Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pronouns Study Guide

Pronoun: A word that replaces a noun.

Personal

Personal Pronoun: Refers to the one speaking (1st person), refers to the one spoken to (2nd), or refers to the one spoken about (3rd).

Examples-

1: **I** can’t look at the stars. 2: Mary dropped **her** book.

**Strategy:** All 2nd person personal pronouns have you in them- you, yours (as do some other pronoun types)

Possessive

Possessive Pronouns: Pronouns that show ownership.

Examples-

1: That is **my** shirt. 2: Is that **your** foot?

**Strategy:**  If the pronoun can answer “whose cat is it?” it is possessive. (not necessarily a cat!)

Reflexive

Reflexive Pronoun: A pronoun that is necessary to the basic meaning of the sentence.

Examples-

1: She read to **herself**. 2: I bought **myself** a shirt.

**Strategy:** Say the sentence without the pronoun. If the sentence doesn’t make sense, it is reflexive.

Intensive

Intensive Pronoun: A pronoun that is unnecessary to the basic meaning of the sentence.

Examples-

1: She fixed the car **herself**. 2: He **himself** made the cake.

**Strategy:** Say the sentence without the pronoun. If sentence makes sense, it is intensive.

Demonstrative

Demonstrative Pronoun: Points out a specific person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples-

1: **Those** are my clothes. 2: **That** is your monkey.

**Strategy:** All demonstrative pronouns start with th.

Indefinite

Indefinite Pronoun: Refers to a person, place, thing, or idea that isn’t specifically named.

Examples-

1: **No one** knows the answer. 2: She wants **something** to eat.

**Strategy:** All, any, more, most, none, and some can be used as singular and plural. (AM MANS)

Interrogative

Interrogative: Starts a question.

Examples-

1: **Who** is that? 2: **What** is the science homework?

**Strategy:** Who is used as the subject and whom is usually used as the object of a preposition.

Relative

Relative Pronoun: Starts an adjective clause.

Examples-

1: Darry, **whose** eyes are blue, is gone. 2: Tim, **who** ate a crayon, is sick.

**Strategy:** All relative pronouns (except that) start with wh.

Subjective

Subjective Pronoun- Used as the subject or a part of it in a sentence.

Examples-

1: **We** are ready. 2: **She** and her sister are doctors.

**Strategy:** The subjective pronouns are we, it, she, he, you, I, they. The first letters of all of the subjective pronouns spell “wish yit”.

Objective

Objective Pronoun: In the predicate part of a sentence.

Examples-

1: Rebecca gave **me** a gift. 2: Terry gave **her** a gift.

**Strategy:** The objective pronouns are us, he, me, you, her, it, and them. The first letters of the objective pronouns spell “uh my hit”.

Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement: When the pronoun and the antecedent agree in number and gender.

Examples-

1: Victor ate **his** chicken. 2: Nancy called **her** dad.

**Strategy:** All masculine pronouns start with h and all neuter pronouns start with i. So if you have table as your noun, you will choose a personal pronoun starting with I (it) and your pronoun and antecedent will agree.