

Chapter 7

The Correct Use of Pronouns

Correct Use of Verbs

Nominative and Objective Uses

Nouns and pronouns have *case*. The case of a noun or pronoun depends upon the word's use in the sentence. In English, there are three cases: *nominative*, *objective*, and *possessive*.

Choosing the correct case form for a noun is no problem, since the form remains the same in the nominative and objective cases.

EXAMPLE The girl [nominative] blamed another girl [objective] .

Only in the possessive case does a noun change its form, usually by adding an apostrophe and an *s*.

EXAMPLE One girl's handbag matched another girl's shoes.

Personal pronouns, however, have various case forms. In the following sentence, for example, the pronouns in bold-faced type all refer to the same person. They have three different forms because of their different uses.

EXAMPLE **I** [nominative] do not think that **my** [possessive] big brother understands **me** [objective].

You can avoid using pronouns incorrectly by learning the case forms of pronouns and their use in sentences.

THE CASE FORMS OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Study the following list of personal pronouns, noticing the changes in form.

Personal Pronouns

NOMINATIVE CASE	OBJECTIVE CASE	POSSESSIVE CASE
	<i>Singular</i>	
I	me	my, mine
you	you	your, yours
he/she/it	him, her, it	his, her, hers, its
	<i>Plural</i>	
We	us	our, ours
you	you	your, yours
they	them	their, theirs

As you see, *you* and *it* have the same form in the nominative and the objective case. You may therefore ignore them in your study of correct pronoun usage. Only the following pronouns have different nominative and objective forms. Memorize both lists.

NOMINATIVE CASE

I
he
she
we
they

OBJECTIVE CASE

me
him
her
us
them

EXERCISE 1. Number your paper 1-10. If the pronoun is in the nominative case, write the corresponding objective case pronoun; if it is in the objective case, write the corresponding nominative case pronoun.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. they | 6. he |
| 2. him | 7. I |
| 3. me | 8. them |
| 4. we | 9. us |
| 5. she | 10. her |

THE NOMINATIVE CASE

7a. The subject of a verb is in the nominative case.

EXAMPLES He and I joined a book club.
 We students are planning a field trip.
 She was glad that they were elected.

In the first sentence, *He* and *I* are subjects of the verb *joined*. In the second, *We* is the subject of *are planning*. In the third, *She* is the subject of *was*; *they* is the subject of *were elected*, the verb in the subordinate clause.

Most errors in the use of pronouns as subjects are made when the subject is compound, particularly when both parts of the compound subject are pronouns.

COMPOUND SUBJECT She and they passed the test.

You can often avoid using the incorrect form by trying each pronoun separately with the verb. Of course you would never say *Him passed the test* or *Them passed the test*.

She passed the test. They passed the test.
She and they passed the test.

Sometimes a pronoun will have a noun appositive.¹

We students have volunteered to count” ballots.

¹ For the definition of an appositive, see page 102.

You can arrive at the correct form for the pronoun in such sentences by reading the sentence without the noun appositive: *We have volunteered to count ballots.*

Sometimes the pronouns *we* and *they* sound awkward when used as parts of a compound subject. In such instances, it is often advisable to restate the

EXERCISE 2. *Oral Drill.* Read each sentence aloud, stressing the correct italicized pronouns.

1. *We* girls built a pyramid of snowballs.
2. *She* and her sister have suggested three additional ways to conserve fuel.
3. Why do you and *she* quarrel?
4. May *he* and *I* be partners?
5. Can you or *she* do twenty-five push-ups?
6. Where are Willy and *they*?
7. My brother and *I* knew that he would crash the party.
8. *We* girls learned that Ben and *she* were blamed.
9. Both *he* and *she* understood that *we* students needed to rest.
10. It was decided that *he* and *I* had tied.

EXERCISE 3. Number 1-10 on your paper. List the pronouns that are used as subjects in the following sentences. Do not include *you*.

1. In yesterday's game, we halfbacks ran effective interference. .
2. Neither she nor AI has promised anything.
3. I hope that you and I can go to camp this summer.
4. Why did you and she refuse our invitation?
5. We think that you and they will like this joke.
6. Either you or I must take Pat to the zoo tomorrow.
7. Do you know why she and I were late?
8. We two have been neighbors since childhood.
9. Both Denise Tanaka and he were prompt.
10. Both he and I enjoyed preparing the report.

EXERCISE 4. Use the following as subjects in sentences of your own.

1. he and I
2. Harvey and we
3. she and her
4. they and us
5. I and my
6. her parents and she
7. Mary, Pedro, and they .

3. we amateurs
4. you and I
5. Jane and he

8. she and my best friend
9. they and their escorts
10. you girls and we boys

7b. A predicate nominative is in the nominative case.

A predicate nominative is a noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb and explains or identifies the subject of the sentence (see pages 66-67): A pronoun used as a predicate nominative always follows a form of the verb *be* or verb phrases ending in *be* or *been*.

EXAMPLES This is he.
 It may be she.
 It should have been they.

• **USAGE NOTE** Listening to conversations, you will often hear people say, “It’s me.” Although *I*, not *me*, is the nominative case pronoun, widespread usage has made *It’s me* acceptable spoken English. Either *It’s me* or *It’s I* is acceptable. Similar expressions such as *That’s him* or *Could it have been her?* (in which the rule calls for *he* and *she*) may be considered as acceptable in speaking, but you should avoid them in writing.

As you do the following exercises, follow the rule for written English: *A predicate nominative is in the nominative case.*

EXERCISE 5. Number 1-10 on your paper. Complete the following sentences by adding pronouns in the nominative case used as predicate nominatives. Write each pronoun after the corresponding number on your paper. Don't use *you* or *it*; use a variety of pronouns.

1. This is — .
2. Are you — ?
3. That was — .
4. Those are — .
5. Can it be — ?
6. It can't be — .
7. It is — .
8. It might be — .
9. Was that — ?
10. I knew it was — .

THE OBJECTIVE CASE

The following pronouns are in the objective case:

me	us
him, her	them

These pronouns are used as objects: direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions.

7c. The direct object of a verb is in the objective case.

STANDARD Clyde thanked her. [*Clyde* is the subject of the verb *thanked*. Clyde thanked *whom*? The answer is *her*, which is the direct object of *thanked*.]

NONSTANDARD Dad's story surprised Miles and I. [*I* is a nominative case pronoun and should not be used as direct object of the verb.]

STANDARD Dad's story surprised Miles and me.

When the object is compound, try each pronoun object separately as you learned to do with compound subjects. "Dad's story surprised I" is obviously incorrect. Hence, "Dad's story surprised Miles and I" is also incorrect.

NONSTANDARD He helped we students with our homework.

STANDARD He helped us students with our homework.

EXERCISE 6. Oral Drill. Recite each of the following sentences aloud, stressing the correct italicized pronouns. After you become familiar with the right sound of pronouns, your ear will tell you which pronoun is correct.

1. The letter carrier disappointed Nilda and *me*.
2. The Solomons did not invite *us* boys.
3. The magician's tricks amazed their teacher and *them*.
4. Vanessa often imitates Caroline and *her*.
5. Won't you believe *us* girls?
6. Have you seen *her* or *him* lately?
7. A lost child was following *her* and *me*.
8. Did Mr. Cass take Willis and *them* to the banquet?
9. Julia said that she recognized *her* and *me* at once.
10. Did you call *them* or *us*?

EXERCISE 7. Number 1-10 on your paper. Supply appropriate pronouns for the blanks in these sentences. Use a variety of pronouns. (Do not use *you* or *it*.) After you have checked the exercise, read each sentence aloud.

1. The doorbell startled Allen and — .
2. Will you oppose — or — ?
3. Johnny Estrada loves both — and — .
4. Can't you trust Aline and — ?

5. Aline and — you cannot trust!
6. I found Nancy and — hard at work.
7. We watched Clay and — .
8. Sue Tam took Janet and — to the game.
9. Now he needs you and — more than ever.
10. Those jeans fit both Hilda and — .

7d. The Indirect object of the verb is in the objective case.

As you have already learned, an indirect object tells *to whom* or *for whom* something is done. (See pages 69-70.) Pronouns used as indirect objects are in the objective case: *me, him, her, us, them*.

EXAMPLES The teacher paid her a compliment.
 Polly sent me some photographs.

EXERCISE 8. Oral Drill. Recite each of the following sentences aloud, stressing the correct italicized pronouns.

1. Nora made Roy and *me* a carrot cake.
2. Show Ruth and *her* your ring.
3. They will bring you and *him* some pamphlets.
4. Will you please fix Alba and *me* some lunch?
5. Mrs. Carter handed *him* and *her* questionnaires.
6. Our teacher gave *us* students a test.
7. The principal told *her* and *me* the news.
8. Did Howard buy *him* and *her* what I suggested?
9. Send Bob and *me* a postcard from Florida.
10. Tell Jack and *me* what you told your parents and *them*.

REVIEW EXERCISE A. Number 1-25. Write after the proper number the correct pronoun in parentheses. Be prepared to give the use of each pronoun in the sentence.

1. Where have you and (she, her) been?
2. (He, Him) and (I, me) have been to the fair.
3. (We, Us) boys spent hours looking at the displays.
4. One of the guides showed (we, us) boys a new computer model.
5. She told Angus and (I, me) about the computer's capability.
6. Another guide and (she, her) turned on the computer.
7. After (they, them) had pushed a few buttons, the cathode-ray tube lit up, and words appeared on the screen.

8. One of the guides asked Angus and (I, me) if(we, us) wanted to operate the controls.
9. (He, Him) and I quickly agreed and asked for instructions.
10. In under an hour, we surprised (they, them) with our ability to use the computer.
11. Angus and (I, me) then found another display at the fair.
12. A girl named Sarah showed Angus and (I, me) all kinds of pottery.
13. (She, Her) and her sister were selling the handmade pottery at discount prices.
14. We bought two bowls and a vase from Sarah and (she, her).
15. They gave (us, we) boys an extra bowl as a gift.
16. (They, Them) and the other people at the fair seemed to enjoy their work.
17. Have you and (she, her) ever seen their “House of Chills”?
18. (Him, He) and (I, me) were horrified by the appearance of Dracula.
19. Of course, (they, them) and (we, us) knew that it was a wax statue.
20. As we have told you and (she, her), we later visited the “House of Magic.”
21. A clown and his partner singled out (we, us) boys to tease.
22. Seeing my white sweater, the clown and (he, him) scooted over to me.
23. (He, Him) and his partner kept waving very big fountain pens in the air.
24. When they squirted black ink all over my white sweater, you can imagine how worried he and (I, me) were.
25. In a matter of seconds, however, (we, us) boys watched the magic ink disappear before our eyes.

7e. The object of a preposition is in the objective case.

A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition (see the list on pages 29-30) and ends with a noun or pronoun. The final word in a prepositional phrase is the *object of the preposition* that begins the phrase. When the object of a preposition is a pronoun, you must be careful to use the objective case. The words in boldfaced type below are objects of prepositions.

to **me** before **her** for **them**
 by **him** beyond **us**

Errors in usage often occur when the object of a preposition is compound. Again, you can usually tell the correct pronouns by trying each one separately in the prepositional phrase.

toward Rachel and **her** with you and **them**
 except Suzanne and **us** about Joe and **him**

EXERCISE 9. *Oral Drill.* Read each of the following sentences aloud, stressing the italicized words.

1. *Beside* Jess and *me* sat Mrs. Bigay.
2. I wrote notes *to* my sister and *her*.
3. The boldness *of* Mark and *them* startled Lee.
4. *Between* you and *me*, she is worried *about* *him*.
5. Dr. Williams rode in her car *in front of* *us* students.
6. She was very rude *to* *them* and *me*.
7. The man was walking *toward* Dale and *her*.
8. With the help *of* Tamara and *him*, we can soon finish.
9. Discuss your plans *with* *her* and *them*.
10. Did you sit *near* *him* and *her* in assembly?

EXERCISE 10. Number 1-10 on your paper. If the sentence is correct, write *C*. If there are pronoun errors, write the prepositional phrase, correcting the pronoun forms.

EXAMPLES 1. Did you go with Flora and them?

1. *C*

2. I sent copies of the report to both Mac and she.

2. *to both Mac and her*

1. Nobody but Julie and me volunteered.
2. Everyone slept except Barry and I.
3. Like he and us, she has the flu.
4. I have received no word from Jack or she.
5. Mr. Welch pointed toward we students . . .
6. In front of Antonia and him stood Ella.
7. Shall we visit later with Karen and them?
8. Karana, like you and I, dislikes tea.
9. In addition to her and me, Oscar will serve on the committee.
10. Between you and I, no one here wants to participate in that project.

• USAGE NOTE Pronouns used in apposition are in the same case as the word to which they refer.

EXAMPLES The committee members, he, she, and I, made our report.
[Since *members* is the subject of the sentence, the pronouns in apposition with it (*he*, *she*, *I*) must be in the nominative

case.]

Every player except two, him and her, was eliminated from the tournament. [Since *two* is the object of the preposition *except*, the appositives must be in the objective case.]

The master of ceremonies introduced the co-captains, Linda and me. [Since *co-captains* is the direct object of *introduced*, the pronoun *me*, which is in apposition to *co-captains*, must be in the objective case.]

REVIEW EXERCISE B. Number your paper 1-18. Choose the correct pronoun in parentheses, and write it after the proper number. Two sentences have two sets of parentheses.

1. What do you and (he, him) know about it?
2. I don't think it was (they, them).
3. Was it Ellen or (she, her) that won the game?
4. No one told Fred and (I, me) about the test.
5. You must have been talking to Bob and (he, him).
6. Viola Herrera hired (we, us) boys for the job.
7. I planned to go to the game with Cindy and (she, her).
8. (He, Him) and (I, me) did our homework together.
9. When are you expecting your family and (they, them)? J
10. Ms. Kay said that (we, us) students were not polite.
11. Dick and (I, me) were asked to prepare a report.
12. The winner was probably Harriet or (he, him).
13. Is the gift for Jean or (she, her)?
14. I don't know Julia and (he, him) very well.
15. If you and (she, her) are on time, we'll be surprised.
16. He would not believe either the teacher or (we, us) students.
17. You asked (he, him) and (I, me) for our opinion.
18. This argument is strictly between Sue and (I, me).

SPECIAL PRONOUN PROBLEMS

There are two kinds of problems you will frequently run across. One is the

choice between *who* and *whom*; the other is which pronoun to use in an incomplete construction.

Who and Whom

The pronoun *who* also has different forms in the nominative and the objective cases. *Who* is the nominative form; the objective form is *whom*. Similarly, *whoever* is nominative; *whomever* is objective.

• **USAGE NOTE** In spoken English, the use of *whom* is becoming less common. In fact, when you are speaking, you may correctly begin any question with *who* regardless of the grammar of the sentence.

In written English, however, you should distinguish between *who* and *whom*. *Who* is used as subject or predicate nominative, and *whom* is used as an object. Often *who* or *whom* will appear in subordinate clauses – in adjective clauses or noun clauses.

7f. The use of *who* or *whom* in a subordinate clause is determined by the pronoun's function in the clause.

When you are deciding whether to use *who* or *whom* in a subordinate clause, follow these steps:

1. Pick out the subordinate clause.
2. Decide how the pronoun is used in the clause as subject, predicate nominative, object of the verb, or object of a preposition.
3. Determine the case of the pronoun according to the usual rules.
4. Select the correct form of the pronoun.

PROBLEM Dorothea Lange was the woman (who, whom) photographed migrant laborers.

Step 1 The subordinate clause is (who, whom) photographed migrant laborers.

Step 2 In this clause, the pronoun is the subject of the verb photographed.

Step 3 Since it is the subject of the verb, the pronoun is in the nominative case.

Step 4 The nominative form is who.

SOLUTION Dorothea Lange was the woman *who* photographed migrant laborers.

PROBLEM

Do you know (who, whom) she is?

Step 1

The subordinate clause is (*who, whom*) *she is*.

Step 2

In this clause, the subject is *she*, the verb is *is*, and the pronoun is the predicate nominative: *she is (who, whom)*.

Step 3

As predicate nominative, the pronoun is in the nominative case.

Step 4

The nominative form is *who*.

SOLUTION

Do you know *who* she is?

PROBLEM

I voted for Margaret O'Rourke, (who, whom) my friends recommended.

Step 1

The subordinate clause is (*who, whom*) *my friends recommended*.

Step 2

In this clause, the subject is *friends*; the verb is *recommended*. The pronoun is the object of the verb: *my friends recommended (who, whom)*.

Step 3

The object of a verb is in the objective case.

Step 4

The objective form is *whom*.

SOLUTION

I voted for Margaret O'Rourke, *whom* my friends recommended.

PROBLEM

Herb Matthews, (who, whom) I sat next to, fell asleep during the last act of the play.

Step 1

The subordinate clause is (*who, whom*) *I sat next to*.

Step 2

In this clause, the subject is *I*; the verb is *sat*. The pronoun is the object of the preposition *next to*: *I sat next to (who, whom)*.

Step 3

The object of a preposition is in the objective case.

Step 4

The objective form is *whom*.

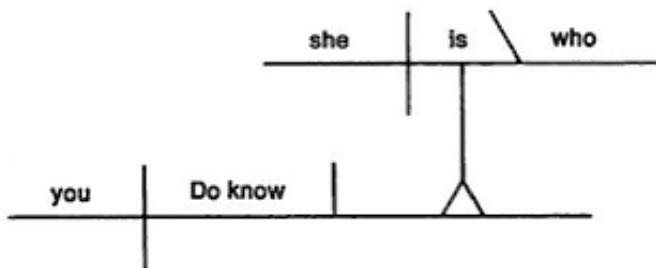
SOLUTION

Herb Matthews, *whom* I sat next to, fell asleep during the last act of the play.

The sentence, of course, would also be correct with the preposition before the pronoun: *Herb Matthews, next to whom I sat, fell asleep during the last act of the play*.

Remember that no words outside the clause affect the case of the pronoun. In the second problem, the entire clause was used as a direct object of the verb *do know*, but the pronoun was used as a predicate nominative (nominative case).

EXAMPLE Do you know who she is?



• USAGE NOTE Frequently, *whom* in subordinate clauses is omitted (understood).

EXAMPLES The man (whom) I just met is Mr. Nevins.
The man (whom) I just waved at is Mr. Nevins.

EXERCISE 11. Copy on your paper each subordinate clause in the sentences that follow. Then tell how the pronoun (*who* or *whom*) is used in its own clause—as subject, predicate nominative, object of the verb, or object of a preposition.

EXAMPLE 1. Give the job to Stuart, whom you can trust.
1. *whom you can trust, object of verb*

1. Mr. Doyle is a man who likes young people.
2. Mr. Doyle is a man whom young people like.
3. The woman who was speaking to me is conducting a market survey.
4. The woman to whom I was speaking is conducting a market survey.
5. Can you tell me who that player is?
6. She is a casual friend whom I seldom see.
7. Students who attend the meetings will be excused from class.
8. I wondered who it could be at the door.
9. Whom Della finally appointed I do not know.
10. There is no one who really understands me.

EXERCISE 12. Number your paper 1-10. After the proper number, give the use of the pronoun in parentheses. Then write the correct pronoun.

EXAMPLE 1. I wondered (who, whom) it was.
1. *predicate nominative, who*

1. Women (who, whom) lived during the fifteenth century painted their teeth instead of their nails.

2. Her older sister, to (who, whom) she sent the article, has moved to Santa Fe.
3. It was Napoleon (who, whom) invaded Spain in 1808.
4. Maureen finally guessed (who, whom) it was.
5. I visited with Mr. Windlow, (who, whom) was trimming his rosebushes.
6. Mrs. Harvey, (who, whom) I work for on Saturdays, owns two poultry farms.
7. Is there anyone (who, whom) plans to leave early?
8. She is the only member of the city council (who, whom) I respect.
9. The actor (who, whom) you were asking about will be on television tonight.
10. Dong Kingman, (who, whom) I admire, often works in watercolor.

REVIEW EXERCISE C. Number your paper 1-20. As you read the following sentences, notice carefully the case form of each pronoun. If all of the pronouns in a sentence are correct, write a C after the corresponding number on your paper. If a pronoun has been used incorrectly, write the correct case form of the pronoun.

1. Claire and me are the editors of the literary magazine that our school publishes.
2. Students who wish to submit manuscripts for publication give their material to either Claire or I.
3. After us two have gone over all the material submitted, a general staff meeting is called.
4. Then we students who make up the staff read the manuscripts together.
5. When the material for the month's publication has been selected by we staff members, it is sent to the printer.
6. Both Claire and I go periodically to the printing house to make sure that the people there know what we want done.
7. Sometimes they question Claire and I about the make-up of a page.
8. Meanwhile, Lance and Dolores, who the art teacher recommended, are working on the illustrations and cover design for the magazine.
9. Claire checks the work done by them because she knows more about art than I do.
10. All of us who have worked hard on the magazine are relieved when it is finally ready for distribution.
11. Last month a prize was offered by we members of the staff to whomever should write the best short story.
12. The students who submitted stories selected pen names for themselves, so that even those of us on the staff did not know whom had written a particular story.
13. We did have an alphabetical list of all the students who had submitted stories, and we entertained ourselves

by trying to match each story with an author on our list.

14. “Could 'The Last Journey' have been written by Carl or she?” Claire asked, pointing to names on the list.

15. “Neither he nor she wrote it,” Dolores replied. 16. “This,” Dolores continued, pointing to another name on the list, “is obviously the work of Jim or he.”

17. “But the author could be she,” Lance argued, “since this looks like the kind of story that only she could write.”

18. And so the arguments went for each story that we read because all of us were sure that we could analyze the story and determine whom the writer was.

19. “The Last Journey” was chosen by the judges as the winner of the contest, and we staff members were surprised when the author was identified.

20. “It was not *he* or *she*, but *them!*” Claire exclaimed. Two students had collaborated on the mystery story.

The Pronoun in an Incomplete Construction

Notice the difference in meaning that the choice of pronouns can make in sentences with incomplete constructions.

EXAMPLES You like Rita better than I.
 You like Rita better than me.

In the first sentence, the choice of the pronoun *I* indicates that it is the subject of an understood verb: *You like Rita better than I like Rita*. In the second sentence, since the pronoun *me* is in the objective case, the meaning is: *You like Rita better than you like me*.

The case of the pronoun depends upon how the omitted part of the sentence would be completed.

7g. After *than* and *as* introducing an incomplete construction, use the form of the pronoun that you would use if the construction were completed.

The following sentences are correct because they clearly express the meaning intended by the writer. The words in the brackets show how each could be completed.

EXAMPLES I lent you more money than he [lent you].
 I lent you more money than [I lent] him.

Did he tell Alma as much as I [told Alma]?

Did he tell Alma as much as [he told] me?

EXERCISE 13. Beginning with the *than* or *as*, complete each sentence, using the correct form of the pronoun. After the sentence, write the use of the pronoun in its clause, telling whether it is a subject or an object.

EXAMPLE 1. Fran was as delighted as (I, me).

1. *as I was – subject*

1. Lester can varnish floors better than (I, me).
2. The letter was odd; it baffled Sam as well as (we, us).
3. Is Eleanor younger or older than (he, him)?
4. Have they practiced as much as (we, us)?
5. We have known Lucy longer than (she, her).
6. Perhaps you are more idealistic than (he, him).
7. Did you enjoy the movie as much as (I, me)?
8. The long trip exhausted them more than (we, us).
9. Were you as thoroughly uncomfortable as (she, her)?
10. Their children were even less fortunate than (they, them).

REVIEW EXERCISE D. Number your paper 1-25. After each number ~ write the correct form of the pronoun in parentheses. Be able to give reasons for your answers.

1. Can you or (he, him) describe Mary Cassatt's style of painting?
2. (We, Us) students gave reports on baseball.
3. Each of (we, us) mentioned Roberto Clemente.
4. In Egypt the nobles (who, whom) ruled were rich.
5. The laborers, (who, whom) the nobles ruled, were extremely poor.
6. Between you and (I, me), I think that Bob is deceiving himself.
7. Did the gift surprise Beth as much as (she, her)?
8. Is it really (they, them)?
9. Please give those pictures to Wanda and (I, me).
10. He can't swim as fast as (I, me).
11. Behind us stood Irene and (he, him).
12. My mom taught Clarence and (I, me) how to drive.
13. Do you need someone (who, whom) is dependable?
14. The winners, Carl and (I, me), got a free trip to New York.
15. Father told Cliff and (I, me) the answer.
16. Some of (we, us) girls preferred to skate.

17. Everyone except (she, her) has joined the club.
18. Surely you can do as well as (he, him).
19. Her sister and (she, her) will help us.
20. Mary Ann, (who, whom) you have met, will be at the party.
21. At the end of the story, who married (who, whom)?
22. Please tell (we, us) boys what you know.
23. Tashina and (we, us) went fishing at dawn.
24. The man stopped Steve and (we, us) at the gate.
25. Are you and (they, them) going to the dinner?

REVIEW EXERCISE E. Number your paper 1-10. If a sentence has no errors in usage of pronouns, write a *C* after the corresponding number on your paper. If a pronoun is incorrect, give the correct form.

1. Last year Helen and me put on a Halloween show for the youngsters staying in a nearby hospital.
2. The show was so successful that this year her and I decided to put on a show for the neighborhood children as well.
3. After school and on weekends, us students made decorations and other preparations for the show in our house.
4. As the show opened, we played the record “Night on Bald Mountain,” a very eerie piece of music; “and as the music grew louder I, whom was standing near the door, turned off the lights.
5. The room was extremely dark, yet the children could see smoke, which poured from the dry ice Helen and me had bought and hidden behind a screen.
6. I focused a flashlight on Helen, who was sitting in a chair and dressed in a terrifying, ghostly costume.
7. When she rose from the chair, she opened her mouth slowly and, in a very scary voice, said, “I am her whom you fear -the Great Zombie.”
8. In the front row, a little boy and his sister sat so still that I could almost hear him and she breathing.
9. Finally, after Helen and I were satisfied that us two had frightened the audience enough, we turned on the lights and handed out baskets of popcorn and glasses of cider.
10. The children enjoyed the treats and soon left to tell their friends about the Halloween show which they had seen.

REVIEW EXERCISE F. Number your paper 1-10. If a sentence is correct, write C after the number. If a pronoun is used incorrectly, write the correct form of the pronoun after the number.

1. The politician spoke to us members of the Debate Society.
2. During the Olympic trials, every diver except she received a low score from the judges.
3. The children who Inez brought home from the fair were sleeping in the car.
4. My instructor, who had been stunned by my quick recovery after a fall from the high bar, gave me an excellent score.
5. I wrote a beautiful poem about my grandfather and he.
6. I hope that you and them can manage the fruit stand this afternoon. .
7. Sometimes it was difficult to tell who was having a better time, them or us.
8. Many people in the audience wanted to know whom the winners were.
9. It is unlikely that Betty and me can make enough money this summer to pay for a trip to the Canadian Rockies.
10. The Steins and us watched the trapeze artist swinging in the air.

REVIEW EXERCISE G. Number your paper 1-15. If a sentence is correct, write C after the proper number. If a pronoun has been used incorrectly, write the correct form of the pronoun after the appropriate number.

1. Keep this a secret between you and I.
2. Us weight lifters will carry the baggage.
3. At camp Sam and me were tentmates.
4. If it is she who is supposed to be in charge, let me know.
5. Were you calling Jerry or me?
6. If you and her can't go to the concert, I'll go.
7. He kept Howard and I after school.
8. Please don't tell anyone but Mrs. Carter or her about our plan.
9. He thought it was us.
10. Please wait for Ramona and him.
11. Are you and him related?
12. Gladys and he are absent.
13. We girls were pretty angry.
14. Have you seen Helen or she?
15. It couldn't have been them.

REVIEW EXERCISE H. Write twenty sentences correctly using the following:

1. who
2. whom
3. we students
4. us students
5. you and I
6. you and me
7. her son and she
8. her son and her
9. Mr. Jordan and we
10. Mr. Jordan and us
11. as much as he
12. as well as him
13. Wesley and she
14. Wesley and her
15. he or she
16. him or her
17. my mother and they
18. my mother and them
19. more than I
20. more than me