

Understanding Pronouns in English Grammar

Grammar · Practice Test · 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