

PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
LESSON NOTES

School: PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL

Year/Level: 9

Subject: ENGLISH

WEEK 14

Strand	WRITING AND VIEWING
Sub Strand	1.2. LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES EN 10.1.2.1 Explore and respond to grammar rules and persuasive techniques, accurately.
Content Learning Outcome	Identify phrases and clauses in sentences. • write correct sentences and discuss its features and functions.

A pronoun is a word that is used to refer to someone or something when you do not need to use a noun, often because the person or thing has been mentioned earlier.

Types of Pronouns

1. Personal Pronouns

└ take the place of specific nouns (the names of people, places, or things) and help avoid repetition.

└ The two types of personal pronouns are:

(i) **Subjective Pronouns** - replace the name of the **subject** in the sentence, **e.g.** *I, you, he, she, it, they, we.*

(ii) **Objective Pronouns** - take the place of the **object** in the sentence, **e.g.** *me, you, him, her, it, us, them.*

2. Possessive Pronouns

└ indicate ownership and do **not** need an apostrophe, **e.g.** *my, mine, your, yours, his, hers, its, our, ours, their, theirs.*

└ are usually used at the end of the sentences, **e.g.** *This book is **mine**; That bicycle is **his**.*

3. Demonstrative Pronouns

└ draw attention to the subject, **e.g.** *this, these, that, those.*

└ *This, these* – refer to someone or something near the speaker.

└ *That, those* - refer to someone or something at a distance.

4. Relative Pronouns

└ are used to link two statements about a person, animal or thing.

Examples

who, whom - people

whose - people, animals (to indicate possession)

which - items, animals

that - people, animals, items

Activity-1

A. Choose the correct word(s)/phrase(s) from the brackets and fill in the gaps in the sentences given below.

1. At six o'clock, _____ (I with my sister, my sister with me, my sister and I) decided that it was time for _____ (us, we) to go home.
2. I saw a woman drop a bunch of keys, so I picked _____ (her, it, them) up and gave _____ (it, they, them) to _____ (she, her, him).
3. A policeman saw my brother and _____ (me, I) he stopped _____ (we, us, I) and wanted to know where _____ (they, us, we) were going.
4. When we approached my friend's home, we saw that _____ (they, it, its) was on fire.
5. Don't leave your clothes there. Put _____ (them, it, they) away neatly.

B. Possessive Pronouns

Fill in the blank spaces in the sentences given below with the appropriate **possessive pronoun**.

1. This room belongs to my sisters. This room is _____.
2. My uncle bought that bicycle last year. It is _____.
3. Her mother drew the picture. It's _____.
4. My father and I made that table. It's _____.
5. His running shoes are newer than _____.

C. Demonstrative Pronouns

Fill in the blank spaces in the sentences given below with the appropriate **demonstrative pronoun**.

1. Do you see _____ horse over there?
2. _____ is the best novel I have ever read.
3. _____ are my uncle's children. They are staying with us.
4. Hello, is _____ you, John?
5. _____ roses on that table are from my garden.

D. Relative Pronouns

(i) Fill in the blank spaces in the sentences given below with the appropriate **relative pronoun**.

1. I know the girl _____ won the first prize at the concert yesterday.
2. Animals _____ attack people are usually killed.
3. The girl, _____ dog was killed in an accident yesterday, has refused to eat.
4. The man, _____ she met yesterday, is my neighbour.
5. The boy _____ sits next to me can speak French.