Demonstratives

The four **demonstratives** we use most often are *this, that* (singular), *these* and *those* (plural). They show the distance something is from the speaker: *this* and *these* (close by); *that* and *those* (further away).

- **Demonstrative pronouns** take the place of a noun. They point out a particular thing or person.
  Examples: That is the weather report. This is the weather channel. Those are cumulonimbus clouds. These are the warmest months.
- **Demonstrative adjectives** answer the question *Which one*? They always tell you more about a noun. **Example:** Which report do you want? I want this report.

In the first sentence, the demonstrative pronoun *that* stands in place of the noun *weather vane*. In these sentences, *that* is pointing out the specific thing that is broken.

That is broken. That is a broken weather vane.

The adjective *that* describes the noun *weather vane*. It answers the question: *Which weather vane is broken*?

That weather vane is broken.

1. Choose a noun from the box to complete each sentence below. The first one has been done for you.

mountains	volcano	relief map	lines	weather map

a) This relief map is useful.

b) This _____ is still active.

c) That _____ _____ shows minimum and maximum temperatures.

d) Those _____ are the highest in Africa.

e) These _____ show the distance from the Equator.

New words

legend: a map key explaining the symbols used
Stevenson screen: an enclosure to shield weather instruments

2. Complete the sentences below with *this*, *that*, *these* or *those*.

a) _____ map here does not have a legend, but _____ one there does.

b) _____ cities listed here are in South Africa, and _____ there are in Zambia.

c) Put _____ instruments that Mpande is holding in _____ cupboard next to me.

d) _____ thermometers in my hand can be put into _____ Stevenson screen over there.

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Pronouns

A **pronoun** takes the place of a noun.

- A **personal pronoun** takes the place of a **subject** or **object**.

Example:

subject → Nashreen gave the book to her father (indirect object). She (subject personal pronoun) gave the book to him (object personal pronoun).

Other **subject personal pronouns** include *he*, *I*, *we*, *they*, *you* and *it*.
Other **object personal pronouns** include *him*, *me*, *us*, *them*, *you* and *it*.

- **Possessive pronouns** show that something belongs to someone or something.

Example:

Possessive pronouns do not use apostrophes.

That book is Nashreen's. That book is hers.

Other possessive pronouns include: *his*, *ours*, *mine*, *theirs* and *yours*.

1. Underline the correct personal pronoun in brackets below.
   a) (I/Me) feel nervous about leaving primary school.
   b) Our teachers are helping (we/us) prepare for the final exams.
   c) (Them/They) give us lots of revision.
   d) (We/Us) will miss our teacher because (he/him) is very helpful.

Refer to

Look at Chapters 1 and 3 to revise subject and object.

hers	ours
yours	theirs
mine	

2. Use the possessive pronouns in the box on the right to replace the underlined nouns or noun phrases below.
   a) My brother has finished his lunch, but I am saving my lunch for later. _____
   b) Enam's sandwich has peanut butter, but Nomsa's has cheese. _____
   c) I will share my lunch if you share your lunch. _____
   d) Whose lunch box is this? Is it those learners? _____
   e) Don't take those apples, they are our apples. _____

3. Circle the pronoun mistake in each sentence. Fill in the correct pronoun.
   a) He's favourite lunch is steak pie. _____
   b) What is on you're sandwiches? _____
   c) Me and my brother make our own lunch. _____
   d) They shared their lunch with my friend and I. _____
   e) That fruit is theres. _____

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