

# Year 4 Grammar: Pronouns

## Learning From Home Activity Booklet

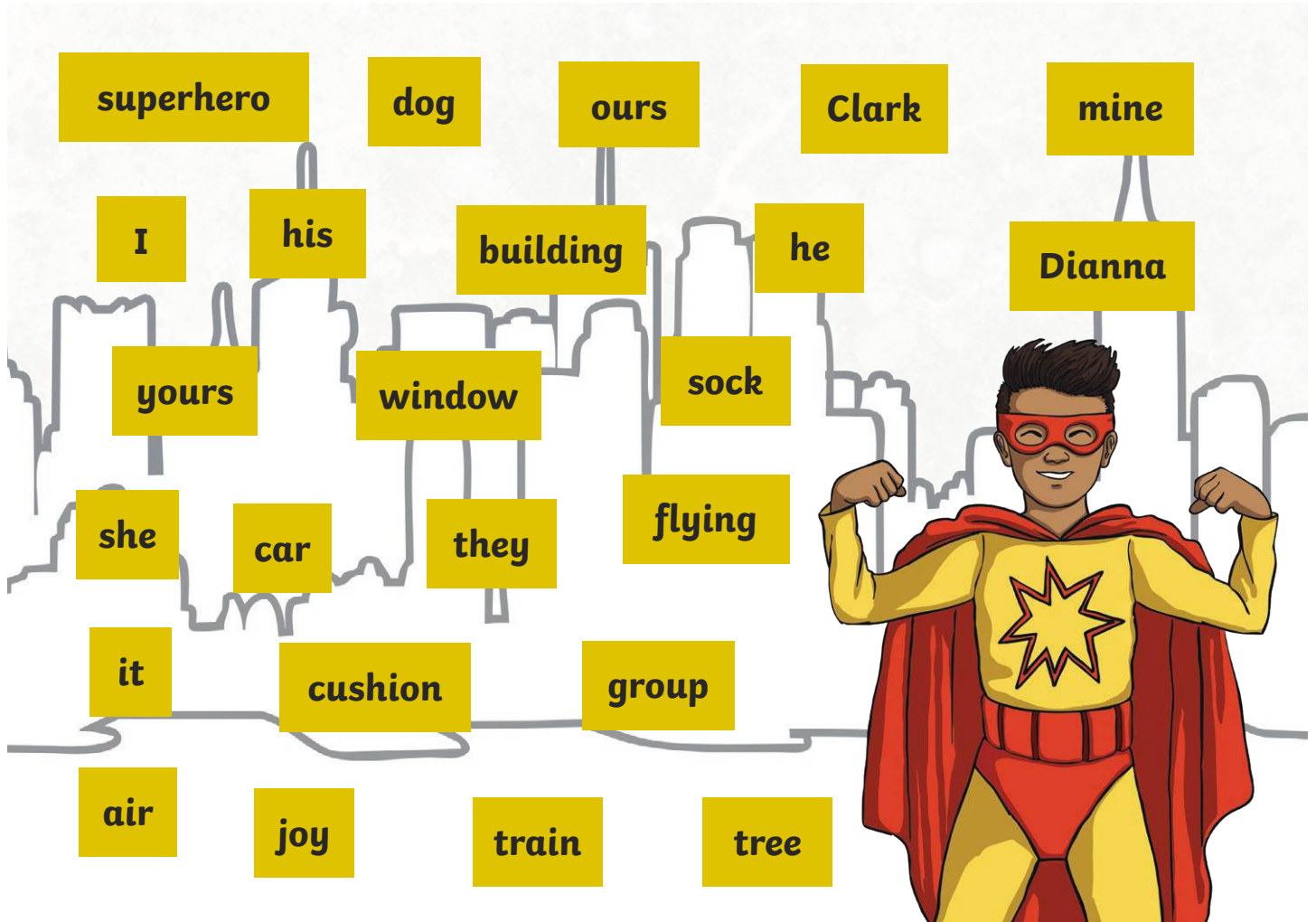
Statutory Requirements	Activity Sheet	Page Number
Pupils should be taught to make the appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition	Grammar Boy's Pronoun Hunt	2
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# Grammar Boy's Pronoun Hunt

## Year 4 Grammar: Pronouns

Grammar Boy is on the hunt! Pronouns have been replacing nouns throughout the city. Please help Grammar Boy by spotting the pronouns and circling them.



**Challenge:** Well done for spotting all the pronouns. Now, choose two of the pronouns and use them in your own sentences.

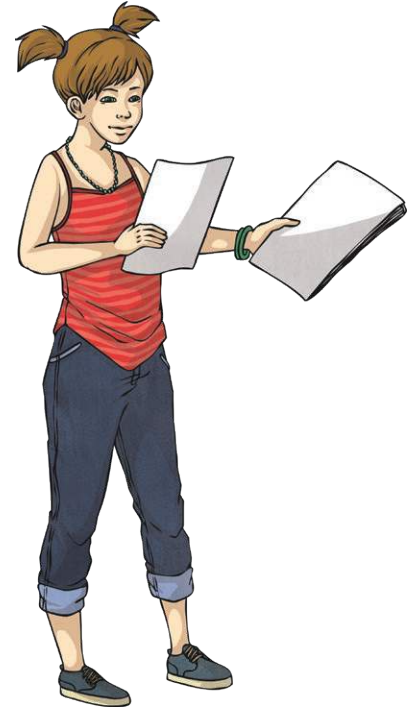
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Priscilla Pronoun

## Year 4 Grammar: Pronouns

Priscilla has been given the task of sorting the pronouns below into a table. Try to help her by placing each pronoun in the correct column on the table. There is an example of each pronoun in the table to help you.

I	mine	he	who	theirs
myself	its	it	me	this
we	those	themselves	yours	she
whom	you	ourselves	whose	herself
ours	these	them	his	us
which	hers	himself	that	yourself
him	yours	her		



Personal Pronouns These represent people, places and things	Possessive Pronoun These show ownership	Relative Pronouns These link one part of a sentence to another by introducing a relative clause
I went to the beach.	This is Brian's coat - it is <b>his</b> .	Peter Pan is a boy <b>who</b> can fly.

# Priscilla Pronoun

## Year 4 Grammar: Pronouns

<b>Reflexive Pronouns</b>	<b>Demonstrative Pronouns</b>
These refer back to an earlier noun or pronoun in a sentence.	These function as subjects or objects in a sentence, replacing nouns.
Maisie can do it by <b>herself</b> .	<b>Those</b> pencils belong to Mia.

**Note for parents:** For a full guide on all the different types of pronouns, please see the guide in the Parent's Guide section of this booklet.



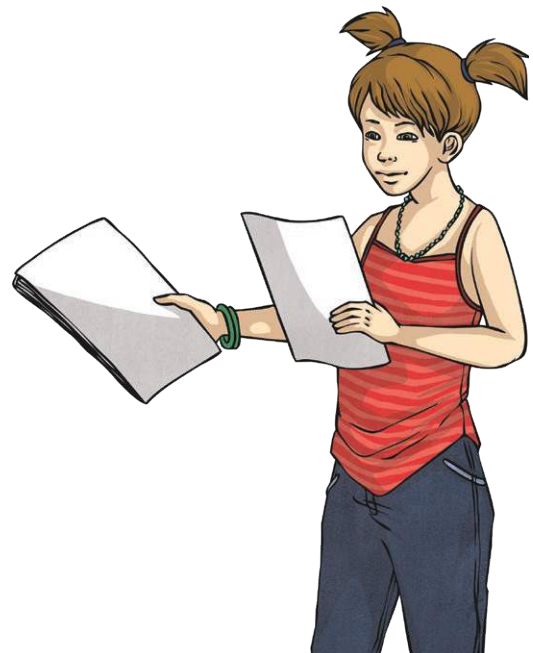
# Priscilla Pronoun 2

## Year 4 Grammar: Pronouns

Now, try and help Priscilla with this next challenge. For each sentence below, circle the **pronoun** and underline the **noun (or noun phrase)** it is replacing. For example:

When Harry put his rabbit down, (it)hopped away.

1. Some people don't like mince pies because they have dried fruit in.
2. On Thursdays, we have PE so it is my favourite day.
3. "Rachel can do it herself," said Mum.
4. The talent show judge was smiling because he really enjoyed the act.
5. The lady pointed at the juicy apples on the market stall and said, "I'll take four of those."
6. The dragon flew through the air with his scaly skin and long, dark wings.
7. Somebody ate the bear's porridge and broke their chair; it was Goldilocks.
8. Daniel and Craig were excited to move house but they felt  
very tired after lifting lots of heavy furniture.





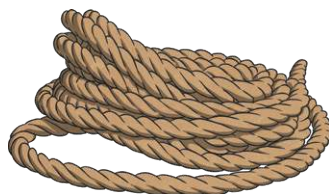
# What's Missing?

## Year 4 Grammar: Pronouns

Cowboy Preston has been rounding up pronouns that escaped from their sentences. He has placed them in the corral below but now needs to put them back in the right sentence. Write each pronoun in the right sentence below.

they	somebody	which	who
mine	those	whose	yourself

1. \_\_\_\_\_ coat is this?
2. "I know you can tie your shoelaces all by \_\_\_\_\_," said Dad.
3. The chefs stood nervously in the kitchen because \_\_\_\_\_ had to cook for the judges.
4. "That's not your pen – it's \_\_\_\_\_," exclaimed the girl.
5. The baker, \_\_\_\_\_ had won awards for his cakes, made my birthday cake this year.
6. "I want \_\_\_\_\_!" demanded the boy whilst pointing at the sweets.
7. Mars, \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the closest planets to Earth, has two moons.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ had broken the pencil but the teacher didn't know who.



# Replace the Noun

## Year 4 Grammar: Pronouns



Look at the sentence below:

The dog ate the food because the dog was hungry. Feeling tired, the dog then went to lie down in the dog's bed.

The noun phrase 'the dog' has been used too many times so the sentence doesn't sound right. Once the reader knows who we are talking about, we can replace some of the nouns with pronouns to avoid repetition. For example:

The dog ate the food because **he** was hungry. Feeling tired, **he** then went to lie down in **his** bed.

**Task:** Underline the repeated noun or noun phrase in each sentence, and then replace it with a pronoun to avoid repetition.

1. Jessica was running late for school so Jessica went on Jessica's bike to get there on time.

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2. The mouse was foraging for food when the mouse saw a fox. The mouse then rushed into the mouse's hole before the mouse was caught.

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# Replace the Noun

## Year 4 Grammar: Pronouns

3. The lion shook the lion's mane as the lion walked along the rock.

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4. Jack and Jill went up the hill with Jack and Jill's pail to fetch some water. Jack and Jill's mum and had sent Jack and Jill because she needed water to cook with.

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5. "This was John's house before John moved. However, John has left some of his things here, which John will pick up. That's John's chair and those are John's CDs," said the estate agent.

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# Nathan Noun

## Year 4 Grammar: Pronouns

Nathan is a great writer but he has a bit of a problem. He has forgotten to use pronouns in his work and has used the same nouns over and over again. This makes his work very repetitive! Please help him by replacing some of the nouns in his work below with pronouns to make it more cohesive (flow better).

Dragons are legendary creatures and dragons feature in many cultures around the world. Dragons typically have scaly skin and dragons are often said to breathe fire. The European dragon is depicted as a reptilian creature and the European dragon has four legs and wings. In fact, the patron saint of England is St. George and legend has it that St. George killed a dragon. The Asian Dragon (common in Chinese mythology) is a serpentine creature. The Asian dragon is usually depicted as an intelligent creature with four limbs but without wings. There are many stories about dragons and dragons have captured the public's imagination in many comics and films.

# A Parent's Guide to Pronouns

In Year 4, children are taught to use pronouns to avoid repetition within their sentences and paragraphs. This booklet will help your child understand what noun repetition is and why we use pronouns within writing to make it more cohesive. Use this guide to support your child's understanding of pronouns when completing this booklet.

**Pronouns:** Pronouns are words that are used to replace a noun or a noun phrase. Without pronouns, spoken and written English would be very repetitive. For example:

Steven likes to play football. **It** is **his** favourite sport.

In the second sentence, pronouns are used to avoid repetition. '**It**' refers to football and '**his**' is a possessive pronoun referring to Steven. Please see the table below for a further explanation of the different types of pronouns.

<b>Personal Pronouns</b>	These represent people, places and things.	I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they (subject) me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them (object)	<b>She</b> gave <b>him</b> a piano lesson.
<b>Possessive Pronouns</b>	These show ownership and replace possessive noun phrases.	mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs	The piano is <b>his</b> .
<b>Relative Pronouns</b>	These link one part of a sentence to another by introducing a relative clause that describes an earlier noun or pronoun.	who, whom, whose, which, that, what	Jack is the person <b>who</b> plays the piano.
<b>Reflexive Pronouns</b>	These refer back to an earlier noun or pronoun in a sentence, so the performing and receiving of an action apply to the same person or thing.	myself, yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, themselves	<b>She</b> taught <b>herself</b> .
<b>Demonstrative Pronouns</b>	These function as subjects of objects in a sentence, replacing nouns.	this, that, these, those	<b>This</b> is my instrument.
<b>Interrogative Pronouns</b>	These are used to ask questions and represent an unknown subject or object.	who, whom, what, which, whose	<b>Who</b> is playing?
<b>Indefinite Pronouns</b>	These do not refer to any specific person or thing, but take the place of nouns in a sentence.	somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything, nobody, no one, nothing, all, another, both, each, many, most, other, some, few, none, such	I haven't seen <b>anyone</b> .

# Year 4 Grammar: Pronouns Answers

page 2. Grammar Boy's Pronoun Hunt.

- |        |          |         |
|--------|----------|---------|
| 1. I   | 4. ours  | 7. she  |
| 2. he  | 5. mine  | 8. it   |
| 3. his | 6. yours | 9. they |

page 3, 4. Priscilla Pronoun.

Personal Pronouns	Possessive Pronoun	Relative Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns	Demonstrative Pronouns
I you he she it we they me him her us them	mine yours his hers its ours yours theirs	who whom whose which that	myself yourself himself herself ourselves themselves.	this these those

# Year 4 Grammar: Pronouns Answers

page 5. Priscilla Pronoun2.

1. Some people don't like mince pies because they have dried fruit in.
2. On Thursdays, we have PE so it is my favourite day.
3. "Rachel can do it herself," said mum.
4. The talent show judge was smiling because he really enjoyed the act.
5. The lady pointed at the juicy apples on the market stall and said, "I'll take four of those."
6. The dragon flew through the air with his scaly skin and long, dark wings.
7. Somebody ate the bear's porridge and broke their chair; it was Goldilocks.
8. Daniel and Craig were excited to move house but they felt very tired after lifting lots of heavy furniture.

page 6. Whats Missing?

1. **Whose** coat is this?
2. "I know you can tie your shoelaces all by **yourself**," said Dad.
3. The chefs stood nervously in the kitchen because **they** had to cook for the judges.
4. "That's not your pen – it's **mine**," exclaimed the girl.
5. The baker, **who** had won awards for his cakes, made my birthday cake this year.
6. "I want **those**!" demanded the boy whilst pointing at the sweets.
7. Mars, **which** is one of the closest planets to Earth, has two moons.
8. **Somebody** had broken the pencil but the teacher didn't know who.

# Year 4 Grammar: Pronouns Answers

page 7, 8. Replace the Noun.

1. Jessica was running late for school so Jessica went on Jessica's bike to get there on time.  
**Jessica was running late for school so she went on her bike to get there on time.**
2. The mouse was foraging for food when the mouse saw a fox. The mouse then rushed into the mouse's hole before the mouse was caught.  
**The mouse was foraging for food when he/she saw a fox. He/She/ It rushed into his/her/its hole before he/she/it was caught.**
3. The lion shook the lion's mane as the lion walked along the rock.  
**The lion shook his/her/its mane as he/she/it walked along the rock.**
4. Jack and Jill went up the hill with Jack and Jill's pail to fetch some water. Jack and Jill's mum and had sent Jack and Jill because she needed water to cook with.  
**Jack and Jill went up the hill with their pail of water. Their mum had sent them because she needed water to cook with.**
5. "This was John's house before John moved. However, John has left some of his things here, which John will pick up. That's John's chair and those are John's CDs," said the estate agent.  
**"This was John's house before he moved. However, he has left some of his things here, which he will pick up. That's his chair and those are his CDs," said the estate agent.**

# Year 4 Grammar: Pronouns Answers

page 9. Nathan Noun.

Dragons are legendary creatures and they feature in many cultures around the world. Dragons typically have scaly skin and they are often said to breathe fire. The European dragon is depicted as a reptilian creature and the European it has four legs and wings. In fact, the patron saint of England is St. George and legend has it that he killed a dragon. The Asian Dragon (common in Chinese mythology) is a serpentine creature. It is usually depicted as an intelligent creature with four limbs but without wings. There are many stories about dragons and they have captured the public's imagination in many comics and films.