

Reflexive, Intensive, and Demonstrative Pronouns

A **reflexive pronoun** refers to the subject of a sentence. *Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves* are reflexive pronouns.

Example:

One day, Marie found *herself* alone in the quiet forest.

An **intensive pronoun** emphasizes its antecedent. The intensive pronoun adds emphasis to a pronoun or noun already named.

Examples:

I *myself* will go. They gave it to Henry *himself*.

A **demonstrative pronoun** points out a specific person, place, or thing. *This, that, these, and those* are demonstrative pronouns.

Examples:

This is the correct answer. *That* is the incorrect answer.

These are the correct answers. *Those* are the incorrect answers.



Write the reflexive, intensive, or demonstrative pronoun from each sentence. Then write *reflexive, intensive, or demonstrative* to show what kind of pronoun it is.

1. Dad wanted to treat himself to a movie.

2. "These are the movies I'd like to see," he said.

3. "I think I'll just go by myself," he said.

4. "The movie itself may not be great, but I'll enjoy the acting," Dad explained.

5. "You go by yourself and we'll stay home," I said.

6. "Are you sure you can entertain yourselves?"

7. "I think that is something we can do."



Write a reflexive, intensive, or demonstrative pronoun to complete each sentence. Write *reflexive, intensive, or demonstrative* to show what kind of pronoun you added.

8. After Dad left, I got _____ a bowl of trail mix. _____

9. "Would you like some of _____?" I asked my older brother. _____

10. "No, thanks," he said. "I don't want any of _____, but I would like some fruit.

Shall I get it _____?" _____

