

Ms. Pante's 10th Grade English Grammar

Enrichment Package

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This material covers topics that would have been covered during 4th term of 2020.

1. Verbs Tenses and Voice
2. Subject Verb Agreement
3. Pronouns and Correct Pronoun Usage
4. Using Modifiers Correctly
5. Review of Capitalization Rules
6. Review of Punctuation Rules

I have included a PDF files on the lessons taken from the Writer's Choice Grammar book and coordinated these lessons with the workbook pages as well as some on-line video help. If you need additional material or help, or wish to check an answer key, please contact me at the email address above.

Pronouns and Correct Pronoun Usage

Ms. Panté
10th Grade English

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of one or more nouns and the words that describe those nouns.

Pronouns that are used to refer to people or things are called personal pronouns. A **subject pronoun** is a pronoun (nominative case) used as the subject or predicate noun in a sentence. An **object pronoun** is a pronoun in the objective case used as the object of a verb or preposition.

Personal Pronouns -Subjective	
Singular	Plural
1. I	1. We
2. You	2. You
3. He, She, It	3. They

Personal Pronouns -Objective	
Singular	Plural
1. Me	1. Us
2. You	2. You
3. Him, Her, It	3. Them

A possessive pronoun is a pronoun in the possessive case. It shows who or what has something - ownership. A possessive pronoun may take the place of a possessive noun. Note: unlike nouns possessive pronouns **DO NOT** contain an apostrophe.

The possessive pronoun "my" is used before a noun; mine is used to indicate possession when there isn't a noun.

My book. **OR MINE!**

Personal Pronouns - Possessive	
Singular	Plural
1. My or Mine	1. Our, Ours
2. Your or yours	2. Your or yours
3. His, Her, Hers, Its	3. Their or Theirs

Relative Pronouns

An **relative pronoun** begins a subordinate clause and connects that clause to another idea in the same sentence.. *That, which, who, whom* and *whose* are also used as relative pronouns.

Examples:

Independent Clause	Subordinate (Dependent Clause)
Here is the book	<u>that</u> Betsy lost.
Tom bought our old house	<u>which</u> need many repairs.
She is a singer	<u>who</u> has an unusual range.
Is this the man	<u>whom</u> you saw earlier today?
She is the one	<u>whose</u> house has a fire alarm.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Singular		Plural	Singular or Plural
another	much	both	all
anybody	neither	few	any
anyone	nobody	many	most
anything	no one	others	none
each	nothing	several	some
either	one		
everybody	other		
everyone	somebody		
everything	someone		
something			

OTHER PRONOUNS

Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

A *reflexive pronoun* ends in *-self* or *-selves* and names the person or thing receiving an action when that person or thing is the same as the one performing the action. An *intensive pronoun* adds emphasis to a noun or pronoun already named.

Example:

Reflexive Pronoun: The woman bought herself a book by Mark Twain.

Intensive Pronoun: Mark Twain himself wrote many books. I myself have never read his books.

REFLEXIVE AND INTENSIVE PRONOUNS

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

Interrogative Pronouns – Who, Who, Which, & What

An *interrogative pronoun* is used to introduce an interrogative sentence. *What, which, who, whom,* and *whose* are considered interrogative pronouns.

Examples:

Who borrowed the book?

Who is used as a subject or predicate noun – the **nominative case**.

Whom did the librarian call?

Whom is used to replace nouns used as objects – the **objective case**.

What interests you?

What refers to ideas.

Which is it?

Which refers to things.

I found a copy of Great Expectations. Whose is it?

Whose shows that someone possesses something – the **possessive case**.

Pronouns and Correct Pronoun Usage

Prentice Hall Workbook Pages	Title
Pages 5 - 6	Pronouns: Antecedents of Pronouns
Pages 7 - 8	Pronouns: Personal, Reflexive, and Intensive
Pages 9 - 10	Pronouns: Demonstrative, Relative, and Interrogative
Pages 11 - 12	Indefinite Pronouns

Lessons Included:

- Case of Personal Pronouns

17.1

Case of Personal Pronouns

Pronouns that are used to refer to persons or things are called **personal pronouns**.

Personal pronouns have three cases, or forms, called **nominative**, **objective**, and **possessive**. The case of a personal pronoun depends upon the pronoun's function in a sentence (whether it is a subject, an object, a complement, or a replacement for a possessive noun).

Study the chart to recall the case forms of the different personal pronouns.

Personal Pronouns			
Case	Singular Pronouns	Plural Pronouns	Function in Sentence
NOMINATIVE	I, you, she, he, it	we, you, they	subject or predicate nominative
OBJECTIVE	me, you, her, him, it	us, you, them	direct object, indirect object, or object of preposition
POSSESSIVE	my, mine, your, yours, her, hers, his, its	our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs	replacement for possessive noun(s)

Use these rules to avoid errors with the case of personal pronouns.

1. Use the nominative case for a personal pronoun in a compound subject.
Ann and **I** play tennis. **She** and I are equally matched.

2. Use the objective case for a personal pronoun in a compound object.
Ann challenged Juan and **her**. She talked to Sue and **me**.

Hint: When choosing the correct pronoun in a sentence with a compound subject or object, it is helpful to say the sentence to yourself without the conjunction and the other subject or object.

3. After a form of the linking verb *be*, use the nominative case of a personal pronoun.

The winner was **he**. Ann hoped that it would be **she**.

Today this rule is changing. In informal speech, people often use the objective case after a form of the linking verb *be*; they say *It's me* or *It was him*. Some authorities even advise using the objective case in informal writing to avoid appearing pretentious. In formal writing, however, always use the nominative case after a form of the verb *be*.

4. Do not spell possessive pronouns with apostrophes.

This paddle is **yours**. The table is **ours**.

Remember that *it's* is a contraction for *it is*. You should not confuse *it's* with the possessive pronoun *its*.

It's my watch that is lying on the dresser.

Its band must be replaced.

5. Use possessive pronouns before gerunds (*-ing* verb forms used as nouns)

Your singing relaxes the baby. He is amused by **my** talking.

The ball bounced toward Ann and



me.

Prentice Hall Workbook Pages	Title
Pages 125 - 126	The Cases of Pronouns: The Three Cases
Pages 127 -128	The Cases of Pronouns: The Nominative and the Objective Case
Pages 129 -130	The Cases of Pronouns: The Possessive Case

- Pronouns with and as Appositives

17.2 Pronouns with and as Appositives

- Use the nominative case for a pronoun that is in apposition to a subject or a predicate nominative.

The candidates, **she** and **Mr. Gomez**, will run for that office.
[Candidates is the subject.]

The candidates are two people from our district, **Ms. Pierce** and **he**.
[People is the predicate nominative.]

- Use the objective case for a pronoun that is in apposition to a direct object, an indirect object, or an object of a preposition.

The crowd favored the local pair, **Hilda** and **her**. [Pair is the direct object.]

I gave my friends **Floyd** and **him** a ticket. [Friends is the indirect object.]

The officials talked to both groups of players, **them** and **us**.
[Groups is the object of the preposition to.]

- When a pronoun is followed by an appositive, choose the case of the pronoun that would be correct if the appositive were omitted.

We athletes want to win the cash prize. [We is the correct form because we is the subject of the sentence.]

It was **we athletes** who practiced for such long hours. [We is the correct form because we is the predicate nominative.]

The school awarded **us athletes** a handsome trophy. [Us is the correct form because us is the indirect object.]

The prize was divided evenly among **us athletes**. [Us is the correct form because us is the object of the preposition among.]

Hint: When you are confused about which pronoun to use, try saying the

- Pronouns After *Than* and *As*

17.3

Pronouns After *Than* and *As*

In elliptical adverb clauses using *than* and *as*, choose the case of the pronoun that you would use if the missing words were fully expressed.

You finished the puzzle faster than **he**. [The nominative pronoun *he* is the subject of the complete adverb clause *than he finished the puzzle*.]

The movie frightened John as much as **them**. [The objective pronoun *them* is the direct object of the complete adverb clause *as much as it frightened them*.]

Some sentences can be completed with either a nominative or an objective pronoun, depending on the meaning intended.

Tony angered Dana more than I [angered her].

Tony angered Dana more than [he angered] me.

In informal speech, people often use the objective rather than the nominative form in sentences, such as *My sister is six years younger than me*. In your writing, however, you should be careful to use the correct case.

- *Who* and *Whom* in Questions and Subordinate Clauses

17.4

Who and Whom in Questions and Subordinate Clauses

Who will receive my letter?



To whom it may concern.

- Use the nominative pronoun *who* for subjects.
 - Who** called this morning? [*Who* is the subject of the verb *called*.]
 - Tell us **who is in charge here**. [*Who* is the subject of the noun clause *who is in charge here*.]
- Use the objective pronoun *whom* for the direct or indirect object of a verb or verbal or for the object of a preposition.

Whom are you telling? [*Whom* is the direct object of the verb *are telling*.]

Whom did she want to tell? [*Whom* is the direct object of the verbal *to tell*.]

Whom did you give the report? [*Whom* is the indirect object of the verb *did give*.]

Jaime asked her **whom** she had seen at the party. [*Whom* is the direct object of the verb *had seen* in the noun clause *whom she had seen at the party*.]

Bette Bao Lord is a writer about **whom** I know very little. [*Whom* is the object of the preposition *about* in the adjective clause *about whom I know very little*.]

When a question contains an interrupting expression, such as *do you think*, it helps to omit the interrupting phrase to determine whether to use *who* or *whom*.

Who do you think gave the best oral report? [Think: *Who* gave the best oral report? *Who* is the subject of the verb *gave*.]

Whom do you think you are asking? [Think: *Whom* are you asking? *Whom* is the direct object of the verb *are asking*.]

When speaking informally, people often use *who* instead of *whom* in sentences like *Who are you calling?* In writing and in formal speech, you should distinguish between *who* and *whom*.

Prentice Hall
Workbook Pages

Title

Pages 131 - 132

Special Problems with Pronouns

- Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

17.5

Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

- An **antecedent** is the word or group of words to which a pronoun refers or that a pronoun replaces. All pronouns must agree with their antecedents in number, gender, and person.

Agreement in Number and Gender

- A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter).

The antecedent of a pronoun may be a noun, another pronoun, or a phrase or clause acting as a noun. In the examples that follow, the pronouns appear in bold type and their antecedents appear in bold italic type:

Emily Brontë published **her** novel, *Wuthering Heights*, in 1847. [singular feminine pronoun]

Emily, Charlotte, and Anne Brontë published **their** collected poems in 1846. [plural pronoun]

Langston Hughes published **his** first volume of poetry, *The Weary Blues*, in 1926. [singular masculine pronoun]

Simon J. Ortiz and *Diana Chang* have also published poems that reflect **their** backgrounds. [plural pronoun]

The *spruce*, because of **its** soft wood, is used to make paper. [singular neuter pronoun]

Spruce and *aspen* are economical to raise because of **their** rapid growth. [plural pronoun]

When the gender of the antecedent is not known or when it may be either masculine or feminine, a masculine pronoun has traditionally been used.

A *skier* must keep **his** legs strong and limber.

This usage has changed, however, and many people now prefer to use gender-neutral wording. If you do not wish to use a masculine pronoun, you can frequently reword the sentence in one of three ways: (1) by using *he* or *she*, *his* or *her*, and so forth, (2) by using a plural pronoun, or (3) by eliminating the pronoun.

A *performer* must understand **his** role.

A *performer* must understand **his or her** role:

Performers must understand **their** roles.

A *performer* must understand a role. [no pronoun]

Prentice Hall Workbook Pages	Title
Pages 139 - 140	Pronoun and Antecedent Agreement: Between Personal Pronouns and Antecedents
Pages 141 -142	Pronoun and Antecedent Agreement: With Indefinite Pronouns and Reflexive Pronouns

Agreement in Person

A pronoun must agree in person with its antecedent.

Do not use the second-person pronoun *you* to refer to an antecedent in the third person. Use either an appropriate third-person pronoun or a suitable noun.

- POOR** Richard and Clara are going to a store where you can buy brand-name clothing at reasonable prices.
- BETTER** Richard and Clara are going to a store where **they** can buy brand-name clothing at reasonable prices.
- BETTER** Richard and Clara are going to a store where **shoppers** can buy brand-name clothing at reasonable prices.

When the antecedent of a pronoun is another pronoun, the two pronouns should agree in person. Avoid shifting pronouns unnecessarily, as from *they* to *you*, *I* to *you*, or *one* to *you*.

- POOR** **They** spent several days in Rome, where ~~you~~ could sense history along every street.
- BETTER** **They** spent several days in Rome, where **they** could sense history along every street.
- POOR** I learned that ~~you~~ cannot see all of Rome in two days.
- BETTER** I learned that **I** cannot see all of Rome in two days.
- POOR** If **one** reads newspapers, ~~you~~ will understand current events.
- BETTER** If **one** reads newspapers, **one** will understand current events.
- BETTER** If **you** read newspapers, **you** will understand current events.

Agreement with Indefinite Pronoun Antecedents

In general, use a singular personal pronoun when the antecedent is a singular indefinite pronoun, and use a plural personal pronoun when the antecedent is a plural indefinite pronoun.

Indefinite Pronouns				
Always Singular	each	everyone	nobody	anything
	either	everybody	nothing	someone
	neither	everything	anyone	somebody
	one	no one	anybody	something
Always Plural	several	few	both	many
	others			
Singular or Plural	some	all	any	most
	none			

Neither of the men wants to drive **his** car to work.

Each of the girls rides **her** bicycle to school.

Several of the neighbors make **their** commute by train.

Note that the number of the personal pronouns is not affected by the plural nouns in the prepositional phrases—*of the men*, *of the girls*. The personal pronouns *his* and *her* are singular because *neither* and *each*, their antecedents, are singular. When speaking, however, people often use the plural pronoun *their* in such sentences.

INFORMAL *Neither* of the men drove **their** cars to work.

Use gender-neutral wording when no gender is specified.

Everyone should ride **his or her** bicycle to school.

If you find the sentence above a bit awkward, the best solution may be to reword the sentence. You might replace the singular indefinite pronoun with a plural one or with an appropriate noun, or you might omit the personal pronoun altogether.

All should ride **their** bicycles to school.

All students should ride **their** bicycles to school.

Everyone should ride a bicycle to school. [no pronoun]

- Clear Pronoun Reference

7.6 Clear Pronoun Reference

Make sure that the antecedent of a pronoun is clearly stated and that a pronoun cannot possibly refer to more than one antecedent.

Vague and Ambiguous Pronoun Reference

Do not use the pronouns *this*, *that*, *which*, and *it* without a clearly stated antecedent.

VAGUE Luisa is a fine athlete, and **this** was obvious from her gymnastic feats. [What was obvious from her gymnastic feats? Her athletic ability was obvious, but the words *athletic ability* have not been specifically mentioned.]

CLEAR Luisa is a fine athlete, and **her athletic ability** was obvious from her gymnastic feats.

VAGUE Katrina and Yuki were arguing, **which** started from a misunderstanding. [What started from a misunderstanding? An argument started, but *argument* does not appear in the sentence.]

CLEAR Katrina and Yuki were having an argument, **which** started from a misunderstanding.

VAGUE Earl wants to be a doctor because **it** interests him. [What interests him? Medicine does, but *medicine* has not been specifically mentioned.]

CLEAR Earl wants to be a doctor because **medicine** interests him.

If a pronoun seems to refer to more than one antecedent, either reword the sentence to make the antecedent clear or eliminate the pronoun.

UNCLEAR ANTECEDENT When the apples fell among the leaves, **they** were hidden. [Which word is the antecedent of *they*? Were the apples or the leaves hidden?]

CLEAR ANTECEDENT The apples were hidden when **they** fell among the leaves.

NO PRONOUN When the apples fell among the leaves, **the apples** were hidden.

NO PRONOUN The fallen apples were hidden among the leaves.

Luisa is a fine athlete, and **she** was obvious from her gymnastic feats.

Indefinite Use of Pronouns

- Avoid the indefinite use of the pronouns *you* and *they*.

INDEFINITE In areas that get little rain, **you** must irrigate the crops.

CLEAR In areas that get little rain, **farmers** must irrigate the crops.

INDEFINITE In some companies, **they** do not work on Fridays during the summer months.

CLEAR In some companies, **employees** do not work on Fridays during the summer months.