

Unit 4: Pronouns

Lesson 22

Pronouns: Personal

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

A **personal pronoun** replaces the subject or object in a sentence. It refers to a specific person or thing and can be singular or plural. A **subject pronoun** is used as the subject of a sentence. An **object pronoun** is used as the object of a verb or of a preposition.

He enjoys the movie. **They** enjoy the movie. (used as the subject)

Tara opened the book and read **it**. (used as the object of a verb)

David gave the tickets to **us**. (used as the object of a preposition)

SINGULAR SUBJECT	PLURAL SUBJECT	SINGULAR OBJECT	PLURAL OBJECT
I	we	me	us
you	you	you	you
he, she, it	they	him, her, it	them

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the personal pronoun that replaces the word or phrase in parentheses.

_____ **He** (Walt Disney) was one of the most famous motion picture producers in history.

- _____ 1. (Walt Disney) may be best known for creating Mickey Mouse.
- _____ 2. However, (Disney) had many other achievements during his lifetime.
- _____ 3. Some of (the achievements) include creating the first cartoon with sound.
- _____ 4. (Cartoon characters) made Disney famous around the world.
- _____ 5. Along with his partner, (Disney) brought to life characters such as Donald Duck, Goofy, and Pluto.
- _____ 6. (The Disney studio) also makes feature-length animated movies.
- _____ 7. (Disney) is credited with the first feature-length animated movie.
- _____ 8. (That animated film) was called *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*.

- _____ 9. Many other successful movies followed (that one).
- _____ 10. (Some of the successful films) were *Dumbo*, *Pinocchio*, *Fantasia*, and *Bambi*.
- _____ 11. In the 1950s, (Disney and his partners) began to make films with live actors, too.
- _____ 12. *Treasure Island* and *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* were some of (the films).
- _____ 13. (Audiences) loved the musical *Mary Poppins* in 1964.
- _____ 14. (Mary Poppins) was a nanny who could fly.
- _____ 15. All children seem to love (Mary Poppins).
- _____ 16. However, (Disney's work) was not limited to films.
- _____ 17. (Disney) also developed programs for television.
- _____ 18. (*The Mickey Mouse Club*) entertained many children who watched it on television.
- _____ 19. *The Mickey Mouse Club* was also a success for (Disney).
- _____ 20. (Two large amusement parks) also bear Disney's name.

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the personal pronoun that replaces the italicized word or phrase. Also, write *subj.* (subject) or *obj.* (object) to identify its usage.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <p>_____ <u>They, subj.</u></p> | <p><i>Filmmakers</i> found that animals were easier to draw than people.</p> |
|---------------------------------|--|
- _____ 1. *The dictionary* defines animation as "to bring to life."
 - _____ 2. *Animators* give the illusion of life and movement to drawings, cartoons, and other objects.
 - _____ 3. Hand-drawn pictures are only a small part of *animating*.
 - _____ 4. Most of *today's animated movies* include sound and many special effects.
 - _____ 5. Computers help animators give life to *cartoons and other objects*.
 - _____ 6. Animated characters' movements should look smooth to *the people watching*.
 - _____ 7. To achieve smoothness, *animators* create one drawing for each frame of film.
 - _____ 8. A single word said by *a little girl in a cartoon* may take as many as eight drawings.

Lesson 23

Pronouns and Antecedents

The noun or group of words to which a pronoun refers is called its **antecedent**. A pronoun must agree in number and gender with its antecedent.

Sue went to the store. **She** bought some fruits and vegetables. (*Sue* is the antecedent of *she*.)

The antecedent must be clear.

Todd looks like his father. He is an optometrist. (unclear)

Todd looks like his father. His father is an optometrist. (clear)

They sell many used cars at the dealership. (unclear)

The dealership sells many used cars. (clear)

► **Exercise 1** Write the correct pronoun in each blank. Then, draw an arrow to its antecedent. Be sure the pronoun agrees in number and gender with the antecedent.

Jane and Carla went to the store. They left soon after I did.

1. Kim looked as though she had seen a ghost. _____ must have been very scared.
2. We ran into Tim at the mall. _____ was in a hurry.
3. I saw the car accident. _____ seemed to happen in slow motion.
4. Our tour guide showed us his favorite sights. _____ took us to many great places.
5. The potholes in the road made our trip a bumpy ride. _____ made the car shake.
6. Olivia gave the book to Steve. _____ gave _____ to _____ as a present.
7. The wrestlers are on a winning streak. Fans love to watch _____.
8. The mud was thick everywhere. _____ made football practice hazardous.
9. Sumi, Richard, and I reached the top quickly. _____ were out of breath.
10. We read Aesop's fable "The Lion and the Mouse." _____ was amusing.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

11. My little brother left when he saw the spiders. _____ is afraid of _____.
12. Antonio ran for class treasurer. _____ won easily.
13. We walked carefully to avoid the broken glass. Pieces of _____ were everywhere.
14. I looked everywhere for Sarah. _____ was nowhere to be found.
15. Frank and I rode our bikes after school. _____ were home before dark.
16. Jerod knocked over the paint cans. Then _____ picked _____ up.
17. We had lima beans for dinner. I didn't eat any because I don't like _____.
18. Ahmed mowed lawns last summer. _____ earned enough money to buy a bike.
19. Pat and Mariko walked to the movie. _____ were tired when they got home.
20. Dad spoke to James and me about the mess. He told _____ to clean it up.
21. The choir recital lasted more than three hours. _____ had two intermissions.
22. Kangaroos are interesting. _____ nourish their young in pouches.
23. Ben and Scott joined Benito and me for a set of tennis. _____ beat _____ by two games.
24. Melanie was injured in a bicycle accident. _____ broke her wrist.
25. Our campground was hidden behind many trees. _____ was difficult to find.
26. Alberto and I joined the science club. _____ go every Friday after school.
27. The noises outside bothered Jill. _____ made sleep difficult for _____.
28. Graham moved here from New Zealand. _____ and his family adjusted well.
29. Claire plays the piano and the trumpet. _____ plays _____ equally well.
30. Yvonne is interested in medicine. _____ wants to be a doctor someday.

Lesson 24**Using Pronouns Correctly**

Subject pronouns (*I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they*) are used in compound subjects.

She and Larry planned to sing a duet.

In formal writing and speech, use a subject pronoun after a linking verb.

The owner of that jacket is **she**.

Object pronouns (*me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them*) are used in compound objects.

Mother told Carmen and **me** to wear our jackets.

An object pronoun should also be used as the object of a preposition.

Eric asked someone to ride with **him**.

► **Exercise 1** Underline the pronoun in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- He and (I, me) played checkers.
1. Inali lent his skateboard to (I, me).
 2. Should Erica and (I, me) meet you and (her, she)?
 3. Stacy and (her, she) are making the scenery for the play.
 4. The teacher told Nancy and (I, me) to work together.
 5. I used to baby-sit for Jane and (he, him).
 6. Brad and (I, me) packed our suitcases for vacation.
 7. I met Joel and (he, him) in the library.
 8. Uncle Jack brought gifts for Katrina and (I, me).
 9. The winner of the poetry contest was (her, she).
 10. Daniel's pen pal sent a letter to (he, him).
 11. Would you like a photograph of (her, she)?
 12. We spoke to (he, him) after class.
 13. After we became peer counselors, anyone with a problem came to (we, us).

14. Jordan lent his bike helmets to Marty and (I, me).
15. Chad and (I, me) were not invited to the party.
16. Let's keep this just between you and (I, me).
17. The little boy is named after (he, him).
18. Phil and (me, I) tried to climb over the fence.
19. My cuts felt better after my dad put bandages on (them, they).
20. Math interests (us, we) more than science.

► **Exercise 2** Underline the pronoun in parentheses that best completes each sentence. In the blank, write *O* for object or *S* for subject to identify the correct form.

- _____ O The magician performed for the sixth graders and (us, we).
- _____ 1. Max and (he, him) shared a chocolate malt.
 - _____ 2. Mr. Baird showed Kari and (her, she) how to do the experiment.
 - _____ 3. The music was too loud for Erin and (I, me).
 - _____ 4. Meagan and (I, me) usually rode the bus.
 - _____ 5. The team complained that the opponents didn't shake hands with (they, them).
 - _____ 6. (Us, We) and Hiroko did a report on the Civil War.
 - _____ 7. My brother helped Joe and (I, me) with our homework.
 - _____ 8. Jessie was grateful for the help I gave (her, she).
 - _____ 9. I trust my brother Tim, and I often confide in (he, him).
 - _____ 10. The biggest roller coaster in the park was the favorite one for (us, we).
 - _____ 11. Both he and (I, me) are eligible for the prize.
 - _____ 12. The day was too rainy for (us, we) to go outside.
 - _____ 13. Dad told David and (I, me) that he would take us fishing Saturday.
 - _____ 14. (He, him) and Tom went to the swim meet together.
 - _____ 15. The computer class is easy for Andy and (her, she).
 - _____ 16. (Them, They) and Yoko roasted marshmallows over the fire.

Lesson 25**Pronouns: Possessive and Indefinite**

A **possessive pronoun** shows who or what has something. Possessive pronouns replace possessive nouns. They may come before a noun or may be used alone.

	USED BEFORE NOUNS	USED ALONE
Singular:	my, your, his, her, its	mine, yours, his, hers, its
Plural:	our, your, their	ours, yours, theirs

Tara's teacher was Mrs. Rodriguez. **Her** teacher was Mrs. Rodriguez.
The book was Sara's. The book was **hers**.

► **Exercise 1** Underline each possessive pronoun.

Tell them not to wear their hats inside.

- Her diary was ruined when she dropped it in the mud.
- Chad wants a video game like hers.
- Are these our baseballs or theirs?
- My drawing won an award in the contest.
- The keys on the table are yours.
- Our favorite place to drive is in the country.
- The dog wagged its tail at dinnertime.
- Here is your hockey stick.
- My brother lost his wallet at the football game.
- Our goal was to help the children learn to ice skate.
- Your sweater looks just like mine.
- Because their match was in another city, the soccer players took a bus.
- The orthodontist put braces on my teeth.
- Did you bring your radio along?
- Miguel has been my friend since his family moved here three years ago.

An **indefinite pronoun** does not refer to a particular person, place, or thing. Some indefinite pronouns are singular, some are plural, and some can be either singular or plural. The indefinite pronouns *all*, *any*, *most*, *none*, and *some* can be singular or plural, depending on the sentence.

Is **anyone** coming to the party? A **few** of the boys are coming.

All of the sheet music is here. **All** are attending the show.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL
another	everybody	no one	both
anybody	everyone	nothing	few
anyone	everything	one	many
anything	much	somebody	others
each	neither	someone	several
either	nobody	something	

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under the indefinite pronoun in each sentence. Draw two lines under the correct verb in parentheses.

All of the computers in the lab (are, is) working.

- Some of the students (make, makes) no effort to pay attention.
- Everyone (run, runs) when the coach blows her whistle.
- Both (worry, worries) that the levy won't pass.
- Most of the students (pass, passes) the tests easily.
- Nothing (change, changes) their minds.
- One (get, gets) goose bumps thinking about that scary movie.
- Someone (turn, turns) off the television at bedtime.
- All of the archaeologist's discoveries (are, is) fascinating.
- Many (know, knows) about the ride of Paul Revere.
- Each of the picture frames (were, was) cracked.
- Both of the girls (talk, talks) about careers in pharmacy.
- If others (were, was) as helpful as Pedro, there would be no problem.
- Everybody (agree, agrees) that Margo did the right thing.
- No one (are, is) as dedicated as Sandra.
- Several of the teachers (are, is) planning a field trip.

Lesson 26**Pronouns: Reflexive and Intensive**

A **reflexive pronoun** refers to a noun or another pronoun and indicates that the same person or thing is involved. A reflexive pronoun is formed by adding *-self* or *-selves* to certain personal and possessive pronouns.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Singular: myself yourself himself herself itself
Plural: ourselves yourselves themselves

George bought **himself** a birthday present.

An **intensive pronoun** adds emphasis to a noun or pronoun that has already been named.

You **yourself** can understand how I feel.

► **Exercise 1** Underline the reflexive or intensive pronoun in each sentence. Draw an arrow to the noun or pronoun it refers to.

Deep-sea divers dive to observe sea life, which itself can be fascinating.

1. Deep-sea divers must take measures to protect themselves under water.
2. Divers wear wet suits to protect themselves from the cold of the deep water.
3. If you were a diver, you would buy yourself a JIM suit or a helmet.
4. The JIM suit itself contains a breathing apparatus to help divers breathe.
5. This type of suit allows divers to lower themselves to a depth of 2,000 feet.
6. Helmets are needed for extra weight when divers themselves do not need to move around much.
7. If swimming in strong ocean currents, you would need weight to keep yourself down.
8. You would also need help to keep yourself breathing.
9. Divers use external air supplies to enable themselves to breathe under water.

10. A diver must supply himself or herself with a mixture of oxygen and different gases.
11. Divers must also protect themselves against decompression sickness, or "the bends."
12. This illness manifests itself with joint pain, and it can be fatal.
13. The bends occurs when divers raise themselves to the top too quickly.
14. Divers must time themselves to be sure they rise at the right speed.

► **Exercise 2 Fill in the blank with the correct intensive or reflexive pronoun.**

One book that Rachel Carson herself wrote was called *Silent Spring*.

1. One person who made _____ a career based on the sea was Rachel Carson.
2. Carson didn't see the ocean for _____ until after college.
3. However, the sea _____ fascinated Carson at a young age.
4. She earned a degree for _____ in marine zoology from Johns Hopkins University in 1932.
5. In that era, there were few jobs for scientists _____ and even fewer for women scientists.
6. Carson found work for _____ as a writer for a radio show about the sea.
7. Later she became an aquatic biologist with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, no small feat in _____.
8. A conflict between science and writing resolved _____ when she realized she could do both.
9. Her first book, *Under the Sea-Wind*, described struggles sea creatures find _____ facing.
10. In 1949 Carson _____ was finally able to visit the deep.
11. Carson put on a diver's helmet and explored the reefs of the Florida Keys for _____.
12. Her later life was marked with conservation efforts that we _____ can learn from.

Lesson 27**Pronouns: Interrogative**

An **interrogative pronoun** is used to introduce an interrogative sentence.

Who and *whom* refer to people. *Which* and *what* refer to things.

Whose shows possession.

Who will bring Andreas to the dance? To **whom** should the check be made payable?

Which of the poems is your favorite? **What** is the best way to study for the test?

Whose is that?

(Do not confuse *whose* with *who's*, the contraction for *who is*.)

► **Exercise 1** Underline the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

(Which, What) of these medicines is the best remedy for a cold?

1. (Who, Whom) is the girl in the blue dress?
2. (Whose, Who's) is this?
3. (What, Which) is the name of the team in red?
4. (Who, Whom) likes to play pinball at the arcade?
5. For (who, whom) does Sheila make those cookies?
6. (Which, Who) is the story about the future of the planet?
7. With (who, whom) does your brother work?
8. To (who, whom) does Marcus send letters?
9. (What, Which) of the names did you choose for the puppy?
10. (What, Which) does your mom like to play on the guitar?
11. (Who, Whom) has completed the assignment?
12. (Which, What) of the cars is in the driveway?
13. (Who's, Whom) can you see on the stage?
14. (Who, Whom) is the highest ranking official in the United States?
15. To (who, whom) did Jay lend his video game?

16. (Which, What) are you doing after school today?
17. (What, Who) is the answer to his question?
18. (Who, Whom) do you trust?
19. (Which, What) of the recipes did your mom use?
20. (What, Which) did you think of his speech?

► **Exercise 2** Fill in the blank with the correct interrogative pronoun.

Who is your favorite musical performer?

1. _____ should we do about the broken vase?
2. To _____ were you talking when I saw you in the hall?
3. _____ of those instruments is yours?
4. _____ is playing football after school?
5. _____ can I help you do?
6. _____ do you call when you need advice?
7. _____ are his chances of winning the race?
8. _____ of those snakes is poisonous?
9. _____ is the language that the people of Borneo speak?
10. _____ of your new shirts will you wear to the recital?
11. _____ wrote the novel *Little Women*?
12. _____ did you decide to do for the science project?
13. _____ is going to make the brownies for the bake sale?
14. _____ does an archaeologist do?
15. To _____ did you deliver the messages?
16. _____ of the computers did you use in the lab?
17. _____ remembered to pick up the pizza?
18. _____ did Winona photograph for the school paper?
19. _____ is the most difficult subject for you?
20. From _____ did you get that bracelet?



Unit 4 Review

► **Exercise 1** Underline the pronoun in each sentence. Write *poss.* (possessive), *per.* (personal), *ref.* (reflexive), *int.* (intensive), *ind.* (indefinite), or *inter.* (interrogative) to indicate the type of pronoun.

- inter. Whom did Cristina ask to the dance?
- _____ 1. She and Jason finished the race at the same time.
 - _____ 2. Jerry was proud of himself for achieving the goal.
 - _____ 3. To whom is the letter addressed?
 - _____ 4. Ellen fastened her seat belt before Gordon left.
 - _____ 5. Anyone interested in the stars can be in the Astronomy Club.
 - _____ 6. The speech was interesting to Ahmed and me.
 - _____ 7. The members of the rescue team did not consider themselves heroes after finding the lost girl.
 - _____ 8. Which is the song Beth chose to sing?
 - _____ 9. Only Congress itself can declare war.
 - _____ 10. The doctor told Aunt Carol to take better care of herself.
 - _____ 11. Each of the students has done a report on the book.
 - _____ 12. Jeanette often does errands for her grandmother.
 - _____ 13. Whose is that CD?
 - _____ 14. Wendy and I played in the soccer tournament.
 - _____ 15. Most of the students rode in the parade.
 - _____ 16. Who found the stray dog?
 - _____ 17. Everyone knows the story "Little Red Riding Hood."
 - _____ 18. The argument was between Kevin and him.
 - _____ 19. Your part in the play is a large role.
 - _____ 20. Akia bought himself the book to celebrate.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–4

► **Exercise 1** Draw a vertical line between the subject and predicate in each sentence. In the blank, write whether the verb is in the present, past, future, present perfect, or past perfect.

present perfect

William|has written many letters to me.

1. Kim will go to the bus stop in a few minutes.
2. The dogs barked loudly at the stranger.
3. The young girl in the front booth ate cole slaw and two hamburgers.
4. I have seen that movie several times.
5. Ray presents the awards at the banquet.
6. I had waited for Ty for two hours.
7. Zach will join the Debate Club when he is old enough.
8. The pencils and notebooks are in my backpack.
9. Fred and Joan had been good friends in fifth grade.
10. They have gone away for the weekend.

► **Exercise 2** Underline the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

(Saturdays, Saturday's) game was his best ever.

1. (Keats, Keats's) poetry inspired him.
2. The army is engaged in the (nations, nation's) battle.
3. The (childrens, children's) favorite sport was soccer.
4. The portrait looked nothing like Dan and (he, him).
5. I made dinner for Jake and (them, they).
6. The (choirs, choir's) performance got a standing ovation.
7. (Who's, Whose) going to play this video game?
8. (Us, We) and Aunt Lydia will stay for the entire show.