Correct Pronoun Usage

Case Forms of Pronouns

The correct use of pronouns may be learned in various ways. One method is to depend on your ear: "Which sounds right—l or me?" Another way is to learn the case forms of pronouns and to know when to use each form. Study the following sentences:

I lent her my book.
He lent me his book.
She and I lent him and her our books.
They lent books to him and to her.

The bold-faced words in these sentences are pronouns. Notice the number of different forms these pronouns take. These forms are called case forms. A pronoun that acts as the subject of a verb is in the nominative (sometimes called the subjective) case; a pronoun that acts as the object of a verb or preposition is in the objective case; and a pronoun that shows possession is in the possessive case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRONOUN AS SUBJECT</th>
<th>I read the book.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRONOUN AS OBJECT</td>
<td>The book delighted me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSSESSIVE PRONOUN</td>
<td>My delight was genuine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that the pronoun has a different form (l, me, my) in each case.

7a. Learn the case forms of pronouns and when to use each form.

Of all the words in modern English, personal pronouns have the most varied and complex forms.

Pronouns have number. Like nouns, personal pronouns take different forms for singular and plural numbers (he, they).

Pronouns have person. Pronouns change form in three different persons — first, second, and third (7, you, he). 'he meaning of the three persons is as follows:

I (We) will leave. [First person is the person speaking.] You will leave. [Second person is the person spoken to.] He (She, It, They) will leave. [Third person is a person or thing other than the speaker or the one spoken to.]

Pronouns have gender. In the third person singular, personal pronouns have three different genders — masculine he), feminine (she), and neuter (it).
Pronouns have case. Many personal pronouns take different forms for the nominative, objective, and possessive cases.

### Case Forms of Personal Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOMINATIVE CASE</td>
<td>OBJECTIVE CASE</td>
<td>POSSESSIVE CASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRST PERSON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>my, mine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND PERSON</td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIRD PERSON</td>
<td>he (masculine)</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>his, her, hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she (feminine)</td>
<td>her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it (neuter)</td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>NOMINATIVE CASE</td>
<td>OBJECTIVE CASE</td>
<td>POSSESSIVE CASE</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></td>
<td>your, yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIRD PERSON</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>their, theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this chapter we will concentrate on the nominative and objective case forms of the personal pronouns. Since the pronouns you and it do not have different nominative and objective case forms, you may ignore them. Memorize the following lists of nominative and objective forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINATIVE CASE</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE CASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two other pronouns — who and whoever — have different forms in the nominative and objective cases. Who and whoever are not personal pronouns. They may be used either as interrogative pronouns, to ask a question, or as relative pronouns, to introduce a subordinate clause.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINATIVE CASE</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE CASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>who, whoever</td>
<td>whom, whomever</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The uses of who and whom are discussed on pages 113-15.

**NOMINATIVE FORMS**

7b. **The subject of a verb is in the nominative case.**

When the subject is a single pronoun, you follow this rule without thinking about it. Few of us would ever say or write "Us [objective case form] read that book," instead of the correct "We read that book." When a verb has a compound subject, however, people often become confused about the form to use. We have all heard sentences like "Sally and us have read that book," or "You and me read
Fortunately, there is a simple method for determining the correct forms of pronouns that appear in combinations.

(1) To determine the correct pronoun form in a compound subject, try each subject separately with the verb adapting the form as necessary. Your ear will tell you which form is correct.

**NONSTANDARD**  Sally and me read that book.  *[Me read that book?]*

**STANDARD** Sally and I read that book.  *[I read that book.]*

**NONSTANDARD** She and him read that book.  *[Him read that book?]*

**STANDARD** She and he read that book.  *[She read. He read.]*

(2) When a pronoun is used with a noun (as in *we girls*), say the sentence without the noun. Your ear will tell you the correct pronoun form.

**NONSTANDARD** Us girls read the book last semester,  *[Us read?]*

**STANDARD** We girls read the book last semester.  *[We read.]*

**EXERCISE 1. oral Drill.** Read each of the following sentences aloud several times, stressing the italicized word. This is an ear-training exercise, designed to fix habits of correct usage of the nominative forms of personal pronouns.

1. You and / will leave early.
2. *We* and *they* have an important date.
3. Either John or *he* will play quarterback.
4. Neither *they* nor *we* should "cast the first stone."
5. Both the seniors and *we* juniors took the test.
6. Sally, Irene, and / waited at the gym.
7. Which movie did Kay and *he* see?
8. She said that you and *they* were invited.
9. Why are *he* and his brother always late?
10. *We* three are going to the fair.

**7c. A predicate nominative is in the nominative case.**

A predicate nominative is a noun or pronoun in the predicate that refers to the same thing as the subject of the sentence. As its name implies, a predicate nominative is in the nominative case.

Several verbs may be followed by predicate nominatives, but the verb *be* is by far the most important. Thus, in the table below, a verb form in the first column may be followed by one of the pronoun forms in the second column.

Such a verb form should *not* be followed by a personal pronoun in the objective case —
me, him, her, us, them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON FORMS</th>
<th>NOMINATIVE PRONOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>am, is, are</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was, were</td>
<td>he, she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has been, have been, had been</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will be, may be, can be, etc.</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should be, would be, could be</td>
<td>who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want to be, like to be, etc.</td>
<td>by</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXAMPLES

Was it he who won the Merit Scholarship?
If it had been she, I might not have talked to her.
The ones you are thinking about might have been they.

> NOTE It is now acceptable to use the form It's me in informal usage. The plural form (It's us) is also generally accepted, but using the objective case for the third person form of the pronoun (It's him, It's them) is widely considered to be unacceptable in writing. When you see any of these forms in exercises, take a conservative attitude and use the nominative form.

EXERCISE 2. Number your paper 1-20. After the numbers, write the correct case forms of personal pronouns to fill the blanks in the corresponding sentences. After each pronoun, write s. for subject or p.n. for predicate nominative, according to the way the pronoun is used. Use as many different pronouns as you can, but do not use you or it. When your sentences have been corrected, make an oral drill of this exercise by reading each sentence aloud several times.

1. My mother and — — are going to drive to Maine.
2. It was — — who carried the ball across the line.
3. - — and — — will be married on Saturday,
4. Neither — — nor — — can be called a genius.
5. - — (We, Us) three are in the advanced class.
6. Alice and—and are half sisters.
7. The date that — - (we, us) girls have chosen is the first of July.
8. You and - — can continue the reading when Jane and —finish.
9. If Sally and — — wish to go, let me know at once.
10. Do you believe that — — and — — are guilty?
11. Either Guy or — — will be elected president.
12. - — and — — want to take the same courses.
13. When shall — — (we, us) three meet again?
14. Was it — — whom you saw walking down the street?
15. Did you know that — — and — — went to the opera?
16. Both — — and - — like to go picnicking in the country.
17. It was — — who won the relay race.
18. Either Phil or — — broke the window.
19. Because they live on an old road without streetlights, neither — nor — — likes to walk home late at night.
20. Among those selected to represent the school were Pia and ————.
OBJECTIVE FORMS

7d. The object of a verb is in the objective case*.

The object of a verb answers the question "What?" or "Whom?" after an action verb.

EXAMPLES  They called him.  [Called whom? Answer: him—the direct object.]
           They wrote him a letter.  [Wrote whom a letter? Answer: him — the indirect object.]

As their name suggests, the objective forms (me, him, her, us, them) are used as objects.

EXAMPLES  The team selected her as captain. They picked me as co-captain. They trusted us as leaders.
           Can you give them the leadership that they need?

Single objects, like single subjects, are usually handled correctly; few of us would ever say "We like they" or "I picked he for a winner." Like subjects, however, objects are often compound, with a pronoun appearing in combination with a noun or another pronoun. Here, again, we can trust our ear to tell us the correct case form when we let each pronoun stand alone as an object.

NONSTANDARD  They entertained my brother and I.  [They entertained /?]
         STANDARD  They entertained my brother and me.  [They entertained me.]

NONSTANDARD  Naomi sent he and she gifts for graduation.  [Naomi sent he a gift? she a gift?]
         STANDARD  Naomi sent him and her gifts for graduation.  [Naomi sent him a gift. Naomi sent her a gift.]

EXERCISE 3. Oral Drill. Read each of the following sentences aloud several times, stressing the italicized words. This exercise is ear-training in the objective forms of the personal pronouns.

1. The teachers asked Carmen and me to report after school.
2. Do you want us boys to help at the meeting?
3. Call either her or Ruth about the homework assignment.
4. Him I respect, but don't ask me to like them.
5. Do you really like my brother and me?
6. Give the other girls and her a medal for effort,
7. Did they mean them or Ms?
8. The success of the test delighted Mr. Banks and him.
9. The company will hire Debbie and her for the summer.
10. Please take him and Jack to town.

EXERCISE 4. Number your paper 1-10. After the numbers, write personal pronouns in the correct forms to fill the blanks in the corresponding sentences. Use a variety of
pronouns, but do not use you or it.

1. Did you give Frank and -- the assignment for Wednesday?
2. He showed you and -- a fine example of sportsmanship.
3. I asked Lena, Chris, and/or help.
4. Please tell (we, us) juniors about the PSAT test.
5. I liked his teaching and — — from the first day of class.
6. Please show — — and her father how to find the auditorium.
7. The coach asked Rosa and — — to pick up the equipment.
8. The story gives — — (we, us) students a new idea.
9. My mother is expecting both you and ---------.
10. The newspaper article implied that the candidate had attacked both the governor and — — on their records.

7e. The object of a preposition is in the objective case.

A preposition takes an object—the noun or pronoun in prepositional phrases. As we would expect from the name, these objects are in the objective case. Thus, if the object of a preposition is a pronoun, the objective case form must be used.¹

| after him | toward me |
| against | without them |

When a preposition has a single object, most writers use the correct forms; however, pronouns in combinations often cause trouble. The method used for finding the correct pronoun form as the subject or the object of a verb will work here as well. Whenever pronouns are used in the compound object of a preposition, make each stand alone with the preposition. Your ear will tell you the correct form.

NONSTANDARD  Esteban will ride with you and I.

STANDARD  Esteban will ride with you and me. [with me]

NONSTANDARD  Will you do a favor for Lorraine and he?

STANDARD  Will you do a favor for Lorraine and him? [for him]

EXERCISE 5. Number your paper 1-10. In each sentence,

1. You must have dinner with Eugenic and (1, me) sometime.
2. The posters were made by Kent and (she, her) with our help.
3. We can forget about Peggy and (he, him) as far as help with this project is concerned.
4. I'll save a seat for you next to Ilia and (I, me).
5. There is a strong feeling of rivalry between (them, they) and the Warriors.
6. Boys like Dave and (he, him) are usually respected by their classmates.

¹A list of commonly used prepositions will be found on page 18. Reminder: but is a preposition when it means "except"; like is a preposition meaning "similar to."

find the preposition and write it after the corresponding number on your paper. After each preposition, write the correct one of the two pronouns in parentheses. When your paper has been corrected, use these sentences for oral drill.
7. The final choice must be made by you and (I, me).
8. Will it be possible for me to rely on Mrs. Carpenter and (them, they) for the refreshments?
9. Because of the hard work of (us, we) juniors, the award of fifty dollars went into our treasury.
10. The Zaretskys were seated directly behind (they, them) and the Richardsons.

EXERCISE 6. This exercise covers the use of personal pronouns as subjects of verbs, predicate nominatives, and objects of verbs and prepositions. Number your paper 1-25. After each number, write the correct one of the two pronoun forms in parentheses in the corresponding sentence.

1. I was certain that it was (she, her) and Sylvester who wanted the tickets.
2. When do you think that Joy and (I, me) should leave?
3. Because of you and (he, him), the class had to stay after school.
4. For their work as volunteers, Mrs. Hill recommended Sally and (she, her) for the citizenship award.
5. She gave the outline for the chapters to Dave and (I, me).
6. If I were (she, her), I would save the money earned from the part-time job for a vacation.
7. Neither the band nor (they, them) were stopped by the rain.
8. Just between you and (I, me), was that a fair question?
9. My brother and (I, me) always disagree about doing the chores.
10. That was probably (we, us) whom you heard in the hall.
11. Ask (he, him) and Bobby for their opinions.
12. I taught Mrs. White and (she, her) how to play tennis.
13. After the wrestling meet, Mr. Leonard and (I, me) checked the total score.
14. Will you let this silly quarrel come between you and (she, her)?
15. The principal did not say whether it was (he, him) or the other boy.
16. Our history teacher appointed Margaret and (>I, me) class recorders during the group discussion.
17. The speakers at the pregame rally will be you and (he, him).
18. (They, Them) I remember, but I cannot recall meeting you.
19. Of all my friends, I find you and (she, her) most congenial.
20. The guidance counselor told us that winning scholarships was the responsibility of (we, us) students.
21. The principal later reported that (we, us) students had" won many scholarships.
22. When the game was over, I went home with (she, her) and her sister.
23. When will you learn that (we, us) citizens must obey the law?
24. The man who sat beside Benedetto and (I, me) was a celebrity.
25. Do you think that it could have been (they, them) who painted the goal posts?
EXERCISE 7. Write sentences of your own using the following combinations of pronouns and nouns correctly.

1. she and I
2. her and me
3. my friend and I
4. my friend and me
5. he and I
6. him and me
7. you and I
8. you and me
9. Alice and she
10. Alice and her
11. Bill and they
12. Bill and them
13. they and we
14. them and us
15. she and her father
16. her and her father
17. she nor I
18. him nor me
19. they or I
20. them or me

WHO AND WHOM

The pronouns who and whom are used in two ways in English sentences: as 
interrogative pronouns, which ask a question, or as relative pronouns, which introduce 
a subordinate clause.

The rules governing the case forms of the personal pronouns (pages 105-10) also 
apply to who and whom. Who is nominative; whom is objective. The pronoun who is 
correct whenever he, she, we, or they can be substituted for it. The pronoun whom is 
correct whenever him, her, us, or them can be substituted for it.

NOMINATIVE Who sent the roses? [Who is the subject of the verb sent. She sent the roses.]
Who could it be? [Who is a predicate nominative. It could be who.]

OBJECTIVE Whom did you visit today? [Whom is the object of the verb did visit. You did visit whom (him) today.]
With whom did you go? [Whom is the object of the preposition with. Did you go with him?]

USAGE NOTE In informal English, the pronoun whom is gradually dropping out of use. 
Consequently, a sentence in which who is used in place of whom is acceptable in 
informal speech and writing. However, in formal English the distinction in the nominative 
and objective forms should be observed.

INFORMAL Who did he mention?
FORMAL Whom did he mention? [Whom is the object of the verb did mention.]

INFORMAL Who are you going with?
FORMAL With whom are you going? [Whom is the object of the preposition with.]

7f. The use of who or whom in a subordinate clause is determined by the pronoun’s 
function in the clause. The case is not affected by any word outside the clause.
To solve a who-whom problem, ask yourself the following three questions:

1. What words make up the subordinate clause?
2. How is the pronoun used in the clause — as subject, 
   predicate nominative, object of the verb, object of the
3. What is the correct case form for this use of the pronoun?

**PROBLEM** She was an old friend (who, whom) I had not seen in years.

**Step 1** The subordinate clause is *(who, whom)* I had not seen in years.

**Step 2** In this clause the relative pronoun is used as the object of the verb *had seen*.

**Step 3** The object of the verb is in the objective case and the objective form of the pronoun is *whom*.

**SOLUTION** She was an old friend *whom* I had not seen in years.

Now see if you can solve the *who-whom* problem in the following sentence.

**PROBLEM** Do you know *(who, whom)* he is?

**Step 1** The subordinate clause is — — .

**Step 2** In this clause — — is the subject; — — is the verb; the pronoun *(who, whom)* is used as — — .

**Step 3** A predicate nominative is in the — — case; therefore — — is the correct form.

**SOLUTION**

In the example above, the pronoun looks like the object of the verb *do know* in the main clause *you do know*. Remember, however, that the case of a pronoun in a subordinate clause is not affected by any word outside the subordinate clause. The real object of the verb *do know* is the entire subordinate clause:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Do know</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**USAGE NOTE** In determining whether to use *who* or *whom*, do not be misled by a parenthetical expression in the subordinate clause.

**EXAMPLES** This is the woman who, we believe, will be our next governor.

```
There is the police officer who, our guide said, will know where to find this address.
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**EXERCISE 8.** Number your paper 1-10. After each number, write the correct one of the two pronoun forms in parentheses in the corresponding sentences. Use the three-step method on page 114 for determining the case form.

1. Betty Smith, the author of *Tree Grows in Brooklyn*, was an obscure writer *(who, whom)* became a celebrity overnight.
2. Her novel is an American classic about a young girl *(who, whom)* she called Francie Nolan.
3. Francie, *(who, whom)* we follow from girlhood to adulthood,
had only one tree in her city backyard.
4. Carson McCullers, (who, whom) critics describe as a major American writer, wrote a novel about another young girl's coming of age.
5. If anyone can read *The Member of the Wedding* and not be moved, (who, whom) could that person be?
6. Do you know (who; whom) it was that played Frankie in the Broadway production of *A Member of the Wedding*?
7. Pearl Buck is a novelist (who, whom) most Americans are familiar with.
8. The Pulitzer Prize is awarded annually to (whoever, whom ever) is selected by the panel of judges.
9. Gwendolyn Brooks, (who, whom) you told me won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry, also wrote a book called *Maud Martha*.
10. Guess (who, whom) Maud Martha really is.

**PRONOUNS IN INCOMPLETE CONSTRUCTIONS**

An incomplete, or elliptical, construction is a phrase or clause from which one or more words have been omitted. In English such constructions occur most commonly after the words *than* and *as*.

7g. After *than* and *as* introducing an incomplete construction, use the pronoun case form that you would use if the construction were completed.

In the sentence "She sings better than you or I," the verb *sing* is omitted from the clause: "She sings better than you or I (sing)." The pronoun *I* is in the nominative case because it is the subject of the unexpressed verb, *sing*. By supplying missing words, we can determine a correct pronoun form. Similarly, by studying the pronoun forms in incomplete constructions, we can determine what the missing words must be.

**EXAMPLES**

We like Tom as much as them.  [The complete clause must be as we like them.]
We like Tom as much as they.  [The complete clause must be as they like him.]

**EXERCISE 9.** Number your paper 1-10. After each number, fill out the incomplete construction in the corresponding sentence, supply the missing word or words, and choose the correct pronoun form from the pair of pronouns in the parentheses. In several of the sentences either pronoun form may be correct; the form you use must be correct in the completed construction.

**EXAMPLE**

1. Jo has longer hair than (I, me).
   1. *than I have*

1. Everyone else on the team is taller than (I, me).
2. Do not give Carla a higher grade than (I, me).
3. Can you throw a better curve than (he, him)?
4. You will have to run faster than (he, him) if you want to win the race.
5. Our varsity plays as good a game as (they, them).
6. Is everyone else as exhausted as (he, him)?
7. I like Lou more than (she, her).
8. My teacher thought I could get better grades than (he, him).
9. They gave more presents to Mary than (I, me).
10. No one worked harder for the charity than (she, her).

1 For review of elliptical clauses, see page 65.

OTHER PROBLEMS IN THE USE OF PRONOUNS

7h. In standard formal English the pronouns ending in -self and -selves should be used only (1) to refer to another word in the sentence or (2) to emphasize another word in the sentence.

EXAMPLES    I hurt myself. [The reflexive pronoun myself refers to the subject /.
Mother and Father bought tickets for themselves and me. [The reflexive pronoun themselves refers to Mother and Father.]
She herself will entertain us. [The intensive pronoun herself emphasizes she.]
Juan will do it himself. [The intensive pronoun himself emphasizes Juan.]

Do not use a reflexive or intensive pronoun in place of a simple personal pronoun.

The Knights and we [not ourselves] live on the same road.
Did Ruth knit sweaters for herself and you? [not yourself]

7i. An appositive is in the same case as the word with which it is in apposition.

An appositive explains or identifies (but does not modify) the word with which it is in apposition. It is logical, therefore, that both the word and its appositive should be in the same case.

PROBLEM The decorating committee —Fay, Karen, and (I, me) — will meet during activities period.
[The phrase Fay, Karen, and (I, me) is in apposition with committee, the subject of the verb will meet. The subject of a verb is in the nominative case; therefore, the pronoun in the phrase must also be in the nominative case.]

SOLUTION The decorating committee — Fay, Karen, and I — will meet during activities period.

PROBLEM The principal called the two boys, Hal and (he, him), in for a conference. [The phrase Hal and (he, him) is in apposition with boys, the object of the verb called. Therefore, the pronoun should be in the objective case.]

SOLUTION The principal called the two boys, Hal and him, in for a conference.

7j. Use the possessive case of a noun or a pronoun before a gerund.

A gerund is a word ending in -ing that acts as both a verb and a noun. If you remember that the gerund is a noun form, the use of the possessive case before it is reasonable.

I was surprised at the team’s [not team] winning, so easily.
Everyone was shocked by their [not them] marrying so young.

Do not confuse the gerund with the present participle, which also ends in -ing. A gerund acts as a noun and verb. A participle acts as an adjective and verb. Like an ordinary
adjective, a participle modifies a noun or a pronoun. It can never be used as the subject or object of a verb or as the object of a preposition.

Study the following examples carefully:

PARTICIPLE Can you imagine **him studying** all night? [The pronoun **him** is the object of the verb imagine; the participle **studying** acts as an adjective modifying **him**. In this sentence the writer is emphasizing the person who is studying rather than the act of studying.]

GERUND His parents objected to **his studying** all night. [In this sentence the gerund **studying** is the object of the preposition; the possessive pronoun **his** modifies the gerund. Here the writer is emphasizing the act of studying, not the person who performs the act.]

Distinguish the differences in meaning between the two sentences in each of the following pairs.

Can you imagine **me** winning?
Can you imagine **my** winning?
Think of **their** waiting three whole days in the rain for World Series' tickets.
Think of **them** waiting three whole days in the rain for World Series' tickets.
The **glee club** singing "Hail, Columbia!" got the most applause.
The **glee club's** singing of "Hail, Columbia!" got the most applause.

**EXERCISE 10.** Number your paper 1-10. After each number, write a + if the pronouns in the corresponding sentence are correct; write a 0 if the pronouns are incorrect. After each 0, write the correct pronoun or pronouns.

1. The officers and **myself** will draw up a new constitution.
2. Many of the students were happy about his being made principal of the school.
3. The poem had a different meaning for each one of us, **Mary**, **Dawn**, and **I**.
4. Added to the honor roll were two juniors, **Frank** and **she**.
5. Both his sister and **himself** graduated from **Purdue**.
6. I cannot understand **his** dropping out of school just before graduation.
7. The new foreign students, **Abdul** and **her**, received a friendly welcome at the Student Council party.
8. I have no objection to **him** singing while he works.
9. The coach has a lot of confidence in both guards, **Aretha** and **she**.
10. When I lose my temper, the person I hurt most is **myself**.

**REVIEW EXERCISE** Number your paper 1-25. After each number, write the correct one of the two pronouns in the parentheses in the corresponding sentence. Be prepared to explain your choices.

1. To **(who, whom)** was the letter addressed?
2. Among those who had never been absent from school were **Bobby** and **(I, me)**.
3. I have always thought that **Beth and (he, him)** had a lot in common.
4. Listening to **Ella Fitzgerald** records keeps **my friends and (I,**
me) occupied for hours and hours.
5. There is little doubt about (who, whom) the most popular
girl in the class is.
6. Will you help the others and (we, us) with the class work that
we missed?
7. Please use the desk between Lee and (I, me).
8. Was it (she, her) (who, whom) the principal called to his
office?
9. It usually is Jose and (she, her) (who, whom) everyone wants
to hear.
10. They have many more possessions than (we, us), but we have
more fun than (they, them).
11. May (we, us) boys go to the library to work on our 'history
term papers?
12. (Who, Whom) do you think Sequoya was?
13. As soon as you know (who, whom) it was that wrote Lord
of the Flies, raise your hand.
14. Besides Sharon and (I, me), there are no other candidates for
the office.
15. (Him, His) winning the medal was a surprise to all of us.
16. Our teacher thought that Sue and (I, me) were not paying
attention.
17. The title of valedictorian goes to (whoever, whomever) has
the highest average for the four years.
18. You and (I, me) are now eligible for a National Merit Scholarship.
19. The gift that the class sent to (she, her) and her husband was a transistor radio.
20. Do you think Lynn and (she, her) would make good exchange students?
21. Jim Plunkett was the one (who, whom) I thought was most
likely to succeed at a large university.
22. Since I haven't finished the book, please don't tell me (who, whom) the murderer is.
23. The Chamber of Commerce presented Mia and (he, him)
with the awards for the best term papers on a local industry.
24. Should Cheryl and (she, her) wait for you?
25. The new neighbors are no more cooperative than (they, them).