

NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

ACT REVIEW



Every year my high school hosts international exchange students, those teenagers join our senior class.

- NO CHANGE
- students, he or she is invited to
- students who
- students they

THE BEST ANSWER IS.....

- C

It appropriately uses the relative pronoun *who* to introduce the clause that modifies students.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- The relative pronouns (*who/whoever/which/that*) relate groups of words to nouns or other pronouns (The student *who* studies hardest usually does the best.).

PERSONAL & POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- **Personal Pronouns Singular**

- *1st person*

- I, my, mine, me

- *2nd person*

- you, your, yours

- *3rd person*

- he, she, it

- his, her, hers, its

- him, her, it

PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS PLURAL

- **Plural**
- *1st person*
- We, our, ours, us
- *2nd person*
- you, your, yours
- *3rd person*
- they, their, theirs, them

ANOTHER EXAMPLE

- You have to admire the honesty of a company who's slogan is “Just About the Best.”
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. whose
- C. that's
- D. that the

THE BEST ANSWER IS.....

- B
- It correctly uses the relative pronoun *whose* to introduce the clause that describes the company that the narrator admires. *Who's* is a contraction...a shortened version of who is.

When you should use a noun....

- For example, he says, the button that mutes the sound lets him cut them off in midsentence.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. advertisers
- C. it
- D. its function

THE BEST ANSWER IS

- B
- Because **advertisers** is a specific noun that clearly communicates who Grandpa wants to be able to cut off in midsentence.
- *them*-does not have a clear antecedent (a noun that it stands for) 😞

NOT THE BEST ANSWER 😞

- The pronoun *it* seems to refer back to the noun sound, but that doesn't make sense.
- The possessive pronoun *its* might refer back to the noun sound, but that doesn't make sense either.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE

- Also known as Tex-Mex or border music because of *it's having* origins on both sides of the border.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. ITS
- C. IT'S
- D. ITS'

THE BEST ANSWER IS.....

- B
- Because it provides the correct form of the possessive pronoun *its*. *The possessive pronoun its does not have an apostrophe.*
- *EVER.....*
- The other choices are contractions.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE

- Teachers provide in-depth language understanding, and children are rewarded for improving *his or her* communication skills.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. one's
- C. there
- D. their

THE BEST ANSWER IS.....

- D
- Because the possessive plural pronoun *their* agrees with the plural *children*.
- His or Her are singular pronouns
- One's is possessive and singular
- There is an adverb indicating place not a pronoun

ANOTHER EXAMPLE

- Neither of the starting centers
is or *are*
able to travel to Dallas to play.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE

- Someone dropped

his or her or *their*

drafting pencils on the floor.

THE LAST EXAMPLE

- Each of the women in the room

is or *are*

hoping to be named Best Actress.

THE BEST ANSWERS ARE.....

- *NEITHER* OF THE STARTING CENTERS *IS*
- *SOMEONE* DROPPED *HIS OR HER* PENCIL
- *EACH* OF THE WOMEN IN THE ROOM *IS*

SINGLE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

- These pronouns take the singular form of the verb in most cases. Here are some of the common ones:
- all, another, any, anybody/anyone, anything, each, everybody/everyone, everything, few, many, nobody, none, one, several, some, somebody/someone, either/neither