

Grammar

a Object Personal Pronouns, Possessive Adjectives, Possessive Pronouns

Subject Personal Pronouns	Object Personal Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	—
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs

Object personal pronouns are used after verbs as objects or after prepositions.

We saw them at the cinema. Is he talking to you?

Possessive adjectives

- They always go before nouns and they don't take articles before them.
Your house is big.
- They have the same gender and number as the possessors.
She is a student. Her desk is here.
They are teachers. Their books are on the desk.

Possessive pronouns are used instead of **possessive adjective + noun**, so they are never followed by a noun.

That's her pet. → That's hers.

b Possessive Case ('s)

The **possessive case** shows that something belongs to someone (person or animal).

This is Mary's car. The cat's eyes are blue.

We form the **possessive case**:

- **Singular nouns** take 's (apostrophe + s).
This is the girl's T-shirt.
- **Regular plural nouns** take ' (only apostrophe).
The babies' hands are small.
- **Irregular plural nouns** take 's (apostrophe + s).
The women's dresses are short.
- Proper nouns which end in -s take 's or ' (apostrophe + s or only apostrophe).
This is James's or James' house.

Notes:

- When two or more possessors own the same thing, we add the **possessive case** only to the last noun.
Mike and Helen's car is new. (Mike and Helen own the same car.)
- When two or more possessors own two or more different things, we add the **possessive case** to each possessor.
Mike's and Helen's cars are new. (Mike and Helen own different cars.)

- We omit the noun that follows the **possessive case** when we have already mentioned it, when it is easy to understand or when it refers to a place.
That's not your book. It's Judy's (book). Where are you going? To the newsagent's.
- We can answer questions with **whose** using possessive pronouns or the possessive case.
Whose is this pen? It's mine. Whose box is this? It's Diana's.

of + noun

We use **of + noun** to show that something belongs to a thing (inanimate) or to an abstract noun.
Do you like the colour of this T-shirt? The front door of the house was open all night.

activities

a Complete the sentences. Use **possessive adjectives** or **possessive pronouns**.



- 1 John has got a bicycle.
 His bicycle is green.
 That red bicycle isn't *his*.
- 2 Mary has got a watch.
 _____ watch is black.
 That brown watch isn't _____.
- 3 Alan and Mark have got a dog.
 _____ dog is white.
 That black dog isn't _____.



- 4 We have got a car.
 _____ car is yellow.
 That blue car isn't _____.
- 5 I have got a lamp. _____
 lamp is orange. That green
 lamp isn't _____.
- 6 My brother has got a guitar.
 _____ guitar is red. That
 brown guitar isn't _____.

b Complete the dialogues with **subject personal pronouns**, **object personal pronouns**, **possessive adjectives** or **possessive pronouns**.

- 1 **Emily:** Dad, can (1) *you* help (2) _____ with (3) _____ homework?
Dad: What's the problem?
Emily: (4) _____ don't understand (5) _____ chemistry homework and I must finish (6) _____ today. Tom needs help with (7) _____, too.
Dad: OK, I think I can help (8) _____ both with (9) _____ homework.
- 2 **Kevin:** Are these sunglasses (10) _____, Marta?
Marta: No, (11) _____ aren't. They're Tina's. Give (12) _____ to (13) _____.
Kevin: Hey Tina, take (14) _____ sunglasses.