

Building of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., are quite distinctive; consequently, many people greatly admire [6] (*they, them*). [7] (*Him, His*) being in charge of numerous projects in the United States, Europe, and Canada earned Pei an international reputation. Did you know that the architect of the glass pyramids at the Louvre is [8] (*him, he*)? Felicia doesn't like the pyramids because [9] (*they, them*) look so different from the buildings that surround them. However, I think that design of [10] (*him, his*) is a work of art.

Review D Identifying Correct Pronoun Forms

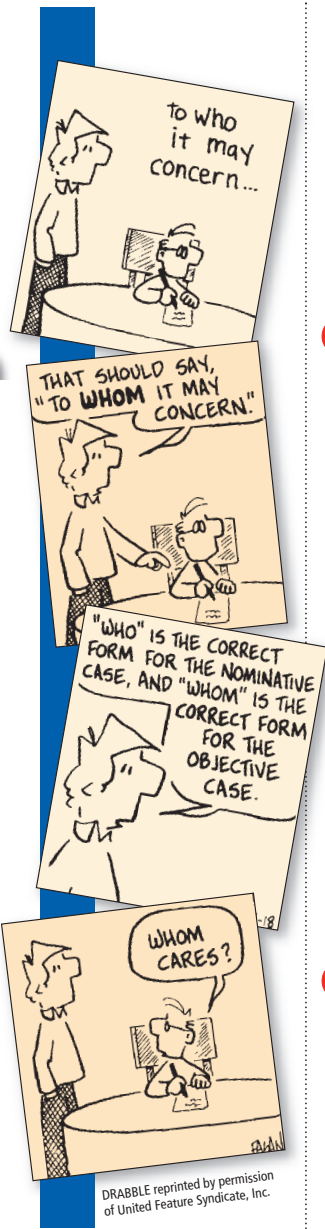
For each of the following sentences, choose the correct pronoun in parentheses. Then, give its use in the sentence—as a subject, predicate nominative, direct object, indirect object, or object of the preposition.

- EXAMPLE** 1. Did Alva or (*she, her*) leave a message?
1. *she*—subject
- The pranksters were (*they, them*). 1. **p.n.** 2. **sub./sub.**
 - (*He, Him*) and (*I, me*) are working on a special science project.
 - Is that package for Mom or (*I, me*)? 3. **o.p.**
 - No one saw Otis or (*I, me*) behind the door. 4. **d.o.**
 - I hope that you and (*she, her*) will be on time. 5. **sub.**
 - The teacher gave Rosa and (*I, me*) extra math homework. 6. **i.o.**
 - That's (*he, him*) on the red bicycle. 7. **p.n.**
 - Between you and (*I, me*), I like your plan better. 8. **o.p.**
 - When are your parents and (*they, them*) coming home? 9. **sub.**
 - Everyone in the class except (*she, her*) and (*I, me*) had read the selection from the *Mahabharata*. 10. **o.p./o.p.**

Review E Identifying Correct Pronoun Forms

For each sentence in the following paragraph, choose the correct pronoun in parentheses. Then, give its use in the sentence—as a subject, predicate nominative, direct object, indirect object, or object of the preposition.

- EXAMPLE** You may not know [1] (*they, them*) by name, but you may remember the actors Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee from movies or television shows.
1. *them*—direct object



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For many years, the actors Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee entertained [1] (*we, us*) fans of movies and television with their talented performances. My friend Elvin and [2] (*me, I*) really admire both of [3] (*they, them*). Did you know that [4] (*they, them*) were married for fifty-six years? When Davis worked on Broadway, [5] (*he, him*) wrote and starred in *Purlie Victorious*, and critics gave [6] (*he, him*) great reviews. In addition, [7] (*him, he*) appeared on the TV show *Evening Shade*. One of the stars of the movie *The Jackie Robinson Story* was [8] (*she, her*). What Elvin and [9] (*me, I*) admire most about Davis and Dee is that [10] (*them, they*) were fine performers who actively supported civil rights and other humanitarian causes.

1. d.o.
2. sub.
3. o.p.
4. sub.
5. sub.
6. i.o.
7. sub.
8. p.n.
9. sub.
10. sub.

Special Pronoun Problems

Who and Whom

Nominative Case		Objective Case	
who	whoever	whom	whomever

7h. The use of *who* or *whom* in a subordinate clause depends on how the pronoun functions in the clause.

When you are choosing between *who* or *whom* in a subordinate clause, follow these steps:

- STEP 1** Find the subordinate clause.
- STEP 2** Decide how the pronoun is used in the clause—as a subject, a predicate nominative, a direct or indirect object, or an object of a preposition.
- STEP 3** Determine the case of the pronoun according to the rules of formal standard English.
- STEP 4** Select the correct form of the pronoun.

EXAMPLE Do you know (*who, whom*) she is?

- STEP 1** The subordinate clause is (*who, whom*) *she is*.
- STEP 2** The pronoun (*who, whom*) is the predicate nominative: *she is who*.
- STEP 3** As a predicate nominative, the pronoun is in the nominative case.
- STEP 4** The nominative form is *who*.

ANSWER Do you know **who** she is?

Think as a Reader/Writer

In informal English, the use of *whom* is becoming less common. In informal situations, you may correctly begin any question with *who* regardless of the grammar of the sentence. In formal English, however, you should distinguish between *who* and *whom*.

Think as a Reader/Writer

Frequently, *whom* in subordinate clauses is omitted in informal situations, but its use is understood.

EXAMPLE

The people (*whom*) you imitate are your role models.

In formal situations, it is generally better to include *whom*.

SKILLS FOCUS

Use case forms of personal pronouns correctly.

TIPS & TRICKS

If you are not sure whether to use *who* or *whom* in a sentence, try the following test. Omit everything but the subordinate clause; then, substitute a nominative case pronoun such as *he*, *she*, or *they* for *who* or substitute an objective case pronoun such as *him*, *her*, or *them* for *whom*. If the nominative case pronoun is correct, use *who*. If the objective case pronoun is correct, use *whom*.

EXAMPLE

The coach will help anyone (*who*, *whom*) tries hard. [*He tries hard* or *Him tries hard*? *He tries hard* is correct.]

The coach will help anyone **who** tries hard.

In the example on the previous page, the entire clause *who she is* is used as a direct object of the verb *do know*. However, the way the pronoun is used within the clause—as a predicate nominative—is what determines the correct case form.

EXAMPLE Susan B. Anthony, about (*who*, *whom*) Sam reported, championed women's right to vote.

STEP 1 The subordinate clause is *about (who, whom) Sam reported*.

STEP 2 The subject is *Sam*, and the verb is *reported*. The pronoun is the object of the preposition *about*: *Sam reported about (who, whom)*.

STEP 3 The objective of a preposition is in the objective case.

STEP 4 The objective form is *whom*.

ANSWER Susan B. Anthony, about **whom** Sam reported, championed women's right to vote.

Oral Practice 5 Using the Pronouns *Who* and *Whom* in Subordinate Clauses

Read each of the following sentences aloud, stressing the italicized pronouns.

1. Take this book to Eric, *whom* you met yesterday.
2. Mr. Cohen is the man *who* lives next door to us.
3. Can you tell me *who* they are?
4. Toni Morrison is an author *whom* many readers admire.
5. *Whom* Mona finally voted for is a secret.
6. The coach will penalize anyone *who* misses the bus.
7. *Whoever* wins the race will get a prize.
8. The woman to *whom* I was speaking is conducting a survey of people who ride the bus.

Exercise 5 Classifying Pronouns Used in Subordinate Clauses and Identifying Correct Forms

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct pronoun in parentheses. Then, give its use in the sentence—as a subject, predicate nominative, direct object, indirect object, or object of a preposition.

EXAMPLE 1. I know (*who*, *whom*) you are.
1. *who*—predicate nominative

1. Mrs. James, (*who*, *whom*) I work for, owns a pet shop in the mall and a feed store in our town. **1. o.p.**

2. Is there anyone here (who, whom) needs a bus pass? 2. sub.
3. She is the only one (who, whom) everybody trusts. 3. d.o.
4. Both of the women (who, whom) ran for seats on the city council were elected. 4. sub.
5. I helped Mr. Thompson, (who, whom) was painting his garage and shingling his porch roof. 5. sub.
6. Eileen couldn't guess (who, whom) the secret agent was. 6. p.n.
7. It was Octavio Paz (who, whom) won the Nobel Prize in literature in 1990. 7. sub.
8. Her grandmother, to (who, whom) she sent the flowers, won the over-fifty division of the marathon. 8. o.p.
9. The person (who, whom) you gave the daisies is none other than my long-lost twin! 9. i.o.
10. Shirley Chisholm, (who, whom) we are studying in history class, was the first African American woman elected to Congress. 10. d.o.

Appositives

7i. A pronoun used as an appositive is in the same case as the word to which it refers.

An **appositive** is a noun or pronoun placed next to another noun or pronoun to identify or describe it.

EXAMPLES The winners—**he**, **she**, and **I**—thanked the committee. [The pronouns are in the nominative case because they are used as appositives of the subject, *winners*.]

The teacher introduced the speakers, Laura and **me**. [The pronoun is in the objective case because it is used as an appositive of the direct object, *speakers*.]

NOTE Sometimes a pronoun is followed by an appositive that identifies or describes the pronoun. The case of the pronoun is not affected by the appositive.

EXAMPLES **We** soloists will rehearse next week. [The pronoun is in the nominative case because it is the subject of the sentence. The appositive *soloists* identifies *We*.]

Give **us** girls a turn to bat. [The pronoun is in the objective case because it is the indirect object of the verb *Give*. The appositive *girls* identifies *us*.]

Reference Note

For more about **appositives**, see page 135.

TIPS & TRICKS

To determine the correct form for a pronoun used with an appositive or as an appositive, read the sentence with only the pronoun.

EXAMPLE

(*We*, *Us*) scouts offered to help. [*We offered to help* or *Us offered to help*? *We offered to help* is correct.]

We scouts offered to help.

SKILLS FOCUS

Use case forms of personal pronouns correctly.