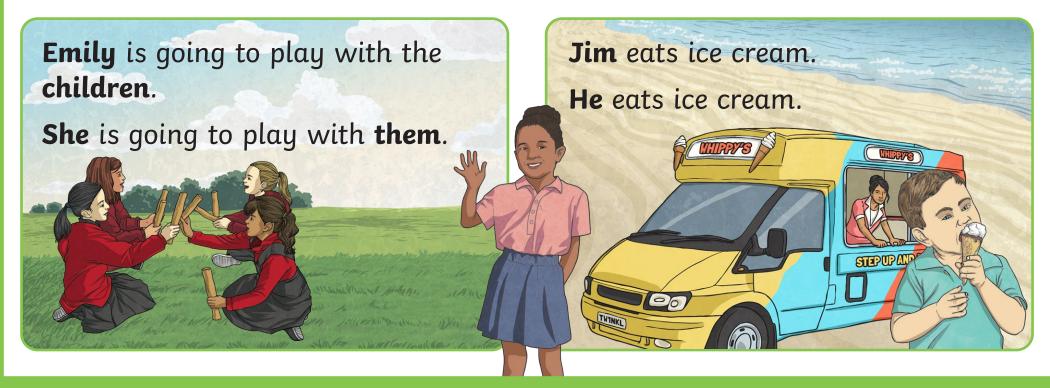
## Personal Pronouns

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

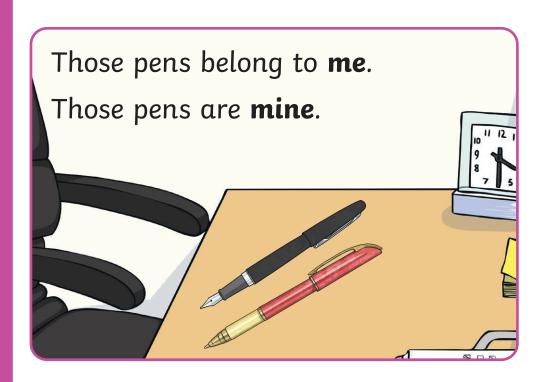
I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, them



### Possessive Pronouns

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

mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs

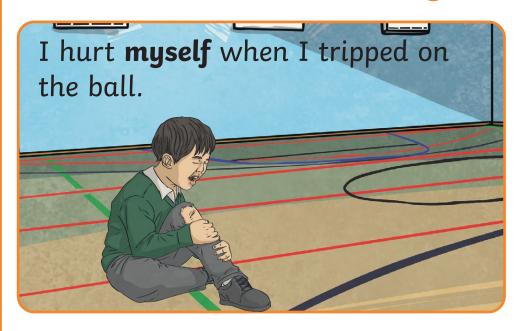




# Reflexive Pronouns

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

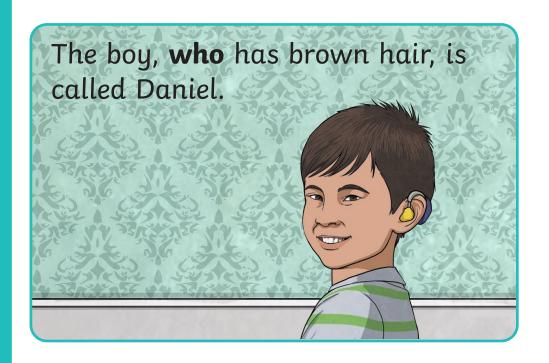


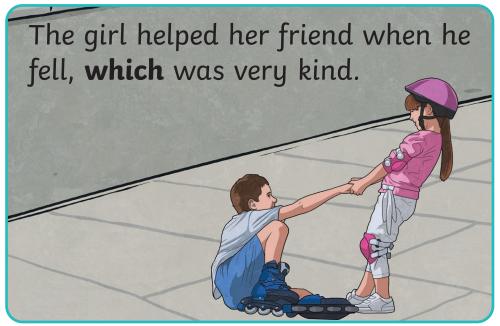


# Relative Pronouns

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

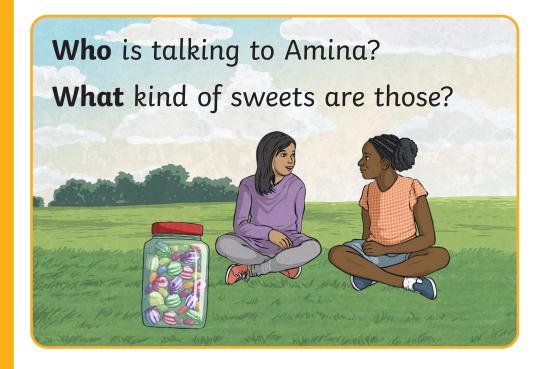
Interrogative pronouns allow a question to be asked about a noun.

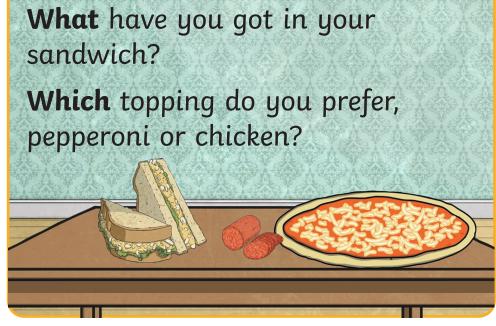
who, whom, whose

Refer to people

which, what

Refer to things





# Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are used when the noun is not specific.

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

