

Pronouns 2

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Quick and Handy Grammar Review

INTRODUCTION TO PRONOUNS

Pronouns can be people, places, or things. Pronouns refer to nouns that we already know. They have many uses. Look at the different types of pronouns on the right.

This lesson covers **reflexive pronouns, demonstrative adjectives, demonstrative pronouns, indefinite pronouns,** and **relative pronouns**. The previous lesson (Pronouns 1) covered the first four types (subject pronouns, object pronouns, possessive adjectives, and possessive pronouns).

#	Pronoun Type	Example
1	Subject pronouns	She likes pizza.
2	Object pronouns	Listen to me .
3	Possessive adjectives	Look at his car.
4	Possessive pronouns	That book is mine .
5	Reflexive pronouns	He works by himself .
6	Demonstrative adjectives	This bike is for sale.
7	Demonstrative pronouns	I want one of those .
8	Indefinite pronouns	Everybody is taking the test.
9	Relative pronouns	I met a woman who is very kind.

A. Reflexive Pronouns

Person	Singular			Plural
First	myself <i>I always cook by myself.</i>			ourselves <i>We play video games by ourselves.</i>
Second	yourself <i>Did you cut yourself?</i>			yourselves <i>Can you guys do it by yourselves?</i>
Third	himself <i>He cleaned the house all by himself.</i>	herself <i>She works by herself.</i>	itself <i>The cat groomed itself.</i>	themselves <i>They cooked dinner by themselves.</i>

Note #1:

Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and the pronoun are the *same person*.

Note #2:

Reflexive pronouns often follow the word *by*.

Quick and Handy Grammar Review cont.

B. Demonstrative Adjectives

Distance	Singular	Plural
Near	<p>this</p> <p><i>I really like this dress.</i> (the dress I'm wearing)</p>	<p>these</p> <p><i>Do you want to buy these shoes?</i> (the shoes in front of you)</p>
Far	<p>that</p> <p><i>I really like that dress.</i> (the dress in the store window)</p>	<p>those</p> <p><i>Do you want to buy those shoes?</i> (the shoes that you saw an hour ago)</p>

Note #1:

Demonstrative adjectives must be followed by a noun.

C. Demonstrative Pronouns

Distance	Singular	Plural
Near	<p>this</p> <p><i>You said you lost your cell phone. Is this it?</i> (holding a cell phone)</p>	<p>these</p> <p><i>Does your mom want yellow flowers like these?</i> (holding yellow flowers)</p>
Far	<p>that</p> <p><i>You don't like this outfit, so what about that?</i> (pointing to a friend's outfit)</p>	<p>those</p> <p><i>Does your boyfriend want new jeans like those?</i> (pointing to a friend's jeans)</p>

Note #1:

Demonstrative pronouns are never followed by a noun.

Note #2:

Demonstrative pronouns usually come at the beginning or end of a sentence.

Quick and Handy Grammar Review cont.

D. Indefinite Pronouns

- | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| • any | • each | • none | • some | • all | • another |
| • anybody | • everybody | • nobody | • somebody | • many | • one |
| • anyone | • everyone | • no one | • someone | • several | |
| • anything | • everything | • nothing | • something | • few | |

Examples

- Can **anyone** tell me the answer?
- **Everybody** is lining up outside.
- We need to do **something** about it.
- It's **all** or **nothing**.
- **Few** have tried it.
- Would you like **another**?

Note #1:

Indefinite pronouns do not refer to a specific person or thing.

Note #4:

No one is always two words.

Note #2:

Each and *everyone* take a singular verb.

- Each **is** unique.
- Everyone **has** a pen.

Note #5:

Nobody, *no one*, and *nothing* take a singular verb, but *none* takes a plural verb.

- Nobody **has** a calculator.
- No one **cares**.
- Nothing **fills** the space.
- *But*: None **know** the answer.

Note #3:

The following pronoun pairs have the same meaning.

- anybody/anyone = it doesn't matter which person
- everybody/everyone = all of the people
- nobody/no one = none of the people
- somebody/someone = one of the people

Also note that *each* and *everyone* are similar, but *each* emphasizes the individual people of the group more.

Quick and Handy Grammar Review cont.

E. Relative Pronouns

People	more formal	↑	whom	The man whom I met yesterday was kind.
			who	The man who I met yesterday was kind.
			that	The man that I met yesterday was kind.
	less formal		Ø	The man I met yesterday was kind.
Things	more formal	↑	which	<i>The Hobbit, which I read yesterday,</i> was good.
			that	The book that I read yesterday was good.
	less formal		Ø	The book I read yesterday was good.
Places	more formal	↑	in which	The city in which I live is beautiful.
			which	Rome, which I visit every year, is a beautiful city.
			where	The city where I live is beautiful.
			that	The city that I live in is beautiful.
	less formal		Ø	The city I live in is beautiful.

Note #1:

Relative pronouns are used in adjective clauses. Adjective clauses contain a subject and a verb, and describe the noun that they follow.

Note #3:

Whose indicates possession and is always followed by a noun.

- The woman **whose** purse was stolen called the police.
- **Whose** car is parked outside your house?

Note #2:

Whom is very formal and is not commonly used these days.

Note #4:

When a relative pronoun that modifies a thing or place follows a comma in North American English, *which* is preferred. *That* is preferred when there is no comma.

- The building, **which** was built in 1922, was a work of art.
- The building **that** I live in is old.

Exercise 1

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Choose the correct form of the reflexive pronoun.

- Despite the high rent, Martha decided to live by _____ in Montreal.
 - hers
 - herself
 - itself
- Although he is only three years old, Jimmy can get dressed by _____ .
 - him
 - himself
 - itself
- I am very stubborn.
I prefer to do everything by _____ .
 - myself
 - me
 - I
- Although they are only 17, Hector and Julia live by _____ .
 - themselves
 - themselves
 - theirselves
- Wanda is very independent.
She pays all her bills by _____ .
 - her
 - myself
 - herself
- Did you make this all by _____ ? It's beautiful.
 - yours
 - you
 - yourself
- The children cooked breakfast for their mom by _____ , and they served it to her.
 - themselves
 - themselves
 - theirselves
- William and I prepare and cook all our meals by _____ .
 - ourselves
 - us
 - ourselves
- I cannot possibly do everything by _____ .
I need help.
 - me
 - myself
 - I
- Do you both think you can do this all by _____ ?
 - yourself
 - themselves
 - yourselves

Exercise 2

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Circle the correct answer.

- _____ called me in the middle of the night. I don't know who it was.
 - Someone
 - Anyone
 - Everyone
- Mariam was very angry that you ate _____ the doughnuts.
 - none
 - some
 - all
- Is _____ home?
 - another
 - something
 - anybody
- The professor said that he couldn't do _____ about the time of the class.
 - everything
 - something
 - anything
- I called and called, but _____ answered the phone.
 - someone
 - anyone
 - no one
- The teacher asked the students for help and _____ helped him.
 - everybody
 - anybody
 - another
- I have _____ business cards to hand out.
 - some
 - any
 - every
- There are two cars in front of the house. _____ is an Audi and the other is a Honda.
 - Another
 - One
 - Each
- _____ needs somebody to love.
 - Everybody
 - All
 - Any
- Many are called, but _____ are chosen.
 - nobody
 - all
 - few

Did You Know?

In general, pronouns with *some* are used in affirmative (positive) sentences. Pronouns with *any* are used in negative sentences and questions.

- She wants someone to go with her.
- They need something to do.
- Does anyone have the time?
- We don't need anything else.

Exercise 3

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Locate the error, correct it, and rewrite the sentence correctly.

1. There are many students in the class, but few comes from Africa.

2. Do anybody want to go to the cafeteria after class?

3. Many goes to the beach in the summertime.

4. Everything in the room are from China.

5. There were six cookies on the table, but now there none.

6. There are many good speakers, but several of them is bad.

7. Anybody who want to get a free meal should go to the cafeteria.

8. There are six newspapers. Each come with a special label.

9. There are six coats, but I don't like none.

10. Nobody don't know the answer.

Exercise 4

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Write five tasks using indefinite pronouns like the examples below.
Then get into small groups and try to do one another's tasks.

- Ex. 1. Can anyone tell me what time it is?
- Ex. 2. I want someone to spell "receive."
- Ex. 3. Everyone must count backward from 20.
- Ex. 4. Can anybody sing their country's national anthem for us?
- Ex. 5. I want to know what everybody is doing after class today.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Exercise 5

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES OR PRONOUNS

Using a check mark (✓), indicate whether the demonstrative word (in **bold**) is an adjective or a pronoun.

#	Sentence	Adjective	Pronoun
1	I don't want these candies. Can I have those ?		✓
2	She has already seen that movie.		
3	He likes using this software.		
4	These are the books we ordered.		
5	You don't have to put up with that .		
6	I'm lucky to have friends like these .		
7	Those haven't been checked yet.		
8	This child seems to be lost.		
9	Those cards arrived in the mail yesterday.		
10	This is what I was trying to tell you about.		

Exercise 6

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Write the correct relative pronoun in each blank. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

1. I would never marry a person _____ smokes four packs a day.
2. Mary is going out with a man _____ mother lives upstairs.
3. The book _____ Irina bought yesterday was written by Leo Tolstoy.
4. Sam has two cars, one of _____ is a Saab.
5. Paula and Henrietta visited Rome, _____ is located on the Tiber River.
6. People _____ lie usually get into trouble.
7. The woman about _____ I was speaking comes from Romania.
8. I had dinner with Romeo Jackson, _____ is a film director.
9. I met Linda in the London train station, _____ was a real coincidence.
10. The bicycle _____ Victoria bought was made in France.
11. I hate people _____ lie all the time.
12. Mary is the only person _____ comes to work on time every day.
13. The car _____ Irine drove last week was her brother's.
14. Samantha lives in Paris, _____ is one of the most romantic places anywhere.
15. Paul visited Vietnam, _____ is located in Asia.
16. The suit _____ I bought cost \$200.
17. The man _____ I was talking about is my boss.
18. The woman to _____ I gave the ring is very intelligent.
19. I bought a Mercedes 350, _____ cost \$55,000.
20. Priscilla read *Huckleberry Finn*, _____ was written by Mark Twain.

Exercise 7

REVIEW OF PRONOUNS 2

Locate the error, correct it, and rewrite the sentence correctly.

1. Everyone hate to lose the game.

2. They always work by theirselves.

3. These is the best sandwiches I have ever had.

4. The girl which I spoke to was a redhead.

5. Paula visited Paris, that is in France.

6. There are a few good reasons, but many is bad.

7. Somebody are hiding in the closet.

8. You can't trust people whom lie.

9. Mr. Tucker, whom is an English teacher, works at the university.

10. There are many reasons to leave. One is to make more money. Other is to get a promotion.

Exercise 8

REVIEW OF PRONOUNS 1 AND 2

Class Survey: Ask your classmates these questions, and report their answers in the chart below. Try to speak to a new classmate for each question. Try to use a pronoun in each answer. Write the answers in complete sentences.

#	Question	Classmate	Answer
1	Think about your best friend. What is he or she like?	<i>Tanya</i>	<i>Her best friend is pretty and funny.</i>
2	Have you hurt yourself lately? What happened?		
3	Who did you last talk to on the phone? What did you tell him or her?		
4	What are your classmates like? Describe a few, using this sentence pattern: <i>He/She is a person who...</i>		
5	What have you learned during this lesson?		
6	What is your favorite possession?		
7	What activities do you enjoy doing by yourself?		
8	If you were having a party, what would you want everyone to bring?		
9	Is there an object that you don't like to share? What makes it yours?		
10	"Everybody needs somebody." What advice or proverbs do you follow?		

Exercise 9

REVIEW OF PRONOUNS 1 AND 2

Multiple-choice quiz: Circle the correct answer.

1. _____ books are for sale.
 - a) Those
 - b) Them
 - c) That
2. She called _____ last night.
 - a) he
 - b) his
 - c) him
3. Did you remember to take _____ medicine?
 - a) yours
 - b) you
 - c) your
4. He cut _____ shaving.
 - a) yourself
 - b) himself
 - c) myself
5. Everyone _____ a passing grade.
 - a) gets
 - b) get
 - c) getting
6. _____ are the best days of our lives.
 - a) Them
 - b) This
 - c) These
7. _____ take this class every Tuesday.
 - a) Us
 - b) We
 - c) Our
8. They won't be able to do it by _____.
 - a) themselves
 - b) themself
 - c) himself
9. The man _____ is wearing the black coat dropped his wallet.
 - a) whom
 - b) who
 - c) which
10. That laptop is _____.
 - a) my
 - b) me
 - c) mine
11. Pass me _____ container, please.
 - a) those
 - b) these
 - c) that
12. That house, _____ costs one million dollars, looks like it is falling apart.
 - a) which
 - b) that
 - c) where

Answer Key

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 3. a | 5. c | 7. a | 9. b |
| 2. b | 4. a | 6. c | 8. c | 10. c |

Exercise 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. a | 3. c | 5. c | 7. a | 9. a |
| 2. c | 4. c | 6. a | 8. b | 10. c |

Exercise 3

- There are many students in the class, but few **come** from Africa.
- Does** anybody want to go to the cafeteria after class?
- Many **go** to the beach in the summertime.
- Everything in the room **is** from China.
- There were six cookies on the table, but now there **are** none.
- There are many good speakers, but several of them **are** bad.
- Anybody who **wants** to get a free meal should go to the cafeteria.
- There are six newspapers. Each **comes** with a special label.
- There are six coats, but I don't like **any**.
- Nobody **knows** the answer.

Exercise 4

Answers will vary.

Exercise 5

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. pronoun | 5. pronoun | 9. adjective |
| 2. adjective | 6. pronoun | 10. pronoun |
| 3. adjective | 7. pronoun | |
| 4. pronoun | 8. adjective | |

Exercise 6

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. who/that | 11. who/that |
| 2. whose | 12. who/that |
| 3. that/Ø | 13. that/Ø |
| 4. which | 14. which |
| 5. which | 15. which |
| 6. who/that | 16. that/Ø |
| 7. whom | 17. whom/who/that/Ø |
| 8. who | 18. whom |
| 9. which | 19. which |
| 10. that/Ø | 20. which |

Exercise 7

- Everyone **hates** to lose the game.
- They always work by **themselves**.
- These **are** the best sandwiches I have ever had.
- The girl **whom/who/that/Ø** I spoke to was a redhead.
- Paula visited Paris, **which** is in France.
- There are a few good reasons, but many **are** bad.
- Somebody **is** hiding in the closet.
- You can't trust people **who/that** lie.
- Mr. Tucker, **who** is an English teacher, works at the university.
- There are many reasons to leave. One is to make more money. **Another** is to get a promotion.

(continued on the next page...)

Answer Key cont.

Exercise 8

Answers will vary.

Exercise 9

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 3. c | 5. a | 7. b | 9. b | 11. c |
| 2. c | 4. b | 6. c | 8. a | 10. c | 12. a |

SPELLING NOTE:

This lesson shows the American spelling of the word *Backward*. Most other English-speaking countries spell it this way: *Backwards*. Make it a challenge for your students to find this word in the lesson and see if they know the alternate spellings.

EDITOR'S NOTES:

- For more practice with relative pronouns, see the following lesson and blog posts:
 - Adjective Clauses
<https://ellii.com/lessons/grammar-practice-worksheets/1612-adjective-clauses>
 - Relative Pronouns: Formality Scales
<https://ellii.com/blog/relative-pronouns-formality-scales>
 - Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Adjective Clauses
<https://ellii.com/blog/restrictive-non-restrictive-adjective-clauses>
- For more practice with *some*, *any*, *every*, *each*, and *no*, see the following lesson and blog post:
 - Quantifiers: Some and Any
<https://ellii.com/lessons/grammar-practice-worksheets/2074-quantifiers-some-any>
 - Tricky Quantifiers: Some, Any, Every, Each & No
<https://ellii.com/blog/tricky-quantifiers-some-any-every-each-no>