11 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****.*

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct *subject* or *object pronouns*.

1 A: Has Bill finished the report yet?
B: No, *he* hasn't. *He* is still working on *it* in his office.

2 A: Do you like Grace's new jumper?
B: Yes, ... do. ..... really suits .....!

3 A: How does Jack know Fiona?
B: ..... met ..... at college.

4 A: Mark and Fiona moved into a new flat.
B: Really? Are ..... renting .....?

5 A: Do you want to see a comedy or a drama?
B: ..... don't mind. ..... both sound good.

6 A: Do you know Mrs Jones?
B: Yes, ... know ..... quite well.

7 A: Could ..... tell ..... where the bank is?
B: ..... is down the road on the right.

8 A: Does Bob like living in Cardiff?
B: Yes, ... likes ..... a lot. ..... says .....'s very beautiful.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Pronouns – Possessives – Quantifiers – Demonstratives 11

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.

4 Complete the sentences with *the* or a *possessive adjective*.

1 Frank broke ...his... arm while playing rugby.
2 A guard dog bit the thief on ..... leg as he was trying to escape.
3 A bee stung Lisa on ..... neck.
4 Julia claimed that Josh pulled ..... hair.
5 Kim patted her sister on ..... shoulder to wake her up.
6 Sue lost ..... bracelet at the party.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11 Pronouns – Possessives – Quantifiers – Demonstratives

5 Fill in the correct *personal pronouns or possessive adjectives*.

Hi David,

Sorry it took 1) ...me... so long to reply to 2) ..... email. I hope you are having a good time in Spain. I guess 3) ..... is a lot warmer there than here in England! By the way, I want to thank 4) ..... again for the jumper you sent me for 5) ..... birthday. I really like 6) .....!

Well, I started school again yesterday. 7) ..... has been a long time since I saw many of my friends because a lot of 8) ..... went to sports camps or on holidays with 9) ..... families during the summer. So, yesterday 10) ..... all had fun chatting about 11) ..... adventures over the holidays. And there's a new student in my class. 12) ..... name is Martin and 13) ..... is from Newcastle. I showed him around the school and tried to make 14) ..... feel comfortable on his first day. That's all my news for now. Write to 15) ..... whenever you get the chance.

Richard

6 Fill in the gaps using *my*, *your*, etc ... *own*. Use *of* where necessary.

1 If I had a car ...of my own..., I wouldn't have to ask my brother to drive me around.
2 Frank hopes to buy ..... computer as soon as he saves enough money.
3 Does Lisa have ..... room or does she have to share with her sister?
4 I wish Greg would get a calculator .....; he's always borrowing mine.
5 Every student will get a laptop ..... to help them with their school work.

- **There + be is used for something mentioned for the first time or to say that something or someone exists.** ***There are*** *some messages for you on your desk.*
- **Personal pronoun + be/other verb is used to give more details about something or someone already mentioned.** ***There's*** *a woman at the door.* ***She*** *wants to talk to you.*
- **It + be is used for identification.** *There's a man on the phone.* ***It's*** *your husband.*
- **It + be with *to*-infinitive or *that*-clause is used to begin a sentence.** ***It's*** *nice* ***to be*** *back.* ***It's*** *a shame* ***that*** *he didn't call us.* **It is also used for weather, distance, temperature, time expressions and in the following expressions;** ***It seems that, It appears that, It looks like, It is said that, It doesn't matter,*** **etc.** ***It's sunny*** *today, isn't it?* ***It appears that*** *they are going to move.* ***It seems that there is*** *a mistake in these figures.* But we also say: ***There seems to be*** *a mistake in these figures.*

7 Fill in: *there* or *it*.

Tom: Look, 1) ...there... isn't much time left. Have you made a decision?
Sandra: I have, but I'm not sure you're going to like 2) .....
3) ..... are a lot of things to take into consideration.
Tom: What do you mean? 4) .....'s not that hard to choose a holiday.
Sandra: No, but 5) ..... seem to be so many choices and we've only got a limited amount of money. Anyway, I've decided 6) .....'s only one place for us.
Tom: Where is 7) .....? France, Italy, Spain?
Sandra: No.
Tom: Is 8) ..... Germany then? I've always wanted to go there.
Sandra: I think we should go to Grandma's house in Blackpool for a week.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8 Fill in: *there* or *it*.

1 A: Is ....*it*.... going to rain today?
B: No, but .....'s a chance that it could be windy.

2 A: .....'s someone at the door.
B: Oh, ...'s probably just the postman.

3 A: ..... takes half an hour to get to work and I'm already late.
B: .....'s no need to worry. I'm sure ..... won't matter if you are a little late.

4 A: Lisa said ..... was a party at Sally's last night.
B: I know, I was there. ..... went on until the early hours.

5 A: Shall we take a taxi? .....'s much too far to walk.
B: Let's take a bus instead. .....'s a bus stop down the road.

6 A: .....'s a light on in the house – someone must be home.
B: Maybe .....'s Kate. She sometimes comes home early from work.

34 Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Possessive case with 's or s' for people or animals

- **singular nouns (person or animal) + 's** *the boy's racket, the dog's ears, the queen's limousine*
- **regular plural nouns ending in -s + '** *the passengers' luggage*
- **irregular plural nouns not ending in -s + 's** *the children's toys, the women's magazines*
- **compound nouns + 's** *my sister-in-law's house*
- **'s after the last of two or more names to show common possession**
  Kate and Alan's yacht (The yacht belongs to both of them.)
- **'s after each name to show individual possession** *Sonia's and Marisa's cars* (Each owns a car.)

Possessive case with 'of' for inanimate things

- **of + inanimate things or abstract nouns** *the windows **of** a house, the price **of** success*
- **a / the / this / that + noun + of + possessive pronoun/possessive case** *Listen to **this** song of Eric's.* (one of Eric's songs), ***a** friend **of** mine* (one of my friends)
  Note: phrases of place + 's *(at the dentist's, the building's entrance)*, **time or distance expressions + 's/'** *(last year's reports, two days' work, a mile's walk)*. **We can use either 's or of when we talk about places or organisations.** *(York's monuments **or** the monuments **of** York)*. **We use of with people in longer phrases.** *(That's the sister **of one of my colleagues**.)*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11 Pronouns – Possessives – Quantifiers – Demonstratives

9 Connect the nouns using *'s*, *'* or *of*.

1 Sally / car *Sally's car*
2 the princess / ring .....
3 the couple / honeymoon .....
4 honey / the taste .....
5 the tree / the roots .....
6 the children / toys .....
7 peace / the symbol .....
8 my mother-in-law / hat .....
9 the neighbours / cats .....
10 the power / love .....
11 the man / wallet .....
12 the students / books .....
13 the monkey / tail .....
14 the bride / mother .....
15 the girls / father .....
16 Spain / the capital .....

10 Rewrite the sentences using the correct *possessive* form.

1 A limousine drew up at **the restaurant – the entrance**.
A limousine drew up at the restaurant's entrance.
2 We had a party in **Sue – Sally – flat**.
.....
3 That man over there is **a relation – my**.
.....
4 The child held **the woman – the hand**.
.....
5 Have you seen **the paper – for today**?
.....
6 A security guard checked **the passengers – the bags**.
.....
7 **Mr Brown – Miss Green – offices** are being painted.
.....
8 He worked part-time in **his parents – shop**.
.....
9 I was a bridesmaid at **my brother-in-law – the wedding**.
.....
10 Paul lost **a day – work** when his computer broke down.
.....
11 Never underestimate **fire – the power**.
.....
12 We should look at **the timetable – for this week**.
.....
13 They put their luggage **in the car – the boot**.
.....
14 That's **the father – one of my classmates**.
.....
15 Simon is **a good friend – our**.
.....

Reflexive/Emphatic Pronouns (myself, yourself, etc.)

- **Reflexive pronouns are used with certain verbs such as behave, burn, cut, enjoy, hurt, kill, look at, laugh at, introduce, dry, teach, etc. or with prepositions when the subject and the object of the verb are the same.** ***Mark*** (subject) *taught* ***himself*** (object) *how to drive.*
- **Reflexive pronouns can be used after be, feel, look, seem to describe emotions or states.** *He doesn't* ***seem himself*** *these days.* **They are also used after prepositions but not after prepositions of place.** *He is so proud* ***of himself.*** **BUT** *He looked* ***behind him.*** (NOT: ~~behind himself~~)
- **Certain verbs do not normally take a reflexive pronoun. These are: wash, shave, (un)dress, afford, complain, meet, rest, relax, stand up, get up, sit down, wake up, etc.** *He got up and shaved.* **We don't say:** *He got up ~~himself~~ and shaved ~~himself~~.* **However we can use a reflexive pronoun with wash, shave, or dress when we want to show that the action is difficult.** *Although Tony is handicapped, he can* ***dress himself.***
- **Emphatic pronouns have the same form as reflexive pronouns but a different meaning. They emphasise the noun, or the fact that one person, and not another, performs an action.** *He* ***himself*** *conducted the interview.* **They also mean 'without help'.** *She fixed the leak* ***herself.*** (without help) **They go after nouns, pronouns or after 'but' and 'than'.** *She'd like to marry someone older* ***than herself.***

LIVEWORKSHEETS