NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

Exercise 45. Warm-up. (Chart 6-12)



Check (✓) all the grammatically correct responses.

Đánh dấu (✓) những câu trả lời đúng ngữ pháp.

Whose camera is this?

1. ____ It's my camera.
2. ____ It's mine.
3. ____ It's my.
4. ____ It's yours.
5. ____ It's your camera.
6. ____ It's your's.
7. ____ It's theirs.
8. ____ It's their camera.

6-12 Possessive Pronouns and Adjectives (Đại từ sở hữu và tính từ sở hữu)

This pen belongs to me.
(a) It's **mine.**
(b) It is ***my*** pen.



Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning; they both show possession.
Mine is a possessive pronoun; ***my*** is a possessive adjective
Ví dụ (a) và (b) có cùng nghĩa và cả hai đều là sở hữu.
Mine là đại từ sở hữu; ***my*** là tính từ sở hữu.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
(c) I have ***mine***	I have ***my*** pen.
(d) You have ***yours.***	You have ***your*** pen.
(e) She has ***hers.***	She has ***her*** pen.
(f) He has ***his.***	He has ***his*** pen.
(g) We have ***ours.***	We have ***our*** pens.
(h) You have ***yours.***	You have ***your*** pen.
(i) They have ***theirs***	They have ***their*** pens.
(j) _____	I have a book. ***Its*** cover is black.

A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN is used alone, without a noun following it.
A POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE is used only with a noun following it.
INCORRECT: I have mine pen.
INCORRECT: I have my.
Đại từ sở hữu đứng một mình, không có danh từ theo sau nó.
Tính từ sở hữu chỉ được sử dụng với một danh từ theo sau nó.
SAI: I have mine pen.
SAI: I have my.

COMPARE ***its*** vs. ***it's:*** So sánh its và it's**:**
(k) Sue gave me a book. I don't remember ***its*** title.
(I) Sue gave me a book. ***It's*** a novel

In (k): ***its*** (No apostrophe) is a possessive adjective modifying the noun *title*.
In (I): ***It's*** (with an apostrophe) is a contraction of it+ is.
Trong ví dụ (k): ***its*** (Không có dấu nháy đơn) là một tính từ sở hữu thay đổi danh từ *title*.
Trong ví dụ (I): It (với dấu nháy đơn) là dạng rút gọn của *it + is*.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

COMPARE ***their*** vs. ***there*** vs. ***they're***: So sánh their, there và they're: (m) The students have ***their*** books. (n) My books are over ***there*** (o) Where are the students? ***They're*** in class. 	***Their***, ***there,*** and ***they're*** have the same pronunciation, but not the same meaning. ***their***= possessive adjective, as in (m) ***there***= an expression of place, as in (n) ***they're***= they are, as in (o) ***Their, there, they're*** phát âm giống nhau nhưng không cùng nghĩa. ***their*** = tính từ sở hữu, như trong ví dụ (m) ***there*** = thể hiện địa điểm, như trong ví dụ (n), ***they're***=they are, như trong ví dụ (o)

Exercise 46. Looking at grammar. (Chart 6- 12)



Choose the correct completions. Chọn đáp án đúng.

1. Alice called (her,) *hers* friend.
2. Hasan wrote a letter to *his, he's* mother.
3. *It's, Its* normal for a dog to chase *it's, its* tail.
4. The bird cleaned *its, it's* feathers with *its, it's* beak.
5. Paula had to drive my car to work. *Hers, Her* had a flat tire.
6. Junko fell off her bike and broke *hers, her* arm.
7. Anastasia is a good friend of *me, mine.*
8. I met a friend of *you, yours* yesterday.
9. A: Excuse me. Is this *my, mine* pen or *your, yours?*

   B: This one is *my, mine. Your, Yours* is on *your, yours* desk.
10. a. Adam and Amanda are married. *They, Them* live in an apartment building.

    b. *Their, There, They're* apartment is on the fifth floor.

    c. We live in the same building. *Our, Ours* apartment has one bedroom, but *their, theirs* has two.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

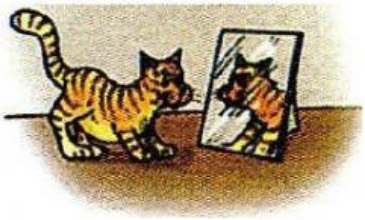
d. *Their, There, They're* sitting *their, there, they're* now because *their, there, they're* waiting for a visit from *their, there, they're* son.

6-13 Reflexive Pronouns (Đại từ phản thân)

myself yourself herself himself itself ourselves yourselves themselves	(a) *I* saw ***myself*** in the mirror. (b) *You* (one person) saw ***yourself.*** (c) *She* saw ***herself.*** (d) *He* saw ***himself.*** (e) *It* (e.g., the kitten) saw ***itself.*** (f) *We* saw ***ourselves.*** (g) *You* (plural) saw ***yourselves.*** (h) *They* saw ***themselves***
Reflexive pronouns end in ***-self/-selves.*** They are used when the subject (e.g., /) and the object (e.g., *myself)* are the same person. *INCORRECT: I saw me in the mirror.* Đại từ phản thân kết thúc bằng ***-self / -selves*** được sử dụng khi chủ ngữ (ví dụ: I) và tân ngữ (ví dụ: myself) là cùng một người. SAI: *I saw me in the mirror*	







(i) *Greg* lives ***by himself.*** (j) *I* sat ***by myself*** on the park bench	***By*** + *a reflexive pronoun* = alone In (i): Greg lives alone, without family or roommates By + đại từ phản thân = một mình (i): Greg sống một mình, không có gia đình hoặc bạn cùng phòng.
(k) *I* ***enjoyed myself*** at the fair	*Enjoy* and a few other verbs are commonly followed by a reflexive pronoun. See the list below *Enjoy* và một số động từ khác bên dưới thường được theo sau bởi đại từ phản thân.

Common Expressions with Reflexive Pronouns

Những động từ thường được theo sau bởi đại từ phản thân

believe in yourself	help yourself	pinch yourself	tell yourself
blame yourself	hurt yourself	be proud of yourself	work for yourself
cut yourself	give yourself (sth)	take care of yourself	wish yourself (luck)
enjoy yourself	introduce yourself	talk to yourself	
feel sorry for yourself	kill yourself	teach yourself	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 47. Warm-up. (Chart 6-13)

Drag the words in the boxes and drop them into the suitable blanks.

Kéo các từ trong hộp và thả vào chỗ phù hợp.

yourself	herself	ourselves	himself
themselves	myself	yourselves	

1. I am looking at _____.
2. You are looking at_____.
3. You are looking at _____.
4. He is looking at _____.
5. They are looking at_____.
6. She is looking at _____.
7. We are looking at _____.



Exercise 48. Looking at grammar. (Chart 6-13)

Complete the sentences with reflexive pronouns.

Hoàn thành các câu sau với các đại từ phản thân.

1. Are you okay, Heidi? Did you hurt __*yourself*__?
2. Leo taught _____ to play the piano. He never had a teacher.
3. Do you ever talk to _____? Most people talk to _____ sometimes.
4. A newborn baby can't take care of _____.
5. It is important for all of us to have confidence in our own abilities. We need to believe in _____.
6. Isabel always wishes _____ good luck before a big test.
7. Kazu, there's plenty of food on the table. Please help _____.
8. I couldn't believe my good luck! I had to pinch _____ to make sure I wasn't dreaming.



Exercise 49. Listening. (Chart 6-13)

Listen to the sentences and complete them with reflexive pronouns.

Nghe và điền các đại từ phản thân vào chỗ trống.

Example: You will hear: The accident was my fault. I caused it. I was responsible. In other words, I blamed ...

You will write: __*myself*__

1. _____
4. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. _____ 5. _____

3. _____ 6. _____

Exercise 50. Let's talk: interview. (Chart 6-13)



Answer the following questions: Trả lời các câu hỏi sau:

1. In this town, what is a good way to enjoy yourself?

2. How do people introduce themselves in your country? What do they say?

3. Have you ever wished yourself good luck? When or why?

4. Have you ever felt sorry for yourself? Or, have you ever felt proud of yourself? If so, why?

5. When athletes talk to themselves before an important event, what do you imagine they say?

6. In your country, at what age does a person usually begin living by himself or herself?

"Very little is needed to make a happy life; it is all within yourself, in your way of thinking."

Một cuộc sống hạnh phúc được tạo nên từ những thứ nhỏ bé: luôn sống với bản thân mình, theo cách mà bạn suy nghĩ.

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