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Pronouns – Possessives – Quantifiers – Demonstratives

33 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Pronouns

Personal pronouns		Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	Reflexive – Emphatic pronouns
before verbs as subjects	after verbs as objects	followed by nouns	not followed by nouns	
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	–	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Personal Pronouns

- We use personal pronouns to refer to **people, things or animals**. *We've met the manager. He's really young. We don't use a noun and a personal pronoun together. Your coat is in the wardrobe. (NOT: ~~Your coat it's~~ in the wardrobe.) My uncle bought me a present. (NOT: ~~My uncle he~~ bought me a present.)*
- We use **I, you, he, she**, etc. before verbs as subjects and **me, you, him, her**, etc. after verbs as objects. *I lent him my dictionary but he lost it.*

Possessive adjectives/pronouns

- **Possessive adjectives/pronouns** can be used to talk about ownership or the relationship between people. Possessive adjectives are followed by nouns, whereas possessive pronouns are not. *This is my diary. It's mine. Sometimes possessive pronouns go at the beginning of a sentence. Theirs is the blue car.*
- We use **the** and not the possessive adjective with **preposition phrases**, mostly when we are talking about things that happen to parts of people's bodies, for example *blows, pains*, etc. Verbs used in this pattern are: *hit, punch, slap, bite, touch, pat, sting*, etc. *He punched me on the nose. (NOT: ~~on my nose~~)*
- **Own** is used with possessive adjectives to emphasise the fact that something belongs to one person and no one else.
noun + of + my/your, etc. + own *She's got a chauffeur of her own.*
my/your, etc. + own + noun *She's got her own chauffeur.*

2 Fill in the correct *possessive adjectives* or *possessive pronouns*.

1 A: I think I just saw a dog in front of your house.
Is it ..*yours*..?

B: We've got three dogs, so it is probably one
of It must have got out of
kennel.

2 A: We've got to leave now or we'll miss
flight.

B: OK. I've got my ticket but I haven't got
..... .

3 A: I can't turn on computer. I think
it's broken.

B: Kate's not in today, so you can use

4 A: I love your new jacket, Chris. When did you
buy it?

B: It isn't I've borrowed it from
..... brother.

5 A: I think we have the same phone. Does
..... have a camera?

B: No, doesn't have many extra
features.

6 A: Why does Ralph want to take car
this evening, Kate?

B: Because broke down last night.

3 Fill in: *its* or *it's*.

1 Lots of people are coming to the party. It looks like .. *it's* .. going to be fun.

2 Barcelona is a great holiday destination with amazing architecture and exciting nightlife.

3 An ant can carry an object that is 50 times own weight.

4 I think we should leave now; a little late.

5 The sofa is very comfortable. I just don't like colour.

Preposition practice

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Use the prepositions below only where necessary to complete the sentences which follow.

from on in of to at with for

- 1 *On* behalf of the senior partners, I would like to congratulate you *on* the way you handled the case.
- 2 Her pronunciation, particular, has improved but I am still disappointed her attendance record.
- 3 Bernard never gets tired listening classical music.
- 4 theory, the more advanced our technology becomes, the more likely we are to contact alien life forms.
- 5 There has been an increase the number of students leaving school the age of eighteen.
- 6 How can we prevent the cat jumping off the balcony?
- 7 She's tears all the time because you are so cruel her. One of these days she'll attack you.
- 8 We must find a solution this problem all costs.
- 9 Harold insisted staying bed despite the fact that he only had a slight cold.
- 10 You're not going to blame me your being debt.