

Review A Identifying Correct Forms of Pronouns

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

EXAMPLE 1. Brian and (*I, me*) visited the computer fair.

1. *I*—subject

1. A guide showed (*we, us*) the latest in technology.
2. She told Brian and (*I, me*) some interesting facts about software.
3. In a short time, we had surprised (*she, her*) and several bystanders with our new computer game.
4. The new computer aces were (*we, us*)!
5. Another guide showed Brian and (*I, me*) all kinds of robotic machines.
6. The guide said that (*he, him*) and his twin sister were going to dance with two robots.
7. The crowd and (*they, them*) seemed to enjoy the performance.
8. One robot reached out and touched (*us, we*) with a metal hand.
9. Brian and (*I, me*) asked our guides how the machines worked.
10. (*They, Them*) patiently explained the control panels.

7f. An object of a preposition should be in the objective case.

A noun or pronoun that follows a preposition is called the *object of a preposition*. Together, a preposition, its object, and any modifiers of that object make up a prepositional phrase.

EXAMPLES with **me** before **her** next to **them**
for **us** behind **him** instead of **me**

NOTE Many people use incorrect pronoun forms with prepositions. You may have heard phrases like *between he and they* and *for you and I*. These phrases are incorrect. The pronouns are objects of a preposition and should be in the objective case: *between him and them*, *for you and me*.

EXAMPLES The coaches rode in a bus in front of **us**.
She is always very polite to **him** and **me**.
May I play soccer with **you** and **them**?
Between **you** and **me**, I am worried about **them**.

Reference Note

For a **list of common prepositions**, see page 74.

TIPS & TRICKS

To determine the correct pronoun form when the object of a preposition is compound, try each pronoun separately in the prepositional phrase.

EXAMPLE

The company sent a letter to (*she, her*) and (*I, me*).
[*To she or to her? To I or to me?*]

The company sent a letter to **her** and **me**.

Review B Proofreading a Paragraph for Correct Pronoun Forms

Identify the ten personal pronouns in the following paragraph. If a pronoun is incorrect, write the correct form. If a pronoun is already correct, write *C*.

EXAMPLE [1] She thinks all of we should have the experience of working at a store checkout counter.

1. *She—C; we—us*



[1] Mrs. Jenkins, the home economics teacher that Tricia and me admire, told us all about the Universal Product Code (UPC) yesterday. [2] You and us have seen the black-striped UPC symbols on nearly everything that is for sale. [3] Mrs. Jenkins patiently showed the other classes and we how to interpret the twelve-digit number on the UPC. [4] Her explained to we that the first digit identifies the product, the next five digits stand for the manufacturer, the next five digits tell things about the product (such as color and size), and the last digit is a check number that tells the computer if another digit is incorrect. [5] Tricia said that Gregory and her found the lesson especially interesting. [6] The two of they had used the code when they worked as clerks in a store last summer.

The Possessive Case

7g. The personal pronouns in the possessive case—*my, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, our, ours, their, theirs*—are used to show ownership or possession.

(1) The possessive pronouns *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and theirs* are used as parts of a sentence in the same ways in which the pronouns in the nominative and the objective cases are used.

SUBJECT Your car and **mine** need tune-ups.

PREDICATE NOMINATIVE This backpack is **hers**.

DIRECT OBJECT We finished **ours** yesterday.

INDIRECT OBJECT Ms. Kwan gave **theirs** a quick review.

OBJECT OF PREPOSITION Next to **yours**, my Siamese cat looks puny.

SKILLS FOCUS

Identify and use possessive-case pronouns correctly.

(2) The possessive pronouns *my, your, his, her, its, our, and their* are used as adjectives before nouns.

EXAMPLES **My** alarm clock is broken.

Do you know **their** address?

NOTE Some authorities prefer to call these possessive forms adjectives. Follow your teacher's instructions regarding these words.

Generally, a noun or pronoun preceding a gerund should be in the possessive case.

EXAMPLES We were all thrilled by **Ken's** scoring in the top 5 percent.
[*Ken's* modifies the gerund *scoring*. *Whose scoring? Ken's scoring.*]

We were all thrilled by **his** scoring in the top 5 percent.
[*Whose scoring? His scoring.*]

Reference Note

For more about **gerunds**, see page 127.

Review C Identifying Correct Forms of Pronouns

Choose the correct pronoun from each pair given in parentheses in the following paragraph.

EXAMPLE My cousin Felicia showed [1] (*I, me*) some photographs of buildings designed by I. M. Pei.

1. *me*

Felicia, who is studying architecture, told [1] (*I, me*) a little about Pei. [2] (*He, Him*) is a famous American architect who was born in China. In 1935, [3] (*him, he*) came to the United States to study, and in 1954, [4] the government granted (*he, him*) citizenship. Pei's reputation grew quickly, and by the 1960s many people easily recognized the structures [5] (*he, him*) designed. His buildings, such as the East

