

## 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.

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.



### New words

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

## Pronouns

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

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

**Example:**

subject
indirect object
subject personal pronoun
object personal pronoun  
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
Nashreen gave the book to her father. She gave the book to him.

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*.

- Underline the correct personal pronoun in brackets below.
  - (I/Me) feel nervous about leaving primary school.
  - Our teachers are helping (we/us) prepare for the final exams.
  - (Them/They) give us lots of revision.
  - (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.

- Use the possessive pronouns in the box on the right to replace the underlined nouns or noun phrases below.

hers	ours
yours	theirs
	mine

- My brother has finished his lunch, but I am saving my lunch for later. \_\_\_\_\_
  - Enam's sandwich has peanut butter, but Nomsa's has cheese. \_\_\_\_\_
  - I will share my lunch if you share your lunch. \_\_\_\_\_
  - Whose lunch box is this? Is it those learners? \_\_\_\_\_
  - Don't take those apples, they are our apples. \_\_\_\_\_
- Circle the pronoun mistake in each sentence. Fill in the correct pronoun.
    - He's favourite lunch is steak pie. \_\_\_\_\_
    - What is on you're sandwiches? \_\_\_\_\_
    - Me and my brother make our own lunch. \_\_\_\_\_
    - They shared their lunch with my friend and I. \_\_\_\_\_
    - That fruit is theres. \_\_\_\_\_