

# 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) Tom and \_\_\_\_\_ 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.