Grammar

## **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.

n	nountains volcano relief map lines weather map	legend: a map key	
b)	This <u>relief map</u> is useful.  This is still active.  That	explaining the symbols used Stevenson screen: an enclosure to shield weather instruments	
shows minimum and maximum temperatures.			
d)	Those are the highest in Africa.		
e)	These show the distance from the I	Equator.	
2. Complete the sentences below with <i>this, that, these</i> or <i>those</i> .			
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	

\_ thermometers in my hand can be put into \_\_\_\_\_\_



next to me.

screen over there.

New words

Grammar

## **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

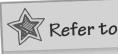
Nashreen gave the book to her father. She gave the book to him.

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.

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



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

hers ours yours theirs mine

- 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 <u>our apples</u>.
- 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. \_\_\_\_\_

