

Pronouns and Determiners

Pronouns (1)

- We use subject pronouns (*I, you, he, she, it, we, they*) for the subject of a sentence, and object pronouns (*me, you, him, her, it, us, them*) for all other functions. When there is no verb, we use object pronouns.

She's taller than me. OR ...than I am.

A: Who said that ? B: Me. OR I did

- When we use *and* to join pronouns with other words, we usually put *I / me* last.

My sister and I decided to go

TIP

- We sometimes use *you both, you all, you two*, etc, to make it clear we are talking about more than one person.

Can you two please be a bit quieter?

Pronouns (2)

- In direct and indirect questions, we use the pronouns who, whose, what and which for both the subject and other functions.

We didn't know what to do

Which looks better?

Whose are these clothes? OR Whose clothes are these?

- In very formal situations, we use whom as the object form of who. If there is a preposition, we put it before

whom.

To whom were you talking? OR Who were you talking to?

Pronouns (3)

- The most useful pronouns for talking about people in general are you, we and they.

You could buy a whole farm...

We need to do more to protect our planet.

- In more formal situations, we can use one to talk about people in general.

Does one need a visa to go to Cyprus ?

One does one's best.

Pronouns (4)

- We use *it* to replace a noun with the, and one to replace a noun with a /an.

The work was hard but it was well-paid.

You could buy a farm..., and we decided to buy one.

- We can use one or ones as a pronoun with a determiner or adjective.

I've got two brothers, an older one and a younger one.

I guess we were among the lucky ones. (= lucky people)

Pronouns (5)

- We can use most determiners (*e.g. this, some, both, either, neither*) and numbers as pronouns.

You'll love this joke → You'll love this.

A: Do you want salad or soup ?

*B: Could I have both, please?/ **Either**. I*

don't mind.

Pronouns (6)

- We use possessive determiners (my, your, his, her, its, one's, our, their) before nouns. We use possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs) instead of nouns.

It was hard to leave our friends.

Ours (= our farm) was small for America.

Pronouns (7)

- We use reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves) when the subject and object refer to the same person. We use reciprocal pronouns (each other and one another) when they refer to different people.

We found ourselves in a desperate situation.

We all helped one another/ each other.

- We can use reflexive pronouns as indirect objects to emphasise ‘for the same person’.

We got ourselves a house.

- We use reflexive pronouns after a noun or pronoun to emphasise a particular person or thing.

I myself had been out of work for years.

We had lunch with the President himself.

TIP

- We can use myself at the beginning of a sentence to emphasise that we are giving our personal opinion.

Myself, I'd prefer to stay at home.

Pronouns(8)

- We form indefinite pronouns with some / any / every /-no + body /one / thing / where. Indefinite pronouns are singular.

Everyone was talking about the opportunities...

NOT ~~Every one~~ were talking...

- We can use adjectives or prepositions after indefinite pronouns.

We had enough money to think about moving somewhere else.

Anyone with a problem knew a friendly Irish neighbour...

Pronouns(9)

- Use the pronouns whatever and whoever to mean 'it doesn't matter what/ who' or 'I don't know what/who'.

They would give them whatever help they needed.

Whoever told you that wasn't being completely honest.

Possessives(10)

- To make a possessive from a noun, we add 's. We add an apostrophe (') to regular plurals, and we add 's to irregular plurals.

What's the baby's name?

What are the babies' names?

What are the children's names ?

- To make a possessive from a long noun phrase, we add 's at the end.

We stayed in my cousin and his wife's house.

We don't use apostrophes in possessive pronouns. *Is this car hers ?*

NOT ~~Is this car hers?~~

Possessive

- We add 's to make the possessive forms of indefinite and reciprocal pronouns.

Please don't use anyone else's computer.

... staying in each other's houses.

NOT ~~*...each other's houses.*~~

TIP

- We don't use an apostrophe in possessive its. It's (with an apostrophe) means it is or it has.

What a beautiful baby! What's its name?

OUR

YOUR

HER

MY

ITS

THEIR

HIS



**Let's
practice**

Possessive pronouns

I	→	my
You	→	your
We	→	our
He	→	his
She	→	her
It	→	its
They	→	their

Let's practice

I live here.
This is _____ house.



Let's practice



Now this is ____ car!

Let's practice



He is on the beach
with _____ dog.

Let's practice



She is reading
_____ book.

Let's practice

This is London and
_____ red buses.



Let's practice



This is _____ car.

Let's practice

They do _____
job very well.



Let's practice

This is _____ wine.
Enjoy _____ meal!



Let's practice

I lost ____ keys.



Let's practice

_____ child is
1 year old.



Let's practice

She is helping _____ mother
to wash the dishes.



Let's practice

Paul is Italian, but _____
girlfriend is German.



Let's practice



Sisters are playing in _____ room.

Let's practice



This cat is washing _____ paw.

Let's practice



We like _____ new uniform.

Let's practice



Sarah does _____ homework after school.

Let's practice



I go out with
_____ friends
on weekends.

Let's practice



Venice is famous with _____ gondolas.

Let's practice

He rides _____ bike
every day.



Let's practice



Skateboarding is _____ favourite sport.

Let's practice

Excuse me, is _____
husband at home?



Possessive pronouns

This is my book.

This book is mine.

This is your book.

This book is yours.

These are our books.

These books are ours.

This is his book.

This book is his.

This is her book.

This book is hers.

This is its book.

—

These are their books.

These books are theirs.

Let's practice: choose correct pronoun

1. The dog and _____ puppy are playing on the grass.

a) it

b) its

c) his

2. The Browns and _____ children are at home.

a) they

b) their

c) theirs

3. Give me this scarf! It's _____.

a) I

b) my

c) mine

Let's practice: choose correct pronoun

4. _____ friend John is going to the disco.

a) I

b) my

c) mine

5. Show me these keys. I think they are _____.

a) I

b) my

c) mine

6. Julia and _____ boyfriend are at the cinema.

a) she

b) her

c) hers

Let's practice: choose correct pronoun

7. The farmer and _____ wife are in the field.

a) he

b) his

c) her

**8. She has a red skirt. This red blouse is _____
too.**

a) she

b) her

c) hers

9. Don't forget to take _____ dog for a walk.

a) you

b) your

c) yours

Let's practice: choose correct pronoun

10. _____ shoes is bigger than _____.

a) I b) my c) mine

a) you b) your c) yours

11. Can we bring _____ friend to the party?

a) we

b) our

c) ours

12. These are _____ gloves. But bag is not _____.

a) I

b) my

c) mine

Let's practice: choose correct pronoun

13. The dog is running to the Jones. It must be _____.

a) they

b) their

c) theirs

14. I like _____ idea.

a) she

b) her

c) hers

15. We have a beautiful plant in _____ house.

a) we

b) our

c) ours

Let's practice: choose correct pronoun

19. _____ brother is ten years older than _____.

a) she b) her c) hers a) you b) your c) yours

20. I love _____ garden. It's nicer than _____.

a) you b) your c) yours a) our b) our c) ours

21. This cat has a white spot on _____ back.

a) it b) its c) his