## **Pronouns**

There are four types of pronouns: subject pronouns, object pronouns, possessive pronouns, and demonstrative pronouns. Pronouns are one of the eight parts of speech.

Pronouns take the place of a person, place, or thing in sentences once the context is understood. For example:

Peter enjoys walking his dog in the park. He often walks three or more miles with him.

In this case, the pronouns 'he' in the second sentence replaces 'Peter', and the object 'him' replaces 'his dog'. Pronouns are used in all languages including English to simplify the language. English learners should learn the following types of pronouns, paying special attention to minor differences between each form.

## **Subject Pronouns**

Subject Pronouns - I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they function as the *subject* of a sentence:

- I live in New York.
- Do **you** like playing tennis?
- **He** doesn't want to come this evening.
- **She** works in London.
- It won't be easy.
- **We** are studying pronouns at the moment.
- You went to Paris last year, didn't you?
- They bought a new car last month.

## **Object Pronouns**

Object Pronouns - me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them serve as the *object* of a verb.

- Give **me** the book.
- He told **you** to come tonight.
- She asked **him** to help.
- They visited **her** when they came to New York.
- She bought **it** at the store.
- He picked **us** up at the airport.
- The teacher asked **you** to finish your homework.
- I invited **them** to a party.

## **Possessive Pronouns**

Possessive pronouns - **mine**, **yours**, **his**, **hers**, **its**, **ours**, **yours**, **theirs** show that something belongs to someone. Note that the possessive pronouns are similar to possessive adjectives (my, his, her). The difference is that the object follows the possessive adjective but does not follow the possessive pronoun. For example: "That book is **mine**" (possessive pronoun) vs. "That is **my** book" (possessive adjective).

- That house is **mine**.
- This is **yours**.
- I'm sorry, that's **his**.
- Those books are hers.

- Those students are **ours**.
- Look over there, those seats are **yours**.
- **Theirs** will be green.

#### **Demonstrative Pronouns**

Demonstrative pronouns - **this, that, these, those** refer to things. 'This' and 'these' refer to something that is near. 'That' and 'those' refer to things that are farther away.

- **This** is my house.
- That is our car over there.
- **These** are my colleagues in this room.
- **Those** are beautiful flowers in the next field.

# **Possessive Adjectives**

Possessive adjectives - my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their are often confused with possessive pronouns. The possessive adjective modifies the noun following it in order to show possession.

- I'll get **my** books.
- Is that **your** car over there?
- That is **his** teacher, Mr. Jones.
- I want to go to **her** store.
- **Its** color is red.
- Can we bring **our** children?
- You are welcome to invite **your** families.
- They bought **their** children a lot of presents.

#### **Indefinite Pronouns?**

An indefinite pronoun refers to a non-specific person or thing.

#### The most common ones

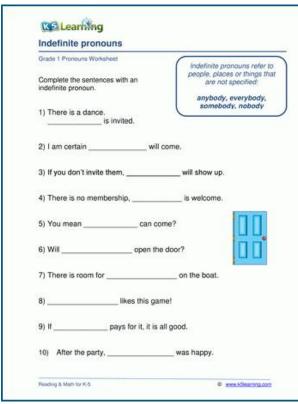
are all, any, anyone, anything, each, everybody, everyone, everything, few, many, nobody, none, one, se veral, some, somebody, and someone.

Like all pronouns, an indefinite pronoun is a substitute for a noun.

# **Examples of Indefinite Pronouns**

Here are some examples of indefinite pronouns (shaded):

- A classic is something that everybody wants to have read and nobody wants to read.
- Of those who say nothing, few are silent.
- Everything is funny as long as it is happening to somebody else.
- Everybody likes a kidder, but nobody lends him money.
- I don't know anything about music. In my line, you don't have to.



1) Can \_\_\_\_\_ pass the salt?

anyone, everyone, someone, no one

2) can pass this test.

3) This movie is for \_\_\_\_\_.

4) It is too difficult, will succeed.

5) \_\_\_\_\_ wants to pick up the garbage.

6) \_\_\_\_\_ can go, it is free.



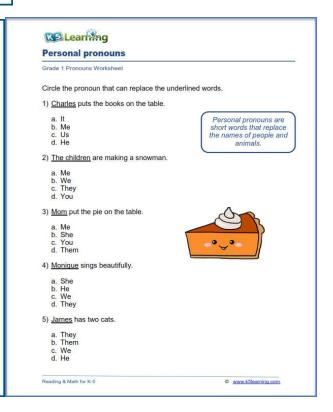


7) I need to help with my homework.

8) \_\_\_\_\_ is welcome.

9) Would want more dessert?





Changing nouns to pronouns		noun word be e, him, she, he it, they, them	
Grade 1 Pronours Worksheet	_	114 1146 11	
Replace the underlined nouns with pronouns from the word bank; they, them, we	1) Mary runs fast.		
My parents are taking us out for dinner.	2) <u>Uncle Joe</u> ate all his pie.	-	
2) <u>Julie</u> understands the teacher.	3) <u>Marty</u> gave <u>Gina</u> her doll.		
3) The teacher reads the children a book.	4) Phil talks to Bob everyday.		
4) Dad parked the car in the driveway.			
5) Mel and I are going to the park.	5) <u>Flowers</u> need sun and water.	- <b>V</b>	
6) The cat likes milk.	6) <u>John</u> waters <u>the flowers</u> everyday.		
7) I gave my parents a card.	7) My mother loves me.	_	
	Possessive pronouns		
KS Learning	Grade 1 Pronouns Worksheet		
Possessive pronouns  Grade 1 Pronouns Worksheet	Pro	noun Word Ba	
Choose the right possessive pronoun.  Pronoun Word B mine, yours, his, he ours, theirs	ers, its. Choose the right possessive propoun	mine, yours, his, he ours, theirs	
1) I have a new book. It is	4) It halangs to may It is		
2) She has a new cat. It is	1) It belongs to me. It is		
3) They have new pillows. It is	2) It belongs to them. It is		
4) We have new shoes. They are	3) It belongs to us. It is		
4) We have new shoes. They are  5) He has a new car. It is	3) It belongs to us. It is		
30-3	3) It belongs to us. It is  4) It belongs to her. It is		
5) He has a new car. It is			
5) He has a new car. It is  6) You have a new toy. It is			
5) He has a new car. It is  6) You have a new toy. It is  7) The dog has a new bone. It is	4) It belongs to her. It is  5) It belongs to you. It is		
5) He has a new car. It is  6) You have a new toy. It is  7) The dog has a new bone. It is  8) The book belongs to her. It is	4) It belongs to her. It is		