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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Pronouns</th>
<th>Singular – use with “is”</th>
<th>Plural – use with “are”</th>
<th>Singular or Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>another</td>
<td>everyone</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anybody</td>
<td>everything</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>much</td>
<td>other</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anything</td>
<td>neither</td>
<td>somebody</td>
<td>others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each</td>
<td>nobody</td>
<td>someone</td>
<td>several</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>either</td>
<td>no one</td>
<td>something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)  

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

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.
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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person:</td>
<td>I, me</td>
<td>we, us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person:</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person:</td>
<td>he, him, she, her, it</td>
<td>they, them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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A possessive pronoun shows possession or control. It takes the place of a possessive noun.

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<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>his, her, hers, its</td>
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Exercise 1 Draw one line under each personal pronoun and two lines under each possessive pronoun.

She makes her own clothes.

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

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<th>Third person</th>
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<tr>
<td>SINGULAR</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>myself</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yourself</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>himself, herself, itself</td>
<td>themselves</td>
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**Exercise 2** Write ref. above each reflexive pronoun and int. above each intensive pronoun.

**ref.**

- Roberto bought himself a new jacket.

**int.**

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.