

## Using “His” and “Her” in Phrases Worksheet

### Introduction:

Sometimes, children need help learning the possessive pronouns of “his” and “hers”. They may switch them or just use one word regardless of the if the owner is a boy or a girl. First, we must teach the child to recognize boys vs. girls but then we can move on to helping the child practice saying “his” or “hers” in short phrases. This worksheet will help the child practice that very skill.

### Instructions:

1. Point to the first object on the page and say “whose \_\_\_ is this?”. Then, either point to the boy and say “his \_\_\_” or point to the girl and say “her \_\_\_”.
2. Next, point to another object on the page and again ask “whose \_\_\_ is this?” Have the child point to either the boy or the girl. Tell the child “if it belongs to the boy we say “it’s his...” or “if it belongs to the girl we say “it’s her...” and have the child repeat that phrase after you.
3. Keep asking until the child can consistently say “her \_\_\_” or “his \_\_\_” without you needing to help him.

### The Next Steps:

Once the child is able to do this consistently, you can move on to having the child use “his” and “her” in sentences, like “that’s his ball” or “she is playing with her ball”.

# His and Her

Help your child use this sheet to answer the question “whose is it?”. Ask your child this question for each of the items below. Your child can tell you that it is his \_\_\_\_ or her \_\_\_\_\_. If your child has this page in a sheet protector, she can draw a line between the object and its owner. Example: “Whose ball is this?” Child points to the boy, “his ball”



his



her



Extra Practice: Help your child correctly use “his” and “her” in conversational speech. When you hear your child use these words incorrectly, you can repeat the sentence back to your child with the correct possessive pronoun. For example, if your child says “she is clapping shes hands”, you could say “Yes, she is clapping *her* hands!” You can also point it out in your own speech, such as “He loves *his* robot. Hey listen! He is a boy, so I said ‘his’ robot.”