

PRONOUN PRACTICE

Subject pronouns:	I	we	you	he	she	they	it
Object pronouns:	me	us	you	him	her	them	it
Possessive pronouns:	my	our	your	his	her	their	its
	mine	ours	yours	his	hers	theirs	its
Reflexive pronouns:	myself	ourselves	yourself	yourself	yourselves		
	himself	herself	themselves	themselves	itself		

1. If you check pronouns used in pairs one at a time, you can often see very easily which form is correct.

Maria and she are friends.

Check: She is my friend.

Anna gave the money to Bill and me.

Check: Anna gave the money to me.

- a. My wife and (me, I) will do the show for (she, her) and (him, he).

2. With **we** or **us** in front of a noun, read the sentence without the noun.

He showed it to us students.

Check: He showed it to us.

We teachers will be at the game.

Check: We will be at the game.

- a. When (we, us) complain, the boss gives (us, we) workers more work.

3. Never use **hisself** or **theirselves!** **Never!** They are always incorrect!

4. Never use **apostrophes** with possessive pronouns. These words show possession by the way they are spelled, not by using apostrophes.

Theirs is lovely. Ours is ugly.

Its leaves are falling.

It is hers.

- a. (It's, Its) very late.

- b. That dog of (theirs, their's) is wild.

- c. (Yours, Your's) is much prettier than (ours, our's).

5. When a pronoun follows **as** or **than** in a comparison, supply the missing word(s) to see which form should be used.

John's as silly as she.

Check: John's as silly as she is.

Mom scolded my sister more than me.

Check: Mom scolded my sister more than she scolded me.

- a. Jan is nicer than (me, I) but grumpier than (she, her).

6. With between (a preposition), use object pronouns.

The bet is between him and me. Between you and me, I think he's lying.

a. He will be choosing between (she, her) and (him, he) for the job.

7. Pronouns that rename the subject after a linking verb must be in the subject form.

It is I who am hungry. Yes, that was he at the door earlier.

a. It was (me, I) who called last night.

8. Do not shift your point of view when using pronouns.

Consistent: I enjoy school because I meet nice people there.

Inconsistent: I enjoy school because you meet nice people there.

9. Be consistent in number: singular antecedents take singular pronoun references; plural antecedents require plural pronouns.

The boys drove their cars to school. Everyone has his/her work done.

Each girl had her homework finished. Someone left his/her coat behind.

Directions: Choose the correct pronouns.

1. No one wants (their, his/her) house payment increased.
2. I wish I could write as well as (him, he).
3. I have been sitting between (she, her) and (he, him) the whole evening.
4. (She, Her) and (me, I) will be joining you and (her, she) later.
5. (It's, Its) been a long day; this project of (yours, your's) is tiring.
6. I have shown the book to Marty and (her, she), but I don't know whether (he, him) likes it more than (her, she) or not.
7. No doubt that was (he, him) knocking at the door.
8. I like to be in a small class where (I, you) can get to know the instructor and other students.
9. (It's, Its) (hers, her's) and neither you nor (I, me) should say it belongs to (we, us).
10. If (we, us) musicians stand together, (we, us) will force (they, them) to pay us a reasonable wage; by (ourself, ourselves) we cannot win.
11. He is determined to do it by (hissself, himself).
12. Jerry and (he, him) have been working on that car all by (theirselves, themselves) for days.
13. Just between you and (I, me), that restaurant serves rotten food.
14. No one knows better than (I, me) how to find (their, his/her) way around this town.
15. I wish (they, them) and (we, us) lived closer so (we, us) could visit more often.