

This table shows the different pronouns.

	personal pronouns		possessive pronouns	relative pronoun	demonstrative pronoun		interrogative pronoun	reflexive pronoun	indefinite pronoun
	subject	object							
singular	I you he/she/it	me you him/her/it	mine yours his/hers/its	who whom whose which that	this	that	who? whom? whose? which?	myself yourself himself herself itself	anybody anyone anything everyone nobody nothing something no-one, etc.
plural	we you they	us you them	ours yours theirs		these	those		ourselves yourselves themselves	

6c Pronouns - possessive

i Possessive pronoun is the pronoun that shows something belongs e.g. mine, yours, his, ours, theirs.



A bit tricky because my, your, his, etc. are actually *possessive adjectives* because they are used in front of the noun. They don't replace the noun as a pronoun does and you can't use them on their own.

A ✍ Replace the italics with one possessive pronoun.

e.g. This shirt *belongs to you*. → This shirt is *yours*.

- The calculator *belongs to her*. → The calculator is _____
- That coat *belonged to me*. → That coat was _____
- The car *belongs to them*. → The car is _____
- This is *my bag*. → This is _____
- The books belonged to us. → The books were _____



6d Pronouns - relative

i Relative pronoun is the pronoun that tells *who, whom, whose, whose, which, that*.

A ✍ Put a relative pronoun in the gap.

e.g. This is the shirt which belongs to me.

- She is the girl _____ owns the bag.
- This is the coat _____ belongs to me.
- I borrowed the shirt _____ you own.
- _____ books are those?



6e Pronouns - demonstrative

i Demonstrative pronoun is the pronoun that tells us which one e.g. *this, that, these, those*.

A ✍ Put a demonstrative pronoun in the gap.

e.g. This is the shirt which belongs to me.

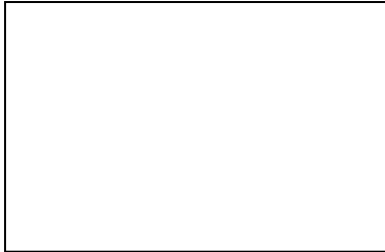
- _____ are the shirts I borrowed.
- Did you borrow _____ books?
- He said I could have a tie. _____ one will do.
- _____ is the bag I wanted.



2a Subject

i The subject tells *who/what* does the action of the verb. The subject is who or what the sentence is about e.g. *George and Phil love sailing.* *Love* is the verb and George and Phil are “doing the loving” so they are the subject.

A ✍ Illustrate the subject in the sentence *My pet loves food.*



B ✍ Underline the verb, then highlight the subject (which is doing the verb) in these sentences.

1. This plant grows in our garden.
2. The floor is covered in mud.
3. Books have covers.
4. Belts hold up trousers.
5. My skirt has a rip in the side.



C ✍ Write five sentences about what you can see around you. Then go back and underline the verb and highlight the subject in each sentence.

2b Object

i The object is the receiver of the action e.g. *Lil set the table* - *set* = verb, *Lil* = subject, she is doing the action; *the table* is receiving the action and so = object. Not all sentences have an object e.g. *Harry sings* - no object. *Harry sings the song* - object = *song*.

A ✍ Illustrate the object in the sentence *My pet loves food.*



B ✍ Underline the verb, highlight the subject and circle the object in these sentences.

1. We love toast.
2. Mandy drinks cups of black coffee.
3. Tomorrow Dad and I will ride our bikes.
4. Eddie constantly talks rubbish.
5. Three-year-old Maria kissed her doll.



C ✍ Write sentences that have a subject and an object, about 5 different animals. Then go back and underline the verb, highlight the subject and circle the object.

