Mr. Kahly’s Classroom Today’s Topic: Pronouns

As soon as class you must complete the pathway in Study Island.
Answer 10 questions. Go for Blue.
LET’S EAT GRANDPA!
LET’S EAT, GRANDPA!

COMMAS
Can Save Lives

BAD SPELLERS
OF THE WORLD
UNTIE!
COMMON QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Do I have to stay for this class if I already earned a blue ribbon for the subject?
   A. Yes

2. What if I missed a class?
   A. Go back to the class you missed and click on it. There should be a recording available.

3. How can I get a copy of your notes?
   A. It will be on the website: mglvak12.weebly.com
Types of Pronouns

TYPES OF PRONOUNS

Personal, Possessive, Interrogative, Demonstrative, Reflexive, and Indefinite
What is a Pronoun?

- A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun or another pronoun.
- Like a noun, a pronoun can refer to a person, place, thing, or idea.
- The word that a pronoun refers to is called its antecedent.
- For Example:

  Maria was lost. **She** didn’t panic.

  She checked the **flashlight**. **It** still worked.
**List of Personal Pronouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Pronoun</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Possessive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>my, mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your, yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>he, she, it</td>
<td>him, her, it</td>
<td>his, her, hers, its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>our, ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your, yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>their, theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is a **Possessive Pronoun**?

- A possessive pronoun is a personal pronoun used to show ownership or relationship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>my, mine</td>
<td>our, ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your, yours</td>
<td>your, yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her, hers, his, its</td>
<td>their, theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To be continued…

- The possessive pronouns *my, your, her, his, its, our,* and *their* come before nouns.

- For Example:
  - The dog pricked up *its* little *ears.* *(ownership)*
  - It saw the boy and heard *his* loud *cry* for help. *(relationship)*
  - The owner and *his* best *friend* came to the rescue. *(relationship)*
Pronouns can be tricky!!!

- Some possessive pronouns sound like contractions (its/it’s, your/you’re, their/they’re).
- Remember, a possessive pronoun never has an apostrophe.
- A contraction, however, always has an apostrophe.
What is an Interrogative Pronoun?

- An interrogative pronoun is used to introduce a question.
- The interrogative pronouns are *who, whom, what, which,* and *whose.*
- For Example:
  
  Who used up all the water?
  Whose cup is this?
Who is who and what is whom?

**Who** is always used as a subject or a predicate pronoun.
For Example:

Subject: Who called the power company?
Predicate Pronoun: The electrician is who?

**Whom** is always used as an object.
For Example:

Direct Object: Whom did you call?
Indirect Object: You gave whom my number?
Object of the Preposition: To whom did you speak?
Check for understanding...

Directions: Complete each sentence with **who** or **whom**.

1. _____ told you about our plans?
2. The person _____ I called is my sister?
3. _____ did Armando send for?
4. _____ are those women?
5. _____ have the people elected?
Check your work…

1. Who told you about our plans?
2. The person whom I called is my sister.
3. Whom did Armando send for?
4. Who are those women?
5. Whom have the people elected?

Reflect:
Which sentence(s) did you miss?
What do you notice about these sentence(s)?
What is a Demonstrative Pronoun?

- A demonstrative pronoun points out a person, place, thing, or idea.
- The demonstrative pronouns- *this, that, these, and those*- are used alone in sentences.
- For Example:
  
  *That* is a circuit breaker.
  *This* is our emergency shelter.
  *Those* are electrical appliances.
  *These* are bottles of water.
Are you far sighted or near sighted?

- This and these point out people or things that are near.
- That and those point out people or things that are far away.
- Never use here or there with a demonstrative pronoun. The pronoun already tells which one or ones.
What is a Reflexive Pronoun?

- A pronoun that ends in *self* or *selves* is a reflexive pronoun: *myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, herself, himself, itself,* and *themselves*.
- A reflexive pronoun refers to the subject and directs the action of the verb back to the subject.
- A reflexive pronoun is always an object (never a subject) in a sentence.
- Reflexive pronouns are necessary to the meaning of a sentence.
- For Example:

  The Carson *family* tried to lift *themselves* out of poverty.

  Ben Carson dedicated *himself* to becoming a doctor.
Check for understanding…

Directions: Identify the reflexive pronoun in each sentence. To challenge yourself, identify the reflexive pronoun as the direct object, indirect object, or object of the preposition.

- A chameleon can give itself tasty meals of unsuspecting insects.
- I wish I could claim some of its amazing powers for myself.
- A chameleon protects itself from danger by changing colors.
A chameleon can give itself tasty meals of unsuspecting insects. (indirect object)

I wish I could claim some of its amazing powers for myself. (object of the preposition)

A chameleon protects itself from danger by changing colors. (direct object)

Reflect:
Which sentence(s) did you miss?
Were you able to identify the reflexive pronoun and the type of object in each sentence?
What is an Indefinite Pronoun?

- An indefinite pronoun does not refer to a specific person, place, thing, or idea.
- Indefinite pronouns often do not have antecedents.
- For Example:
  - *Nothing* lasts forever.
  - *Anyone* can make a time capsule.
List of Indefinite Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Singular or Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>another</td>
<td>much</td>
<td>both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anybody</td>
<td>neither</td>
<td>few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>nobody</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anything</td>
<td>no one</td>
<td>several</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>either</td>
<td>one</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everybody</td>
<td>somebody</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everyone</td>
<td>someone</td>
<td>any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everything</td>
<td>something</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>some</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Check for understanding...

Directions: Identify the indefinite pronoun in each sentence. Then select one sentence to use as a topic sentence or detail sentence and write a paragraph.

- Both worked hard.
- Let each help decorate.
- Several have called about the job.
- Everyone was delighted at our party.
- I think someone forgot this sweater.
- Has anyone seen my wallet?
- One is absent.
Check your work…

- Both worked hard.
- Let each help decorate.
- Several have called about the job.
- Everyone was delighted at our party.
- I think someone forgot this sweater.
- Has anyone seen my wallet?
- One is absent.

Reflect:
Which sentence(s) did you miss?
What do you notice about the sentences you missed?
Now is the time to go to Study Island.

1. Go to Study Island and work on completing today’s pathway.

2. Watch the lesson on Study Island, if you need more help.

3. Complete 10 questions at a time. **If you do less it won’t count.**

4. Complete the practice mode first.

5. Play the game mode to work on a Blue Ribbon, or for fun.