



NASHVILLE SCHOOL  
LANGUAGE WORKSHEET – II PARCIAL  
6<sup>th</sup> GRADE – Ms. Rodríguez  
[Yosselin.rodriquez2@nashvilleschool.edu.hn](mailto:Yosselin.rodriquez2@nashvilleschool.edu.hn)



- A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun.
- Writers use pronouns to keep from using the same noun over and over again.
- An **antecedent** is the noun that is referred to by the noun.

EXAMPLES:

- When the **hole** has water in **it**, you can sometimes see a tree frog there.  
[antecedent = hole] [pronoun = it]
- After the **grubs** become **beetles**, **they** eat **their** way out of the chambers.  
[antecedent = grubs/beetles] [pronoun = they/their]
- The young **boy** watched the bluebird until **he** saw the babies.  
[antecedent = boy] [pronoun = he]

I. **IDENTIFY:** Name the Antecedent for each underline pronoun.

1. The Wright brothers are famous for their work.
2. The election was close, but Kennedy won it.
3. The country has problems, and Kennedy wanted to solve them.
4. Kennedy`s name for his program was the New Frontier.
5. He wanted the Americans to get involved and told them so.

II. **REPLACE:** Read the sentences below. Replace each underlined subject or direct object with the proper pronoun.

1. **Samantha and her parents** toured the Soviet Union Style.
2. The family met the Soviet leader and thanked **the leader**.
3. The Soviets praised **Samantha** for being a peacemaker.
4. Samantha made **the Soviets** her friends.
5. "**My friends and I** have learnt from each other." She said.