

Lesson 3**Pronouns: Personal, Possessive, Reflexive, and Intensive**

A **pronoun** takes the place of a noun, a group of words acting as a noun, or another pronoun. We call the word or group of words that a pronoun refers to its **antecedent**.

A **personal pronoun** refers to a specific person or thing by indicating the person speaking (the first person), the person being addressed (the second person), or any other person or thing being discussed (the third person).

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First Person:	I, me	we, us
Second Person:	you	you
Third Person:	he, him, she, her, it	they, them

A **possessive pronoun** shows possession or control. It takes the place of a possessive noun.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person	my, mine	our, ours
Second person	your, yours	your, yours
Third person	his, her, hers, its	their, theirs

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each personal pronoun and two lines under each possessive pronoun.

She makes her own clothes.

- Does she have the stamina to climb to the top of the cathedral tower?
- You are the best friend anyone could ask for.
- Ms. Kowalski signed her autograph on this theater program.
- Franklin, does that incident have anything to do with your shyness?
- If Stella asks, just say that I quit for today but will be back tomorrow to finish the job.
- Did you say this blue and gold notebook was hers?
- The dog shook its wet fur and splattered water over the entire room.
- Manny and John have their own version of what happened yesterday at the game.
- Our substitute teacher, Mr. Pennyworth, told us about his archaeological experiences.
- Will you give him a helping hand if he asks you for your help?
- Dad, how long will it take us to reach the first rest area?
- Mr. Ramirez showed us how to fix a flat tire on a motorcycle.

13. None of the trash scattered all over their yard is ours.
14. My time is very limited today; could I see you tomorrow?
15. How much did the handyman charge them to fix the cracked cement on their porch?
16. Maria said that her mother would help us with the arrangements tomorrow.
17. We try always to be dependable when she asks us to assist her.
18. No matter how many times they try, the Livingston twins just don't show much progress in painting their house.
19. Did you see how many pancakes he ate this morning for breakfast?
20. Debbie and I practiced our instruments for an hour; how long did Russ and Dejuana practice theirs?

A **reflexive pronoun** refers to a noun or another pronoun and indicates that the same person or thing is involved. An **intensive pronoun** adds emphasis to a noun or another pronoun. Reflexive and intensive pronouns look alike. Their usage reveals the difference.

Pedro presented **himself** the award. (reflexive)

Pedro **himself** presented the award. (intensive)

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person	myself	ourselves
Second person	yourself	yourselves
Third person	himself, herself, itself	themselves

► **Exercise 2** Write *ref.* above each reflexive pronoun and *int.* above each intensive pronoun.

ref.

Roberto bought himself a new jacket.

1. The chimpanzee itself opened the lock on the laboratory door.
2. Did you ever find yourselves wondering why we keep doing this?
3. Marvin, why don't you attend the meeting and see for yourself?
4. Kellie and Mika arranged a meeting between Garth Brooks and themselves.
5. I continually surprise myself at my own genius.
6. Akira and Bob, did you do this whole project yourselves?
7. I rented myself a three-wheeler for the weekend.
8. Arthur gave her the book himself.

Lesson 4**Pronouns: Demonstrative, Interrogative, Relative, and Indefinite**

Use an **interrogative pronoun** to form questions. Interrogative pronouns are **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **what**, and **which**. The intensive forms of the interrogative pronouns are **whoever**, **whomever**, **whatever**, and **whichever**.

Whoever heard of such a silly request?

Use a **relative pronoun** to begin a special subject-verb word group called a subordinate clause (see Lesson 23).

The lady **who** came late was my sister. (*Who* begins the subordinate clause *who came late*.)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

who	whom	what	which	that
whoever	whomever	whatever	whichever	whose

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each interrogative pronoun and two lines under each relative pronoun.

Who is coming to my party?

1. Is Pat the person who parked in the principal's reserved space?
2. I never thought that you would say such a thing.
3. Bill is a friend on whom you can always depend.
4. Whom did the sheriff want to see?
5. For her birthday Jenny got a calculator that prints out its results.
6. Aunt Carey, who is my mother's sister, will visit us next week.
7. What do you mean?
8. May I take whichever I choose?
9. A long nap is what I need right now.
10. The accident that had happened three years ago left her with a severe limp.
11. Whoever heard of such an outrageously funny thing?
12. It was Kalina's vote that broke the tie in the student election yesterday.
13. Tara or Rico, whoever arrives first, will adjust the thermostat.
14. After that long study session, which sounds better, ice cream or pizza?

15. Our neighbors, whose tree blew over, borrowed our chain saw.

16. I gave it to Fred and Ping, who are my best friends.

A **demonstrative pronoun** points out specific persons, places, things, or ideas.

These are the days that try men's souls.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Singular:	this	that
Plural:	these	those

An **indefinite pronoun** refers to persons, places, or things in a more general way than does a personal pronoun.

Do you really believe that **everyone** is going?

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

all	both	everything	none	some
another	each	few	nothing	somebody
any	either	many	one	someone
anybody	enough	most	other	something
anyone	everybody	neither	others	
anything	everyone	nobody	several	

► **Exercise 2** Write *ind.* above each indefinite pronoun and *dem.* above each demonstrative pronoun.

dem.

ind.

These are the times that everyone enjoys so much.

1. Waking suddenly, I heard something in the hallway.
2. How expensive are those?
3. Please save some for Mandy.
4. As far as problems are concerned, we have few with your son because he is so well behaved, Mrs. Windsor.
5. Place that on the end table, please.
6. I know how disappointed he felt, but I liked neither of the movies he rented.
7. When the meeting adjourned, everybody headed for the soda shop across the street.
8. These are the types of problems that make me want to scream.
9. Some days it seems that everything goes wrong.
10. Take several of these so that you won't run short on your trip tomorrow.