

# Understanding Pronouns in English Grammar

Grammar · Answer Key · 23 Questions

---

**1. What is the primary function of a pronoun in a sentence?**

- A) To add descriptive details
- B) To replace nouns and avoid repetition**
- C) To connect words and phrases
- D) To express strong emotion

**2. In the sentence, 'President John Kennedy had severe back trouble, and although he approached stairs gingerly...', what word does the pronoun 'he' replace?**

- A) back trouble
- B) stairs
- C) President John Kennedy**
- D) co-workers

**3. What is the term for the noun or pronoun that a pronoun replaces?**

- A) Subject
- B) Predicate
- C) Antecedent**
- D) Modifier

**4. Which of the following is NOT a type of pronoun mentioned in the text?**

- A) Personal
- B) Reflexive
- C) Possessive
- D) Adverbial**

**5. What does the 'number' characteristic of a pronoun refer to?**

- A) Its person (speaker, listener, or spoken about)
- B) Its grammatical case (subjective, objective)
- C) Whether it is singular or plural**
- D) Its emotional tone

**6. In the sentence 'I expect to graduate in January,' which person is represented by the pronoun 'I'?**

- A) First person**
- B) Second person
- C) Third person
- D) Fourth person

7. The sentence 'You may be able to graduate sooner!' is in which person?

- A) First person
- B) Second person**
- C) Third person
- D) Fourth person

8. Which case is used for pronouns that function as subjects of a sentence or after linking verbs?

- A) Objective case
- B) Subjective case**
- C) Possessive case
- D) Reflexive case

9. In the sentence 'His uncle hired him after graduation,' what is the case of the pronoun 'him'?

- A) Subjective
- B) Objective**
- C) Possessive
- D) Reflexive

10. Subject pronouns are also used after which type of verb?

- A) Action verbs
- B) Helping verbs
- C) Linking verbs**
- D) Transitive verbs

11. Unlike personal pronouns, indefinite pronouns refer to:

- A) Specific persons, places, or things
- B) General persons, places, or things**
- C) Possessive relationships
- D) Actions performed by the subject

12. Which indefinite pronoun ending makes it typically singular?

- A) -ever
- B) -one**
- C) -thing
- D) -body

**13. The indefinite pronoun 'everybody' is usually treated as:**

- A) Plural
- B) Singular**
- C) Either singular or plural
- D) A proper noun

**14. Which of these indefinite pronouns is usually plural?**

- A) Anyone
- B) Someone
- C) Both**
- D) Nothing

**15. The indefinite pronouns 'most,' 'any,' 'all,' 'none,' and 'some' can be:**

- A) Only singular
- B) Only plural
- C) Either singular or plural**
- D) Neither singular nor plural

**16. Possessive pronouns that accompany nouns are in the upper row of the table, such as:**

- A) Mine
- B) Yours
- C) Her**
- D) Theirs

**17. Which possessive pronoun never takes an apostrophe?**

- A) His
- B) Her's
- C) Its**
- D) Their's

**18. Reflexive pronouns are used to:**

- A) Introduce a subordinate clause
- B) Add emphasis or show an action done to oneself**
- C) Indicate a specific person, place, or thing
- D) Replace possessive nouns

**19. Which of the following is a reflexive pronoun?**

- A) Myself**
- B) My
- C) Me
- D) I

**20. A reflexive pronoun cannot be used as:**

- A) The object of a preposition
- B) A direct object
- C) The subject of a sentence**
- D) An indirect object

**21. Which relative pronoun begins a clause that refers to people?**

- A) That
- B) Which
- C) Who**
- D) Whose

**22. The relative pronoun 'that' can refer to:**

- A) Only persons
- B) Only things
- C) Either persons or things**
- D) Abstract concepts only

**23. Which relative pronoun begins a clause that refers to things?**

- A) Who
- B) Whom
- C) Which**
- D) Whoever