


Read and Discover

Personal, Compound, Possessive Pronouns

Lesson 12

Many ancient peoples worshiped the sun as a part of **their** religion. They commonly imagined the sun to be much like **themselves**.

Circle the boldfaced word that is made up of two smaller words. Underline the boldfaced word that shows ownership. Whom do the boldfaced words refer to? _____

A **pronoun** can take the place of a noun. Use the **personal pronouns** *I, me, we, and us* and the **compound personal pronouns** *myself and ourselves* to speak or write about yourself. Use the personal pronouns *she, her, it, he, him, you, they, and them* and the compound personal pronouns *herself, himself, itself, yourself, yourselves, and themselves* to refer to other people and things. The **possessive pronouns** *her, his, its, our, their, my, and your* show possession.  **Remember to use this information when you speak, too.**

See Handbook Section 16

Part 1

Circle a pronoun in parentheses to complete each sentence correctly.

1. The Blackfoot people of North America believed that the sun god was the chief of the world; (he/himself) had the whole earth for a home.
2. When the weather was good, the Blackfoot people considered (himself/themselves) favored by the sun god.
3. The ancient Aztecs believed that there were two suns but one of (it/them) became the moon.
4. A god threw a rabbit into one of the suns, dimming (its/their) light and creating the moon.
5. In Greek myths, Helios, god of the sun, drove (their/his) chariot across the sky each day.
6. Helios's son Phaëthon pestered (their/his) father for permission to drive the sun chariot.
7. Phaëthon wanted to prove (himself/themselves) to be a strong, brave young man.
8. One day Phaëthon drove the chariot, but (he/they) could not control it.
9. When the chariot came too close to Earth, (they/it) burned an area that became the Sahara Desert.
10. Zeus, the king of the gods, killed Phaëthon with a thunderbolt to prevent (them/him) from burning all the earth.