

Lesson 12

Appositives

An **appositive** is a noun that is placed next to, or in apposition to, another noun to identify it or add information to it.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's wife, **Eleanor**, was a famous humanitarian.

An **appositive phrase** is a group of words that includes an appositive and other words that describe the appositive.

Roosevelt, **our thirty-second president**, was the only U.S. president to be elected to the presidency four times.

An appositive phrase that is not essential to the meaning of the sentence is set off from the rest of the sentence by commas. However, if the appositive is essential to the meaning of the sentence, commas are not used.

► **Exercise 1** Underline each appositive or appositive phrase, and circle the noun it identifies.

George Washington, commander of the Continental Army, led troops during the Revolutionary War.

1. Washington's picture is on a coin, the quarter.
2. John Adams succeeded the president, George Washington, as president of the United States.
3. Adams's wife, Abigail, was well-read and outspoken.
4. Thomas Jefferson wrote the first draft of a historic document, the Declaration of Independence.
5. Jefferson designed Monticello, his thirty-two room house.
6. Dolly Madison, wife of James Madison, rescued important government documents from the White House before fire could destroy them.
7. James Monroe was said to have nursed the wounds of the famous French soldier the Marquis de Lafayette.
8. Monroe was president when the United States acquired Florida, a populous territory.
9. John Quincy Adams, the son of the second president, served only one term.

Unit 4: Pronouns

Lesson 25

Pronouns: Personal

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of one or more nouns and the words that describe those nouns. A **personal pronoun** refers to a specific person or thing. When a personal pronoun is the subject of a sentence, it is a **subject pronoun**. When a personal pronoun is the object of a verb or preposition, it is an **object pronoun**.

Tito is a sports fan. **He** especially likes football. (subject)

Tito coaches younger players. Tito coaches **them**. (direct object of a verb)

The head coach gave Tito some responsibility. The coach gave **him** responsibility. (indirect object of a verb)

For Tito, football is enjoyable. For **him**, football is enjoyable. (object of a preposition)

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
I	we
you	you
he, she, it	they

OBJECT PRONOUNS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
me	us
you	you
him, her, it	them

► **Exercise 1** Write *S* above each subject pronoun and *O* above each object pronoun.

S **O**
He gave her a bouquet.

1. They have a black and white cat named Max.
2. The Rangers beat us four to nothing.
3. You might see David and Jeremy at the carnival.
4. Is he the main character in the book?
5. Did Mr. Rodriguez send you the brochure?
6. Dana stood in line in front of her.
7. We gave the first report.
8. The teacher gave them a *B* plus.
9. Are you going to the volleyball game?

Lesson 28**Pronouns: Possessive and Indefinite**

A **possessive pronoun** shows who or what has something. Possessive pronouns replace possessive nouns. They may come before a noun or they may stand alone.

His bike was stolen. The bike was **his**.

	USED BEFORE NOUNS	USED ALONE
Singular:	my, your, his, her, its	mine, yours, his, hers, its
Plural:	our, your, their	ours, yours, theirs

An **indefinite pronoun** does not refer to a particular person, place, or thing. The indefinite pronouns *all*, *any*, *most*, *none*, and *some* can be singular or plural depending on the phrase that follows. When an indefinite pronoun is used as the subject of a sentence, the verb must agree with it in number.

Everyone attends the weekly assemblies. (singular)

Several look forward to them very much. (plural)

Most of the assembly **is** interesting to the students. (singular)

Most of the assemblies **are** in the afternoon. (plural)

COMMON INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Singular:	another	anything	everybody	much	no one	somebody
	anybody	each	everyone	neither	nothing	someone
	anyone	either	everything	nobody	one	something
Plural:	both	few	many	others	several	

► **Exercise 1** Underline the correct pronoun in parentheses. In the blank identify the pronoun as *poss.* (possessive) or *ind.* (indefinite).

- ind. (Most, One) of the greatest Chinese explorers was Chang Ch'ien.
- _____ 1. Chang Ch'ien lived during the second century B.C. in China and was an officer in (its, others) army.
- _____ 2. (Yours, His) explorations helped the Han dynasty to flourish.
- _____ 3. (Its, Some) emperor at the time, Wu-Ti, sent him on many missions.
- _____ 4. During (his, my) lifetime, China was invaded by the Huns, a fierce warrior people.
- _____ 5. Finally, the Chinese emperor, Wu-ti, decided that (something, several) had to be done about the marauding Huns.
- _____ 6. Wu-ti knew that China needed an ally in (its, either) fight against the Huns.

Lesson 29**Pronouns: Reflexive and Intensive**

A **reflexive pronoun** refers to a noun or another pronoun and indicates that the same person or thing is involved. Reflexive pronouns are formed by adding *-self* or *-selves* to certain personal and possessive pronouns.

The cat saw **itself** in the mirror. We helped **ourselves** to apples.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

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

An **intensive pronoun** emphasizes a noun or pronoun already named.

The president **herself** couldn't be prouder. We **ourselves** have not yet decided.

► **Exercise 1** Place a check (✓) next to the sentence in each pair that correctly uses a reflexive or intensive pronoun.

_____ Myself made this quilt.

I made this quilt myself.

1. _____ They didn't give themselves enough time to do the job.

_____ They didn't give theirselves enough time to do the job.

2. _____ The fouled-out player pointed to hissself and asked, "Who, me?"

_____ The fouled-out player pointed to himself and asked, "Who, me?"

3. _____ She found himself in the middle of a dark forest.

_____ She found herself in the middle of a dark forest.

4. _____ The governor herself presented the citation.

_____ The governor she presented the citation.

5. _____ Thomas's cat injured itself when it fell off the roof.

_____ Thomas's cat injured it when it fell off the roof.

6. _____ The hungry soldiers helped theirselves to the farmer's apples.

_____ The hungry soldiers helped themselves to the farmer's apples.

7. _____ Mr. Banks offered to make the reservations hissself.

Lesson 30**Pronouns: Interrogative and Demonstrative**

An **interrogative pronoun** is used to introduce an interrogative sentence. The interrogative pronouns are *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *which*, and *what*. *Who* is used when the interrogative pronoun is the subject of the sentence. *Whom* is used when the interrogative pronoun is the object of a verb or preposition.

Who saw the accident? (subject) **Whom** did the driver hit? (direct object)
 To **whom** did the police officer give a ticket? (object of a preposition)
 That's a beautiful dog. **Whose** is it? (shows possession)
What bothers you? **Which** of those cassettes is it?

A **demonstrative pronoun** is one that points out something. The demonstrative pronouns are *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*.

This is a lovely painting. (singular, refers to something nearby)
These are lovely paintings. (plural, nearby)
That is a tall building. (singular, refers to something at a distance)
Those are tall buildings. (plural, at a distance)

► **Exercise 1** Underline each interrogative pronoun. Circle each demonstrative pronoun.

Who will volunteer for **this**?

1. Whom did you see behind the curtain?
2. I think this looks best on her.
3. Which is the Grand Champion ewe?
4. Who ate the last piece of cake?
5. That isn't my backpack!
6. What are Jeff and Kevin talking about?
7. Those are really cool shoes.
8. Whose is the yellow house on Vine Street?
9. I think I'll take four of these.
10. Which of you would like to go bowling?
11. This will do nicely, I think.
12. What is your answer for the last question?



Unit 4 Review

► **Exercise 1** Underline each pronoun. Above each pronoun write *per.* (personal), *poss.* (possessive), *ind.* (indefinite), *ref.* (reflexive), *int.* (intensive), *inter.* (interrogative), or *dem.* (demonstrative).

inter. per. poss.
What do I smell coming from your kitchen?

1. Dana laughed hysterically when she saw herself in the fun-house mirror.
2. My uncle owns his own engine repair shop.
3. Many of those were stale.
4. Each of the items on the menu sounds delicious.
5. I myself will finish this tomorrow.
6. That will be something to see!
7. They consider themselves better than we are.
8. Who is coming to your graduation party?
9. You yourself won't be able to decide anything.
10. We can't do anything about his refusal to help.
11. I heard several of them scurrying under a rock.
12. That is theirs, so you had better not touch it.
13. Please send these to the McDaniels when you have time.
14. Whose are those?
15. I will tell you this.
16. We ourselves must keep a secret and tell no one about it.
17. If anyone moves, she will be really angry.
18. I am telling you I saw them in Smuggler's Cove around midnight!