



REVISION OF GRAMMAR

Pronouns

A quick reminder:

A pronoun is a word used to replace a **noun**.

Here are some examples:

Kriss led Sally into the darkest part of the forest.

*“Look closely,” **he** said.*

*Sally strained **her** eyes to see.*

***She** noticed a glow in the middle of the clearing.*

*Tiny people were dancing. **They** were fairies!*



(From *Welcome to Fairyland*, Fantasy stories, Ziptales)

All the words highlighted are pronouns.

Why do we need them?

Pronouns are used to help the writing ‘flow’ better and to stop the same nouns being repeated over and over again. For example:

Sally strained **Sally’s** eyes to see. **Sally** noticed a glow in the middle of the clearing.

In this example, the noun ‘Sally’ is used three times! We use pronouns to improve it:

Sally strained **her** eyes to see. **She** noticed a glow in the middle of the clearing.

Here's another example:

Tiny **people** were dancing. The **people** were fairies!

Instead of repeating the noun 'people', we use a pronoun:

Tiny **people** were dancing. **They** were fairies!

EXERCISE 1

Here are some more sentences from the story *Welcome to Fairyland*. Rewrite them using a pronoun from the boxes to replace the repeated nouns in bold type.

her	they	she	you
them	he	their	his

1. The salesman had long, pointy ears and the **salesman** had green twinkling eyes.

2. Sally opened the strange book. **Sally** read: "This is your passport to Fairyland."

3. An elf popped **an elf's** head out of a window. **The elf** looked oddly familiar.

4. The elf said, "Drink this **Sally**. It will make Sally invisible."

5. Sally felt exactly the same, but when **Sally** looked down, **Sally's** body had disappeared.

6. The unicorns raised **the unicorns'** heads and rolled **the unicorns'** eyes in fright.

7. The fairies were dressed in colourful costumes and **the fairies** had wings as fine as silk.

8. The mother dragon picked up the baby dragons and carried **the baby dragons** into **the mother dragon's** lair.

EXERCISE 2

In the following sentences, the wrong pronoun has been used and is underlined. Circle the correct one from the list beside each sentence.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 "I think I prefer <u>them</u> shoes," said Rosie. | those/they/yours/mine |
| 2 The principal talked about <u>him</u> worries about bad behaviour. | hers/your/his/my |
| 3 "Give me that phone immediately," <u>her</u> said. | they/she/we/you |
| 4 "If <u>yours</u> all could come, I'd be stoked!" said Tom. | your/you/we/mine |
| 5 "Give the ball to Jimmy or <u>I</u> ," I said. | you/we/me/mine |
| 6 We love having parties with all <u>us</u> friends. | your/you/our/ours |
| 7 <u>Us</u> are both really good at maths. | ours/your/we/mine |
| 8 Grace is the best swimmer in the school. <u>Her</u> is really good. | hers/she/we/I |
| 9 My sister and <u>me</u> love going shopping. | I/my/mine/we |
| 10 "What do all <u>them</u> people want?" he said. | they/our/we/those |

Challenge

The words *who* and *whose* are pronouns. But when *who* becomes *who's* - the two are often confused. We need to remember that ***who's*** is a contraction (it is short for '**who is**' OR '**who has**') and ***whose*** is not. Cross out the wrong word in these sentences:

1. **Whose/Who's** turn is it?
2. **Whose/Who's** going to the party on Saturday?
3. **Whose/Who's** got this book at home?
4. **Whose/Who's** team are you on?
5. **Whose/Who's** got the cleanest room?
6. **Whose/Who's** not at school today?
7. I don't know **whose/Who's** bag this is.
8. **Whose/Who's** going to win the race?
9. **Whose/Who's** dog is making all that noise?
10. **Whose/Who's** jacket is on the floor?