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17.1 Case of Personal Pronouns

Key Information

Personal pronouns refer to persons or things. These pronouns have three cases: **Nominative, objective,** and **possessive.** The case of a personal pronoun depends upon its function in the sentence. Personal pronouns can function as subjects, complements, or objects or prepositions.

In a sentence with a compound subject or object, take out the conjunction and the other subject or object to help you figure out which form of the pronoun to use.

A. Choosing Proper Pronoun Case

In each of the following sentences, circle the correct pronoun in parentheses.

1. Michael and (I/me) didn't know much about northern lights.
2. Ms. Cerutti, my science teacher, asked (he/him) and (I/me) to write reports on this celestial phenomenon.
3. (He/Him) and (I/me) were to submit our reports to her by the end of the marking period.
4. She also said the decision of which reports would be entered in the science fair would be (her/hers).
5. Michael read faster than (I/me) because his book was so good.
6. I learned from listening to (him/his) summarizing.
7. For example, the scientific term is aurora borealis; (its/it's) name is almost as pretty as the phenomenon itself
8. The librarian told Michael and (I/me) that the lights are caused by electrical discharges in electrically unstable air.
9. The northern lights occur most often in mid-December; it astonished (he/him) and (I/me) the first time we saw them.
10. (He/him) and (I/me) hope that (we/us) and our families see more of them this winter.

B. Using Pronouns in Compound Parts of Sentences

For each of the following phrases, write a sentence that uses the phrase correctly.

1. (*Beth and I*) _____
2. (*Beth and me*) _____
3. (*Gary and him*) _____
4. (*Gary and he*) _____
5. (*you and she*) _____

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17.2 Pronouns with and as Appositives

Key Information

If a pronoun is in apposition to a subject or predicate nominative, use the nominative case.

The best math students, **she** and Matthew, are also good in science. [*Students* is the subject.]

If a pronoun is in apposition to an object, use the objective case.

The math teacher praised the achievements of his best students, **her** and Matthew. [*Students* is the object of a preposition.]

A. Using Pronouns as Appositives

In each of the following sentences, underline the correct pronoun in parentheses.

1. The win pleased the team's two biggest fans, Nick and (I/me).
2. All those associated with the team—the players and (they/them)—cheered.
3. The people with good seats, (we/us) and the coaches, saw a terrific game.
4. Our favorite players, Mitchell and (he/him), played well as usual.
5. After the game three of my friends—Bill, Davina, and (she/her)—went to a movie.

B. Writing Sentences with Pronouns as Appositives

Write five original sentences. In each sentence, include at least one pronoun that is used with or as an appositive. Write about a current news event, a recent activity at your school, or another topic of your choice.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

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17.3 Pronouns After *Than* and *As*

Key Information

In an elliptical adverb clause introduced by *than* or *as*, choose the case of the pronoun you would use if the missing words were present.

Karen scored more points than **he.** [The nominative pronoun *he* is the subject of the incomplete adverb clause *than he scored.*]

Still, the team appreciated Karen as much as **her.** [The object pronoun *her* is the direct object of the incomplete adverb clause *as much as it appreciated her.*]

A. Using Pronouns After *Than* and *As*

In each of the following sentences, underline the correct pronoun in parentheses.

1. Dogs have better senses of smell than (we/us).
2. You can draw much better than (I/me).
3. The concert was enjoyed more by Jennifer than (he/him).
4. I learned to walk earlier than (she/her).
5. Did the special assembly interest you as much as (I/me)?
6. Daryl is better at balancing chemical equations than (she/her).
7. The stories of Dr. Seuss delight my sister as much as (they/them).
8. Does she really like pizza as much as (he/him).
9. Our neighbors painted their house the same week as (we/us).
10. The thought of shaking the governor's hand excited Anna as much as (I/me).

B. Writing Sentences with Pronouns After *Than* and *As*

Write five sentences of your own. In each sentence, include a pronoun used correctly after *than* or *as* in the manner indicated.

1. (nominative pronoun) _____
2. (nominative pronoun) _____
3. (objective pronoun) _____
4. (objective pronoun) _____
5. (nominative pronoun) _____

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