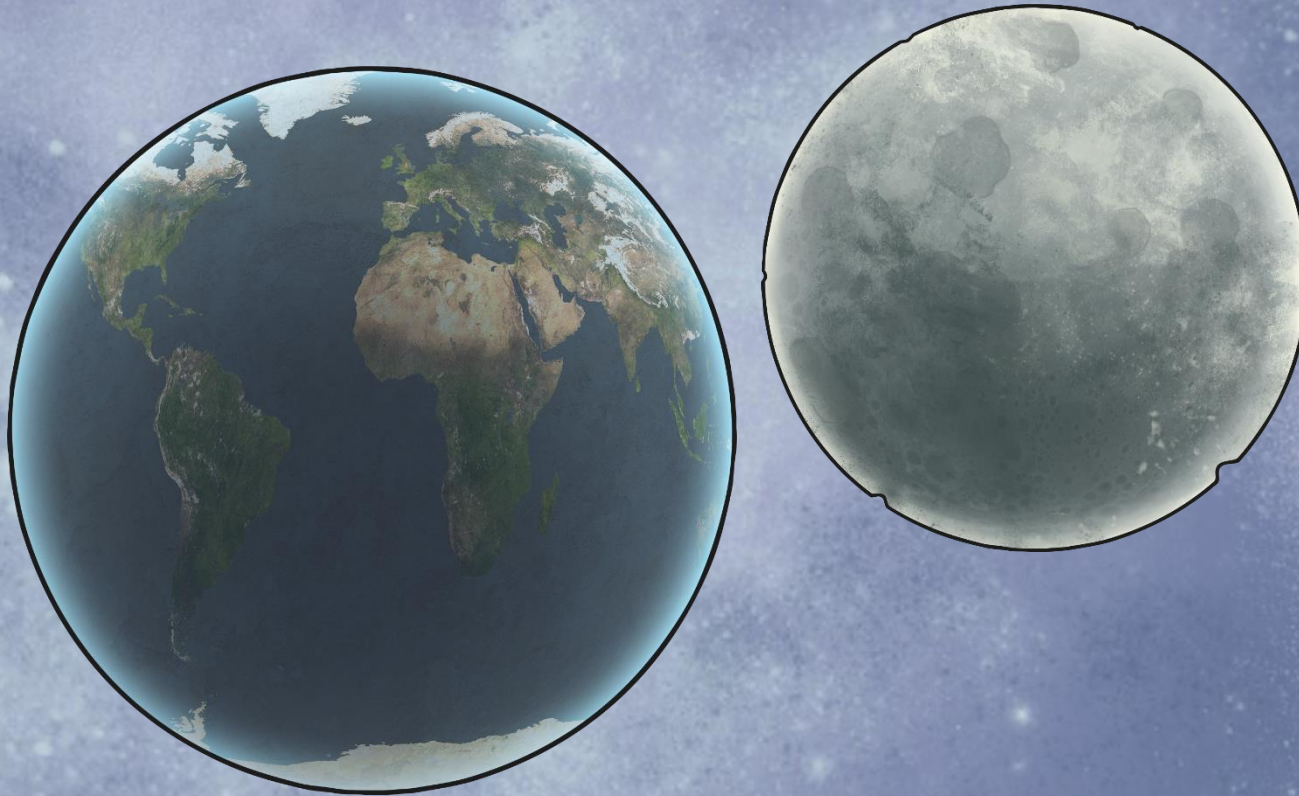




Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

Pronouns and Nouns

Pronouns and Nouns



Understanding Nouns and Pronouns



Nouns are often known as 'naming words' because they can name people, places and things. Most nouns can be either singular or plural and can be divided into four main groups: common or proper nouns and countable and non-countable.

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p><u>Common</u> nouns are used all the time. A common noun is a general name of a person (e.g. a teacher), a place (e.g. a library) or a thing (e.g. a car).</p> | <p><u>Proper</u> nouns are the name of a particular person e.g. Mrs Jones, a place e.g. Paris or a thing e.g. Tower Bridge that is spelled with a capital letter.</p> | <p><u>Countable</u> nouns refer to things which are treated as separate items that can be counted.</p> | <p><u>Non-Countable</u> nouns are things you can't count.</p> |
| dog comic bird table book | Mrs Holt London Buckingham Place | cars cousins books cities | money chocolate flour stuff |

Understanding Nouns and Pronouns



A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Anna ate her tea when she got home.

noun

pronoun

There are seven types of pronouns, which are used for different purposes.

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

Understanding Nouns and Pronouns



A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Anna ate her tea when she got home.

noun

pronoun

Can you rewrite these sentences using pronouns to replace the nouns correctly?

The cat ate the food because the cat was hungry.

The police arrived and the police arrested the burglar.

Challenge

The queen told the king that the queen wanted the king to buy the queen a diamond crown for the queen and king's wedding anniversary.



Understanding Nouns and Pronouns



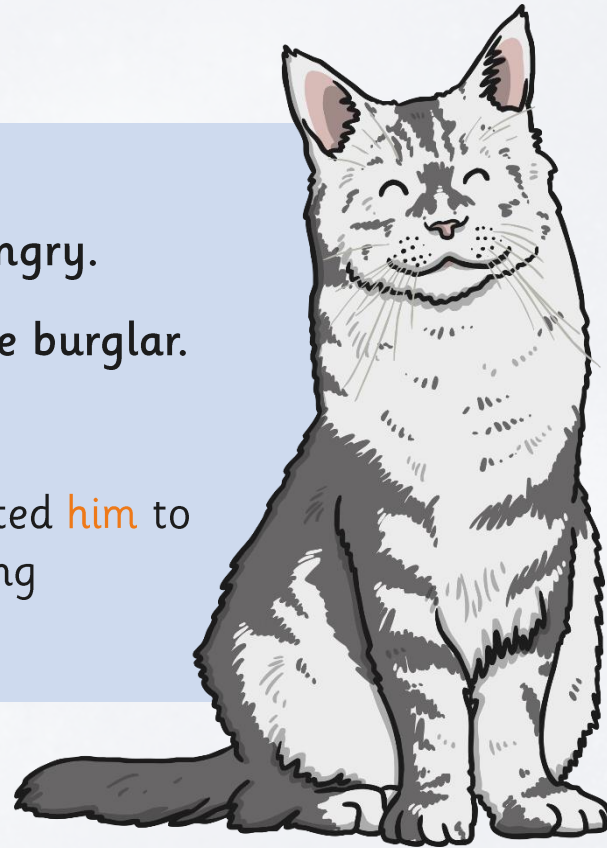
Answers

The cat ate the food because **it** was hungry.

The police arrived and **they** arrested the burglar.

Challenge

The queen told the king that the **she** wanted **him** to buy **her** a diamond crown for **their** wedding anniversary.



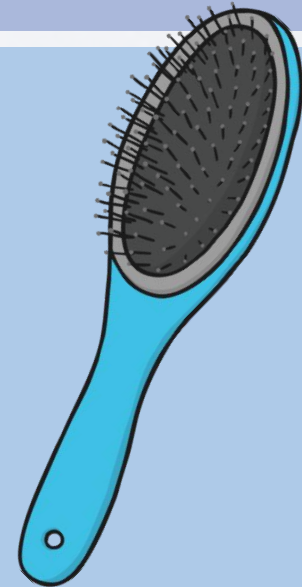
Improving Writing



Pronouns are convenient words; without them we would have to continually repeat the noun every time we wanted to talk about it, which would become repetitive like in the example below.

Annabelle took Annabelle's hair out of Annabelle's hair's ponytail and brushed Annabelle's hair carefully. Then Annabelle studied Annabelle in the mirror.

"Hmm," Annabelle said out loud, considering Annabelle's tanned face, "if Annabelle's going to make Annabelle look like a ghost for Halloween, Annabelle's going to need some seriously thick white face paint!"



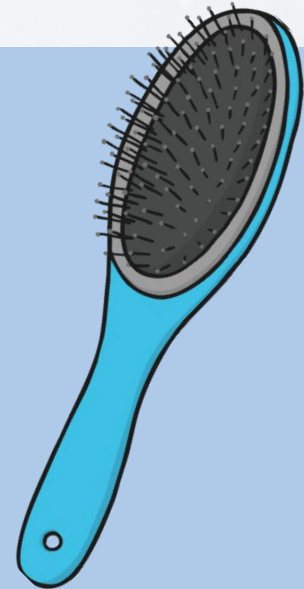
Let's work together to improve this paragraph.

Improving Writing Answers



Annabelle took **her** hair out of **her** ponytail band and brushed it carefully. Then Annabelle studied **herself** in the mirror.

“Hmm,” **she** said out loud, considering **her** tanned face, “if I’m going to make **myself** look like a ghost for Halloween, **I’m** going to need some seriously thick white face paint!”

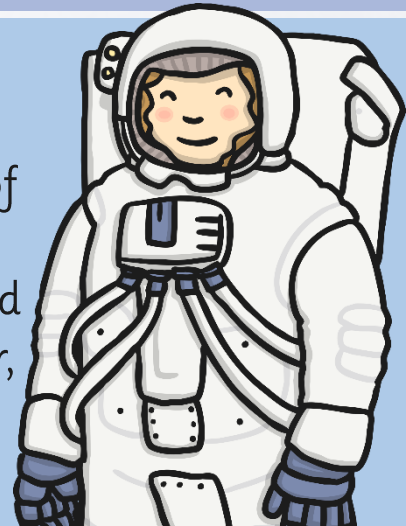


Improving Writing



Using pronouns is often very helpful. However, if you use too many pronouns the text can become very confusing and hard to follow, like in the example below:

When Andy the astronaut came back to Earth after his two-man space voyage, he had loads of news to tell his friends and family. They were all fascinated by his tales of what it was like but especially his young nephew Tommy. He listened to stories about them flying in their ship round Venus where he nearly crashed it into a volcano! However, this doesn't seem to have put him off space at all, as he's now doing a project about his uncle for school.



To stop this from happening, a good rule to remember is once you've mentioned a noun, you can replace it with a pronoun the next time.

It is also important to re-read the sentence to check that it is clear to whom or what the pronoun is referring to.

Improving Writing Answers



Multiple answers are possible, but here is an example:

When Andy the astronaut came back to Earth after his two-man space voyage, he had loads of news to tell his friends and family. They were all fascinated by **Andy's** tales of what it was like, especially his young nephew Tommy. **Tommy** listened to stories about them flying in their ship round Venus where **Andy** nearly crashed it into a volcano! However, this doesn't seem to have put **Tommy** off space at all, as he's now doing a project about his uncle for school.

