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# This These That Those Worksheets

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*This These That Those  
Worksheets*

*Downloaded from  
[www2.lacavedespapilles.com](http://www2.lacavedespapilles.com)  
by Josiah & Haley*

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## MASTERING DEMONSTRATIVES: A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THIS THESE THAT THOSE WORKSHEETS

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Learning English involves more than memorizing vocabulary and verb tenses. One of the trickiest yet most essential grammar points for learners is the correct use of demonstrative pronouns and adjectives: **this**, **these**, **that**, and **those**. These small words carry a big meaning – they indicate distance in

space or time, and their misuse can lead to confusion. For teachers, parents, and self-learners, **this these that those worksheets** are invaluable tools for reinforcing these concepts in a structured, engaging way. This article explores why these worksheets are so effective, the different types available, and how to use them to build lasting grammar skills.

Whether you are an ESL instructor designing a lesson plan or a student looking to improve your English, understanding the nuances of

demonstratives is key. Worksheets provide the repetition and contextual practice that helps learners internalize the difference between something near and something far, singular and plural. Let's dive into a comprehensive overview of demonstrative grammar and the best practices for using worksheets to teach it.

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## UNDERSTANDING DEMONSTRATIVES: THIS, THESE, THAT, THOSE

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Before exploring worksheet activities, it is crucial to review what each demonstrative means. The choice between **this**, **these**, **that**, and **those** depends on two factors: **number** (singular or plural) and **distance** (near or far from the speaker).

- **This** – singular and near. Example: *This book is interesting.* (The book is close to the speaker.)
- **These** – plural and near. Example: *These pens are blue.* (The pens are right here.)
- **That** – singular and far. Example: *That car is fast.* (The car is over there.)
- **Those** – plural and far. Example: *Those mountains are tall.* (The mountains are far away.)

Distance can be physical (in space) or figurative (in time). For example, we use *that* and *those* to refer to past events: *That was a great party.* Or to point out something mentioned earlier: *Those are the reasons I agree.* Understanding these layers is where well-designed **this**

**these that those worksheets** become especially helpful.

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### THE BENEFITS OF USING WORKSHEETS FOR TEACHING DEMONSTRATIVES

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Grammar worksheets are a staple in language education for good reason. When it comes to demonstratives, they offer several advantages that make learning more effective.

## Reinforcement Through

## Repetition

Learners often mix up the four forms because they sound similar. Repeated exposure to the correct usage in varied contexts helps cement the rules. A set of **this these that those worksheets** can provide dozens of practice sentences that gradually increase in difficulty.

## Contextual Learning

Good worksheets do not just ask for fill-in-the-blank answers in isolation. They present sentences with realistic scenarios: pointing to objects in a

picture, describing a scene, or completing dialogues. This contextual practice helps learners apply the grammar naturally in conversation.

## Self-Paced Study

Worksheets allow learners to work at their own speed. They can pause, review previous exercises, and check answers at the end. This autonomy builds confidence and reduces anxiety, especially for students who struggle in fast-paced classroom settings.

## Clear

## Assessment

Teachers can easily see which areas a student is struggling with by reviewing completed worksheets. Patterns of errors – for example, confusing *these* with *those* – become obvious, allowing for targeted remediation.

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### **TYPES OF THIS THESE THAT THOSE WORKSHEETS**

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Not all worksheets are created equal. The most effective ones incorporate a variety of activity formats to keep learners engaged and address different learning styles. Below are common types of **this these that those worksheets** you can use or create.

# Fill-in-the-Blank Exercises

The classic format. Students read a sentence with a blank and choose the correct demonstrative. Example: “\_\_\_\_\_ apples on the table are fresh.” (Answer: These/Those depending on picture or context). These exercises are excellent for testing quick recall.

# Picture-Based Worksheets

Visuals are powerful for teaching distance. A worksheet might show a drawing of a room with various objects

labeled near and far. Students then write sentences such as “*This is a lamp*” (pointing to a lamp close by) and “*That is a window*” (pointing to a window across the room). Such worksheets are ideal for young learners or beginners.

# Matching Activities

Two columns: one with sentences missing the demonstrative, and another with the correct word or phrase. Students draw lines to match. Alternatively, match pictures to sentences. Matching reinforces the connection between visual cues and language.

## Sentence Rewriting

Students are given a sentence using a singular demonstrative and asked to rewrite it as plural, or change the distance. For example: *"This car is red"* → *"These cars are red"* or *"That car is red."* This kind of transformation exercise deepens understanding of number and distance simultaneously.

## Dialogue

## Completion

Short conversations with blanks.

Example:

Person A: *"What are \_\_\_\_\_ (these/those) on the floor?"*

Person B: *"Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ (these/those) are my shoes."*

Dialogue worksheets simulate real-life communication and are great for ESL learners.

## Error Correction

Provide sentences with intentional mistakes, such as *"Those apple is sweet."* Students identify and correct the error. This format encourages critical thinking and grammar vigilance.

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## HOW TO CREATE EFFECTIVE WORKSHEETS FOR DEMONSTRATIVES

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If you are an educator or parent, you may want to design your own **this these that those worksheets** to match the specific needs of your learners. Here are practical tips for making them effective.

### Start with Clear Instructions

Each worksheet should have a short explanation of the rule at the top, or at least a reminder. For example: “Remember: Use **this** and **these** for things near you. Use **that** and **those** for

things far away.” This reduces confusion.

### Use Realistic Contexts

Create sentences and scenarios that learners might actually encounter. Instead of abstract examples, refer to common classroom objects, family members, animals, or daily activities. For younger students, use familiar toys or foods.

### Include Visuals

A picture is worth a thousand words, especially for demonstratives. Add simple line drawings or use clip art. If that is not possible, describe the visual

context in parentheses, e.g., “(Point to a chair next to you.)”.

## Gradually Increase Difficulty

Begin with simple sentences that focus on one dimension (e.g., only singular near vs. far). Then mix singular and plural, and finally incorporate temporal or abstract uses. Scaffolding ensures learners build confidence step by step.

## Provide an Answer Key

Whether you are a teacher giving the worksheet for homework or a self-learner, an answer key is essential for checking work and understanding mistakes.

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### WHERE TO FIND QUALITY **THIS THESE THAT THOSE WORKSHEETS**

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The internet is filled with resources, but quality varies. Here are some reliable sources for finding or printing free and premium **this these that those worksheets**.

- **Educational websites:** Sites like Education.com, ESL Printables, and BusyTeacher.org offer hundreds of worksheets sorted by level and topic.
- **Teachers Pay Teachers:** A marketplace for teacher-created materials. Many worksheets for demonstratives are available for free or at a low cost.
- **British Council and other ESL portals:** These organizations provide high-quality, professionally designed materials for learners worldwide.
- **Grammar-focused blogs:** Many ESL teachers share their own practice sheets on personal blogs or Pinterest boards.
- **Printable worksheet**

**generators:** Some websites allow you to customize worksheets – you can input your own sentences and choose the format.

When selecting worksheets, look for those that include a variety of exercise types and are visually clean. Avoid cluttered layouts that can overwhelm learners.

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## INTEGRATING WORKSHEETS INTO A BROADER LESSON PLAN

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Worksheets should not be the only activity in a lesson, but they can serve as a core practice component. Here is a suggested sequence for a lesson on demonstratives using worksheets.

1. **Warm-up:** Point to objects in the room and model sentences: “This

is my pen. That is a door.” Ask students to repeat.

2. **Presentation:** Introduce the grammar rule using a chart or slides. Highlight the number-distance matrix.
3. **Guided practice:** Complete one or two worksheet exercises together as a class, discussing the reasoning.
4. **Independent practice:** Hand out the **this these that those worksheets** for students to complete individually or in pairs.
5. **Review and error correction:** Go over the answers. Use a projector or board to address common mistakes.
6. **Production activity:** End with a speaking game, such as “I Spy”

using demonstratives, or asking students to describe a picture using at least five sentences with **this, these, that, or those**.

This balanced approach ensures that worksheets reinforce what students have learned, rather than being the sole source of instruction.

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### COMMON MISTAKES AND HOW WORKSHEETS HELP ADDRESS THEM

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Learners often make predictable errors when using demonstratives. Worksheets can be specifically designed to target these problem areas.

# Confusing Singular and Plural

Students may write “*This are my books*” or “*These is a cat.*” Worksheets that force agreement between the demonstrative and the noun (e.g., circling the correct verb form) help train the ear and eye. Repetition of patterns like *this book / these books* is key.

## Mixing Proximity

Another common issue is using *this* for an object that is clearly far, or *that* for something in hand. Picture-based

worksheets with clear spatial indicators (arrows or labels) provide immediate visual feedback.

## Overusing One Form

Some learners default to *that* for everything because it is easier. Worksheets that require alternating between all four forms ensure balanced practice. For example, a worksheet might show four pictures in a grid and ask students to write a different demonstrative for each.

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### CONCLUSION

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Mastering demonstratives is a

fundamental step in becoming fluent in English, and **this these that those worksheets** are among the most effective tools for achieving that mastery. They provide structured, repeatable practice in a variety of engaging formats - from fill-in-the-blank to picture-based activities. By using worksheets that target number