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.