



Gordon College
College of Education, Arts and Sciences
Communication Arts and Letters Department
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Module in English Grammar

TOPIC:

Cases of Pronouns
(Subjective, Objective and Possessive)

Submitted by:

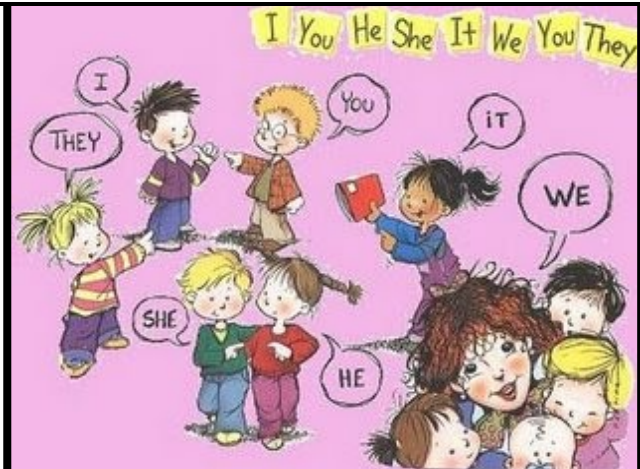
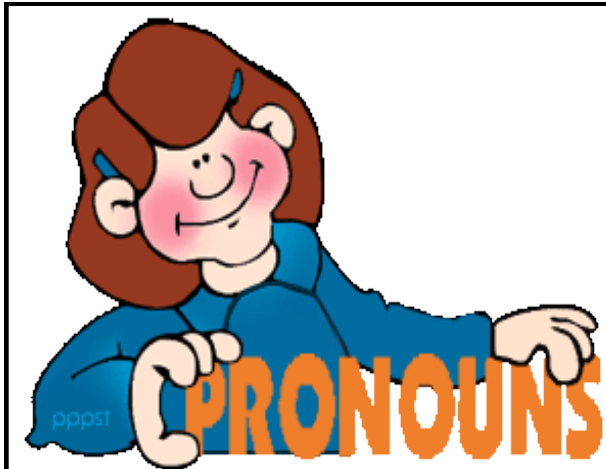
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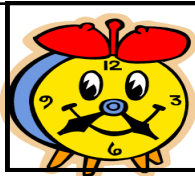
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Introduction:

If all through your life you heard and read nothing but standard English, there would be no need for you to study pronoun usage. If, for example, everyone around you always used the standard forms of pronouns in sentences like "He and I went fishing" and "Tom called Larry and her," you too would always use the standard forms.

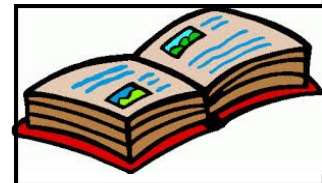
However, unless you are unusually fortunate, you hear not only "He and I went fishing," but also "Him and me went fishing." You hear not only "Tom called Larry and her," but also "Tom Larry and she." As a result, you are often not sure which pronoun form is the one to use in a particular sentence. One way to be sure is to learn the various forms of pronouns and the ways they are used in standard English.



PRE-TEST

DIRECTIONS: Complete the sentence/s below by underlining the correct pronouns inside the parenthesis.

1. Janet, Andy and (myself, me , I) were guest speakers off the program.
2. Ana invited both Sarah and (we, me , you) to go in their house this evening.
3. Oh, you arrived in class before (I, me, we).
4. Ray is awesome. I really like (her, his, him) personality.
5. The children are laughing . (They, We , Us) seems enjoying the party.
6. The chairperson of the dance committee is (his, him, he)
7. We shall arrive before (we, them, they)
8. Mrs. Reyes gave (his, her, we) a disgusted look.
9. This is mine not (your, yours, him)
10. Your camera takes better pictures than (we, mine, him) does.



PRE-ACTIVITIES



PRONOUN HUNT

Directions: From the newspaper article provided by the teacher, the students will find as many pronouns as they can. Then, each of them will read the pronouns they've seen.



LET'S PLAY ,AND SING !

Direction: The teacher will play a song while passing a stuff toy to the students. When the music stops in a particular student, automatically he/she will give a sentence using pronoun. If the students can't give an example within ten seconds he/she will sing any song .

Presentation

CASE

Case is the form that a noun or a pronoun takes to show its relationship to other words in a sentence. In English, there are cases : subjective, objective and possessive.

The form of a noun is the same for both subjective case and the objective case. For example , a noun used as a subject (subjective case) have the same form when used as an indirect object (objective case).

Personal Pronoun

<u>Subjective</u>	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Possessive</u>	
I	me	my, mine	} — s } — i } — n } — g } — u } — l } — l } — a } — r
you	you	your, yours	
he	him	his	
she	her	her, hers	
it	it	its	
we	us	our, ours	} — p } — l } — u } — r } — a
you	you	your, yours	
they	them	their, theirs	

Subjective case

The subjective case pronouns– I, you, he , she, It , we and they– are used as a subjects of Verbs and as predicate nominatives.

A. The subject of a verb should be in the subjective case.

Examples:

I like classical music. (I is the subject of like.)

Did he and she sell the tickets ? (he and she are the subjects of Did sell.)

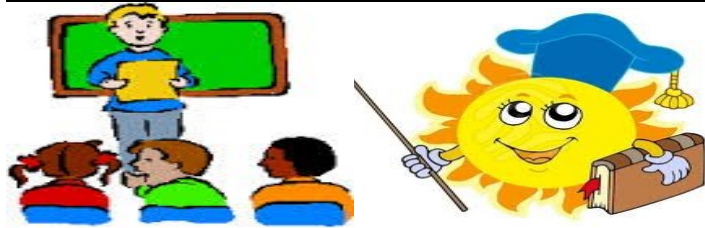
They called while we were away. (They is the subject of called. We is the subject of were.)

B. A predicate nominative should be in the subjective case.

A predicate nominative is a noun or pronoun that is in the predicate and that identifies or refers to the subject of the verb. A personal pronoun used as a predicate nominative follows a linking verbs, usually a form of the verb be (am, is are, was, were be or been.)

Example:

The last one to leave was *he*. (He follows the linking verb was and identifies the subject one.)



The objective case

A **objective case** pronouns-me , you him , her, it, us, and them– are used as direct objects , indirect objects, and objects of prepositions

C. A **direct object** should be in the objective case

A direct object is a noun , pronoun, or word group that tells who or what receives the action of the verb.

Examples:

Ryan surprised them. (Them tells whom Ryan surprised.)

Uncle Ramon took me to the Rodeo. (Me tells whom Uncle Ramon took.)

D. An **indirect objects** often appear in sentences containing direct objects. An indirect object tells to whom or what or for whom or what the action of the verb is done. An indirect object usually comes between an action verb and its direct object.

Example:

His mother built him a bookcase. (Him tells for whom his mother built a bookcase.)

The science teacher gave us posters of the solar system.



Note:

Indirect objects do not follow prepositions. If a preposition such as to or for precedes an object, the object is an object of the preposition.

E. An **object of a preposition** should be in the objective case.

. A noun or a pronoun that follows a preposition is called the object of the preposition.

Together , the preposition, its object and any modifiers of that object make a prepositional phrase.

Examples: near her next to us
Without me for him

A pronoun used as the object of a preposition should be in the objective case.

Examples:

When did you mail the package to them? (Them is the object of the preposition to.)

Are you still planning to go to the movies with us?(Us is the object of the preposition with.)

The Possessive Case

The personal pronouns in the possessive case– my, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, our, ours, their, theirs– are used to show ownership or possession.

1.The possessive pronouns mine, yours, his, hers, its , ours , and theirs are used as parts of sentence in the same ways in which pronouns in the nominative and the objective cases are used.

SUBJECT Your car and **mine** need tune-ups

PREDICATE NOMINATIVE: This jacket is **hers**.

DIRECT OBJECT: **We** painted ours yesterday.

INDIRECT OBJECT: Alice gave theirs **her** complete attention.

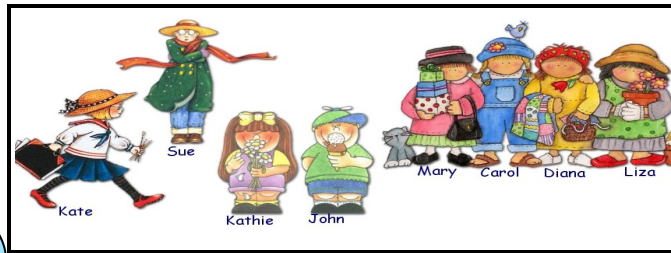
OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION: Next to **your**, my bonsai crabapple tree looks puny.

2. The possessive pronouns my, his, her, its , our , and there are used fore nouns to show ownership or session.

Note: Some authorities prefer to call these words possessive adjectives . Follow your teacher’s instructions

desk.

Do you know their phone



your, be-pos-

Ex-



amples:

My CD Player is on the number?

DRILL:

A. Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun then identify whether it is subjective, objective or possessive pronoun.



1. This is mine not _____.
2. Luis and Ben know the best route to take, so let _____ lead us out the forest.
3. Auntie Cecil invited my sister and _____.
4. _____ went to the market.
5. _____ voted to change the plans.
6. Annie is gorgeous. _____ dresses elegantly.
7. you may return the books to Mr. Arnold or _____.
8. We have known Ramon longer than _____.
9. Ana is religious lady. _____ prays solemnly everyday.
10. _____ never seen each other.

B. Go around the room and ask each student to name a pronoun then tell whether it is subjective, objective or possessive pronoun.



ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES:

A. Give the correct answer of the given definitions and description below. Write your answer on the space provided before each number.

- _____ 1. is a noun , pronoun, or word group that tells who or what receives the action of the verb.
- _____ 2. is a noun or pronoun that is in the predicate
- _____ 3. the form that a noun or a pronoun takes to show its relationship to other words in a sentence.
- _____ 4. tells to whom or what or for whom or what the action of the verb is done.
- _____ 5. used as a predicate nominative follows a linking verbs, usually a form of the verb be (am, is are, was, were be or been.)

B. Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct; check **FALSE** if the statement is incorrect.

- _____ 1. An direct object usually comes between an action verb and its direct object.
- _____ 2. The form of a noun is the same for both subjective case and the objective case.
- _____ 3. The preposition, its object and any modifiers of that object make a prepositional phrase.
- _____ 4. The form of a pronoun is the same for both subjective case and the objective case.
- _____ 5. A pronoun used as the object of a manner should be in the objective case.

REINFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Match Column A to Column B. Column A consist of Different Types of Pronouns and Column B consists of their meanings. Write your answer on the space provided.

Column A	Column B
___ 1. indirect objects	A.. used as the object of a preposition should be in the objective case.
___ 2. direct object	B. is the form that a noun takes to show its relationship to other words in a sentence.
___ 3. predicate nominative	C. is a noun or pronoun that is in the predicate
___ 4. case	is a noun , pronoun, or word group that tells who or what receives the action of the verb
___ 5. pronoun	D. predicate nominative and that identifies pronoun
	E. often appear in sentences containing direct objects.

MEANINGFUL ACTIVIRIES:

Directions: Give five (5) pronouns in each cases and use it in a sentence.

POST TEST

Underline the correct pronoun in each sentence below.

1. You asked both the other team and (we, us, ourselves) the wrong question.
2. (Who, Whom) is the best person for the job?
3. Do not rub any oil on (he, him, himself) and (I, me, myself).
4. Just between you and (I, me, myself), Greg will lose a lot of cash in that investment.
5. Choose (who, whom) you want for the position.
6. The best woman for the job is (she, her, herself).
7. You gave (we, us ,ourselves) students a real surprise with that test.
8. Sarah makes more money than (he, him, himself).
9. (I, me, myself) will try to install the new memory chip.
10. I care for Charles, but I like you as much as (he, him).

KEY TO CORRECTIONS:

PRE-TEST:

1. I 6. he
2. Me 7. them
3. Me 8. her
4. His 9. yours
5. They 10. mine.

PRE-ACTIVITIES:

Answers in activities A and B may vary.

DRILL:

A.

1. Yours– possessive
2. Them-objective
3. I -subjective
4. We– subjective
5. They –subjective
6. She-subjective
7. I– subjective
8. She– subjective
9. She- subjectiive
10. They—subjective.

B. ANSWERS MAY VARY.

REINFORCEMENT:

1. E
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. A

ENHANCEMENT:

A.

A direct object

A predicate nominative

Case

An indirect object

A personal pronoun

- B.1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False

Post test

1. we
2. who
3. him, me
4. I
5. whom
6. her

REREFENCE:

Holt hand book pg. 216-225

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