

- Use the following pronouns to refer to/replace the subject of a sentence:

I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they

- Use the subject pronoun when the pronoun functions as the predicate nominative.
 - Remember: a predicate nominative is the noun/pronoun that appears after a *to be* verb and renames or identifies the subject.
 - The volunteers were Sean and ~~him~~ **he**.
 - The co-chairs of the committee are Terri and ~~me~~ **I**.
 - Sound funny? Reverse the sentence.
 - **He** and Sean were the volunteers.
 - Terri and **I** are the co-chairs of the committee.
- Compound Subjects
 - Allie and (me, I) plan to run the marathon.
 - Write/say the sentence using **ONLY** the pronoun (ignore the other subject for now):
 - **Me** plan to run the marathon [sounds wrong].
 - **I** plan to run the marathon [sounds right].
 - Allie and **I** plan to run the marathon.

- Use the following pronouns to refer to/replace the **object** of a sentence:

me, you, him, her, it, us, them

- Remember: a direct object is a pronoun that receives the action of a verb. It answers the question *whom* or *what* following the verb.
 - Mr. Arnold asked us how we celebrate the New Year.
 - (The verb is *asked*; whom did he ask? Us. *Us* is the **direct object**.)
 - Babette will hand her the report on Wednesday.
 - (What will she hand? *The report* (direct object). To whom will she hand it? To *her*. *Her* is the **indirect object**).
 - As part of the play, Derek pushes you and me.
 - Nadine showed the boys and us her souvenirs.
 - Ian asked you and him a difficult question.
- Use an object pronoun when the pronoun functions as the object of a preposition.
 - Please stand **behind** Roger and him.
 - **Besides** me, nobody has the combination to the safe.