Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 3: Pronouns**

**Lesson 1: What Is a Pronoun?**

* A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Examples:
* Personal pronouns can change form for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person.
* Personal pronouns can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Lessons 2,3,4: Types of Personal Pronouns**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pronoun Type** | **Definition** | **Examples** | |
| Subject Pronoun (pgs. 57-58) |  | **Singular**  1st: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2nd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3rd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **Plural**  1st: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2nd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3rd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Object Pronoun (pgs. 59-60) |  | **Singular**  1st: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2nd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3rd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **Plural**  1st: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2nd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3rd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Possessive Pronoun  (pgs. 61-63) |  | **Singular**  1st: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2nd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3rd: \_\_\_ \_\_\_  \_\_\_ \_\_\_ | **Plural**  1st: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2nd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3rd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Lessons 5: Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pronoun Type** | **Definition** | **Examples** | |
| Reflexive Pronoun (pgs. 64-65)  **\*They ARE necessary to the meaning of the sentence.\*** |  | **Singular**  **\***  **\***  **\***  **\***  **\*** | **Plural**  \*  \*  \* |
| Intensive Pronoun (pgs. 64-65)  **\* They ARE NOT necessary to the meaning of the sentence.** |  | **Singular**  Same as reflexive. | **Plural**  Same as reflexive. |

**Lesson 6: Interrogatives and Demonstratives**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pronoun Type** | **Definition** | **Examples** | |
| Interrogatives (pgs. 66-68) |  | **\***  **\***  **\***  **\*Who-** used as a subject or with a LINKING verb  \***Whom**- used with an ACTION verb or a preposition | |
| Demonstratives (pgs. 66-68) |  | **Singular**  \* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (means it is near)  \*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (means it is far) | **Plural**  \*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (means they are near)  \*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (means they are far) |

**Lesson 7: Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the noun that a pronoun replaces or refers to.
  + Example: Maria shared her favorite book.
  + Example: The story is set in Harlem. It tells about young girls growing up.
* Rules to Remember:
  + Use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pronoun to refer to a singular antecedent (noun).
  + Use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pronoun to refer to a plural antecedent (noun).
  + The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a pronoun (1st, 2nd, or 3rd) must be the same person as the antecedent (noun).
  + The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a pronoun must be the same as the gender of its antecedent (noun).

**Lesson 8: Indefinite Pronoun Agreement**

* An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does not refer to a specific person, place, thing, or idea.
* See pg. 72 for a list of singular and plural indefinite pronouns.