

Demonstrative pronouns

Pronouns that point to nouns: this, these, that, and those.

Demonstrative pronouns refer to nouns. *This* and *that* are used with singular nouns. *These* and *those* are used with plural nouns.

EXAMPLES

Singular: **This** is my book.

Plural: **These** are my books.

Singular: **That** is an expensive house.

Plural: **Those** are expensive houses.

This and *these* point out persons and things that are close. *That* and *those* point out persons and things that are farther away.

EXAMPLES

This is my house. **That** is my house.

Activity A Write these sentences on your paper. Circle the demonstrative pronouns.

- 1) Is that the movie you saw?
- 2) Those are new socks.
- 3) These are the pictures from my vacation.
- 4) Hang that up in the closet, please.
- 5) This is my neighbor, Mrs. Loomis.
- 6) Those are beautiful flowers.
- 7) Are these your favorite colors?
- 8) This is our neighbor's new puppy.
- 9) That is my uncle's new car.
- 10) Is this the book you wanted?

Activity B Write the pronoun that should appear in each sentence to make it correct.

- 1) Was (this, that) a shooting star I saw?
- 2) (This, These) is my house.
- 3) Look across the street. (These, Those) are new houses.
- 4) Are (that, those) the people who just moved in?
- 5) “(This, Those) just came for you,” Mrs. Thomas said as she handed Kate a big package.
- 6) (That, Those) is my best friend.
- 7) Tom bought two new CDs. “(These, That) are really great!” he said to Jamal.
- 8) A car went speeding down the street. “Did you see (this, that)?” asked Amanda.
- 9) “I made fruit salad for dessert,” said Aunt Tina. “Do you like (that, those)?”
- 10) “(These, That) are my favorite jeans,” Zach said to Marco.

Activity C Write a sentence using each of the demonstrative pronouns.

- 1) this
- 2) that
- 3) these
- 4) those

Lesson 4 Review

Part A Write the demonstrative pronouns in these sentences on your paper.

- 1) Do you think Nicole would like these?
- 2) Those are exactly alike.
- 3) Pick that up, please.
- 4) These are very beautiful poems.
- 5) Is this yours?
- 6) Did you see that?
- 7) Tim gave me this.
- 8) Does that belong to Anna?
- 9) This is Sal's house.
- 10) Those are friends of Tyrone.

Part B Write the pronouns in these sentences on your paper. Beside each pronoun, write whether it is *personal*, *relative*, *interrogative*, or *demonstrative*.

Example "Who said that?" Michael asked.

Who — **interrogative** that — **demonstrative**

- 1) Alex works at a store that sells men's clothes.
- 2) "Which evenings am I working?" he asked.
- 3) "Whichever you want," said his boss, Mr. Jackson.
- 4) Alex decided on the hours that he wanted.
- 5) "What department am I in tonight?" Alex asked.
- 6) "Go to the stockroom and help them with inventory."
- 7) Alex asked the people who were in the stockroom what he should do first.
- 8) "You can start by counting those," said the woman who was in charge.

Indefinite pronoun

A pronoun that refers to a noun that is not named.

Indefinite pronouns replace nouns that are understood by the listener or reader. Some indefinite pronouns are always singular. Some indefinite pronouns are always plural.

These indefinite pronouns are always singular:

another	everybody	nothing
anybody	everyone	one
anyone	everything	one another
anything	much	somebody
each	neither	someone
each other	nobody	something
either	no one	

A singular indefinite pronoun takes a singular verb. Do not get confused by words that come between the subject and verb.

EXAMPLES

Correct: **Everyone** has a ticket.

Neither of us **wants** to miss the beach.

Incorrect: **Neither** of us **want** to miss the beach.

The following indefinite pronouns are always plural:

both	many	several
few	others	

A plural indefinite pronoun takes a plural verb.

EXAMPLES

Several of the guests **have** arrived.

The **others** **are** on their way.

Some indefinite pronouns may be singular or plural, depending on their use. These indefinite pronouns may be singular or plural:

all	most	several
any	none	

When an indefinite pronoun refers to a singular word, the indefinite pronoun is singular. It takes a singular verb.

EXAMPLES

None of the test **was** hard. (*None* refers to *test*, a singular noun.)

All of the garden **looks** beautiful. (*All* refers to *garden*, a singular noun.)

When an indefinite pronoun refers to a plural word, the indefinite pronoun is plural. It takes a plural verb.

EXAMPLES

None of the questions **were** hard. (*None* refers to *questions*, a plural noun.)

All of the flowers **look** beautiful. (*All* refers to *flowers*, a plural noun.)

When an indefinite pronoun is the antecedent of another pronoun, be sure that both pronouns agree in number.

EXAMPLES

All of the boys took **their** seats. (*All* is plural and is the antecedent of *their*.)

Every **one** of the girls has **her** ticket. (*One* is singular and is the antecedent of *her*.)

If the gender of the indefinite pronoun is not clear, you may use both the masculine and feminine pronouns.

EXAMPLE

Everyone brought **his or her** ticket.

Activity A Write the indefinite pronouns in these sentences on your paper.

- 1) Everyone brought food to the picnic.
- 2) Jack did not know anyone at the party.
- 3) None of the boys were late.
- 4) Try to be nice to one another.
- 5) Few of the students enjoyed the bus ride.
- 6) Everyone talked to the bride at the wedding.
- 7) Each of the guests brought a present.
- 8) Sam saw no one that he knew.
- 9) Li knew some of the people in the class.
- 10) Everything is ready for the party.
- 11) Try to help each other.
- 12) Some of the food was too spicy.
- 13) Karl knew nothing about the Red River.
- 14) Julia knows someone in that neighborhood.
- 15) Other than Sara, I do not know anyone here.

Activity B Write the word that should appear in each sentence to make it correct.

- 1) Everybody (is, are) coming to the party.
- 2) Everything in the closet (is, are) Katie's.
- 3) Some of those people (is, are) going home now.
- 4) Someone (is, are) reading that book.
- 5) Somebody (has, have) my pencil.
- 6) Everyone must leave (his or her, their) coat on.
- 7) Several of the guests (was, were) late.
- 8) Each of the men brought (his, their) wife.
- 9) None of the children remembered (his or her, their) lunch.
- 10) One of those coats is missing (its, their) buttons.