

PRONOUN PACKET THREE

NAME: _____

Mrs. Laffan/Mrs. Flanagan

WHAT THERE ARE MORE PRONOUNS?
Yep, there are. Take a look at these words
They are called indefinite pronouns. Can you
figure out why they are called “indefinite”?

Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to people, places, or things, without specifying which ones.

Indefinite Pronouns				
Singular – use with “is”			Plural – use with “are”	Singular or Plural
another	everyone	nothing	both	all
anybody	everything	one	few	any
anyone	much	other	many	more
anything	neither	somebody	others	most
each	nobody	someone	several	none
either	no one	something		some
everybody				

Examples: *Most* of us know *something* about carnivals.

No one picked up his or her books.

Both won their games.

A. Underline the *indefinite* pronoun, then underline the correct *possessive* pronoun.

1. Nobody lost (his or her, their) place.
2. Everyone has paid (his or her, their) fee.
3. Many of the musicians brought (his or her, their) instruments.
4. Each of the type writers comes with (its, their) own carrying case.
5. All of the gymnasts practiced (his or her, their) routines.
6. Neither of the girls brought (her, their) swim suit.
7. If anyone is interested, have (him or her, them) see me.
8. Several of the containers were missing (its, their) labels.
9. Both of the stores raised (its, their) labels.

10. Neither of the scientists completed (his or her, their) experiment.
11. Everything was returned to (its, their) owner.
12. Some of the architects sent in (his or her, their) designs.
13. None of the sulphur is in (its, their) flask.
14. No one offered (his or her, their) help.
15. Either of the girls can explain (her, their) answer

B. Write 5 sentences using indefinite pronouns. Use the space provided below.

1. _____

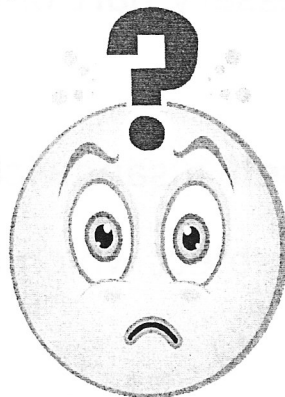
2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

**NICE JOB, BUT GUESS WHAT THERE ARE MORE PRONOUNS TO
LEARN!!**



Reflexive Pronouns & Intensive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns and intensive pronouns look the same.

Both of them end in **-self** or **-selves**

Examples:

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself
ourselves, yourselves, themselves

So, what is the difference between these two pronouns?

Reflexive Pronouns

These pronouns are used to refer to the subject of the sentence. They are a necessary part of the sentence.

Example:

I made **myself** a sandwich.

Myself is referring to the subject which is *I*.

Example:

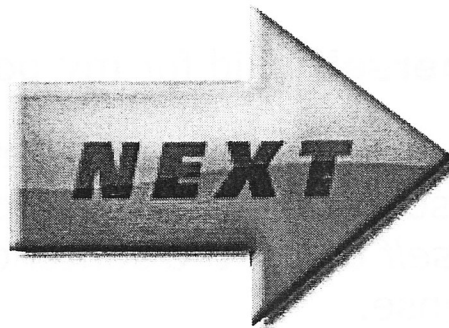
My sister and I bought **ourselves** popcorn at the movie.

Ourselves is referring to the subjects which, in this sentence, is the two words *sister* and *I*.

Notice that these pronouns **must be used with an antecedent**. An antecedent is the word that a pronoun is referring to.

Since these pronouns always refers to the subject of the sentence, their antecedents will always be the subject.

Got it? Good! Now, it's time for intensive pronouns.



Intensive Pronouns

Intensive pronouns are used to **emphasize** another noun or pronoun.

That means that they do not need to refer to the subject. They can refer to any old noun or pronoun in the sentence.

Example:

I made a sandwich for the President **himself**.

The intensive pronoun *himself* is referring to the noun *President* which is an object of the preposition.

Example:

My sister **herself** paid for my popcorn.

Here, the intensive pronoun *herself* is referring to *sister* which is the subject of the sentence. Notice that you could take *herself* out of the sentence, and it would still make sense.

Since an intensive pronoun is used for emphasis, it is not necessary to the sentence. It does not give us any new information. You could take out an intensive pronoun from a sentence, and the sentence would still make sense

2.15 Indefinite Pronouns

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

Some common **singular indefinite pronouns** are **anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, someone, and something.**

Has **anyone** washed the dishes?

Do you want **anything** on your pizza?

Everyone helped to raise the flag.

I packed **everything** in the suitcase.

Neither came to the play.

Nobody is answering the telephone.

We saw **nothing** through the telescope.

Someone left a sweater on the chair.

Some common **plural indefinite pronouns** are **both, few, many, and several.**

Both ran down the street.

Few answered the question incorrectly.

Many like the new recipe.

Several were missing.

Worksheet 2.15 (Indefinite Pronouns)

Name _____

A. Underline the **indefinite pronoun** in each sentence. Write **S** if it is **singular** or **P** if it is **plural**.

1. Few were voicing their opinions. _____

2. I put everything away. _____

3. Many wanted to leave the party. _____

4. Did anyone answer the door? _____

5. Everybody wanted more dessert. _____

6. Did you see anything? _____

7. Someone used all of the tape. _____

8. Everyone arrived on time. _____

9. Neither was mine. _____

10. Each of the pages was missing. _____

11. Has anyone baked cupcakes for tomorrow? _____

12. Many of my friends came to visit me. _____

B. Write an **indefinite pronoun** to complete each sentence. Do **not** use any **indefinite pronoun** more than once.

1. _____ knew the answer.

2. Has _____ seen my sweater?

3. _____ lives next door.

4. _____ went swimming yesterday.

5. I felt _____ in my hair.

Indefinite Pronouns

Name: _____

Indefinite pronouns are used to refer to people, places, or things that are unknown or not stated. Indefinite pronouns use the singular form of verbs (like he, she, or it).



- Indefinite pronouns usually begin with:
any (*anyone, anybody*)
every (*everyone, everybody*)
some (*someone, somebody*)
no (*no one, nobody*)

Add an indefinite pronoun to complete each sentence.

1. I put my soda down on the table, but _____ moved it!
2. The party is going to be great! _____ will be there.
3. Does _____ have change for a dollar so I can buy a soda?
4. I was disappointed because _____ that I invited came to the party.
5. Rachel was so popular that _____ wanted to sit next to her.
6. _____ left the freezer open, and the ice cream melted.
7. The teacher said I could bring cupcakes for _____ in the class.
8. Henry was surprised that _____ sent him a birthday card in the mail, but did not sign the card.
9. That painting is so simple. _____ could have painted it.
10. The teacher passed the math tests out to _____ and the room was suddenly quiet.
11. _____ can bake a cake like Grandma Anna. Hers are the best!
12. Has _____ seen my blue notebook? I can't find it anywhere!
13. _____ called my house, but they hung up without saying a word.
14. The third question on the test was so difficult that _____ could answer it.

Name: _____

Reflexive Pronouns

Directions: Use the reflexive pronouns in the word box to complete the sentences. Then underline the person, people, or noun to which the pronoun is referring.

Word Box

myself	yourself	herself	himself	itself
	ourselves	yourselves		themselves

- 1.) George and Mary did the project all by _____.
- 2.) I wondered about that _____.
- 3.) Adam hurt _____ playing hockey.
- 4.) The calculator will turn _____ off when it is not being used.
- 5.) Make sure you clean _____ up before the party starts.
- 6.) Julie dusted _____ off before she got back on the horse.
- 7.) You and I have to ask _____ that question.
- 8.) Do you boys think you can handle this _____?

Lesson 3

Pronouns: Personal, Possessive, Reflexive, and Intensive

A **pronoun** takes the place of a noun, a group of words acting as a noun, or another pronoun. We call the word or group of words that a pronoun refers to its **antecedent**.

A **personal pronoun** refers to a specific person or thing by indicating the person speaking (the first person), the person being addressed (the second person), or any other person or thing being discussed (the third person).

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First Person:	I, me	we, us
Second Person:	you	you
Third Person:	he, him, she, her, it	they, them

A **possessive pronoun** shows possession or control. It takes the place of a possessive noun.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person	my, mine	our, ours
Second person	your, yours	your, yours
Third person	his, her, hers, its	their, theirs

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each personal pronoun and two lines under each possessive pronoun.

She makes her own clothes.

- Does she have the stamina to climb to the top of the cathedral tower?
- You are the best friend anyone could ask for.
- Ms. Kowalski signed her autograph on this theater program.
- Franklin, does that incident have anything to do with your shyness?
- If Stella asks, just say that I quit for today but will be back tomorrow to finish the job.
- Did you say this blue and gold notebook was hers?
- The dog shook its wet fur and splattered water over the entire room.
- Manny and John have their own version of what happened yesterday at the game.
- Our substitute teacher, Mr. Pennyworth, told us about his archaeological experiences.
- Will you give him a helping hand if he asks you for your help?
- Dad, how long will it take us to reach the first rest area?
- Mr. Ramirez showed us how to fix a flat tire on a motorcycle.



13. None of the trash scattered all over their yard is ours.
14. My time is very limited today; could I see you tomorrow?
15. How much did the handyman charge them to fix the cracked cement on their porch?
16. Maria said that her mother would help us with the arrangements tomorrow.
17. We try always to be dependable when she asks us to assist her.
18. No matter how many times they try, the Livingston twins just don't show much progress in painting their house.
19. Did you see how many pancakes he ate this morning for breakfast?
20. Debbie and I practiced our instruments for an hour; how long did Russ and Dejuana practice theirs?

A reflexive pronoun refers to a noun or another pronoun and indicates that the same person or thing is involved. An intensive pronoun adds emphasis to a noun or another pronoun. Reflexive and intensive pronouns look alike. Their usage reveals the difference.

Pedro presented **himself** the award. (reflexive)
 Pedro **himself** presented the award. (intensive)

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person	myself	ourselves
Second person	yourself	yourselves
Third person	himself, herself, itself	themselves

► Exercise 2 Write *ref.* above each reflexive pronoun and *int.* above each intensive pronoun.

- ref.
- Roberto bought himself a new jacket.
1. The chimpanzee itself opened the lock on the laboratory door.
 2. Did you ever find yourselves wondering why we keep doing this?
 3. Marvin, why don't you attend the meeting and see for yourself?
 4. Kellie and Mika arranged a meeting between Garth Brooks and themselves.
 5. I continually surprise myself at my own genius.
 6. Akira and Bob, did you do this whole project yourselves?
 7. I rented myself a three-wheeler for the weekend.
 8. Arthur gave her the book himself.

