

# Possessive Pronouns

A **possessive pronoun** shows ownership and replaces a possessive noun. *My, your, his, her, its, our, and their* are used before nouns.

**Example:**

Jerome and I are learning about *our* ancestors.

*Mine, yours, his, hers, ours, and theirs* stand alone.

**Example:**

This picture is *his*.



**Underline each possessive pronoun in these sentences.**

1. My English teacher tells me that Shakespeare wrote his plays between about 1590 and 1610.
2. If her information is correct, he wrote thirty-seven plays in just twenty years.
3. "Then I'd better get started on mine," I said. "I don't think I can write each of my plays in only six months."
4. I don't know what your ambition is, but mine is to be a playwright.
5. Perhaps yours is as exciting as mine.
6. I wonder whether Shakespeare knew his plays would one day be translated into Russian, German, and Spanish.
7. Did he know that the plays and their characters would reach as far away as Japan?



**Fill in the blank with an appropriate possessive pronoun.**

8. To some, Shakespeare is best known for \_\_\_\_\_ play *Romeo and Juliet*.
9. *Romeo and Juliet* could not marry because \_\_\_\_\_ two families were enemies.
10. Juliet had never disobeyed \_\_\_\_\_ father.
11. Romeo loved \_\_\_\_\_ parents, but he loved Juliet also.
12. Romeo asked \_\_\_\_\_ priest to marry them.
13. Friar Laurence did so because he thought \_\_\_\_\_ love might bring the two families together.
14. This marriage and \_\_\_\_\_ tragic outcome are well known all over the world.
15. *Romeo and Juliet* was recently performed in \_\_\_\_\_ town.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ father and I went to see it.
17. "Bats are not \_\_\_\_\_ favorite creatures," said Louis.
18. "They certainly aren't \_\_\_\_\_, either," agreed Tamara.
19. "Don't bats get into \_\_\_\_\_ hair?" asked Alan.
20. "Actually, they don't," said Ernie. "That's only one of several myths that have given bats \_\_\_\_\_ bad reputation."



# Subject and Object Pronouns

A **subject pronoun** can be used as a subject or a predicate nominative. *I, you, he, she, it, we, and they* are subject pronouns.

Examples:

*I* have been reading about Marie Dorion. (subject)

It is *I*. (predicate nominative)

An **object pronoun** can be used as a direct and an indirect object, and as an object of a preposition. *Me, you, him, her, it, us, and them* are object pronouns.

Examples:

The coach saw *you*. (direct object)

The coach gave *you* the notebook. (indirect object)

The coach gave the notebook to *you*. (object of preposition)



**Underline the correct subject pronoun or object pronoun.**

1. Librarians read reviews of books before (they, them) buy (they, them).
2. You and (I, me) usually make our choices based on the title, the subject matter, and the author.
3. My friend often buys (I, me) books, and (I, me) always give (he, him) books for his birthday.
4. You or (I, me) might buy a book because of the book jacket.
5. Librarians sometimes adopt a wait-and-see attitude toward book purchasing since (they, them) have limited money to spend.
6. When our librarian does this, (she, her) is using our school's money wisely.
7. The librarian gave the books to (we, us).
8. (He, Him) is writing a book review on a new fiction novel.
9. The newspaper contacted (I, me) about writing a comic strip.
10. I wrote the story for (she, her).



**Rewrite the sentences, replacing each underlined phrase with a subject or an object pronoun.**

11. Our librarians want books that will stand the test of time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Ms. Delgado has provided us with many good books.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. You and I are the ones who benefit from careful book selection.  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. The librarians gave the students a survey form to complete.  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. They sent the overdue notice to you and me.  
\_\_\_\_\_

