

Reviewing Pronouns

The Noun Stand In

Reading and Discussion

Pronouns are words that take the place of a noun. They are handy words and they can do almost anything a noun can do. There are six types of pronouns: *demonstrative, indefinite, intensive, interrogative, personal* and *reflexive*.

1. Personal pronouns. These are the ones we use the most. Personal pronouns stand for a specific person, place, or thing.

Some personal pronouns are: **I, me, you, he, she, it, we, they**

- I left my bike outside.

2. Demonstrative Pronouns. These pronouns also stand for a specific person, place, or thing. There are only four of them: **this, that, these, and those**.

- **This** is where we left the bike.

3. Interrogative Pronouns. These are the question asking pronouns. They often end with a question mark: **what, which, who, whom, and whose**

- **Who** left my bike outside?

4. Indefinite Pronouns. These pronouns stand in for nouns in an indefinite way. They can refer to **anybody** or **anything**.

Indefinite pronouns are often confused with adjectives because some of them, like **all, few, and one**, can be used as either a pronoun or an adjective.

An easy way to tell the difference is to use the noun clue. If the word is being used as an adjective, it will be followed by a **noun**.

- **One** bike was left outside overnight.

One is used here as an adjective; it modifies the noun **bike**. If the word is being used as an indefinite pronoun, it will not be followed by a noun.

- **One** was left outside overnight.

One is used here as an indefinite pronoun. There is no noun behind it. The indefinite pronouns are shown below.

Name _____

Date _____

All	Both	Few	One
Another	Each	Many	Others
Any	Either	Neither	Several
Anybody	Everybody	Nobody	Some
Anyone	Everyone	No one	Somebody
Anything	Everything	Nothing	Someone
			Something

5. Intensive pronouns. These pronouns intensify a noun or another pronoun, and they make them stand out so they are noticed more. Intensive pronouns can be either **singular** or **plural**.

- Susan herself cut the birthday cake.

The word **herself** is an intensive pronoun. It intensifies the proper noun **Susan**.

- The students themselves built the parade float.

The word **themselves** intensifies the noun, **students**. We can also rewrite the sentence using a pronoun to stand in for the students.

- They themselves built the parade float.

The singular intensive pronouns are: **myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself**

The plural intensive pronouns are: **ourselves, yourselves, themselves**

6. Reflexive Pronouns. These are the same pronouns that we use as intensive pronouns. The only difference is that they do not intensify, but they reflect back to the noun or pronoun.

- The students wanted to build the float themselves.

The pronoun **themselves** refers to the students.

- Susan cut the birthday cake herself.

The pronoun **herself** refers or reflects back to Susan.

Name _____

Date _____

Activities

Activity A: Let's Review Pronouns.

1. Pronouns stand in for another part of speech. What is it?

2. We use this type of pronoun the most. What is it?

3. This pronoun is the questioning pronoun. What is it?

4. These four pronouns point to a specific person, place, thing. They all begin with 't.' What is the name of this pronoun?

5. This pronoun refers to nouns in a general way. They can refer to anything or anyone. What is the name of this pronoun?

6. This pronoun refers back to the noun or pronoun. It reflects instead of intensifies. What is the name of this pronoun?

7. This pronoun intensifies or emphasizes a noun or another pronoun in a sentence. What is the name of this pronoun?

8. Name a personal pronoun that is only one letter. _____

Name _____

Date _____

Answer Key

Activity A

1. Pronouns stand in for another part of speech. What is it?
Nouns
2. We use this type of pronoun the most. What is it?
Personal pronoun
3. This pronoun is the questioning pronoun. What is it?
Interrogative pronoun
4. These four pronouns point to a specific person, place, or thing. They all begin with 't.' What is the name of this pronoun?
Demonstrative pronoun
5. This pronoun refers to nouns in a general way. They can refer to anything or anyone. What is the name of this pronoun?
Indefinite pronoun
6. This pronoun refers back to the noun or pronoun. It reflects instead of intensifies. What is the name of this pronoun?
Reflexive pronoun
7. This pronoun intensifies or emphasizes a noun or another pronoun in a sentence. What is the name of this pronoun?
Intensive pronoun
8. Name a personal pronoun that is only one letter. I