SAMPLE LESSON FOR PRONOUNS

IDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Quick Explanation:
- **Pronouns** stand in the place of the noun or nouns. This reduces the number of times the noun is repeated.
- There are many forms of **pronouns**. Among them are:
  - **Subjective** (he, I, it, she, they, we, and you)
  - **Objective** (her, him, it, me, them, us, and you)
  - **Possessive** (hers, his, its, mine, ours, theirs, yours)
  - **Reflexive** (herself, himself, itself, myself, ourselves, themselves, and you)
  - **Indefinite** (anybody, anyone, anything, everybody, everyone, everything, nobody, no one, none, nothing, somebody, someone, something)

List of Indefinite Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>all</th>
<th>each</th>
<th>more</th>
<th>nothing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>any</td>
<td>everybody</td>
<td>most</td>
<td>several</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anybody</td>
<td>everyone</td>
<td>neither</td>
<td>some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>everything</td>
<td>nobody</td>
<td>somebody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anything</td>
<td>few</td>
<td>no one</td>
<td>someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>both</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>something</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples of Indefinite Pronouns

- Indefinite pronouns replace the noun, however, one group of indefinite pronouns do not specify the noun they are replacing. Instead, they are used as general terms (i.e. many).
- Indefinite pronouns may be confused indefinite adjectives.
  - **Indefinite pronoun**: Many enjoy the Florida weather. (Many takes the place of the noun people i.e. tourists, visitors, residents)
  - **Indefinite adjective**: Tourists have many places to visit. (Many modifies the noun places)
- Another group of indefinite pronouns refer specifically to the noun they are replacing when the noun is mentioned before the pronoun, or, the words that follow clarify the pronoun. (i.e. some)
  - **Some** of the tourists are visiting the beach. (Some refers specifically to the subject noun tourists)

Guided Indefinite Pronoun Practice:

- _____ of the books are interesting. (some, any)
- _____ are in our library. (each, many)
- _____ is ready for the picnic. (everything, everyone)
- _____ of the people have arrived. (no one, most)
- _____ of the people helped. (nothing, several)
- _____ said we did a good job. (anyone, someone)
- **Some** of the books are interesting. (some, any)
- **Many** are in our library. (each, many)
- **Everything or Everyone** is ready for the picnic. (everything, everyone)
- **Most** of the people have arrived. (no one, most)
- **Several** of the people helped. (nothing, several)
- **Someone** said we did a good job. (anyone, someone)

Independent Indefinite Pronoun Practice-Choose the **best** answer.

- I didn’t have ____. (none, any)
- Does ______ have a pencil? (everyone, anyone)
- ________ had a good time. (anybody, everybody)
- My mom gave me ________. (another, anything)
- ________ left this here for you. (everything, someone)
- Thank __________ for me. (everyone, somebody)
- I didn’t have any.
- Does anyone or everyone have a pencil?
- Everyone had a good time.
- My mom gave me another.
- Someone left this here for you.
- Thank everyone for me.
Sample Lesson for Indefinite Pronouns
PRONOUNS

- *Pronouns* stand in the place of the noun or nouns. This reduces the number of times the noun is repeated.

- There are many forms of *pronouns*. Among them are:
  - **Subjective** (he, I, it, she, they, we, and you)
  - **Objective** (her, him, it, me, them, us, and you)
  - **Possessive** (hers, his, its, mine, ours, theirs, yours)
  - **Reflexive** (herself, himself, itself, myself, ourselves, themselves, and your selves)
  - **Indefinite** (anybody, anyone, anything, everybody, everyone, everything, nobody, no one, none, nothing, somebody, someone, something)
## PRONOUN CASE CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSPECTIVE</th>
<th>SUBJECTIVE CASE</th>
<th>POSSESSIVE CASE</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE CASE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>my, mine</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
<td>our, ours</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your, yours</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>Singular/Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>he, she, it</td>
<td>his, her, hers, its</td>
<td>him, her, it</td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we, they</td>
<td>our, ours, their</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>who, whoever</td>
<td>whose</td>
<td>whom, whomever</td>
<td>Singular/Plural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

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  - **Indefinite pronoun**: Many enjoy the Florida weather. (*Many* takes the place of the noun *people* i.e. tourists, visitors, residents)
  - **Indefinite adjective**: Tourists have many places to visit. (*Many* modifies the noun *places*)

- Another group of indefinite pronouns refer specifically to the noun they are replacing when the noun is mentioned before the pronoun, or, the words that follow clarify the pronoun. (i.e. some)
  - **Some** of the tourists are visiting the beach. (*Some* refers specifically to the subject noun *tourists*)
INDEFINITE PRONOUN PRACTICE

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