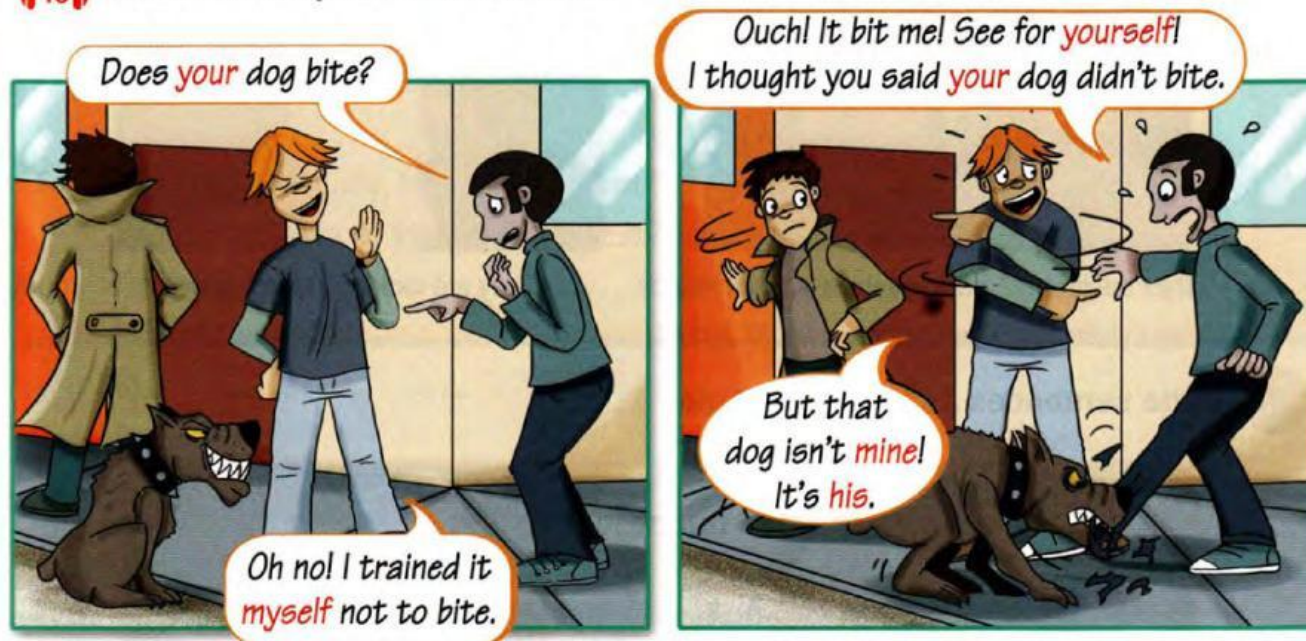


Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

7



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



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

Reflexive Pronouns are used:

after certain verbs (**cut, behave, burn, enjoy, hurt, look at, teach**, etc.) when the subject and the object of the verb are the same person.

I've cut **myself**.

Emphatic Pronouns are used:

at the end of the sentence or after the noun phrase they refer to to emphasise the noun or the fact that **one person** and not another performs an action.

He can fix the car (by) **himself**.

Note these expressions: **Enjoy yourself!** = Have a good time! **Behave yourself!** = Be good!
I like being by myself. = I like being alone. **She lives by herself.** = She lives alone.
Help yourself to tea. = Don't wait to be offered tea.

7

Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

Note the difference: **-selves** / **each other**



They are looking at **themselves** in the mirror.



They are looking at **each other**.

1 Write sentences as in the example:



- 1 A: What is he doing?
B: He *is teaching* (teach)
himself how to play the piano.



- 2 A: What did she do?
B: She (hurt)
..... while she was
playing in the garden.



- 3 A: What are they doing?
B: They
(enjoy) at a party.



- 4 A: What has he done?
B: He
(bake) some bread



- 5 A: What do they often do?
B: They
(make) pies



- 6 A: What are you doing?
B: I
(paint) this picture

Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

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2 Fill in: *myself, yourself, himself, ourselves* or *yourselves*.

- Jim: Bye Mum. We're going to Simon's birthday party.
Mum: OK. Enjoy 1) ... *yourselves* ... boys. And Jim, don't eat too much cake or you'll make 2) sick. Did you get him a card?
Jim: Yes, we did. Actually, Mark and I made it 3) What are you and Dad going to do this afternoon, Mum?
Mum: I'm going to buy 4) some new clothes and Dad's going to study. He's trying to teach 5) Italian. Have a good time at the party but behave 6)

3 Fill in the appropriate *reflexive pronoun* or *each other*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A: Did you help Jimmy finish his homework?
B: No, he finished it <i>himself</i>
.....</p> <p>2 A: What's wrong with Tom and Henry?
B: They don't get along with
.....</p> <p>3 A: Are you going to the park with your friends?
B: No, they are going by</p> | <p>4 A: How is Dan?
B: I don't know. We haven't seen
..... for a long time.</p> <p>5 A: I'm hungry. Have you got anything to eat?
B: There is some food in the fridge. Help !</p> <p>6 A: Do you need to turn off the heater?
B: No, it will actually turn
off.</p> |
|--|---|

Possessive case with 's / s'

- 1 **singular nouns + 's** (person or animal)
the boy's bag, the cat's head
- 2 **regular plural nouns + '**
the boys' bags
- 3 **irregular plural nouns not ending in s/-es + 's**
the children's toys

Possessive case with of

- 1 **of + name of a thing**
the banks of the river
- 2 **of + possessive case/possessive pronoun**
That's a friend of Mary's (= one of Mary's friends).
I've got a book of yours (= one of your books).

Note: phrase of place + 's: at the chemist's = at the chemist's shop
phrase of time + 's / ': today's paper = the paper that has come out today
two weeks' holiday = a holiday that lasts for two weeks