

Grade 2 • Lesson 22: Using "They"**PERSONAL PRONOUN CONCORD****Language Rule: Third-Person Plural "They"**

"He," "she," and "it" mean one. "They" means more than one.

When changing to "they", verbs and naming words must become plural too!

A PRONOUN TRANSFORMATIONS: USING "THEY"

Rewrite each sentence replacing **he**, **she**, or **it** with **they**, making all words agree:

Model: He is my classmate. → They are my classmates.

1. He is in school.

→

2. She is a member of our class.

→

3. Is he a merchant?

→

4. Has she a new book?

→

5. It roars like a lion.

→

6. He was very studious.

→

7. Is it a bird of prey?

→

8. She was in Boston last summer.

→

9. Has he been to Newport?

→

10. Has she seen the swan?

→

Lesson 22: Teacher Guide & Master Solutions

PRONOUN SUBSTITUTION • THIRD-PERSON PLURAL CONCORD

Syntactic Expansion • The Cascading Plural: Replacing singular third-person pronouns (*he, she, it*) with plural *they* requires three coordinated grammatical adjustments: (1) *Verb concordance*: *is* → *are*, *was* → *were*, *has* → *have*, and dropping the 3rd person singular -s (*roars* → *roar*); (2) *Predicate noun pluralization*: *a member* → *members*, *a merchant* → *merchants*, *a bird of prey* → *birds of prey*; (3) *Question inversion maintenance*: Preserving auxiliary-subject order in questions (*Are they...? Have they...?*).

- Section A: Master Transformation Key (10 Sentences):**
1. *He is in school.* → **They are in school.** (*is* → *are*).
 2. *She is a member of our class.* → **They are members of our class.** (*is* → *are*, *a member* → *members*).
 3. *Is he a merchant?* → **Are they merchants?** (*Is* → *Are*, *a merchant* → *merchants*, keeps ?).
 4. *Has she a new book?* → **Have they new books?** (or **Have they a new book?**; *Has* → *Have*, keeps ?).
 5. *It roars like a lion.* → **They roar like lions.** (or **They roar like a lion.**; *roars* → *roar*).
 6. *He was very studious.* → **They were very studious.** (*was* → *were*).
 7. *Is it a bird of prey?* → **Are they birds of prey?** (*Is* → *Are*, *a bird* → *birds*, keeps ?).
 8. *She was in Boston last summer.* → **They were in Boston last summer.** (*was* → *were*).
 9. *Has he been to Newport?* → **Have they been to Newport?** (*Has* → *Have*, keeps ?).
 10. *Has she seen the swan?* → **Have they seen the swan?** (*Has* → *Have*, keeps ?).

- Linguistic Analysis & Diagnostic Points:**
- *Compound Pluralization in Predicates*: Note #7 *bird of prey* pluralizes the head noun: *birds of prey* (never **bird of preys*).
 - *Simile Pluralization*: In #5, both *They roar like lions* and *They roar like a lion* are idiomatic; accept either.
 - *Punctuation Integrity*: Sentences #3, #4, #7, #9, and #10 are interrogatives and must retain their question marks.

Evaluation Criterion	Exemplary (4)	Proficient (3)	Developing (1-2)
Pronoun Replacement	Replaces <i>he, she, it</i> with <i>they</i> in all 10 sentences without exception.	Correct pronoun used in 9 of 10 sentences.	Frequently misses pronoun replacements.
Verb Concord	100% agreement on <i>are, were, have</i> , and base verb <i>roar</i> .	1 verb concord error (e.g., <i>*They was</i> or <i>*They roars</i>).	Multiple verb concord failures.
Predicate Noun Pluralization	Pluralizes complements (<i>members, merchants, birds of prey</i>) correctly.	Leaves 1 predicate noun in singular form (e.g., <i>*They are a merchant</i>).	Misses predicate noun adjustments across multiple items.
Mechanics & Handwriting	Preserves all question marks and periods; capitalization is uniform.	1 minor punctuation omission; handwriting is neat and readable.	Omitted terminal question marks, lowercase sentence openings.