Packet 8

Pronouns

Pronoun Case:

A. Nominative Case – used as subjects, as subjective complements, and in comparisons using than/as.

Examples:  
*He is my friend.* – as subject  
*It was she on the phone.* – as subjective complements  
*Mary is taller than she.* – in comparison

B. Objective Case – used as objects, such as direct objects, indirect objects, or objects of prepositions.

Examples:  
*John kicked him.* – direct object  
*Mom gave me money.* – indirect object  
*Sue sold the house (to them).* – object of preposition

C. Possessive Case – used to show ownership.

Examples:  
*Karen had her hair cut yesterday.*  
*Those books are theirs.*  
*Roger will mail my letter for me.*  
*The cat caught its paw in the fence.*

Pronoun Reference:

A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person, number, and gender.

Pronoun Case

In the following sentences, notice the different forms of pronouns:

*She and I work in the same elementary school*  
*Mom assigns extra yard duty [to her and me].*  
*Tim gave his book to my sister.*

If you examine these sentences, you will notice that she and I are subjects of the first sentence, that her and me, in the second sentence, are objects of a preposition, and that his and my show possession in the third sentence. A pronoun may have one form when it is a subject, a different form when it is an object, and still another form when it is possessive.

Some pronouns change their form according to the way that they are used in sentences. This difference in form is called case. Pronouns used as subjects, as subjective complements, or in comparisons using than/as are in the nominative case. Pronouns used as objects are in the objective case. Pronouns used to show ownership are in the possessive case.
Listed below are the nominative, objective, and possessive pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINATIVE</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>POSSESSIVE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Singular</td>
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<td>I</td>
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<td>it</td>
<td>who</td>
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</table>

- **Please note** that you and it are nominative and objective pronouns. Her is objective and possessive.

**A. Nominative Case**

I. **As subjects** – The pronouns I, you, he, she, it, we, they, and who are used as subjects of verbs.

**Example:** *(She, Her) was getting tired.*

(The correct choice is *she* because it is the subject of the verb *was getting.*)

*She was getting tired.*

**Exercise 1:** Circle the correct pronoun.

1. Where is (she, her)?

2. In September (we, us) are going on a cruise to Mexico.

3. Did (he, him) win the contest?

4. Should (they, them) register before Monday?

5. The sponsors will decide if (I, me) should get a uniform.

*Note: There are two special problems that require your attention.

#1 Errors in pronoun case sometimes occur when the subject is compound—when it consists of two subjects joined by and or or. To illustrate, “Them drove to Tampa” would sound incorrect to most people. However, “Joanna and them drove to Tampa” does not sound incorrect to some people because of the compound subject.
You can avoid making this error in a compound subject by taking out and/or and trying each part of the subject alone with the verb.

**Example:**  Joanna and *(they, them)* drove to Tampa.

   (Joanna drove to Tampa, and they drove to Tampa.)
   Joanna and they drove to Tampa.

Occasionally, you may have to change the tense of the verb when checking each subject separately.

**Example:**  Joanna and *(I, me)* are driving to Tampa.

   (Joanna is driving to Tampa, and I am driving to Tampa.)
   Joanna and I are driving to Tampa.

**Exercise 2:** Circle the correct pronoun. Be sure to test each part of the subject separately.

1. Jack and *(I, me)* decided to go out to dinner.

2. My sister and *(I, me)* planned a surprise party for our parents.

3. At the party Mom and *(we, us)* posed for family pictures.

4. When the neighbors arrived, my parents and *(they, them)* started to reminisce about the good old days.

5. Sue and *(he, him)* decided to leave early.

6. On the way home, *(she and he, her and him)* stopped at the convenience store.

7. The manager and *(they, them)* were discussing the recent winner.

8. After giving the matter careful thought, the manager and *(she, her)* bought ten tickets apiece.

9. The babysitter was waiting when *(we, us)* arrived.

10. *(She, Her)* and *(I, me)* drove to her house.

#2 When a pronoun is immediately followed by a noun which renames the pronoun—we boys, us boys—you can locate the correct pronoun by dropping the noun.

**Example:**  *(We, Us)* girls voted Monday.

   (By removing the noun girls, the correct choice is “We {not us} voted Monday.”)
   We girls voted Monday.
Exercise 3: Circle the correct pronoun.

1. (We, Us) boys must take out the garbage.

2. At the slumber party, (we, us) girls had a pillow fight.

3. Have (we, us) teachers been invited to the inauguration?

4. Down the lane walked (we, us) campers.

5. While (we, us) parents played cards, the children slept.

II. As subjective complements – The pronouns I, you, he, she, it, we, they, and who are used as subjective complements.

(A subjective complement is a noun or pronoun which follows a linking verb and is the same as the subject.)

Example: It was (she, her) on the phone.

(She is the correct choice because she is the subjective complement.)

It was she on the phone.

Exercise 1: Circle the correct pronoun.

1. The winners were (they, them).

2. Mrs. Stone’s son is (he, him).

3. Was it (they, them) in the race?

4. If it had been (I, me), I would have told him.

5. Mother knows that the winner will be (she, her).

6. It was (we, us) who did the driving.

7. The contestants were (she and he, her and him).

8. If I were (he, him), I would go home quickly.

9. The teacher knew that it was (she, her) who cheated on the test.

10. Kerrie said, “This is (she, her).”
III. In comparisons using THAN or AS - The pronouns I, you, he, she, it, we, they, and who are often used in comparisons expressed by the word than or as in an abbreviated sentence. To find the correct pronoun, supply the omitted words. If the omitted word is a verb that follows the pronoun choice, the correct pronoun is in the nominative case.

Example:  
Bobby left earlier than (I, me).  
(Left or did could be added. I is the correct choice because it is the subject of the understood verb.)  
Bobby left earlier than I (left).

Note: Be careful! If you cannot logically add a verb after the pronoun choice, try to add words (subject and verb) before the pronoun choice. Then if the sentence sounds logical, you must choose the other pronoun—the objective, not the nominative one.

Example:  
The dress fits me better than (she, her).  
(Adding a verb after she does not make sense. However, adding it fits in front of her does make sense.)  
The dress fits me better than (it fits) her.

Exercise 1: Circle the correct pronoun.

1. The accident hurt the car more than (we, us).

2. I called as many people as (she, her).

3. We hit more home runs than (they, them).

4. Timmy lives closer to town than (I, me).

5. Bees always sting Mom more than (he, him).

6. Are you younger than (they, them)?

7. I cook my roast beef longer than (she, her).

8. He was taller than (I, me) when we were children.

9. Jack doesn’t spend as much money as (we, us).

10. Is Bob as angry as (he, him)?
Review of Nominative Pronouns: *Circle the correct pronoun.*

1. Are Mark and (he, him) traveling together to the meeting?

2. It was (they, them) who cleaned up after the dance.

3. Harry and (we, us) will be working on the committee to raise money for the class reunion.

4. Julie had a higher temperature than (she, her) during the night.

5. She did not know that (they, them) discovered radium.

6. The new president might have been (she, her) if all of her friends had voted.

7. Can you type as correctly as (I, me)?

8. After the movie ended, (her and him, she and he) went to Pizza Hut.

9. (We, Us) girls are practicing for cheerleading tryouts on Thursday and Friday.

10. When the seminar begins, (he, him) will be the introductory speaker.

11. Was it (he, him) who called last night?

12. The sun blinded me more than (she, her).

13. (We, Us) teachers devoted a great deal of time to this packet.

14. The chairman has been (he, him) for the past five years.

15. I enjoy dancing more than (they, them).

16. Have (I, me) submitted my contest entry on time?

17. It may be (she, her) who takes the kids to Orlando next week.

18. Before taking this course, (they, them) knew very little English.

19. He runs as quickly as (I, me).

20. My favorite teacher is (he, him).
B. Objective Case

I. As direct object - The pronouns me, you, him, her, it, us, them, and whom are used as direct objects.
   (A direct object follows an action verb and receives the action of that verb.)

   Example: Mrs. Smith fired (I, me).
   (The correct choice is me because me is the direct object of fired.)
   Mrs. Smith fired me.

II. As indirect object - The pronouns me, you, him, her, it, us, them, and whom are used as indirect objects.
   (An indirect object follows an action verb and comes before the direct object. An indirect object receives the direct object.)
   Note: You must have a direct object in order to have an indirect object.

   Example: Bob sent (I, me) flowers.
   (The correct choice is me because me is the indirect object.)
   Bob sent me flowers.

III. As objects of prepositions - The pronouns me, you, him, her, it, us, them, and whom are used as objects of prepositions.
   (An object of a preposition comes at the end of a prepositional phrase.)

   Example: For (we, us) the final examination was very difficult.
   (The correct choice is us because us is the object of the preposition for.)
   For us the final examination was very difficult.

Note: Difficulties in choosing the correct form of the pronoun usually arise when the object (direct, indirect, or prepositional) is compound. You can make sure the pronouns in compound objects are correct by taking out and/or and making a separate sentence with each object.

Problem: The teacher chose Dave and (I, me).
Solution: Remove and from the sentence. Now try your direct objects in separate sentences.
           The teacher chose Dave.
           The teacher chose me.
           (The teacher chose Dave and me.)

Problem: The teacher gave (she, her) and (I, me) the test.
Solution: Remove and from the sentence. Now try your indirect objects in separate sentences.
           The teacher gave her the test.
           The teacher gave me the test.
           (The teacher gave her and me the test.)
Problem:  *The teacher spoke to (he, him) and (I, me).*
Solution:  Remove *and* from the sentence. Now try your objects of the preposition in separate sentences.

*The teacher spoke to him.*

*The teacher spoke to me.*

(*The teacher spoke to him and me.*)

**Exercise 1:** *Circle the correct direct or indirect objects.*

1. I took Christopher and (she, her) to the theater in New York.
2. An usher showed (I, me) and (they, them) to our seats.
3. During intermission, I gave (he, him) and (she, her) money for sodas.
4. The wicked witch frightened the other kids and (they, them).
5. However, she delighted the parents and (I, me).
6. The magician especially fascinated Ashley and (he, him).
7. The actor who played the magician showed (we, us) some card tricks.
8. At the final curtain, the audience loudly applauded (he, him).
9. On the way home, I asked (they, them) if they had had fun.
10. Two days later, Ashley and Christopher sent (I, me) a sweet note.

**Exercise 2:** *Circle the correct objects of prepositions.*

1. Mrs. Schultz received a letter from her daughter and (he, him).
2. The friendship between Jeannie and (she, her) ended abruptly.
3. Everyone except Al and (they, them) handed in term papers on time.
4. Several of (we, us) teachers will be attending the conference.
5. The play was performed for the teachers and (she, her).
6. I am going to the movies with (he, him) and (she, her).
7. John Livingston wrote a biography about (I, me).
8. Through Marion and (he, him), James learned about the job opening.
9. As we sat by the pool, a lizard scurried across Sue and (she, her).

10. Kay jumped over (they, them) and (I, me) while playing leapfrog.

**Review of Objective Pronouns:** *Circle the correct pronoun.*

1. Mrs. Jones, our instructor, assigned Joan and (I, me) topics.

2. It was for Jeremy and (he, him).

3. Between you and (I, me), I am going to quit my job.

4. Bruce nominated (she, her) for treasurer of our club.

5. Susan made (he, him) and (they, them) lemonade.

6. Has the information convinced you and (he, him)?

7. Wait until you hear from (we, us) or (they, them).

8. The waitress served (she, her) another slice of apple pie.

9. Michelle wanted to come along with Chad and (he, him).

10. The dancing ponies gave (we, us) spectators a thrill.

11. Mom and Dad gave (she, her) a new car for graduation.

12. They invited Marilyn and (they, them) to the party.

13. Everyone except Tom and (I, me) passed the final exam.

14. Harvard sent Sally and (we, us) acceptance notices.

15. For Tommy and (she, her), the test was easy.

16. I gave my best friend and (he, him) my new phone number.

17. Someone like Janice or (she, her) will handle the responsibility.

18. Walking around campus with Joe and (we, us) were the new recruits.

19. I advised (her and him, she and he) not to take English until fall.

20. Claire handed Joe and (I, me) a schedule for fall term.
Who/ Whoever, Whom/Whomever

Many people seem to have difficulty when choosing between who/whoever and whom/whomever, even though they follow the rules of nominative and objective pronouns. The key to success lies in finding the verbs and their subjects. If the word choice is the subject of a verb, then who is the correct choice. However, if the word choice is not the subject of a verb, then whom is the correct choice. Keeping these facts in mind, you may find the following procedures helpful.

1. Look at the words after the word choice. If there are no verbs, whom is the correct choice. There is no need to continue.

2. If there ARE verbs after the word choice, you need to identify their subjects. To do this, look for the following:

   a) Dependent clauses beginning with who/whom – Find them and bracket them. Next, substitute he for who/whoever and him for whom/whomever and turn the dependent clause into an independent clause. If the subject is the word choice, choose he(who). If the subject is not the word choice, choose him(whom).

   Example:  
   A child (who, whom) is crying can be a distraction.
   The dependent clause is [who, whom is crying]. Using the substitution method, the dependent clause becomes an independent clause—He is crying.
   Since he is the subject of the verb is crying, the correct choice is who.
   A child WHO is crying can be a distraction.

   Example:  
   The man (who, whom) she saw was a burglar.
   The dependent clause is [who, whom she saw]. Using the substitution method, the dependent clause becomes an independent clause—She saw him.
   Since the word choice is not the subject of the verb saw, the correct choice is whom.
   The man WHOM she saw was a burglar.

   b) Questions – Check to see if the words who/whoever – whom/whomever introduce a dependent clause in the question. If they do, follow the suggestions above. If they don’t, then turn the question into a statement using the substitution method.

   Example:  
   Have you heard (who, whom) will get the promotion?
   Since [who, whom will get the promotion] is a dependent clause, turn it into an independent clause using the substitution method.
   He will get the promotion.
   The correct choice is who because it is the subject of the verb will get.
   Have you heard WHO will get the promotion?
Example: To (who, whom) did you give the award?
The word choice does not introduce a dependent clause; therefore, just answer the question, using the substitution method.

he, him

I did gave the award to (who, whom).
The correct choice is whom because the word choice is not the subject of the verb.

To WHOM did you give the award?

Exercise 1: Circle the correct pronoun.

1. The woman (who, whom) teaches first grade is retiring in June.
2. For (who, whom) did you do the report?
3. How did they know (who, whom) won?
4. He said that she didn’t know (who, whom) called.
5. (Who, Whom) do I call about the apartment?
6. She will give a prize to (whoever, whomever) completes the assignment first.
7. It was he (who, whom) I saw at the mall.
8. With (who, whom) did you dance?
9. (Who, Whom) arrived before 9:00?
10. Can you tell me with (who, whom) Bob left?

Exercise 2: Circle the correct pronoun.

1. We didn’t know (who, whom) to call.
2. Was it you (who, whom) I passed on the turnpike?
3. (Who, Whom) left the book on the chair?
4. With (who, whom) did you go to the prom?
5. I was the teacher (who, whom) gave the speech.
6. (Who, Whom) owns the green bicycle?
7. I will speak to (whoever, whomever) is there.

8. Give it to (whoever, whomever) you choose.

9. Dad invited (who, whom) he wanted.

10. Tell me (who, whom) won the contest.

**Exercise 3:** *Circle the correct pronoun.*

1. My teacher is a person (who, whom) we shall never forget.

2. Please tell me (who, whom) to notify about the accident.

3. For (who, whom) is that song written?

4. (Who, Whom) came to the dance alone?

5. By (who, whom) did you sit on the bus?

6. Please give my ticket to (whoever, whomever) wants it.

7. Please see (who, whom) is at the door.

8. We will be the ones (who, whom) choose the candidates.

9. From (who, whom) did you receive that plaque?

10. (Who, Whom) will you dance with?

**Exercise 4:** *Circle the correct pronoun.*

1. My mom is the person (who, whom) I admire.

2. Will you please tell me (who, whom) called at noon?

3. The doctor (who, whom) we saw was a caring person.

4. He doesn’t know (who, whom) to call for a date.

5. Teachers can tell (who, whom) studies for exams.

6. I will give the work to (who, whom) I choose.

7. Please be respectful to (whoever, whomever) substitutes tomorrow.
8. (Who, Whom) do you think will win the contest?


10. When you called my home, (who, whom) took the message?

**Exercise 5: Circle the correct pronoun.**

1. He is the candidate for (who, whom) I voted.

2. Give the clothes to (whoever, whomever) needs them.

3. She was the person (who, whom) was selected for the position.

4. (Who, Whom) will be leaving tomorrow?

5. The actor (who, whom) we met seemed to have very little personality.

6. My sister has a friend (who, whom) owns a boutique.

7. We had a hard time deciding (who, whom) to pick for the committee.

8. (Who, Whom) did you select?

9. They did not know (who, whom) to notify about the accident.

10. I would gladly accept a compliment from (whoever, whomever) wanted to give me one.

**Review of Nominative and Objective Pronouns**

**Exercise 1: Circle the correct pronoun.**

1. Will you call Peter and (I, me) when you decide?

2. Between Arlene and (she, her), there were many secrets.

3. Cathy and (they, them) are very good friends.

4. When Mom leaves for her class, (who, whom) will cook dinner?

5. For (who, whom) did you vote?

6. It was not (I, me) who ate the last piece of cake.

7. The award was given to Sarah, Tom, and (she, her).
8. Marty is almost as tall as (he, him).
9. It may be (they, them) who decide the outcome of the game.
10. What do you think of Sam and (she, her)?
11. Please send (he, him) the results as soon as possible.
12. (We, Us) kids were very noisy in the restaurant.
13. Nan was always prettier than (I, me).
14. (Who, Whom) did Jill marry?
15. Both of (they, them) were excited about graduation.
16. Many of us wonder (who, whom) he will marry.
17. Please give the award to (whoever, whomever) has the highest average.
18. Everyone except (her and me, she and I) went to the movies.
19. How do you know it will be (they, them)?
20. (We, Us) men decided to play basketball after dinner.
21. At the news conference on Monday, Ted and (I, me) were questioned by reporters.
22. Our friends and (they, them) were excited about the news.
23. Dogs seem to attack me more than (she, her).
24. We went to town with Cassandra and (he, him).
25. Between you and (I, me), I don’t like my teacher.

**Exercise 2:** Circle the correct pronoun.

1. Betty’s mom gave (her and me, she and I) tickets to the play.
2. I may decide to go to Orlando with either (he, him) or (she, her).
3. A teacher (who, whom) I had last semester had a positive influence on me.
4. Next year during Christmas break, the kids and (I, me) are going to Switzerland to ski.
5. Our friends, neighbors, and (they, them) expressed their sympathy.

6. Two of the contestants are (she, her) and (I, me).

7. I like going to the beach more than (she, her).

8. They gave the award to Cindy and (I, me).

9. The audience applauded for (he, him), (she, her), and (I, me).

10. I can't decide (who, whom) to take to the party.

11. To (who, whom) are you engaged?

12. We worked harder than (they, them).

13. For (he, him), I will gladly work overtime.

14. Did you hear (who, whom) won the award?

15. Henry went sailing with the Joneses and (we, us) last week.

16. Carol, Ted, and (they, them) went to dinner at her house.

17. (We, Us) children must do our chores before going to bed.

18. It was Sandy and (she, her) at the door.

19. If I were (they, them), I would be furious.

20. The man (who, whom) I spoke with was from Canada.

21. The cold water chilled me more than (they, them).

22. Between John and (I, me), we have saved enough money for our trip.

23. I would like to know (who, whom) it is.

24. When will we know (who, whom) is the president of the club?

25. Please inform them that it will be (we, us) who choose the winner.
**C. Possessive Case**

A possessive pronoun is used to show ownership. These types of pronouns **never** contain an apostrophe as do nouns in the possessive case. Look at the sentences below:

- My brother gave me **his** tickets to the show.
- Those books are ** theirs.**
- Whose sweater is lying on the sofa?
- The dog buried ** its** bone in Mom’s garden.

Whose, hers, its, ours, theirs, and yours are already possessive; they do **not** need an apostrophe.

*Please note* that when an apostrophe is used with a pronoun, it **always** signifies a CONTRACTION. Look at the sentences below:

- Who’s on the phone? (Who is on the phone?)
- It’s going to rain. (It is going to rain.)
- She’s been ill. (She has been ill.)

**Exercise 1:** *Circle the correct choice.*

1. The dress is (her’s, hers).
2. (Who’s, Whose) book did you borrow?
3. I took my pocketbook with me, but Regina left (her’s, hers) there.
4. (It’s, Its) name has been changed repeatedly.
5. They did their homework, but we forgot to do (our’s, ours).
6. My house needs to have (it’s, its) windows washed.
7. Did they bring (their’s, theirs)?
8. She did not know (who’s, whose) mom had called.
9. The car parked under the tree is (our’s, ours).
10. The kitten licked (it’s, its) paws after eating tuna.
ITS/IT’S

Since a major possessive problem often occurs involving these choices, the next exercise will be devoted to both usages. Always try the substitutions IT IS and IT HAS for the contraction it’s.

Remember!! Its is the singular possessive.

Exercise 1: Circle the correct choice.

1. (It’s, Its) been a long time since I’ve seen him.
2. The fence needs (it’s, its) gate repaired.
3. My dog knows (it’s, its) name.
4. He said, “(It’s, Its) my turn to bowl.”
5. (It’s, Its) my birthday next week.
6. The house should have (it’s, its) address displayed clearly.
7. This month (it’s, its) been twenty-five years since I graduated from high school.
8. (It’s, Its) the only book I ever lost.
9. My bracelet had (it’s, its) clasp caught in the keyboard.
10. (It’s, Its) been raining since yesterday afternoon.
11. That little kitten has lost (it’s, its) way home.
12. The herd followed (it’s, its) leader into the corner.
13. (It’s, Its) never too late to learn.
14. (It’s, Its) my party, and I’ll cry if I want.
15. The seat had (it’s, its) cushion ripped.
16. The group held (it’s, its) meeting at the YMCA.
17. (It’s, Its) interfered with my studies.
18. The engine needs to have (it’s, its) oil changed often.
19. (It’s Its) slipped through my fingers again!
20. The team lost (it’s, its) mascot on the way to the game.
Pronoun Reference

A pronoun must agree with the word/words it refers to in person, number, and gender. If the gender is unknown, (either a masculine form or) a phrase combining both genders is used.

In order to locate the antecedent of a pronoun, use the following suggestions:

A. Cross out all prepositional and interrupting phrases preceding the word choice.

Examples:

The men in the hospital complained about (his, their) food.

Sue, as well as her mom and dad, likes (her, their) house.

B. Cross out word groups beginning with Either . . or and Neither . . nor.

Examples:

Either Tom or they will drive (his, their) car to Ohio.

Neither they nor Tom will drive (his, their) car to Ohio.

C. When words are joined by or, only the word after or is used to determine pronoun reference.

Examples:

Bob or his parents will bring (his, their) car.

Bob’s parents or he will bring (his, their) car.

D. When words are joined by and, the antecedent is usually considered to be plural.

Examples:

My sister and her friend forgot to do (her, their) homework.

The book and the pen were returned to (its, their) owners.

*** Be aware that the following indefinite pronouns are singular:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>each</th>
<th>no one</th>
<th>nobody</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>every</td>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>anybody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>someone</td>
<td>somebody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>everyone</td>
<td>everybody</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

Each of the girls must bring (her, their) mother.

Everybody at the party forgot to bring (his, their) gift.
Exercise 1: Circle the correct choice.

1. If anyone calls me, tell (him, them) that I am busy.
2. Three students walked quickly to (his, their) class.
3. Has everyone done (his, their) assignment for today?
4. Few of the speakers had (his, their) words quoted.
5. Neither Joe nor his friends want to sell (his, their) tickets.
6. The girls, along with the boys, tried to fly (her, their) kite.
7. Anyone who is registered for that class should buy (his, their) book before the first day.
8. When teenagers apply for a job, (he, they) should make a good first impression.
9. Many of the houses had (its, their) chimneys cleaned this spring.
10. If either of the lines is busy, (it, they) should be checked.
11. No one wants to destroy (his, their) good reputation.
12. The book from my sisters had (its, their) cover torn.
13. The senior class chose (its, their) president for next year.
14. Either my parents or my sister will bring (her, their) friend.
15. Several of the tests had (its, their) answers stolen.
16. Which one of the applicants will have (his, their) papers read by the interviewer?
17. Each of the snowflakes had (its, their) own shape.
18. The motor home and the car have (its, their) own shape.
19. Someone should sing (his, their) original song in the contest.
20. Everybody on the jury was ready for (his, their) lunch break.
Exercise 2: Circle the correct choice.

1. Do you think that people should follow (his, their) instincts when making important decisions?

2. Nobody on either of the teams brought (his, their) hat.

3. The winner or the losers will still remember (his, their) week of competition.

4. If an employee is repeatedly late, (his, their) job will be in jeopardy.

5. A child is expected to obey (her, their) parents.

6. Both of the cars had (its, their) hubcaps stolen.

7. The members of the committee submitted (his, their) ballots.

8. Since everyone did (his, their) work, the job was finished early.

9. The flock of geese left (its, their) home to fly south for the winter.

10. If a registration form is late, (it, they) should be disregarded.

11. Proofread your essays before turning (it, them) in today.

12. If one does well, (he, they) should be recognized by his peers.

13. Either the students or the teacher will get (her, their) picture in tomorrow’s newspaper.

14. All of the children were ready for (his, their) snack.

15. Every play has (its, their) star.

16. A witness is not expected to perjure (himself, themselves).

17. The river, as well as the tributaries, winds (its, their) path through the mountain.

18. Each of my rosebushes had (its, their) blooms destroyed by insects.

19. Someone has taken my purse, and I want (him, them) to return it.

20. Which one of my shoes had (its, their) heel broken?
Writing Section

Follow the directions below:

1. Write two sentences using linking verbs followed by pronouns.
   a) ______________________________________________________________________
      ______________________________________________________________________
   b) ______________________________________________________________________
      ______________________________________________________________________

2. Write two sentences using the word than followed by a pronoun.
   a) ______________________________________________________________________
      ______________________________________________________________________
   b) ______________________________________________________________________
      ______________________________________________________________________

3. Write two sentences using the word as followed by a pronoun.
   a) ______________________________________________________________________
      ______________________________________________________________________
   b) ______________________________________________________________________

4. Write two sentences using the word who. Only one sentence can be a question.
   a) ______________________________________________________________________
      ______________________________________________________________________
   b) ______________________________________________________________________
5. Write two sentences using the word whom. Only one sentence can be a question.
   a) __________________________________________________________
      _________________________________________________________
   b) _________________________________________________________
      _________________________________________________________

6. Write two sentences using a singular pronoun to agree with its antecedent.
   a) _________________________________________________________
      _________________________________________________________
   b) _________________________________________________________
      _________________________________________________________

7. Write two sentences using a plural pronoun to agree with its antecedent.
   a) _________________________________________________________
      _________________________________________________________
   b) _________________________________________________________
      _________________________________________________________