

Lesson Name : 33

Lesson Title : Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

Course Name : English 2 Part 3 [Honors]

Task Id : 57330813

Course Id : 15021



Essential Instruction

It is a good idea to use your digital notebook to keep notes about new grammar concepts that you may need to reference later.

When learning the rules of agreement in grammar, it is first important to understand number and its role in this concept.

Number: A word that refers to one person, place, thing, or idea is **singular** in number. A word that refers to more than one is **plural** in number.

Today, we will be focusing on pronoun and antecedent agreement.

Agreement of Pronoun and Antecedent: A pronoun should agree in number and gender with its antecedent.

Mariah Carey records her songs often.

My cousins brought their dog on vacation.

Some indefinite pronouns are singular, and others are plural.

- The following indefinite pronouns are **singular**: anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, somebody, someone, and something.
- The following indefinite pronouns are **plural**: both, few, many, and several.
- The indefinite pronouns all, any, more, most, none, and some may be singular or plural, depending on their meaning in the sentence.
- Use a singular pronoun to refer to two or more singular antecedents joined by **or** or **nor**.

Example: John or Joe will bring his tennis racket to school

- Use a plural pronoun to refer to two or more singular antecedents joined by **and**.

Example: Simone and Sheila are playing tennis after school.

- The number of a relative pronoun (such as who, that, which) is determined by its antecedent.

Example: The students who finished their project earlier can read a book for enjoyment.

- A collective noun is singular when referring to the group as a whole, and plural when referring to the group as individuals.

Example: The employees decided they needed to speak to the boss.

- The expression of an amount may be singular or plural depending on its meaning in the sentence.

Example: Two of the ten minutes were used up; we had spent them reading the agenda.

- Some nouns which are plural in form are actually singular.

Example: We like the news and its ability to inform.

Now you try!

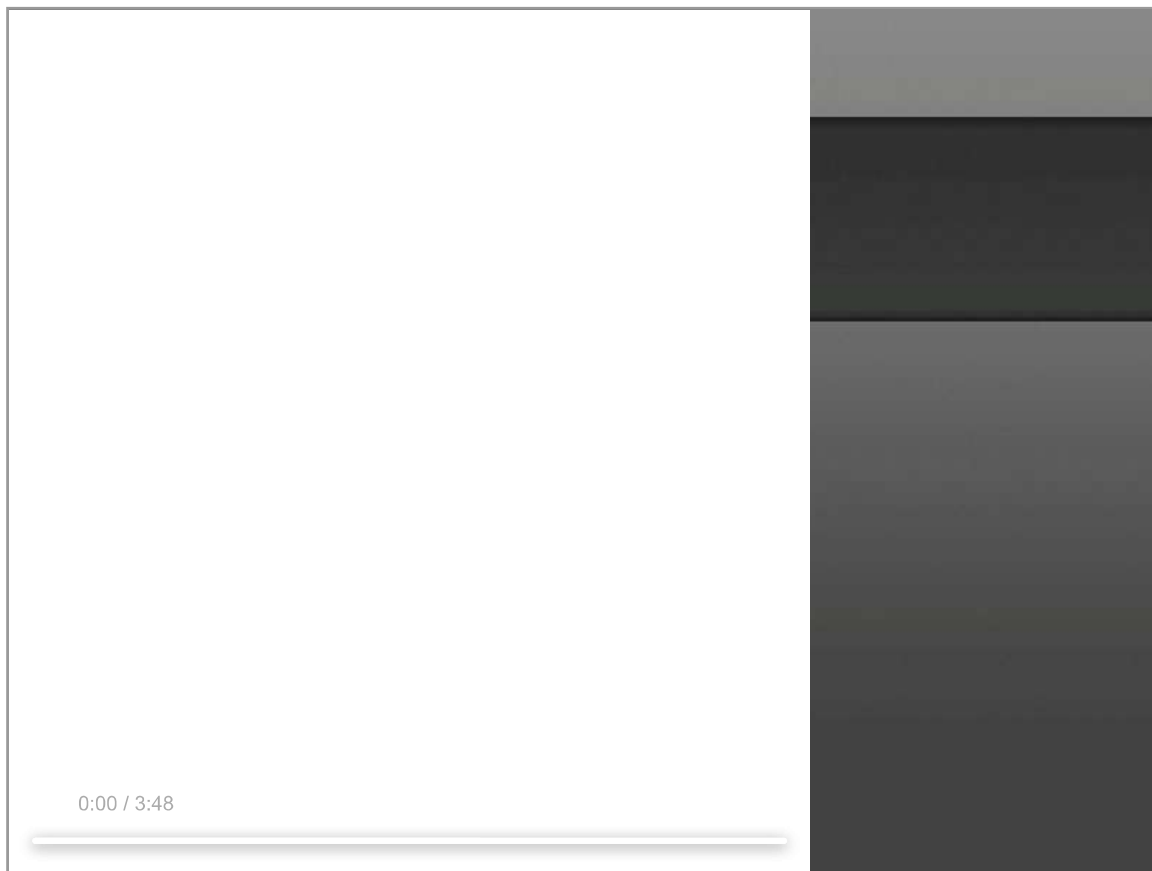
1. I like studying economics. I find (them, it) very informative.
2. Neither Jane nor Jamie will say what (their, her) favorite color is.
3. The ballet dancers won great recognition for (its, their) performance.
4. One half of the team arrived late. I think (they, it) must not be dedicated.
5. The car that had (its, her) bumper would no longer start.

See the [correct agreement](#) between the pronouns and antecedents, which will open in a new window.

Effective Listening Skills

Now we are going to focus on becoming effective listeners. In this listening activity we will listen to part of a podcast biography. Remember a biography tells the story of an actual person. It is not written by the subject; that would make it an autobiography. A biography can focus on a person's entire life or just a fraction of their life. To begin your journey to becoming an effective listener, make sure you follow the steps to active listening. Review the [steps for active listening](#), which will open in a new window.

Now that you are ready to be an effective listener, listen to the [podcast biography](#), which will open in a new window.



[Open Video in New Tab](#)

