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 Revision /Types of pronouns

 Grade (10)

Name:\_-------------------- Date / 9 / 2023

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Objectives :- To review the different types of pronouns.

 To practise using the different types of pronouns .

A [pronoun](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/why-do-people-have-difficulty-with-pronoun-usage-in-english.html) is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. Pronouns are used to avoid

Repetition.

Possessive Pronouns

[Possessive pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/possessive-pronoun-worksheets.html) show ownership or possession of a noun. They are:

* my
* our
* your
* his
* her
* its (note there is no apostrophe)
* their

For example:

* Is that **my** book?
* No, that's **his** book.
* That's **its** shelf.
* I'd like to see **their** bookshelves.

However, there are also [independent possessive pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/possessive-pronoun-practice-for-elementary-kids.html). These pronouns refer to a previously named or understood noun. They stand alone and aren't followed by any other noun. They are:

* mine
* ours
* yours
* his
* hers
* its
* theirs

For example:

* That's **mine**.
* Wrong. It's **ours**.
* So, I suppose those clothes are **yours**?
* No, it's **theirs**.
* .

Relative Pronouns

[Relative pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/relative-pronoun.html) are used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. We often see them when we need to add more information. They are:

* who
* whom
* which
* whoever
* whomever
* whichever
* that

For example:

* The driver **who** ran the stop sign was careless.
* I don't know **which** pair of shoes you want.
* Take **whichever** ones you want.
* I  Demonstrative Pronouns

[Demonstrative pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/what-is-a-demonstrative-pronoun.html) take the place of a noun that's already been mentioned. They can be singular or plural. There are five of them. They include:

* these
* those
* this
* that
* such

For example:

* **These** are ugly.
* **Those** are lovely.
* Don't drink **this**.
* **Such** was his understanding.
* ?

Reflexive Pronouns

[Reflexive pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/reflexive-pronoun.html) are similar to intensive pronouns. The difference between the two is that intensive pronouns aren't essential to a sentence's meaning. Meanwhile, reflexive pronouns are. Also, they're used when the subject and the object of a sentence refer to the same person or thing. These pronouns end in -self or -selves. They are:

* myself
* yourself
* himself
* herself
* itself
* ourselves
* yourselves
* themselves

For example:

* I told **myself** not to spend all my money on new shoes.
* You're going to have to drive **yourself** to the restaurant today.
* We gave **ourselves** plenty of extra time.
* They bought **themselves** a new car.

## Personal Pronouns

[Personal pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/list-of-personal-pronouns.html) are used as a substitute for a person's name. There are two kinds: subjective and objective pronouns. That is, they either act as the subject of the sentence or the object of the sentence.

As the [subject of a sentence](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/subject-pronoun.html), they are:

* I
* you
* he
* she
* it
* we
* they

For example:

* **They** went to the store.
* **I** don't want to leave.
* **He** runs a great shop in town.
* **You** can't leave, either.

As the [object of the sentence](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/object-pronoun.html), they are:

* me
* you
* her
* him
* it
* us
* them

For example:

* Please don't sit beside me**.**
* Go talk to **her**.
* Mary put the gift under **it**.
* Don't look at **them**.

For more, check out [Subject Versus Object Pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/subject-versus-object-pronouns.html).