WRITING PROMPT #4
Think of a time when you experienced a rainstorm. In a composition, use sensory details to describe what the rainstorm was like so that a classmate could clearly imagine the experience.
Write at least two pages.

Name: _____ Date: _____

LESSON 7

Pronouns and Antecedents

Pronouns

A **pronoun** is used in place of a noun. Sometimes a pronoun refers to a specific person or thing.

Pronouns can help your writing flow more smoothly. Without pronouns, your writing can sound awkward and repetitive. The following examples show the same sentence written without and with pronouns.

EXAMPLES

without pronouns	Carrie rolled up Carrie's sleeping bag and folded Carrie's pup tent and packed the sleeping bag and the pup tent into the minivan.
with pronouns	Carrie rolled up **her** sleeping bag and folded **her** pup tent and packed **them** into the minivan.

The most commonly used pronouns are *personal pronouns, reflexive* and *intensive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, indefinite pronouns, interrogative pronouns,* and *relative pronouns.*

Type of Pronoun	Definition	Examples
personal pronoun	used in place of the name of a person or thing; can be singular, plural, or possessive	I, me, we, us, he, she, it, him, her, you, they, them, mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs
indefinite pronoun	points out a person, place, or thing, but not a specific or definite one	one, someone, anything, other, all, few, nobody
reflexive pronoun	refers back to a noun previously used; adds *-self* and *-selves* to other pronoun forms	myself, herself, yourself, themselves, ourselves
intensive pronoun	emphasizes a noun or pronoun	I myself, he himself, you yourself, they themselves, we ourselves
interrogative pronoun	asks a question	who, whose, whom, what, which
demonstrative pronoun	points out a specific person, place, idea, or thing	this, these, that, those
relative pronoun	introduces an adjective clause	that, which, who, whose, whom

EXERCISE 1

Identifying Pronouns in Literature

Underline the eighteen pronouns in the following passage.

She heard now her daughter-in-law's voice, "Mother, this is a friend. She is Miss Lili Yang. She has come to see you." Old Mrs. Pan remembered her manners. She tried to rise but Lili took her hands and begged her to keep seated.

"You must not rise to one so much younger," she exclaimed.

Old Mrs. Pan lifted her head. "You speak such good Chinese!"

"I was taught by my parents," Lili said. She sat down on a chair near the old lady.

from "The Good Deed," page 86
Pearl S. Buck

EXERCISE 2

Understanding Pronouns

Rewrite each of the following sentences or sentence pairs. Use pronouns in place of any repetitive nouns or groups of nouns.

1. Pearl S. Buck was born in West Virginia in 1892.When Pearl S. Buck was five months old, Pearl S. Buck's parents moved to China, where Pearl S. Buck spent Pearl S. Buck's youth.

_____

_____

2. In the short story "The Good Deed," Mr. Pan is worried about Mr. Pan's mother. Mr. Pan's mother is elderly and homesick for China.

_____

_____

3. Mr. Pan and Mr. Pan's wife live in New York City. Mr. Pan and Mr. Pan's wife have four small children.

_____

_____

4. Mrs. Pan grew up in a village in China. New York City, with New York City's population of millions, is vastly different from Mrs. Pan's ancestral village.

5. Tina and I read "The Good Deed" in class. Tina and I asked Ms. Wilson why Mrs. Pan is shocked that American society allows both women and men to remain unmarried if women and men choose.

6. Students discussed students' feelings about different marriage customs presented in the story. Some of the students did not like the idea of arranged marriages.

7. Mrs. Pan wants to find a husband for Mrs. Pan's young friend, Lili. Lili is surprised because Lili expected to comfort Mrs. Pan and instead Mrs. Pan comforts Lili.

8. The courtship between Lili and James is arranged by Mrs. Pan. The courtship is a blending of Chinese and American customs.

9. Ms. Wilson asked Tina, "What resources could Tina use to try to find a spouse in today's society?"

10. Eventually, Mrs. Pan begins to accept that Mrs. Pan must try to make a new life in America.

EXERCISE 3

Using Pronouns in Your Writing

Write a paragraph to a pen pal about a custom or tradition that is important in your family. Describe its significance and the role different family members have in the tradition. Use at least five different pronouns in your paragraph.

Antecedents

A *pronoun* is a word used in place of one or more nouns. The word that a pronoun stands for is called its **antecedent**. The antecedent clarifies the meaning of the pronoun. The pronoun may appear in the same sentence as its antecedent or in a following sentence.

EXAMPLES

Where is **Linda**? **Maria** thought **she** saw **her** in the garden.
(*Linda* is the antecedent of *her*. *Maria* is the antecedent of *she*.)

The backyard **fence** is rather old, and **it** needs painting.
(*Fence* is the antecedent of *it*.)

When you use a pronoun, be sure that it refers clearly to its antecedent. A pronoun should agree in both number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine, feminine, or neutral) with its antecedent.

EXAMPLES

number	
singular	**Robert Frost** wrote many poems. "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is perhaps **his** most well-known poem.
plural	The visiting **poets** were asked if **they** would give a reading on Saturday night.
gender	
masculine	**Robert Frost** was born in California, but **he** was raised in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
feminine	**Toni Morrison** begins **her** writing day before dawn.
neutral	The **poem** is titled "Birches," and **it** is one of my favorites.

Singular pronouns are used with some nouns that are plural in form but singular in meaning, such as *economics, electronics, gymnastics, linguistics, mathematics, measles, news,* and *physics*.

EXAMPLES

My younger brother has the **measles**. I hope I don't catch **it**.
Would you like to try **gymnastics**? **It** is excellent exercise.

Plural pronouns are used with some nouns that are plural in form but refer to single items, such as *pliers, eyeglasses, pants, scissors,* and *shorts*.

EXAMPLES

I can't find my **eyeglasses**. Have you seen **them**?
The **pants** fit you well, but **they** need hemming.

Agreement between a relative pronoun—*who, whom, whose, which,* and *that*—and its antecedent is determined by the number of the antecedent.

EXAMPLES

Marie, **who** has always enjoyed **her** rural life, has surprisingly decided to move to the city. (*Who* is singular because it refers to the singular noun *Marie. Her* is used to agree with *who*.)

All who wish to vote by absentee ballot should complete **their** ballots and mail **them** to the county clerk's office. (*Who* is plural because it refers to the plural pronoun *All. Their* is used to agree with *who. Them* is used to agree with *ballots*.)

EXERCISE 4

Identifying Pronouns and Antecedents

Circle the personal pronoun(s) in each of the following sentences or sentence pairs. Then underline the antecedent to which each pronoun refers.

1. Pythagoras was a Greek astronomer; in the sixth century BCE, he proposed the idea that the earth is round.

2. Astronomy is a fascinating science. It is the science of all celestial bodies in the universe.

3. Astronomers study celestial bodies, including their origin, evolution, motion, distance, and composition.

4. When comets orbit the sun, they develop long luminous tails.

5. The nucleus of a comet is made up of carbon dust; it is sometimes compared to a dirty snowball.

6. Callie's aunt enjoys looking at the night stars. She gazes at them through a powerful telescope.

7. The telescope, which is kept in its own special corner, is my aunt's prized possession.

8. Maybe the students will visit the planetarium, where they can see images of the constellations.

9. Callie treasures her aunt's knowledge about the stars.

10. Callie looked through the binoculars, but they were not powerful enough to magnify the stars much.

EXERCISE 5

Understanding Pronouns and Antecedents

Complete the following sentences by using the correct pronoun in each blank. Then write the pronoun's antecedent.

1. All who want to go on a field trip to the planetarium should raise

   _____ hands.

   _____

2. The stargazers hope that _____ will see a comet or shooting star.

   _____

3. Listen to *Skywindow;* _____ is a weekly radio show about astronomy.

   _____

4. Henry is saving _____ money because

   _____ wants to buy a telescope.

   _____

5. Henry, Callie, and I watched the sky last night, and _____ saw the star Sirius.

   _____

6. Sirius gets _____ name from the Greek *Seirios,* which means "burning" or "glowing."

   _____

7. Henry, who likes to show off what _____ knows about the stars, prefers to call Sirius by its common name, the Dog Star.

   _____

8. Did Callie finish _____ science homework?

   _____

9. Tonight, Henry, Callie, and I will work on _____ map of the night sky.

_____

10. Callie's aunt had promised to help, but _____ won't be able to come tonight.

_____

EXERCISE 6

Using Pronouns and Antecedents in Your Writing

For your classmates, write a paragraph about the planet you would most like to visit. Describe such things as the planet's features and position in the universe. Also tell who would accompany you on your trip and what you hope to accomplish by visiting the planet. Use at least five different pronouns in your paragraph. Check your paragraph for correct pronoun-antecedent agreement. Then draw an arrow from each pronoun to the antecedent to which it refers. Note that first-person pronouns such as *I*, *we*, and *us* may not have antecedents in the paragraph.

Algebra 1 Builder # 17

Name:_____

Collecting Like Terms

-6n – 32m + 5n

4k – 5m – 32k + 5k

Integer Operations

-6 – (18 –12) = _____

5 – (24 –12) = _____

Equations Expressions

1k + 4 = 5k – 3

-6(3p – 3) = 7 + 5p

Order of Operations

2 • 12 + 10 + 9 – 6

9 + 6 – 3 + 4 • 12

Function Rules and Tables

Identify the domain and range of the function.

Domain:

Range:

Is it a function?

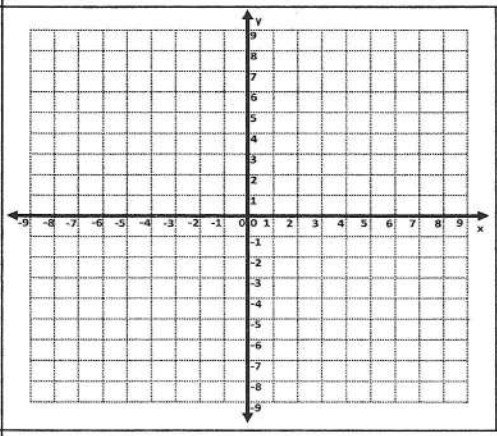
X	Y

Make a table of values for the function y = -9x – 9
Use {-2, -1, 0, 1, 2} for domain.

Write/ Solve Equations

A couch, a love seat, and a chair cost $1565. The couch costs twice as much as the chair, and the love seat costs $400 more than the couch. Find the cost of the love seat, the couch and the chair.

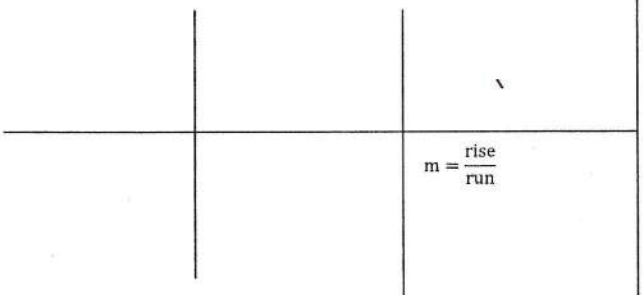
Representing Functions as Graphs



X Domain	Y Range

y-int (,)

Make a table. Graph the function **y = 4x** when the domain is {-2,-1,0,1,2}



Distributive Property

4 – 6x – 3(2x + 5x)

-6p – 4(2p + 5)

Algebra 1 Builder # 18

Name:_____

Collecting Like Terms

-3m – 32m + 12

8 – 7m – 42m + 5

Integer Operations

-6 – (-2) • 3 + 6 =_____

8 – 6(4 + 5) =_____

Equations Expressions

15k + 4 = 5k – 3

-6(7p – 2) = 4p

Order of Operations

6 • 10 + 9 + 14 – 7

5 + 7 – 8 + 4 • 12

Function Rules and Tables

Identify the domain and range of the function.

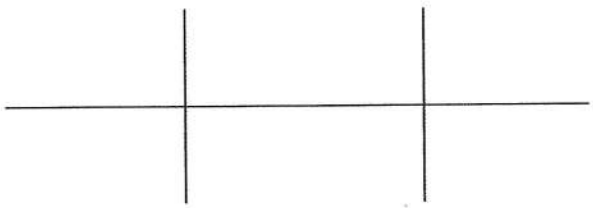
Domain:

Range:

Is it a function?

X	Y

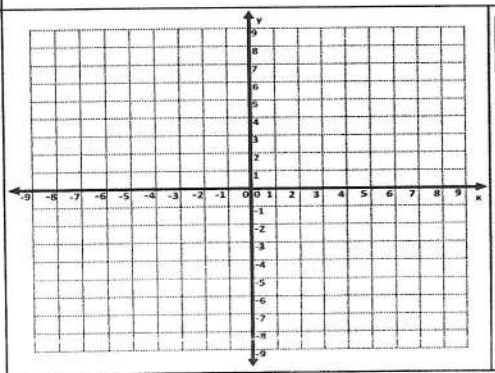
Make a table of values for the function
y = -5x – 8 Use {-2, -1, 0, 1, 2} for the domain



Write/ Solve Equations

Two movie tickets and one dinner cost $65. The two movie tickets cost $15 less than the dinner. Find the price of the two movie tickets and the dinner.

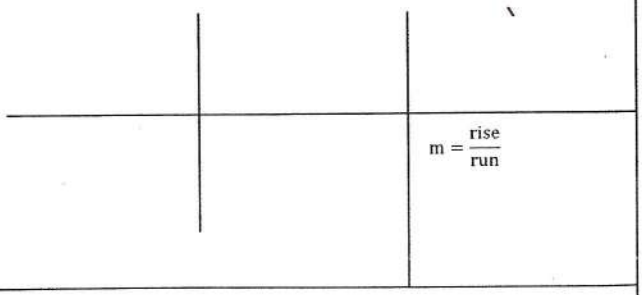
Representing Functions as Graphs



X Domain	Y Range

y-int (,)

Make a table. Graph the function y = -x when the domain is {-2, -1, 0, 1, 2}



Distributive Property

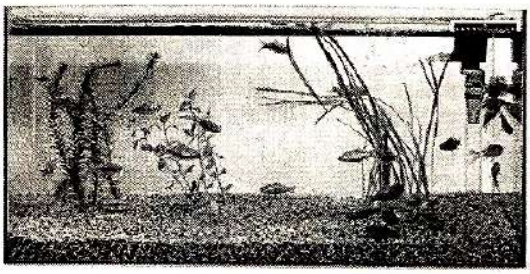
10 – 5 – 3(10x + 5)

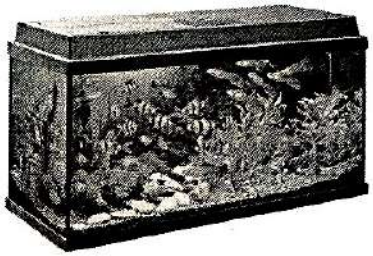
-9 – 3(4y + 5)

Answer the following questions based on the information given below.

Tank Experiment

Tank 1	Tank 2
Tank 1 below has 28 fish. The area of the tank is 112in^2. The pH of the water in the tank ranges between 7.2-7.4, and there are approximately 10 gallons of water that fill the tank. The tank remains steadily at 70 degrees fahrenheit.	Tank 2 has 112 fish. The area of the tank is 112in^2. The pH of the water in the tank ranges between 7.4-7.8, and there are approximately 10 gallons of water that fill the tank. The tank is equipped with a heater, and ranges from 75-80 degrees fahrenheit.





1. Calculate the population density of each tank by dividing the **number of individuals (fish) divided by the area**. Place the number into the data table below. Explain which Tank had the higher population density: Tank 1 or Tank 2.

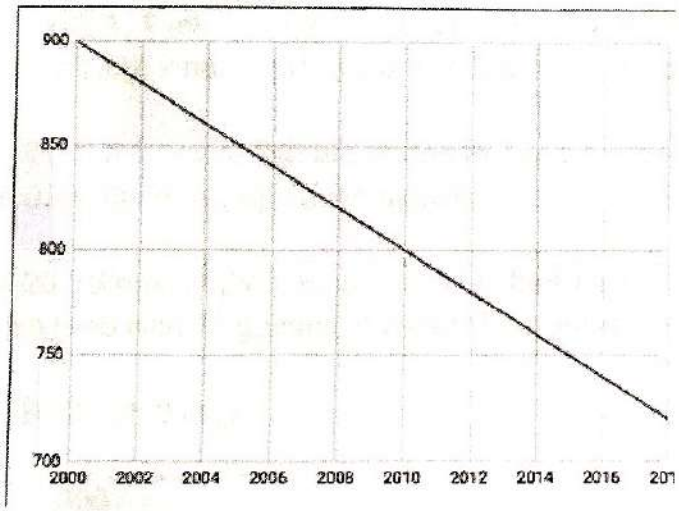
Tank	Population Density
1	
2	

2. The Cherry Barb is a tropical fish whose habitat is mainly warm, tropical waters. They prefer an aquatic environment that is around 78 degrees. Which tank would increase the survival rate of the Cherry Barb?
   A. Tank 1 only
   B. Tank 2 only
   C. Both Tank 1 and Tank 2
   D. Neither of the tanks

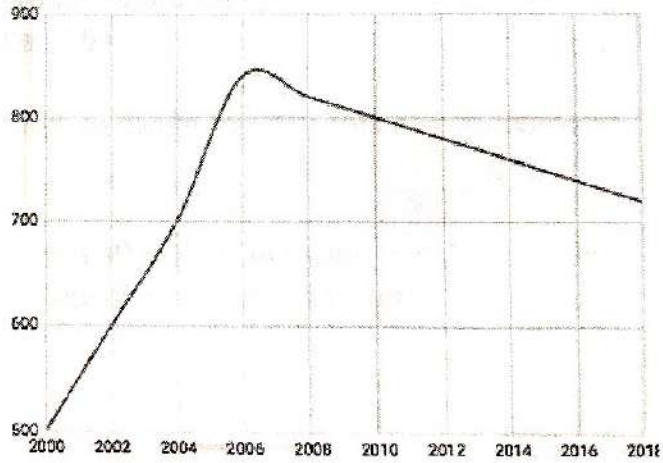
3. The Vampire Crab prefers a pH of 7.2, and is sensitive to increases in pH. This is why pollution is so harmful to ocean creatures, as it makes their environment more acidic. Which Tank would the Vampire Crab be better suited to live in?

4. 10 more fish are added to Tank 1. What is the population density of Tank 1?

5. How many **total** gallons of water were used in the experiment?



Graph 1



Graph 2

6. Which graph shows both an increase and a decrease in population size?
   A. Graph 1 only
   B. Graph 2 only
   C. Graph 1 and Graph 2
   D. Neither Graph

7. In Graph 1, what was the population size in 2010?
   A. 770
   B. 800
   C. 880
   D. 900