

# Pronouns

A word used in place of a noun.

# Pronouns

- A pronoun can refer to a person, place, thing, or idea.
- The word that a pronoun replaces is called an antecedent.

# Antecedent

- The antecedent is the noun or pronoun that a pronoun replaces or refers to.
- For example,
  - Louis wrote his own short story.
  - Bob went to the store. He bought milk and bread. Then he went home.

# Personal Pronouns

## Singular

- I went to the store.
- **You** left school early.
- **He** came by the bus.

## Plural

- **We** went to the store.
- **You** are leaving early.
- **They** came by car.

# Case

- Each personal pronoun has three cases:
  - Subject
  - Object
  - Possessive
- He read a book during SSR.
- John asked him for a book.
- Matthew brought his book to class.

# Personal Pronouns

page 59

	Subject	Object	Possessive
<b><u>Singular</u></b>			
First Person	I	me	my, mine
Second Person	you	you	your, yours
Third Person	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, hers, its
<b><u>Plural</u></b>			
First Person	we	us	our, ours
Second Person	you	you	your, yours
Third Person	they	them	their, theirs

## Underline the pronoun in each sentence. Write the antecedent.

1. The discovery of King Tut's tomb and its treasures was a great event in the history of archaeology.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Howard Carter discovered the tomb. At the time, he was searching in Egypt's Valley of the Kings.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The ancient Egyptians built fabulous tombs for their dead kings and queens. \_\_\_\_\_
4. In 1922, Carter's crew uncovered a set of stairs in the sand. The stairs led them to King Tut's treasure rooms.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They found more than 5,000 objects, many made of solid gold.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Subject Case Pronouns

- A subject case pronoun is used as a subject or as a predicate noun.

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he, she, it	they



# Subject Case Pronoun

A subject case pronoun is used as the subject of a sentence.

The boy ran for the school bus.

He ran for the school bus.

# Subject Case Pronoun

- A subject case pronoun follows a linking verb and identifies the verb's subject.
- The leader of the class is Dave.
- The leader of the class is **he**.

# Choose the correct subject pronoun.

1. When Howard Carter's workers uncovered King Tut's tomb, (they, them) also uncovered a mystery.
2. Carter began working in Egypt when (him, he) was only 17 years old.
3. Medical researchers found that Tut died at the age of 18, and (they, them) suggested that he may have been murdered.
4. (Him, He) had powerful enemies who may have wanted a new king.
5. The circumstances of King Tut's death are suspicious, but (us, we) may never know the truth.

# Object Case Pronouns

- An object case pronoun is used as a direct object, an indirect object, or an object of a preposition.

Singular	Plural
me	us
you	you
him, her, it	them

# Pronoun as a Direct Object

- The pronoun completes the action of the verb and answers the question who or what.
  - I saw Karen at the mall.
  - I saw **her** at the mall.

# Pronoun as an Indirect Object

- The pronoun tells to whom or what an action is performed.
- He tried to sell Mrs. Steinman and Mrs. Rupel a glass of lemonade.
- He tried to sell **them** a glass of lemonade.

# Pronoun as an Object of a Preposition

- The pronoun follows a preposition.
- The truckload of plumage fell on the two monkeys.
- The truckload of feathers fell on **them**.

## Choose the correct object pronoun.

1. The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Amelia Earhart makes (I, me) wonder if her fate will ever be known.
2. In 1932, she became the first woman alone across the Atlantic. Because of her daring adventures, newspapers gave (she, her) the name First Lady of the Air.
3. It was (she, her) who wanted to be the first woman to fly around the world.
4. Earhart's plane disappeared in the Pacific Ocean. Time has given (us, we) few clues about what happened.
5. Earhart's husband wrote a biography of (she, her), called *Soaring Wings*.



# Possessive Pronouns

- A possessive pronoun is used to show ownership or a relationship.
- This is Mary, Paula, and Susie's science project.
- This is **their** science project.

# Possessive Pronouns/Contractions

- Don't mix up possessive pronouns with contractions!

Pronoun	Contraction
its	it's ( it is)
their	they're (they are)
your	You're (you are)

# Choose the possessive pronoun or the contraction.

1. Imagine (your, you're) visiting a museum in the desert of northwest China.
2. In one room, you find remarkable mummies in (their, they're) cases.
3. The mummies are about 3,000 years old, and (their, they're) European, not Chinese!
4. (Its, It's) a mystery why these European went all the way to China.
5. Some 3,000 years ago, a group of European Celts may have started trading with (their, they're) Chinese neighbors. When a Celt was buried, the dry salty desert preserved the body and (its, it's) clothing perfectly.

# Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

- Intensive pronouns emphasize (intensify) a noun or another pronoun.
  - Sam **himself** ordered a snow cone.
- A reflexive pronoun refers to the subject and directs the action of the verb back to the subject.
  - Susie wanted to kick **herself** when she saw her mistake.

# Underline the intensive or reflexive pronoun. Label.

1. During the 1920s, Harry Houdini labeled himself “the most daring escape artist in the world.”
2. His name itself makes people think of magic.
3. In one famous trick, Houdini freed himself from a tank.
4. He also called himself “the handcuff king” and said no handcuffs in the world could hold him.
5. The police officers themselves were amazed at Houdini.

# Interrogative Pronouns

- An interrogative pronoun asks a question.
- **What**
- **Which**
- **Who**
- **Whom**
- **Whose**
- I demand to know who did what to whom!

# Demonstrative Pronouns

- A demonstrative points out a specific person, place, thing, or idea (nouns).
- This
- That
- These
- Those
- Please exchange this for that and these for those.

Choose the correct interrogative or demonstrative pronoun in each sentence.

1. From (who, whom) did you get this book, *The Atlas of Mysterious Places*?
2. (This, These) are the most amazing pictures I've seen.
3. One photograph shows the stone statues on Easter Island. (Who, Whom) carved these 15 foot tall statues?
4. (Who, Whom) do the statues honor?
5. (This, These) are some of the questions that have yet to be answered about the mysterious statues.



# Indefinite Pronouns

- Indefinite pronouns refer to nouns in a general indefinite sort of way. They do not refer to a specific noun.

<b>All</b>	<b>another</b>	<b>Any</b>	<b>Anybody</b>	<b>Anyone</b>	<b>Anything</b>
Both	Each	Either	Everybody	Everyone	Something
Few	Many	Neither	Nobody	No one	Nothing
one	others	several	Some	somebody	someone

# Indefinite Pronouns

- Some indefinite pronouns can also be used as adjectives.
- For example
  - all, any, both, each, few, one, several, and some
- When these words are adjectives, they have nouns right after them.
- For example:
  - **both** cats, **few** people...

# Indefinite Pronouns

- When they are indefinite pronouns, they have no nouns after them.
- For example,
  - Each has his own book
  - Both knew the answer

## Choose the correct pronoun.

1. Tourists wonder what the Loch Ness creature is. One said that in (their, her) opinion, it was an ancient reptile.
2. Several claim to have photos of (his or her, their) sightings.
3. Many display (his or her, their) blurry photographs.
4. Scientists are curious about the mystery, and several have done (his or her, their) own underwater investigations.
5. Each has presented (his or her, their) theory about Nessie.

# Agreement

Pronouns need to agree in number and in person.

Louis likes his books.

You want a story to grab your attention.

Susie wants to ride her bike home.

The boys rode their bikes to the corner store.

## Choose the correct pronoun.

- Cats baffle (us, we) owners by the things they do.
- They often rub themselves against (we, us) humans.
- My two cats, Pickles and Bert, do this. Surprisingly (he, Bert) does this even with strangers.
- However, (he, Pickles) hides when guests arrive.
- This rubbing is simple. (We, Us) humans are being marked by the cat as part of its territory.

## Choose the correct pronoun.

1. Terry, Kathy, Jim and (I, me) led a discussion about the Bermuda Triangle.
2. One student asked Jim and (I, me) where the Bermuda Triangle is.
3. Terry and (I, me) pointed out Bermuda, Puerto Rico, and the southeast coast of Florida.
4. The triangle, having three geographic boundaries, is named for (its, their) shape.
5. Another student asked Kathy and (we, us) about the strange disappearances that give the Bermuda Triangle its spooky reputation.