

Pronoun Errors

Welcome to the **most difficult and most annoying** errors in Grammar. There are three kinds of errors in pronouns:

1. Pronoun case (You may **never get it right** while speaking)
2. Pronoun-antecedent agreement (often **eludes our attention**)
3. Pronoun reference (gives rise to **politically incorrect** and **sexist** language).

The problem with pronoun errors is that there is a vast difference between “pure grammar” and “current usage”. This is one of the most favourite areas on the CAT.

I often wonder how to introduce yourself? **“Myself Gaurav?”** or **“Me Gaurav”** or **“I am Gaurav”**? Should I say: **“It is I”** or **“It is me”**? Should I say: **“The book which is on the table”** or **“The book that is on the table”**? Should I say: **“You and I did it”** or **“I and you did it”**? Should I say: **“Between you and I/he did it”** or **“Between you and me/he did it”**?/etc.

Do you think you can outsmart the CAT-setter? Here is a check to flex your muscles at pronoun errors. *Pick the right option in the following sentences.*

1. Fred whispered to his wife/“Let’s keep this a secret between you and (I/me).”
2. (We/Us) students began our adventure at dawn.
3. Charlene and (I/myself) are handling all the renovations.
4. He is one of those doctors (who/whom) others frequently ask for advice.
5. He and I are both hearty eaters/but he can eat more than (I/me).
6. Each of the books is in (its/their) proper place on the shelves.
7. Dinesh gave a party for Binod and (I/me).
8. The victim of the practical joke turned out to be (I/me).
9. We objected to (him/his) taking all the credit.
10. (We/Us) managers must assume a leadership role.
11. He and (myself/I) are cousins.
12. The play could never have been produced without (he and I/him and me).
13. One has to work hard to build up (his/one’s) muscles.
14. What can we do to stop (them/their) worrying about us?
15. The defeat did not hurt him so much as (they/them).
16. They notified everyone except Margie and (she/her).
17. For (who/whom) was the gift intended?
18. Derek is going to the game with (she/her) and (I/me).
19. The two boys/Larry and (he/him)/are sleeping.
20. Daisy saw the two boys/Larry and (he/him).
21. She is funnier than (he/him).
22. She is taller than (I/me).
23. Do you like Professor Danto more than (me/I)?
24. The teacher and (I/me/myself) organised a reading of the play.
25. The caterers left the decision up to Nicholas and (she/her/herself).
26. (Myself/I myself) supervised the renovation.
27. This was a task best handled by (us/we/ourselves).
28. Bill and (I/me) went to the movie.
29. (She/Her) and I went to the movies.
30. Tami met Spencer and (I/me) at the movie.
31. It was (I/me).
32. It is (we/us).
33. That can’t be (she/her).
34. It might have been (they/them).
35. When the bell rings/it will be (he/him).
36. Who’s going to be the new team captain? I would like it to be (I/me).
37. With my luck/the boss will turn out to be (him/he).
38. The boy (who/whom) she met lives nearby.
39. If I had known (who/whom) she was/I would have introduced myself.



40. She resents (his/him) playing basketball all day.
41. He had no patience for (their/them) whining about homework.
42. Our parents were proud of (our/us) running in the marathon.
43. Here is a gift from (I/me).
44. You can go with (she/her).
45. Sit quietly beside (he/him) on that bench.

Solutions

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--|----------------|
| 1. me | 2. We | 3. I | 4. whom |
| 5. I | 6. its | 7. me | 8. me |
| 9. his | 10. We | 11. I | 12. him and me |
| 13. one's | 14. their | 15. them | 16. her |
| 17. whom | 18. her and me | 19. he | 20. him |
| 21. he | 22. I | 23. Both are correct depending upon the meaning. | |
| 24. I | 25. her | 26. I myself | 27. us |
| 28. I | 29. She | 30. me | 31. I |
| 32. we | 33. she | 34. they | 35. he |
| 36. me | 37. him | 38. whom | 39. who |
| 40. his | 41. their | 42. our | 43. me |
| 44. her | 45. him | | |

The rules regarding pronouns involve a lot of grammatical terms that are pretty annoying. So we shall try to limit ourselves to the minimum guidelines that should get you the right answer always.

No objective personal pronoun

1. It is **I** (not **me**) who came yesterday.
2. It is **he** (not **him**) who will help you.
3. If I were **she** (not **her**)/I wouldn't do it.
4. It is **they** (not **them**) who saved us.

Note — It should be remembered that in colloquial use/personal pronoun can be used in the **objective form**. But **this is not allowed in writing**. As – It is **me**! It wasn't **him**! **He is taller than me**. This form is considered wrong in written English.

Order

You can use some simple formulae to remember the correct use of pronouns.

- **In singular number**/remember 3 + 2 + 1/that is You + He + I.
- **In plural number**/it is 2 + 3 + 4/that is/We + You + They.
- But if the sentence has a bad sense/or is expressive of some error or fault/the order should be thus— **I/We + You + He/They**.

The following examples will make this clear.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. You/he and I are good friends. | 2. We/you and they can live together. |
| 3. You and he were classmates. | 4. Ram and I lived in the same house. |
| 5. You and I can travel together. | 6. We and you and they can work together. |
| 7. They and we were in the same class. | 8. I/you and he have to accept our fault. |
| 9. You and he will be punished. | |

"Each other" Vs. "One another"

Traditionally/"Each other" is used for two and "One another" for more than two. This rule/however is almost outdated.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The two brothers help each other . | 2. All the five brothers help one another . |
| 3. The two wheels rub against each other . | |



After "than" or "as"

The full form of "**I am taller than he**" will be "**I am taller than he is**". Therefore/in order to decide/we should mentally speak the whole sentence in our mind.

1. I am stronger than **he** (is). *So don't say "I am stronger than him."*
2. I am as strong **as he** (is).
3. He loves you more **than I** (love you).
4. I love you more **than he** (loves you).
5. He gave you more marks **than** (he gave) **me**.
6. I shall give you as many books **as** (I shall give) **him**.
7. He and I are both hearty eaters/but he can eat more than (I can).
8. Dinesh gave a party for Binod and me.
9. The defeat did not hurt him so much as (it hurt) them.
10. The two boys/Larry and (he/him)/are sleeping. (**Would you say/"he is sleeping" or "him is sleeping"?** Ans. he
11. Daisy saw the two boys/Larry and (he/him).
12. She is funnier than (he/him).
13. She is taller than (I/me).
14. Do you like Professor Danto more than (me/I)?

This can be written in two ways both of which are correct:

15. Do you like Professor Danto more than I like him?
16. Do you like Professor Danto more than you like me?
17. The caterers left the decision up to Nicholas and (she/her/herself).
18. Bill and (I/me) went to the movie.
19. (She/Her) and I went to the movies.
20. Tami met Spencer and (I/me) at the movie.

OR

HER

I

SHE

ME



Ans. Daisy saw him.

She is funnier than he is.

She is taller than I am.

With and without "that"

In some of the statements below/the word "**that**" has been put in brackets/where it can **be removed** without changing the meaning. But "**that**" cannot be removed in the other sentences.

1. I know the house (**that**) he lives **in**.
2. I catch the point (**that**) you are hinting **at**.
3. The picture (**that**) I saw yesterday was good.
4. The man (**that**) you interviewed yesterday has come again.
5. That is the house (**that**) I lived **in**.
6. That is the man (**that**) I talked to.
7. I have not yet read the **book** (**that**) you suggested to me.
8. I have lost the **pen** (**that**) you gave me.
9. Gandhi was the **greatest** man **that** modern India produced.
10. He is the **best** speaker **that** I have ever heard.
11. This is **all** the statement **that** he gave.
12. He is **the** same boy **that** came yesterday.
13. It is **only** the fools **that** talk that way.
14. There was **none** **that** was not moved to tears.
15. **What** is it **that** troubles you so much?
16. **What** is there **that** I cannot do?
17. **Who** am I **that** you should care for?
18. The **rider** and his **horse** **that** tried to cross the river were drowned.
19. The **driver** and his **bus** **that** crossed the lane struck against a tree.

"Which" and "that"

It is very important to understand the distinction between **which** and **that**.

If the clause you are introducing **can be removed without significantly changing** the meaning of the sentence/use the non-restrictive **"which"**. You will use a comma to set off the clause beginning with "which".

If **you can't remove** it without altering the meaning or intent of the sentence/use the restrictive **"that"**. In addition/assuming that you opt for **"which"**/very likely you will be setting off the clause with a comma or two. You will not use a comma with "that".

Let us look at an example.

1. The book/which I returned to the library yesterday/is one of my favourites.
The book is one of your favourites whether or not you returned it to the library. Thus/
the information in the **"which"** clause is **not vital** to your meaning.
2. The book that I want you to read is in the library.
The particular book you are referring to is in the library. The information in the **"that"**
clause is **vital** to your meaning.



In some cases/it is not so easy to choose between "which" and "that".

1. The values **which** were recorded by the instrument were all in normal range (Incorrect).
2. The values/**which** were recorded by the instrument/were all in normal range (Correct).
3. The values **that** were recorded by the instrument were all in normal range. (Best option)
4. They **those** worship money only are deprived of life's other rewards. (Incorrect)
5. They **that** worship money only are deprived of life's other rewards. (Correct)
6. I remember the day **which** he came. (Incorrect)
7. I remember the day **which** he came **on**. (Correct but clumsy)
8. I remember the day **that**he came. (Better)

When "that" is better than "which" or "who"

"That" is preferred to **"who"** or **"which"** in the following cases:

1. After adjectives in the superlative degree
2. After "all"/"same"/"any"/"none"/"nothing" and "only"
3. After the interrogative pronouns/"who" and "what"
4. After the antecedents/one denoting a person and the other an animal or a thing.

Using these rules/let us set right some incorrect sentences on the next page.

Incorrect	Correct
It was the best food which we ever tasted.	It was the best food that we ever tasted.
I did all which I could for him.	I did all that I could for him.
What is there which may not be asked in General Awareness?	What is there that may not be asked in General Awareness?
The old man and his stick which are always present at the party were conspicuous by their absence today.	The old man and his stick that are always present at the party were conspicuous by their absence today.
The office was located in the heart of the town which had state-of-the-art interior decoration.	The office, which had state-of-the-art interior decoration, was located in the heart of the town.
He had a cow and which gave him milk.	He had a cow, which gave him milk.
He had a cow, <i>which</i> was brown in colour and that gave him milk.	He had a cow, which was brown in colour and which gave him milk. <i>(The conjunction and has been properly used to join two clauses beginning with which, both referring to the cow.)</i>

"But" as a pronoun

Sometimes "**but**" is used as a **pronoun**/in which case it means "**who not**" or "**which not**".

1. There is none **but** admires you. (but admires = who does not admire)
2. There is no problem **but** can be solved. (but can be solved = which cannot be solved)
3. There is none **but** loves his country. (but loves = who does not love)
4. **Incorrect:** There is no city **but does not have** a huge population.

Now/as the rule suggests/**but** is equivalent to **which ... not** in such sentences.

The above sentence then has a double negative which wrongly suggests that there is no city which has a huge population. But this is not true. We mean to say that: There is no city which does not have a huge population. The sentence should be:

Correct: There is no city **but has** a huge population.



**I am
big-time
confused!**

Such as

As is always used after "**such**"/"**the same**" or "**as**".

1. His behaviour was **such as** was well expected.
2. His problem was **such as** could not be easily solved.
3. My difficulty is **the same as** yours.
4. This is **as good as** that.

The same that / as

If in a certain sentence/"**the same**" comes before a noun/the same noun is suggested by "**as**" or "**that**" in the following clause. But if in the following clause/the verb is understood (i.e. not expressed)/only "**as**" will be used/not "**that**".

1. This is **the same** book **as/that** I bought last year.
2. He is **the same** man **as/that** came this morning.
3. This is **the same** case **as** yours.

One/one's/oneself

One is an indefinite pronoun. It is used in its own form in all the three cases. In nominative and objective cases/it is used as **one**; in possessive case it is **one's**/and in the reflexive form it is **oneself**. It is wrong to use a personal pronoun with it.

1. **One** should mind **one's** (not **his**) own business.
2. **One** should avail **oneself** (not **himself**) of every opportunity.
3. **One** cannot succeed unless **one** (not **he**) works hard.

Reflexive and emphatic pronouns

1. **I** can do it **myself**. (reflexive)
2. **I myself** can do it. (emphatic)



There are some verbs that take some reflexive pronoun for their object if there is no other object to complete them. Examples: Avail/absent/acquit/apply/revenge/enjoy/exert/forget/over-reach/pride/resign/etc.


1. I **availed myself** of this opportunity.
2. I **revenged myself** upon him.
3. He **absented himself** from the class.
4. You must have **enjoyed yourself** during the vacation.
5. **Incorrect:** I pride in being an Indian.
Correct: I pride myself in being an Indian.

Some of us have a peculiar habit of using "myself" for "I" or "I am". As a result we speak or write such monstrosities:

1. **Incorrect:** Myself Gaurav. **Correct:** I am Gaurav.
2. **Incorrect:** Myself can do it. **Correct:** I can do it. OR I myself can do it. OR I can do it myself.

Pronoun-antecedent problems

There is a pronoun in the sentence but it is not clear what or who it is referring to. Worse/it may appear to point to the wrong noun altogether. The way out is to reduce the gap between the pronoun and its correct antecedent or to rewrite the sentence in order to introduce the correct antecedent. Does that sound very complicated? The following examples will make things clear.

Incorrect	Correct
He has a resilience would see him through anything.	He has a resilience that would see him through anything
The book was such that he could read.	The book was such as he could read.
They who are students of the school need not buy tickets.	Those who are students of the school need not buy tickets.
Susan has changed her major twice this semester. This might mean she is unsure of her career goal.	Susan has changed her major twice this semester. This change might mean she is unsure of her career goal. <i>(Try to draw an arrow from the pronoun this to its logical antecedent. The sentence does not contain a noun which equals this, so the pronoun has no explicit antecedent. This makes it necessary to introduce the word "change".)</i>
After interviewing several nurses, I realised that it was not the career for me.	After interviewing several nurses, I realised that nursing was not the career for me. <i>(The pronoun it refers to nursing – a word that never appears in the sentence. Therefore, we revise the sentence by replacing the pronoun with a noun.)</i>
The team's poor sportsmanship made all of them look like whiners.	The team's poor sportsmanship made all of its members look like whiners. <i>(The pronoun "them" is trying to refer to the members of the team. However, neither the word "team" nor the word "members" is used in the sentence. Instead, the possessive form "team's" is used. A possessive antecedent may be used only for a possessive pronoun. Therefore, the sentence has been rewritten.)</i>
Richard told Sam that he needed to buy a new car. 	"Sam," said Richard, "you need to buy a new car." OR "I need to buy a new car," Richard told Sam. <i>(The pronoun he could refer to either Richard or Sam. The reader doesn't know if Richard is announcing his own need for a new car or telling Sam that Sam's car was a piece of junk. If the antecedent of a pronoun is ambiguous, the sentence must be reworded or the pronoun must be replaced with a noun. When the pronoun refers to people, quoting may be a solution.)</i>
He found himself caught up in floor activities and neglecting his schoolwork, who was usually a good student.	He, who was usually a good student, found himself caught up in floor activities and neglecting his schoolwork. <i>(The pronoun who can grammatically refer back to the antecedent him, but the distance between them is too great. Arrange sentences so that the pronoun refers back to the nearest noun.)</i>

Who vs. whom

Another frequent cause of pronoun case error is the confusion between **who** and **whom**.

There is one strategy to eliminate this confusion. The difference between "**who**" and "**whom**" is one letter — **M**. Associate the **M** in "**whom**" with the **M** in the objective case pronoun "**him**". If you could use the pronoun **him** in your sentence/you can correctly use "**whom**".

1. You gave permission to **him**?
2. You gave permission to **whom**?
3. **He** agreed to that?
4. **Who** agreed to that?

Pronouns Practice



Incorrect	Correct
Every man must love their own country.	Every man must love his own country.
I am not one of those who believes everything I see.	I am not one of those who believe everything they see.
The committee decided the matter without leaving its seats.	The committee decided the matter without leaving their seats.
Both Manas and Appu showed his fondness for his father.	Both Manas and Appu showed their fondness for their father.
The chairman and managing director (CMD) of the company granted their approval to the scheme.	The chairman and managing director (CMD) of the company granted his approval to the scheme.
Every teacher and every student got their dress ready.	Every teacher and every student got his dress ready.
Neither Mani nor Guni has brought their identity card.	Neither Mani nor Guni has brought his identity card.
Neither the father nor his sons cares for his books.	Neither the father nor his sons care for their books.
It is him whom we are looking for.	It is he whom we are looking for.
Let you and I take a dip in the holy water.	Let you and me take a dip in the holy water.
Between you and I the problem could have been sorted out.	Between you and me the problem could have been sorted out.
When it comes to providing news, The Times of India is as good as him .	When it comes to providing news, The Times of India is as good as he .
No friend will come to your party but I .	No friend will come to your party but me .
He earns more than her .	He earns more than she .
Mohan and myself decided to join politics.	Mohan and I decided to join politics.
The film city in Bombay is much more developed than Noida.	The film city in Bombay is much more developed than that in Noida.
This is true that bell-bottoms were once in fashion.	It is true that bell-bottoms were once in fashion.
India won the match and it was a good news.	India won the match and this was good news.
One should take care of his house.	One should take care of one's house.
Each boy was accompanied by an adult but there were none with the orphan.	Each boy was accompanied by an adult but there was none with the orphan.
I am used to many guests everyday but there was none today.	I am used to many guests everyday but there were none today.
I could not meet either of my three brothers at home.	I could not meet anyone of my three brothers at home.
Either of the choice fit the answer.	Either of the choices fits the answer.
The boys narrated stories each .	Each of the boys narrated stories.

Exercise

1. Harriet Dorn and (I/me) will attend the dance together.
2. (She/Her) and Ira certainly make a cute couple/don't they?
3. You and (we/us) had better go together/I think.
4. Send Mr. Sack and (I/me) separate bills/if you will.
5. Take her father and (she/her) into the next room please.
6. This matter can best be settled/I believe/between (he/him) and his lawyer.
7. How was the letter addressed? Was it addressed to his father and (he/him) or to his mother and (he/him)?
8. That's something you can decide yourself/or else you and (she/her) can decide it between you.
9. We'll leave the decision up to you and (they/them).
10. Everyone is willing to play along with us but (she/her) and Bob.
11. Will you serve (he/him) and (I/me) now?
12. Women treat (we/us) men in a rather unsportsmanlike manner/don't you think?
13. Will you watch Ira and (she/her) so they don't get into trouble?
14. Please write your mother and (I/me) at least once a week.
15. Please call your father and (I/me) whenever you're in town.
16. Did you invite (we/us) and the Harrisons to your party?
17. He considers Margie and (I/me) his best friends.
18. We saw Sam and (she/her) together last night.
19. (They/Them) and (we/us) are not friends.
20. Do you consider (they/them) and (we/us) friends?
21. Was it (she/her) you were talking about?
22. It is (we/us) you will have to answer to if anything goes wrong.
23. (He/Him) and Frank are our best workers.
24. Let's keep this information strictly between (we/us) men.
25. Why/he spoke to you and (I/me) as if we were babies.
26. He sent Charlie Jerome and (I/me) over to the main office.
27. Now it is (I/me) who am at a loss for words.
28. Was it (they/them) who gave you all that misinformation?
29. An American is (he/him) who loves America.
30. That picture doesn't look a bit like (I/me).
31. That picture surely isn't (I/me)/is it?
32. It won't be (he/him) who will suffer/it will be (I/me).
33. Why don't you invite (she/her) and her brother to go with you?
34. Everyone seems more than satisfied/except (she/her).
35. No one but (he/him) would take your offer seriously.
36. Mike Quill (who/whom) is the leader of the Transport Workers' Union/has been conferring with Mayor O'Dwyer for several days.
37. J. A. Krug/(who/whom) Truman appointed Secretary of the Interior after the resignation of Harold Ickes/has also been conferring—with John L. Lewis/of the United Mine Workers.
38. Alfred E. Driscoll/(who/whom) you no doubt recall was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1946/has promised to eliminate government interference with industry.
39. Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo/(who/whom) many people consider is one of the ablest speakers of his day/has been upheld by his congregation in his resignation from the Reformed Dutch Protestant Church of New York.
40. An executive of a large soap company (who/whom) we understand did not wish to be quoted/announced a 50 percent rise in soap prices after the demise of the O.P.A.
41. (Who/Whom) do you think you are anyway?
42. (Who/Whom) would you like to be?
43. (Who/Whom) do you think he is?
44. (Who/Whom) did you think he spoke to?
45. (Who/Whom) are you waiting for?
46. (Who/Whom) do you love best in all the world?
47. (Who/Whom) do you imagine will be the next President of the United States?
48. (Who/Whom) was responsible for Truman's original veto of the Case Bill?
49. (Who/Whom) do you think was responsible for Truman's original veto of the Case Bill?
50. It is hard to say (who/whom) we will vote for in the next elections.

51. It is hard to say (who/whom) the country will decide is to be considered responsible for the misfortunes that befell the Democrats in the 1946 elections.
52. It is hard to say (who/whom) the country will hold responsible for this election debacle.
53. (Who/Whom) do you wish to speak to?
54. (Who/Whom) do you wish to see?
55. (Who/Whom) do you wish to visit today?
56. (Who/Whom) do you believe is best qualified to take care of you?
57. Let me speak to (whoever/whomever) is waiting for the General.
58. To (who/whom) this may concern.
59. (Who/Whom) you've chosen for this task is your own business.
60. He's the man (who/whom) I believe robbed the First National Bank.
61. Was it (he/him) you were talking to?
62. It was (she/her) I was thinking about.
63. Harvey is taller than (I/me).
64. Frank Fay loves Harvey more than (I/me).
65. She is happier than (I/me).
66. He obeys his mother quicker than (I/me).
67. Are the Russians freer in their personal lives than (we/us)?
68. Government regulations affect the Russians more than (we/us).
69. Are the Russians as free as (we/us)?
70. We are just as rich as (they/them).
71. She loves her mother as much as (I/me).
72. We are more truthful than (she/her).
73. No one else can drink a quart of Scotch as fast as (he/him).
74. I am always being blamed; they are never blamed/no matter what they do. Why do you blame me/more often than (they/ them)?
75. They work much faster than (we/us).
76. You may be older than (I/me)/but I'm a lot wiser than you.
77. We can fight just as hard as (they/them).
78. No wonder you're not hungry—you ate much more breakfast than (I/me).
79. He earned more than (I/me) and he worked less.
80. When you're as rich as (they/them)/you'll vote Republican also.
81. You're just as much in error as (he/him).
82. Do you work (like/as) I told you to.
83. Work as hard as (I/me).
84. It is (I/me) who (is/am) tired.
85. It is (I/me) who (has/have) made the error.
86. I /am the one who (has/have) made the error.
87. It is (I/me) who (is/am) lonely.
88. The manager wants you and (I/me) to open the store tomorrow.
89. I want you and (he/him) to stop annoying the children.
90. I bet I can make Gerbrand and (she/her) obey me.
91. Do you want (he/him) and his wife to come in now?
92. We expect Nellie and (he/him) to come for supper.
93. He thought us to be (they/them).
94. (Who/Whom) did you think him to be?
95. I would like to be (he/him).
96. (Who/whom) do you want to be?
97. (Who/Whom) would you like to be if you weren't yourself?
98. (Who/Whom) did you think him to be?
99. Would you like to be (we/us)?
100. Did you think them to be (us/we)?
101. I thought the General to be (he/him).
102. I thought the nurse to be (she/her).
103. We thought the criminals to be (they/them).
104. We expected the murderer to be (him/he).
105. The murderer turned out to be (she/her).

106. I want you and (she/her) to help me.
107. No one but (he/him) can help you.
108. No one can help you except (I/me).
109. Everyone was most agreeable to you except (she/her).
110. Everyone but (she/her) was most agreeable to you.
111. Who but (we/us) has enough money to finance such a venture?
112. Who has enough money to finance such a venture except (we/us)?
113. We spoke to everyone but (she/her).
114. She likes everyone but (he/him).
115. Do you see all your friends here? Everyone except (they/them).
116. They all failed the test but (I/me).
117. The cat licked (it's/its) paws.
118. When he sent the letter to my sister and (I/me)/he felt he had done all that was possible to do under the circumstance.
119. Between you and (I/me) I think she's lying.
120. You've thanked everyone but (he/him) and his father.
121. We're never going to speak to the principal or (she/her) again.
122. No one is here except (we/us) and the servants.
123. Would you like to take a walk with Adelaide and (I/me)?
124. Let him sit near Mary and (we/us).
125. Take a place in line after the boys and (she/her).
126. This is a special arrangement between Charlie and (we/us).
127. I have nothing against Herb and (she/her); I do, however, wish to see justice done.
128. Now you're talking like (I/me).

Solutions

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--|-------------|
| 1. I | 2. She | 59. whom | 60. who |
| 3. we | 4. me | 61. he | 62. she |
| 5. her | 6. him | 63. I | |
| 7. him, him | 8. she | 64. Both may be correct depending upon the meaning | |
| 9. them | 10. her | 65. I | |
| 11. (him, me) | 12. us | 66. Both may be correct depending upon the meaning | |
| 13. her | 14. me | 67. we | 68. us |
| 15. me | 16. us | 69. we | 70. they |
| 17. me | 18. her | 71. Both may be correct depending upon the meaning | |
| 19. they, we | 20. them, us | 72. she | 73. he |
| 21. she | 22. we | 74. them | 75. we |
| 23. He | 24. us | 76. I | 77. they |
| 25. me | 26. me | 78. I | 79. I |
| 27. I | 28. they | 80. they | 81. he |
| 29. he | 30. me | 82. as | 83. I |
| 31. I | 32. he, I | 84. I, am | 85. I, have |
| 33. her | 34. her | 86. has | 87. I, am |
| 35. him | 36. who | 88. me | 89. him |
| 37. whom | 38. who | 90. her | 91. him |
| 39. who | 40. who | 92. him | 93. them |
| 41. who | 42. who | 94. whom | 95. he |
| 43. who | 44. whom | 96. who | 97. who |
| 45. whom | 46. whom | 98. whom | 99. we |
| 47. who | 48. who | 100. us | 101. him |
| 49. who | 50. whom | 102. her | 103. them |
| 51. who | 52. whom | 104. him | 105. she |
| 53. whom | 54. whom | 106. her. | |
| 55. whom | 56. who | | |
| 57. whoever | 58. whom | | |

107 to 128: Second choice in all the questions.