

LANGUAGE ARTS CLASSROOM, LLC

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Lauralee, Language Arts Classroom

Thanks for the download!

CHECK OUT THESE BLOG POSTS TO HELP ENGLISH TEACHERS:



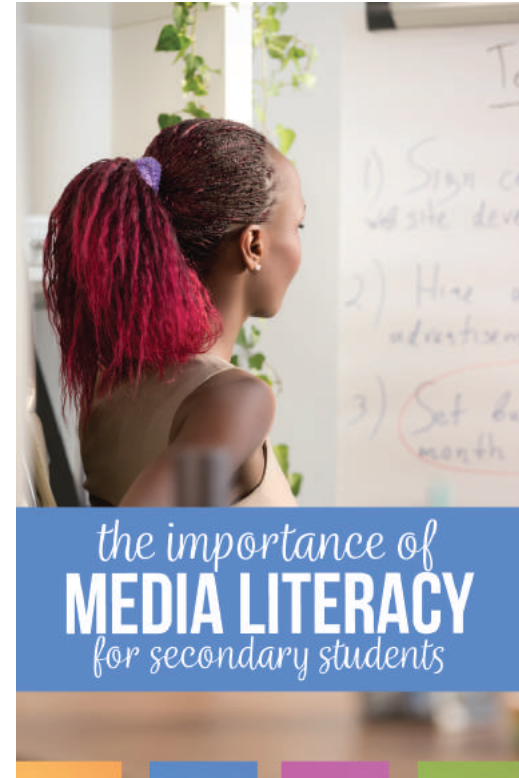
A graphic with a magnifying glass over a question mark and exclamation point. Below, students hold signs with punctuation marks like ellipses, exclamation points, and question marks.

fun activities
TEACHING PUNCTUATION



A woman sitting on a chair next to a stack of books, reading.

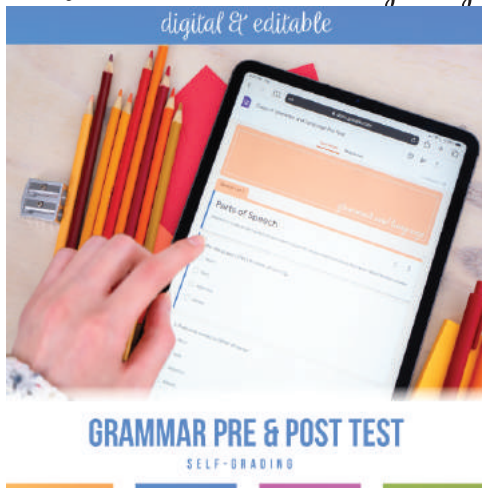
FIRST CHAPTER FRIDAY
a teacher's complete guide



A woman looking at a whiteboard with a list of points.

the importance of
MEDIA LITERACY
for secondary students

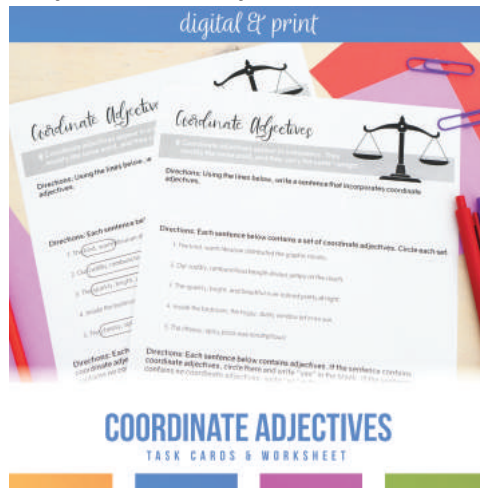
These are other language arts activities:



A hand using a tablet to take a grammar test.

digital & editable

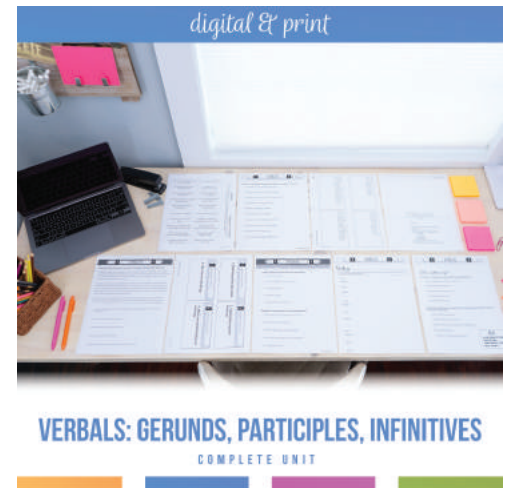
GRAMMAR PRE & POST TEST
SELF-GRADING



Worksheets and task cards for coordinate adjectives.

digital & print

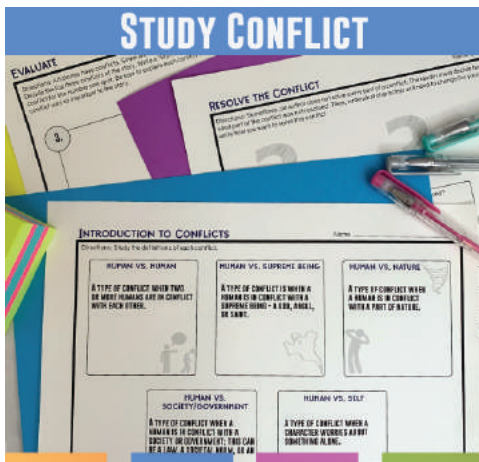
COORDINATE ADJECTIVES
TASK CARDS & WORKSHEET



A desk with a laptop and various papers.

digital & print

VERBALS: GERUNDS, PARTICIPLES, INFINITIVES
COMPLETE UNIT



Worksheets about conflict resolution.

STUDY CONFLICT

EVALUATE
Directions: Complete the worksheet below by writing the names of the people involved in the conflict and the type of conflict. Then, write a resolution for the conflict.

RESOLVE THE CONFLICT
Directions: Read the scenarios below and write a resolution for each one. Be sure to include the names of the people involved in the conflict and the type of conflict.

INTRODUCTION TO CONFLICTS	NAME
HUMAN VS. HUMAN A TYPE OF CONFLICT WHERE TWO OR MORE HUMAN BEINGS ARE IN CONFLICT WITH EACH OTHER.	
HUMAN VS. SUPERNATURAL BEING A TYPE OF CONFLICT WHERE A HUMAN BEING IS IN CONFLICT WITH A SUPERNATURAL BEING - A GOD, ANGEL, OR DEMON.	
HUMAN VS. NATURE A TYPE OF CONFLICT WHERE A HUMAN BEING IS IN CONFLICT WITH A PART OF NATURE.	
HUMAN VS. SOCIETY/GOVERNMENT A TYPE OF CONFLICT WHERE A HUMAN BEING IS IN CONFLICT WITH A SOCIETY OR GOVERNMENT. THIS CAN BE A MAN, A SOCIAL MEDIA, OR AN	
HUMAN VS. SELF A TYPE OF CONFLICT WHERE A HUMAN BEING IS IN CONFLICT WITH HIMSELF.	



A television set on a stand.

**ETHOS
PATHOS
LOGOS**

Looking at Persuasive Techniques in Commercials



A hand writing on a notepad next to a stack of books and a candle.

CREATIVE WRITING BUNDLE
DIGITAL LESSONS

Thanks for the download!

Please make a copy of this:

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/u/1/d/11jg9TXJ54npx7uuF7waALo39Rd6VpwVWJzxrFx-2oLA/copy>

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Please email me with questions: lauralee@languageartsclassroom.com

« Pronoun Antecedents »

« A pronoun takes the place of a noun.

« An antecedent is the noun to which the pronoun refers.

Read this quote from *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair.

For three weeks after his *injury* Jurgis never got up from bed. It was a very obstinate sprain; the swelling would not go down, and the pain still continued. At the end of that time, however, he could contain himself no longer, and began trying to walk a little every day, laboring to persuade himself that he was better. No arguments could stop him, and three or four days later he declared that he was going back to work.

“*Injury*” and “*Jurgis*” are italicized. They are both nouns.

Circle the pronouns that refer back to “*injury*” and “*Jurgis*.”

It is important that pronouns have clear antecedents. This will:

- » ensure that the reader knows what you are saying about whom or what.
- » clearly deliver your message.
- » prevent confusion.

Pronouns must have clear antecedents. Pronouns and their antecedents must agree in number, gender, and person.

Number

Incorrect: When people exercise daily, she is on the road to a healthy lifestyle.

Correct: When people exercise daily, they are on the road to a healthy lifestyle.

Person

Incorrect: If many agree, you will proceed to the checkout.

Correct: If many agree, they will proceed to the checkout.

Gender

Incorrect: The dog took their time to walk around the block.

Correct: The dog took its time to walk around the block.

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Incorrect: If many agree, you will proceed to the checkout.

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Gender

Incorrect: The dog took their time to walk around the block.

Correct: The dog took its time to walk around the block.

« Pronoun Antecedents »

Pretest

Directions: Underline each pronoun. Draw an arrow to its antecedent.

1. Chad's favorite magazines have their holiday gift guides published.
2. The computer cord has a rip close to its base.
3. The books both are due back at the library.
4. Cherise took herself to the doctor's office.
5. Bradley and Kiera went to dinner; he ordered lobster while she ordered steak.

Pretest

Directions: Underline each pronoun. Draw an arrow to its antecedent.

1. Chad's favorite magazines have their holiday gift guides published.

their - magazines

2. The computer cord has a rip close to its base.

its - cord

3. The books both are due back at the library.

both - books

4. Cherise took herself to the doctor's office.

herself - Cherise

5. Bradley and Kiera went to dinner; he ordered lobster while she ordered steak.

he - Bradley

she - Kiera

« Pronoun Antecedents »

Practice

Directions: Underline each pronoun. Draw an arrow to its antecedent. Some sentences may contain more than one pronoun.

1. Bobby gave his teacher a note from his mother.
2. Because school started late, students missed their first period classes.
3. Given the baby's temperament, her parents were not surprised when she threw the cup.
4. The movie was long; it ran for over three hours.
5. Sister, will you gather the tree limbs from the back yard?
6. We moviegoers always bring a popcorn bucket to the theater.
7. When the freshman signed up for classes, he took a tour of the school.
8. The tour guide continually looked at her watch.
9. While the guinea pig normally hides in his house, he did come out for food yesterday.
10. During breakfast, the juicer made a loud sound, and then smoke poured out of it.

Practice

Directions: Underline each pronoun. Draw an arrow to its antecedent. Some sentences may contain more than one pronoun.

1. Bobby gave his teacher a note from his mother.

his/his - Bobby

2. Because school started late, students missed their first period classes.

their - students

3. Given the baby's temperament, her parents were not surprised when she threw the cup.

her/she - baby

4. The movie was long; it ran for over three hours.

it - movie

5. Sister, will you gather the tree limbs from the back yard?

you - sister

6. We moviegoers always bring a popcorn bucket to the theater.

we - moviegoers

7. When the freshman signed up for classes, he took a tour of the school.

he - freshman

8. The tour guide continually looked at her watch.

her - guide

9. While the guinea pig normally hides in his house, he did come out for food yesterday.

his/he - pig

10. During breakfast, the juicer made a loud sound, and then smoke poured out of it.

It - juicer

« Pronoun Antecedents »

Practice

Directions: Underline each pronoun. Draw an arrow to its antecedent. Some sentences may contain more than one pronoun.

11. Peter returned his computer to the store.

12. Breanna drove herself to the doctor.

13. The recipe card has flour on its corner.

14. Ruby knew that she should go home.

15. Jenny, do you see the camera?

16. All of that laundry needs folded.

17. The milk? It goes in the refrigerator.

18. The box of apples has reached its capacity.

19. Mom has coffee with her.

20. The teacher's reading group remained silent because he had laryngitis.

Practice

Directions: Underline each pronoun. Draw an arrow to its antecedent. Some sentences may contain more than one pronoun.

11. Peter returned his computer to the store.

his - Peter

12. Breanna drove herself to the doctor.

herself - Breanna

13. The recipe card has flour on its corner.

its - card

14. Ruby knew that she should go home.

she - Ruby

15. Jenny, do you see the camera?

you - Jenny

16. All of that laundry needs folded.

all - laundry

17. The milk? It goes in the refrigerator.

it - milk

18. The box of apples has reached its capacity.

its - box

19. Mom has coffee with her.

her - Mom

20. The teacher's reading group remained silent because he had laryngitis.

he - teacher

Correcting Errors

Directions: Rewrite each sentence, correcting the pronoun-antecedent agreement or correcting an unclear antecedent.

1. On the baseball team, everyone knew their position for the game.
2. The red barn housed them.
3. None of it was put in a savings account.
4. The teachers kept them after school.
5. Placed on the shelves, all of them looked neat.
6. It saved the company money on ink.
7. Covering the road, they probably fell from nearby trees.
8. Everything Pam bought is wrong.
9. Both of the girl continued running after track season.
10. Even with the busy weekend, no one bought themselves any junk food.

Correcting Errors

Directions: Rewrite each sentence, correcting the pronoun-antecedent agreement or correcting an unclear antecedent.

1. On the baseball team, everyone knew their position for the game.

On the baseball team, everyone knew his position for the game.

2. The red barn housed them.

The red barn housed the horses.

3. None of it was put in a savings account.

None of the cash was put in a savings account.

4. The teachers kept them after school.

The teachers kept the students after school.

5. Placed on the shelves, all of them looked neat.

Placed on the shelves, all of the books looked neat.

6. It saved the company money on ink.

The new printer saved the company money on ink.

7. Covering the road, they probably fell from nearby trees.

Covering the road, the leaves probably fell from nearby trees.

8. Everything Pam bought is wrong.

Every outfit Pam bought is wrong.

9. Both of the girl continued running after track season.

Both of the girls continued running after track season.

10. Even with the busy weekend, no one bought themselves any junk food.

Even with the busy weekend, no one bought himself any junk food.

Correcting Errors

Directions: Rewrite each sentence, correcting the pronoun-antecedent agreement or correcting an unclear antecedent.

11. The baby put its foot on the table.

12. Both do his jobs well.

13. Meghan played the game with their mom.

14. A few are now completing hers homework.

15. Luke took their grandma to the restaurant.

16. The mats had holes in its sides.

17. Calvin and his sister went to our house.

18. The freshman and sophomore switched her schedules.

19. Everybody deserves fresh air for their health.

20. Several have his homework ready for the teacher.

Correcting Errors

Directions: Rewrite each sentence, correcting the pronoun-antecedent agreement or correcting an unclear antecedent.

11. The baby put its foot on the table.

The baby put his foot on the table.

12. Both do his jobs well.

Both employees do their jobs well.

13. Meghan played the game with their mom.

Meghan played the game with her mom.

14. A few are now completing hers homework.

A few are now completing their homework.

15. Luke took their grandma to the restaurant.

Luke took his grandma to the restaurant.

16. The mats had holes in its sides.

The mats had holes in their sides.

17. Calvin and his sister went to our house.

Calvin and his sister went to their house.

18. The freshman and sophomore switched her schedules.

The freshman and sophomore switched their schedules.

19. Everybody deserves fresh air for their health.

Everybody deserves fresh air for his or her health.

20. Several have his homework ready for the teacher.

Several have their homework ready for the teacher.

Final test

Directions: Circle the correct pronoun for each sentence.

1. Each of (his, their) baseball jerseys was ironed.
2. Both of these math problems require (its, their) own formulas.
3. Either Ryan or Zion will buy (his, their) ticket for the game.
4. The cookies and donuts on the table have (its, their) nutrition information alongside them.
5. If Lauren plans to apply for some jobs, (she, they) should tidy her resume.

Directions: Rewrite each sentence, correcting the pronoun-antecedent agreement or correcting an unclear antecedent.

6. All of the students enjoyed the play except him.
7. The dog and the cat either have food.
8. Tyler told Drake that no one would take him.
9. No one does that job well.
10. The storage shed has enough space for those.

Final test

Directions: Circle the correct pronoun for each sentence.

1. Each of (his, their) baseball jerseys was ironed.

his

2. Both of these math problems require (its, their) own formulas.

their

3. Either Ryan or Zion will buy (his, their) ticket for the game.

his

4. The cookies and donuts on the table have (its, their) nutrition information alongside them.

their

5. If Lauren plans to apply for some jobs, (she, they) should tidy her resume.

She

Directions: Rewrite each sentence, correcting the pronoun-antecedent agreement or correcting an unclear antecedent.

6. All of the students enjoyed the play except him.

All of the students enjoyed the play except Chad.

7. The dog and the cat either have food.

Both the dog and the cat have food.

8. Tyler told Drake that no one would take him.

Tyler told Drake that no one would take Drake home.

9. No one does that job well.

No one cleans the carpets well.

10. The storage shed has enough space for those.

The storage shed has enough space for the mowers.