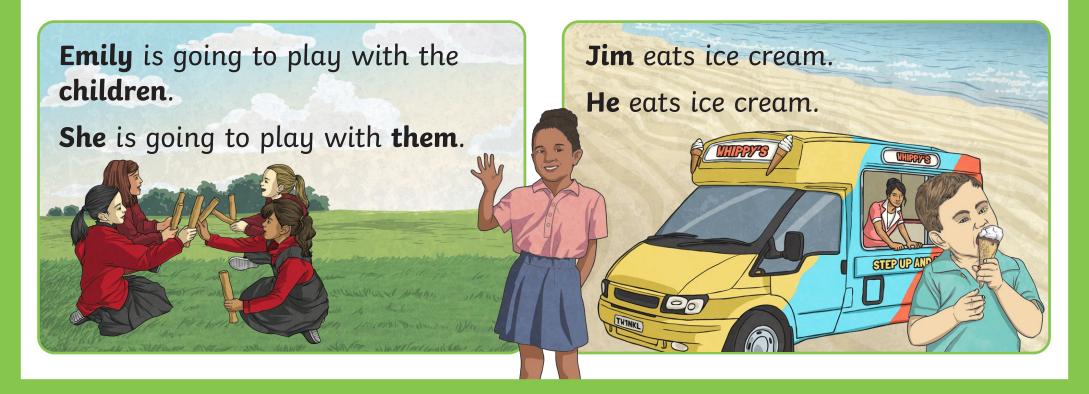


Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns refer to people or objects. They can directly replace the noun in a sentence.

I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, them

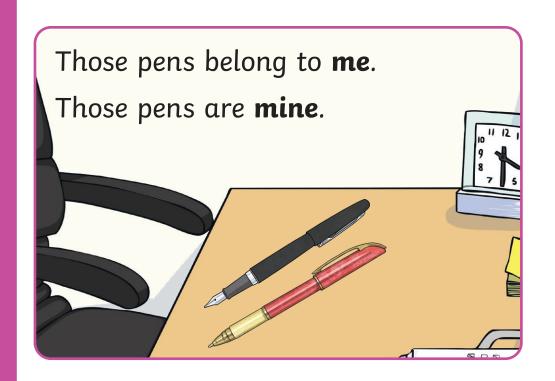


Possessive Pronouns visit twinkl.com



Possessive pronouns are used to show who owns, or can be linked to, an item.

mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs



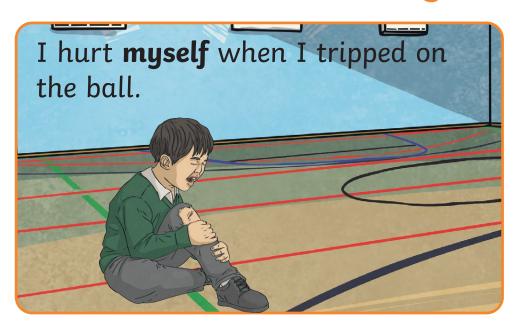




Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are words ending in -self or -selves and are used when the subject and object of a sentence are the same.

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves



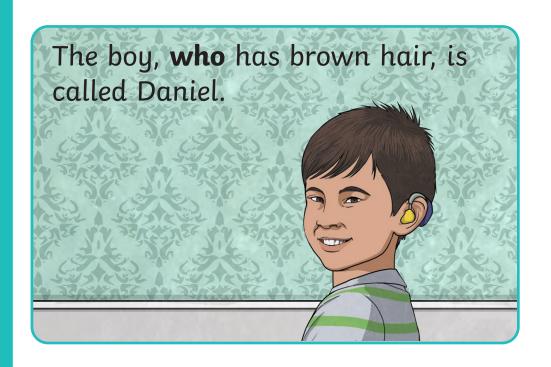


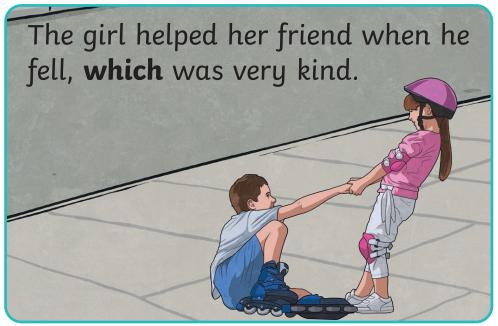


Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are words that begin a relative clause and add extra information to a sentence.

that, which, who, whose, whom, where, when





Noun is close

Noun is far away

Demonstrative Pronouns



Demonstrative pronouns are words that show distance (in time or space) between a noun and the speaker. They can also show whether the noun is singular or plural.

this, that, these, those

Single Noun

Plural Noun









Interrogative Pronouns



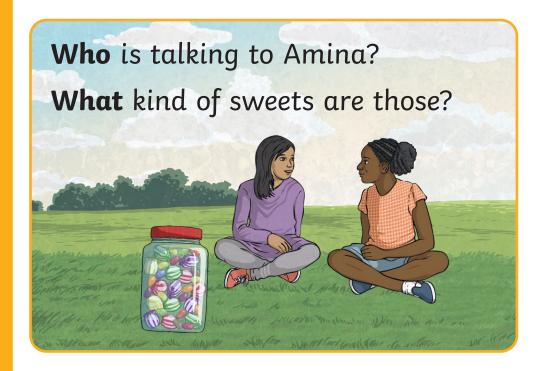
Interrogative pronouns allow a question to be asked about a noun.

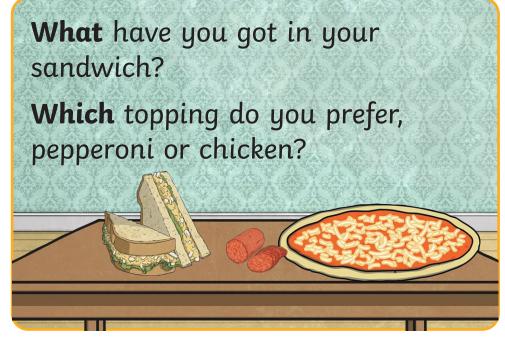
who, whom, whose

Refer to people

which, what

Refer to things









Indefinite pronouns are used when the noun is not specific.

anything, anybody, anyone, something, somebody, someone, nothing, nobody, none, no one

