 3. we + had   | _____ | 8. they + have | _____ |
| 4. I + have   | _____ | 9. I + will    | _____ |
| 5. she + will | _____ | 10. I + am     | _____ |

B. Complete the crossword puzzle by writing the contraction for each word pair below. Remember to add the apostrophes. An example has been done for you.

Across

Down

- |                |                |               |                 |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 5. they + are  | 11. I + have   | 1. it + is    | 7. she + is     |
| 6. he + is     | 12. you + had  | 2. we + are   | 8. they + would |
| 9. he + will   | 13. she + will | 3. we + would | 11. I + will    |
| 10. you + have |                | 4. you + will |                 |

The crossword puzzle grid consists of 13 numbered starting points for words:

- 1: Down, 3 letters
- 2: Down, 3 letters
- 3: Down, 3 letters
- 4: Down, 5 letters
- 5: Across, 7 letters (pre-filled: t h e y ' r e)
- 6: Across, 4 letters
- 7: Down, 4 letters
- 8: Down, 4 letters
- 9: Across, 5 letters
- 10: Across, 6 letters
- 11: Across, 4 letters
- 12: Across, 5 letters
- 13: Across, 5 letters

## Pronoun-Verb Agreement

The subject pronoun and the verb of a sentence must always agree.

A. Circle the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject pronoun in each sentence.

*Example:* You (like, likes) jigsaw puzzles.

1. We (need, needs) a new puzzle.
2. I (suggest, suggests) a trip to the toy store.
3. It (stock, stocks) many good puzzles.
4. You (agree, agrees) with my idea.
5. At the store we (examine, examines) each puzzle box.
6. They (display, displays) a variety of pictures.
7. I (like, likes) the one with the horse on it.
8. It (contain, contains) over 300 pieces.
9. We (take, takes) our selection to the clerk.
10. She (wrap, wraps) the puzzle for us.

B. Write a subject pronoun that agrees with the verb in each sentence.

*Example:* \_\_\_\_\_ She \_\_\_\_\_ opens the puzzle at home.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ take out all the pieces.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ begin our work.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ takes a while.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ show the puzzle to Judy.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ helps us.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ find many pieces.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ fit into the puzzle.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ finish the puzzle at last.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ looks splendid!

# More About Pronouns

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Rule** The **subject pronoun** and the **verb** of the sentence must always agree in gender and number.



**Example**

*We visit Lake Champlain when we go to Vermont. (plural pronoun and verb)*

*He visits Lake Champlain when he goes to Vermont. (singular pronoun and verb)*

**Exercise** Choose a verb from the Word Bank to complete each sentence below. Make sure the subject pronoun and verb agree.

1. When they \_\_\_\_\_ in San Francisco, they always go first to Fisherman's Wharf.
2. After we \_\_\_\_\_ New York City, it's always fun to flag down a taxi.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the top of the Space Needle when we visit Seattle, Washington.
4. He always \_\_\_\_\_ to Colorado but never gets used to the beauty of the Rocky Mountains.
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to climb down the Grand Canyon in Arizona, it's best to go there in winter while it's cooler.
6. If she \_\_\_\_\_ Chicago, she should go to the top of the Sears Tower.

**Word Bank**

tour	arrive	travel	decide	visit	love
tours	arrives	travels	decides	visits	loves

**Rule and Example** Some **contractions** are made by combining pronouns and verbs.

**Pronoun + Verb = Contraction**

*we + have = we've*

*you + are = you're*

**Exercise** Combine the verb and the pronoun in parentheses to form a contraction. Write it in the blank.

1. (I will) \_\_\_\_\_ be traveling to Charleston, South Carolina.
2. (You are) \_\_\_\_\_ going to enjoy visiting the ocean beaches along the Oregon coastline.
3. (We have) \_\_\_\_\_ visited Niagara Falls in New York State before.
4. (She will) \_\_\_\_\_ just love visiting with all of the Native American artists in Santa Fe, New Mexico.
5. (He is) \_\_\_\_\_ planning on riding down the Mississippi River.

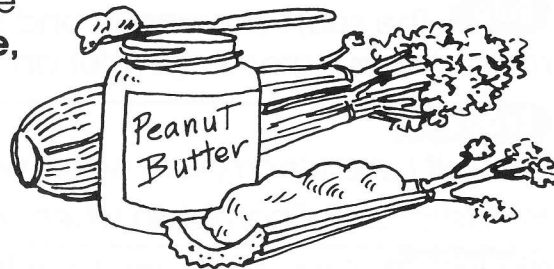
# Subject Pronouns

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Rule** A **subject pronoun** is a pronoun used as the subject of a sentence. **Subject pronouns: I, you, he, she, it, we, they**

**Example** *We just love to munch on celery filled with peanut butter.*

*I think that carrots are delicious.*



**Exercise** Replace the noun subject in each sentence with a subject pronoun.

1. Jerry can't wait to crunch on another fresh string bean. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Martha really enjoys the taste of persimmons. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Gary and Tammy will bring oranges in their lunch today. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Rochele eats red bell peppers like apples. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Samuel's dog loves the biscuits we gave him! \_\_\_\_\_
6. Bill and I eat peanut butter and banana sandwiches all the time. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The cats love chasing after the bubbles we blow. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Monica always puts noodles in her cottage cheese. \_\_\_\_\_
9. My hamster loves to chew on wood. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The apricot tree provides us with fruit every year. \_\_\_\_\_

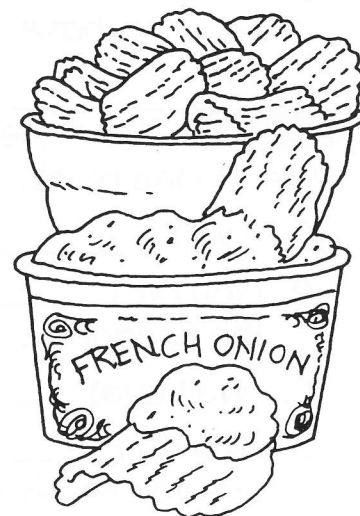
**Rule** A **subject pronoun** can be used after a linking verb.

**Example** *The greatest consumers of vegetables are Lindsey and **he**.*

*The one with the most colorful hat is **she**.*

**Exercise** Underline the correct subject pronoun.

1. The one who loves spinach the best is (he, him).
2. The healthiest people are (they, them).
3. The first to try the French onion dip was (she, her).
4. The best cook in our house was (I, me).
5. The only people eating the zucchini were (we, us).





# 5 Contractions with Pronouns

- You can combine pronouns with the verbs *am, is, are, will, would, have, has, and had* to form contractions.
- Use an apostrophe (') in place of the dropped letter or letters.

Pronoun + Verb	Contraction	Pronoun + Verb	Contraction
I am	I'm	we would	we'd
he is	he's	I have	I've
you are	you're	it has	it's
they are	they're	you have	you've
I will	I'll	I had	I'd

Write the pronoun and verb that make up each underlined contraction.

**Example:** I'd spilled something.

I had

- Oh, look what I've done!
- You've broken the flowerpot.
- We'd better clean up this mess.
- Mom and Dad said they'd be back at noon.
- They'll be upset if they find this plant on the floor.
- Mark and Pat say they've found the broom.
- They're sweeping up now.
- Cora said that she'd throw away the old dirt.
- I'm looking for another flowerpot.
- It's on the shelf near the window.
- Sam said that he's found a bag of soil.
- He's putting the soil into the new pot.
- Cora said she'll put the plant into the soil.
- Cora, you'd better make sure the roots are covered.
- Now we're going to water and feed the plant.
- It's been easy working together.

# 5 Contractions with Pronouns

Pronoun + Verb	Contraction	Pronoun + Verb	Contraction
I am	I'm	we would	we'd
it is	it's	I have	I've
you are	you're	he has	he's
I will	I'll	you had	you'd

**A** Write the contractions that can be made from the underlined words.

- I have always liked big cats as much as Kim does. \_\_\_\_\_
- She is reading about lions and tigers now. \_\_\_\_\_
- She has purchased many posters of leopards and panthers. \_\_\_\_\_
- We are going to see an exhibit about big cats. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am impressed with their strength and grace. \_\_\_\_\_
- I will take pictures of the exhibit. \_\_\_\_\_
- You may come with us if you would like. \_\_\_\_\_
- The speaker will discuss the cats that we have read about. \_\_\_\_\_
- He will tell about the spotted members of the cat family. \_\_\_\_\_

**B** 10–14. There are five incorrect contractions in this tour guide's presentation. Use proofreading marks to correct them.

Example: <sup>It's</sup> ~~He's~~ interesting to see the tigers at the zoo.

## Proofreading

Ladies and gentlemen, the zoo tour can start if youll just get in line. First, we'll be visiting the cougars. Theyr'e also known as mountain lions and pumas. We can see Ms. Bikila getting ready to feed them. Shes holding a pan of raw meat and bones. You'll be surprised to know that wild cougars live in many parts of North and South America. Lets move on to the tigers.

### Proofreading Marks

- ¶ Indent
- ^ Add
- ~ Delete
- ≡ Capital letter
- / Small letter

(continued)



## Fact and Opinion



A **fact** is true information that can be checked. An **opinion** is what someone thinks is true.

**A.** Write fact or opinion for each statement below.

1. A glacier is a large, slow-moving mass of ice. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A glacier looks like scenery for a science-fiction movie. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Heavy, moving glaciers scratch and polish rocks. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Moving glaciers create valleys and lakes. \_\_\_\_\_
5. We need more lakes for fishing, swimming, and boating. \_\_\_\_\_
6. No one wants to live near a glacier. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Melting glaciers leave piles of rocks and soil. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Glaciers provide a thrilling spectacle for travelers. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Glaciers are great for winter sports. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Most glaciers get bigger in the winter. \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** These statements are facts. Write how you could check each fact.

11. Water freezes at zero degrees.  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Most rivers empty into the ocean.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. The Colorado River carries away tons of earth, rocks, and sand each day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. In 1848 gold was discovered in a stream at Sutter's Mill in California.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### WRITE IT

Write two facts and two opinions about something in nature. Write on a separate sheet of paper.

## Fact and Opinion

Write fact beside each statement with true information you can check. Write opinion if you cannot check the information. Use the picture for information.

1. Roller skates have wheels,  
and ice skates have blades. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Both roller skates and ice  
skates may have shoe parts. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Roller skates fit more  
comfortably than ice skates. \_\_\_\_\_



A **fact** is true information that can be checked. Three ways to check a fact are to use your own knowledge, to experiment, or to investigate. An **opinion** is what someone thinks is true.

### A. Write fact or opinion for each sentence.

**EXAMPLE:** Speed skating is not as difficult as figure skating.

\_\_\_\_\_ opinion

1. Speed skates differ from figure skates. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Skating indoors is more fun than skating outdoors. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Private ice-skating lessons can make anyone an expert. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Private ice-skating lessons are offered in town. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The town rink charges too much to rent skates. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The town rink rents ice skates. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Tell how you would check each statement to discover if it is a fact. Write use own knowledge, experiment, or investigate.

**EXAMPLE:** People in the Netherlands skate on frozen canals.

\_\_\_\_\_ investigate

7. The earliest ice skates were made of bone. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Skates with steel blades were first made in the 1850s. \_\_\_\_\_
9. A regular ice skate has a single blade. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun or nouns.

A. Underline the pronouns in the sentences below.

*Example:* We visited the Mississippi Delta.

1. It stretches south of New Orleans.
2. A resident told us about the delta.
3. He said that it was made up of marshes, bays, and lakes.
4. They all drain from the Mississippi River.
5. We asked him about the oil fields in the area.
6. He told me to look offshore.
7. I showed you the drilling platforms in the gulf.
8. You photographed them for me.

B. Complete each sentence by writing the correct pronoun.

*Example:* The Mississippi has changed course. It has built up the delta.

9. Storms blow in from the gulf. \_\_\_\_\_ blast delta homes.
10. Hurricanes rip through the delta. People fear \_\_\_\_\_.
11. A river pilot brings a big boat down the Mississippi. \_\_\_\_\_ must watch out for the thick fog.
12. Many waterways serve as roads. \_\_\_\_\_ have road signs too.
13. Many students ride the school boat. The boat drops \_\_\_\_\_ off at homes reachable only by water.
14. Lisa saw children returning home from school. \_\_\_\_\_ waved.
15. Henry saw some fishing boats and watched \_\_\_\_\_ unload.
16. Martha likes to fish. \_\_\_\_\_ catches shrimp.
17. Martha gave Henry some shellfish. Henry thanked \_\_\_\_\_.

# Subject and Object Pronouns

A. Circle the pronoun that correctly completes the sentence.

*Example:* Alex and (I, me) enjoy studying about islands.

1. (We, Us) think islands can be mysterious.
2. One set of islands in particular interests (we, us).
3. (They, Them) seem especially mysterious and wild.
4. My favorite islands are (they, them).
5. Alex's sister has visited (they, them).
6. One day she told (we, us) about her trip.
7. Her audience was Alex and (me, I).

B. Rewrite these sentences. Substitute a pronoun for each underlined word or words.

*Example:* Hal and I gave Penny some lettuce we'd grown.

*Answer:* We gave Penny some lettuce we'd grown.

8. The chief gardeners were Penny and her brother.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. The green bean seeds sprouted in the spring.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. In August Penny picked the ripe, red tomatoes.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Her mother canned the beans and tomatoes.

\_\_\_\_\_

C. Write a sentence using the given pronoun.

*Example:* she \_\_\_\_\_ One summer she grew tomatoes.

12. they \_\_\_\_\_

13. them \_\_\_\_\_

14. me \_\_\_\_\_