

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

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun, a group of words acting as a noun, or another pronoun. 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** Underline each personal pronoun and circle each possessive pronoun.

I told her that it was yours.

- Carlos read the story to his younger brother.
- She brought them to the skating rink yesterday.
- They swim in their pool each day during the summer.
- Your dog is begging you to feed him.
- I lost their video somewhere between the library and my house.
- She granted us the time we needed to complete the assignment.
- You first organized the recycling campaign with their assistance.
- Can we ask her to join us for lunch?
- He played Felix in our production of *The Odd Couple*.
- Candice called them before they left for the airport.
- The snow covered the windshield of his car.
- Did you enjoy their convention as much as we did?
- Our wagon creaked under the pressure of its weight.
- We studied their arguments carefully before making our final decision.

15. Carl wrote them a letter of recommendation about her.
16. You could be mistaken about him.
17. If you don't like yours, you can have some of mine.
18. They returned to the football game before it was over.
19. I cannot decide which book she would prefer.
20. He owes her an apology for his inconsiderate remark.

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.

He surprised **himself** by breaking the home-run record. (reflexive)  
 Leo **himself** prepared the main course. (intensive)

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

► **Exercise 2** Underline each reflexive pronoun and circle each intensive pronoun.

She helped herself by finishing her homework early.

1. The puppy scared itself by watching its shadow.
2. You yourselves can lead the singing tonight.
3. He bought himself a computer at the garage sale.
4. I myself forgot to bring the luggage.
5. They voted for the unknown candidate themselves.
6. You let yourself eat too much chocolate.
7. Bonita composed the music playing in the background herself.
8. We will learn the new dance ourselves.
9. Did you yourself advance in the standings after the first round of play?
10. They allowed themselves plenty of time to reach the arena.
11. He himself assured us it would not rain on our picnic.
12. The train itself seemed to stop suddenly.
13. We promised ourselves we would see that movie Friday night.
14. You have visited Virginia many times yourself.

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

An **interrogative pronoun** is used to form questions. Interrogative pronouns are *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *what*, and *which*. Other forms of the interrogative pronouns are *whoever*, *whomever*, *whosoever*, *whatever*, and *whichever*.

**Who** is planning to attend the silent auction?

**Whatever** are the Wilsons going to do with the leftover potato salad?

A **relative pronoun** is used to begin a special subject-verb word group called a subordinate clause (see Lesson 24).

The tour guide says this is the invention **that** changed history.

**RELATIVE PRONOUNS**

|         |          |          |           |       |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-------|
| who     | whom     | what     | which     | that  |
| whoever | whomever | whatever | whichever | whose |

► **Exercise 1** Underline each interrogative pronoun and circle each relative pronoun.

Which of these schedules lists the time that the bus to Topeka leaves?

1. The caterer who furnished this meal did an excellent job.
2. Whatever happened to common courtesy?
3. We will see whichever of the Broadway plays you like.
4. The pianist who played last night gave a magnificent performance.
5. Who is the passenger whose briefcase was lost?
6. Sadie will give the package to whoever answers the door.
7. Father's car, which is bright red, is parked across the street.
8. Whom did you say the biography was about?
9. What crawled up your arm?
10. Whichever are we hoping to locate?
11. Whose sculpture did Terence admire at the art exhibit?
12. The quilt that Derek and Denise made is an anniversary gift for their parents.
13. Aunt Tina purchased the blue silk dress that was displayed in the window.
14. What was decided about the park that borders Silver Lake?
15. Give me whatever needs to be repaired.

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

**This** was signed by the entire class.

| SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|----------|--------|
| this     | these  |
| that     | those  |

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

**Someone** decorated the dining room for Corinne's birthday.

#### 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** Draw a line under each indefinite pronoun and circle each demonstrative pronoun.

That appears to be a game anyone can win.

1. These belong on the shelf next to the mystery novels.
2. Neither gave the public a reason to rejoice.
3. Everybody wants a copy of Taylor Joyce's newest novel.
4. This is the key to unlocking the secrets of Ms. Dupont's success.
5. Those provoked quite an argument at the meeting last night.
6. Many attempt to win the contest, but few actually claim first prize.
7. The instructor gave others an opportunity to voice their opinions.
8. Joseph demonstrated that yesterday when he received his first traffic ticket.
9. Of all the directors, one achieved true greatness with his documentary.
10. Somebody made signs to show us the way to the tournament.
11. Take these to the laboratory on Clifford Street.
12. This certainly tastes delicious on top of a bed of lettuce.
13. Most of Gary's time was spent researching the issue.
14. Both captured our attention as we waited in the incredibly long line.
15. Everyone wishes those would last forever.