

STUDY GUIDE → Answer Key

Name _____

Date _____

Lesson
1

What Is a Pronoun?

Teaching

A **pronoun** is a word that is used in place of a noun or another pronoun. The word that a personal pronoun refers to is called its **antecedent**.

Personal pronouns change their forms to reflect **person, number, and case**.

Person Personal pronouns have different forms for first person, second person, and third person.

Number Pronouns can be singular or plural.

Case Personal pronouns change their forms depending on how they are used in a sentence. Each pronoun has three cases: subject, object, and possessive.

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

Finding Personal Pronouns

Underline each personal pronoun in the following sentences.

Example:

1. Have you ever heard of the Underground Railroad?
2. It played an important part in our history.
3. What we call the Underground Railroad was actually a system that helped slaves escape to freedom:
4. Its secret way of moving slaves northward gave the Underground Railroad its name.
5. The slaves traveled by night with their few possessions.
6. During the day, kind and brave people sheltered and fed them.
7. It was a long, dangerous journey to the North and freedom.
8. If escaped slaves were caught, they would be sent back to their masters.
9. Returned slaves knew terrible punishments awaited them.
10. Many people are famous for helping their fellow human beings during this time.
11. Levi Coffin used his home as a station on the Underground Railroad.
12. He helped more than 3,000 people escape.
13. Harriet Tubman relied on her skills as a guide; she led many groups of slaves to freedom.
14. I think all Americans should know about the Underground Railroad.

Subject Pronouns

A **subject pronoun** is used as the subject of a sentence or as a predicate pronoun after a linking verb.

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

Use the **subject case** of a pronoun when the pronoun is the subject of a sentence. Remember that a pronoun can be part of a compound subject.

Subject Sixth graders helped with the art fair. They worked very hard. (*They* replaces *Sixth graders*.)

Compound subject Ramon and I decided to paint a mural.

Use the subject case for predicate pronouns. A **predicate pronoun** follows a linking verb and renames, or refers to, the subject. Remember that the most common linking verbs are forms of the verb *be* and include *is, am, are, was, were, been, has been, have been, can be, will be, could be, and should be*.

Predicate pronoun A wonderful painter was he.

A. Identifying Subject Pronouns

* LABEL SENTENCES

Underline all the subject pronouns in the following sentences.

- example: 1. Ms. Edmond's class and I will collect the art. ^{S HV AV}
2. We will label each drawing that is entered ~~in the fair~~. ^{S HV AV}
3. Will you help Paula set up display easels? ^{HV S AV}
4. We keep the easels ~~in the storage room~~. ^{S HV AV}
5. ~~After the easels are arranged,~~ you and she may help with other jobs. ^{S HV AV}
6. Mr. Strong's class and he might carry the pottery ~~to the art fair~~. ^{S HV AV}
7. It is very heavy. ^{S LV}

B. Using Subject Pronouns

* LABEL SENTENCES

Underline the correct pronoun to complete each sentence.

- example: 1. ~~During the art fair,~~ Greg and (I, me) acted as guides. ^{S AV LV}
2. Hundreds of pictures ~~were on display;~~ (they, them) were beautiful. ^{S AV S}
3. (He, him) and I helped visitors ~~around the auditorium~~. ^{S AV}
4. When visitors arrived, (they, them) were impressed with ~~the quality of the work~~. ^{S LV}
5. Very busy guides were (us, we). ^{S LV PN}
6. Is (her, she) the one who drew that scene? ^S
7. While Lonnie was at the fair, (him, he) viewed the pottery exhibit. ^{S AV}
8. Will you and (her, she) help ~~with the plans for next year's fair?~~ ^{S AV}

Object Pronouns

Teaching

Object pronouns are personal pronouns used as direct objects, as indirect objects, or as the objects of prepositions.

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

As a **direct object**, the pronoun receives the action of a verb and answers the question *whom* or *what*. As an **indirect object**, the pronoun tells *to whom* or *what* or *for whom* or *what* an action is performed. As an **object of a preposition**, the pronoun follows a preposition such as *to*, *from*, *for*, *against*, *by*, *between*, or *about*.

- Direct object** Matt bought the camera on display. (*What did he buy? camera*)
- Indirect object** He loaned me the camera. (*To whom did he loan? me*)
- Object of the preposition** I borrowed the camera from him several times.

A. Identifying Object Pronouns * LABEL SENTENCES

Underline all the object pronouns in the following sentences.

- ex: 1. Matt's family is very large, and he takes many pictures of them.
 2. He gives them pictures for their photo albums.
 3. I suggested to him that he might enjoy taking pictures of famous buildings around town too.
 4. When he visited downtown, he gave it a try.
 5. Later he showed me some pictures of the buildings he had shot.
 6. I liked them and so did the judges at a local contest where Matt won first prize.

B. Using Object Pronouns * LABEL SENTENCES

Underline the correct pronoun to complete each sentence.

- example: 1. Mariah's parents built a photography lab for her in the basement.
 2. They bought her film, paper, and photography chemicals.
 3. Mariah thanked them they once she saw what they had done.
 4. She had a roll of film and wanted to develop it right away.
 5. Mariah's parents were impressed when she showed them her pictures.
 6. No one taught her the rules of developing pictures.
 7. She learned by herself.

CHAPTER 3

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Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are personal pronouns used to show ownership or relationship.

Possessive Pronouns	
Singular	Plural
my, mine	our, ours
your, yours	your, yours
her, hers, his, its	their, theirs

The possessive pronouns *my, your, her, his, our,* and *their* come before nouns. The possessive pronouns *mine, ours, yours, his, hers,* and *theirs* can stand alone in a sentence.

My mother is a great painter.

Some people's talents are in sports. **Mine** is in music.

Some possessive pronouns sound like contractions (*its/it's, your/you're, their/they're*). Don't confuse these pairs. Remember that possessive pronouns never use apostrophes. Contractions *always* use apostrophes.

Contraction *It's* my goal to play professional basketball.

Possessive Why did that team succeed? *Its* secret was practice.

A. Identifying Possessive Pronouns

Underline all the possessive pronouns in the following sentences.

- ex:**
- All of us have our special talents and abilities.
 - For example, Mozart was a musical genius. His father had him perform as a child before the kings of Europe.
 - Mozart's musical talent was great, but what is your special ability?
 - Because of a combination of natural talent and hard work, his was a future filled with promise.
 - Your gift may be an ability to inspire people with your words; mine might be the way I draw or paint.

B. Using Possessive Pronouns

Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.

- ex:**
- Winston Churchill was a great leader, and (his, its) speeches encouraged the citizens of Great Britain during the war.
 - The English people were discouraged because (they're, their) country was suffering terrible disasters.
 - Churchill's words showed England that (it's, its) future was in the hands of the English.
 - You never know when (your, you're) special gift will prove useful.
 - (Your, You're) talents may be hidden now, but you should try to develop them.

Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

Teaching

Pronouns that end in *-self* or *-selves* are either **reflexive** or **intensive** pronouns.

Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns		
myself	yourself	herself, himself, itself
ourselves	yourselves	themselves

A **reflexive pronoun** refers to the subject and directs the action of the verb back to the subject. Reflexive pronouns are necessary to the meaning of a sentence. Without them the sentence doesn't make sense.

The emperor convinced himself that the cloth was beautiful.
 ("The emperor convinced that the cloth was beautiful" doesn't make sense.)

An **intensive pronoun** emphasizes the noun or pronoun within the same sentence. Intensive pronouns are not necessary to the meaning of the sentence.

I myself would have laughed at the sight.
 ("I would have laughed at the sight" still makes sense without the word *myself*.)

Remember that *hissself* and *theirselves* are not real words. Never use them. Use *himself* and *themselves* instead.

A. Identifying Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

Underline all the reflexive and-intensive pronouns in the following sentences.

- ex:
- When I feel discouraged, I tell myself^R the story of the ugly duckling.
 - The other ducklings played games by themselves^R and ignored the ugly duckling.
 - The ugly duckling himself^I could not understand why no one liked him.
 - Because he was different, the ducklings saw themselves^R as better than him.
 - The ugly duckling thought, I need to hide myself^R far away from the others.
 - After the winter, the ugly duckling caught a glimpse of himself^R in the water.
 - He saw himself^R for what he really was—a beautiful swan.

B. Using Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

Underline the correct pronoun to complete each sentence.

- ex:
- The emperor (him, himself^I) was a vain man.
 - Two tailors told (themselves^R, theirselves) that they could fool the emperor.
 - They said that the emperor's robe would make (itself^R, it) visible only to the smartest people.
 - None of us wanted to prove (us, ourselves^R) stupid by saying we couldn't see it.
 - Finally a little boy laughed and shouted, "The emperor should look at (him, himself^R). He isn't wearing anything at all!"

Interrogatives and Demonstratives

An **interrogative pronoun** is used to introduce a question. Interrogative pronouns include *who*, *whom*, *what*, *which*, and *whose*.

Who is always used as a subject or a predicate pronoun.

Subject Who created this dance?
Predicate pronoun The dancer was who?

Whom is always used as an object.

Direct object Whom do you choose for your partner?
Indirect object Paula taught whom the new dance step?
Object of preposition With whom will I dance next?

Don't confuse *whose* with *who's*. *Who* is a contraction that means *who is* or *who has*.

Who's ready for some ice cream?
Whose is the car parked in front of the house?

A **demonstrative pronoun** points out a person, place, thing, or idea. The demonstrative pronouns—*this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*—are used alone in a sentence. Never use *here* or *there* with a demonstrative pronoun.

Singular This is my bedroom. That is my computer.
Plural These are my tickets. Those are yours.

A. Using Interrogative Pronouns * LABEL SENTENCES

Underline the pronoun that correctly completes each sentence.

- example: 1. (Who, Whom) won the championship ~~last year?~~
 2. ~~By~~ (who, whom) was that poem written?
 3. (Who, Whom) did the president appoint ~~as~~ secretary of defence?
 4. To (who, whom) did you give an invitation?
 5. (Whose, Who's) are these books ~~on~~ the kitchen table?
 6. (Who, Whom) was the first human to reach the South Pole?
 7. You gave (who, whom) the combination ~~to~~ the safe?
 8. (Who, Whom) makes the best apple strudel?

B. Using Demonstrative Pronouns

Underline the correct pronoun to complete each sentence.

- example: 1. (That, Those) are the cherries that taste sweetest.
 2. (Those, That) is the dog that howls all night.
 3. (This here, This) is the house where I live.
 4. (That, That there) was the only idea I could come up with.
 5. (These here, These) were the only coats left in the closet.
 6. (This, These) is the most expensive necklace I own.

Lesson 8

Indefinite Pronoun Agreement

Teaching

An **indefinite pronoun** does not refer to a specific person, place, thing, or idea. Indefinite pronouns often do not have antecedents.

Indefinite pronouns can be singular, plural, or singular or plural.

Indefinite Pronouns						
Singular				Plural	Singular or Plural	
another	each	everything	one	both	all	none
anybody	either	neither	somebody	few	any	some
anyone	everybody	nobody	someone	many	most	
anything	everyone	no one	something	several		

Use a singular pronoun to refer to a singular indefinite pronoun. Use *his* or *her* when the antecedent could be either masculine or feminine.

Everyone made his or her own costume.

Use a plural personal pronoun to refer to a plural indefinite pronoun.

Several designed their costumes. (plural)

Some indefinite pronouns can be singular or plural. Often, the phrase that follows the indefinite pronoun tells you whether the indefinite pronoun is singular or plural.

All of the excitement had reached its peak. (singular)

= S = P

All of the audience members took their seats. (plural)

Using Indefinite Pronouns

In each sentence, underline the correct pronoun.

- ex:
- All of the students at Edison Middle School can tell you (his or her, their) major reason for enjoying March. P
 - That is the month many of the classes put on (its, their) own plays. P
 - Each of the classes chooses the play (they, it) will put on. S
 - Most of the students prefer acting as (his or her, their) best job. P
 - Some choose (his or her, their) roles as crew members. P
 - In Ms. Weil's class, everybody was happy with (his or her, their) part to play. S
 - None of the students forgot (his or her, their) lines at dress rehearsal. P
 - On the day of the play, one of the lead actors lost (their, her) voice. S
 - How could anyone say lines without (his or her, their) voice? S
 - Luckily, by the time the play began, everyone had recovered (their, his or her) health. S
 - All of the actors acted (his or her, their) parts with energy. P
 - The students had a great time; in fact, many look back on the March play as one of (his or her, their) favorite school experiences. P