Demonstratives – Pronouns – Possessives – Quantifiers

13

32 **Listen and repeat. Then act out.**



Demonstratives

This / These are used:	That / Those are used:
for people or things near us. ***These*** *shoes over here are mine.*	**for people or things not near us.** ***That*** *chair over there is broken.*
for present or future situations. *I'm going to Disneyland* ***this*** *month.*	**for past situations.** *We had a wonderful holiday* ***that*** *year.*
when the speaker is in the place he/she is referring to. ***This*** *room is very untidy.* *(The speaker is now in the untidy room.)*	**to refer back to something mentioned before.** *"She failed her exams." "****That****'s too bad."*
to introduce people or when we introduce ourselves on the phone. *"John,* ***this*** *is Ann and* ***this*** *is Tom."* *"Hello?* ***This*** *is Pam Jones speaking."*	**when speaking on the phone to ask who the other person is.** *"Hello? This is Jo Ryan. Who's* ***that*** *speaking? / Who's* ***that****, please?"*

This / These – That / Those are not always followed by nouns.
This *is the best I can do for you. "I've won the lottery." "****That****'s too good to be true."*

1 **Fill in: *this*, *that*, *these* or *those*.**



1 ...*This*..... bracelet is very nice.



2 ..... shirts are really nice.



3 ..... is Paul. Who's ....., please?



4 ..... is Mr Davies.



5 ..... a cow, Jill.



6 ..... is a fish.

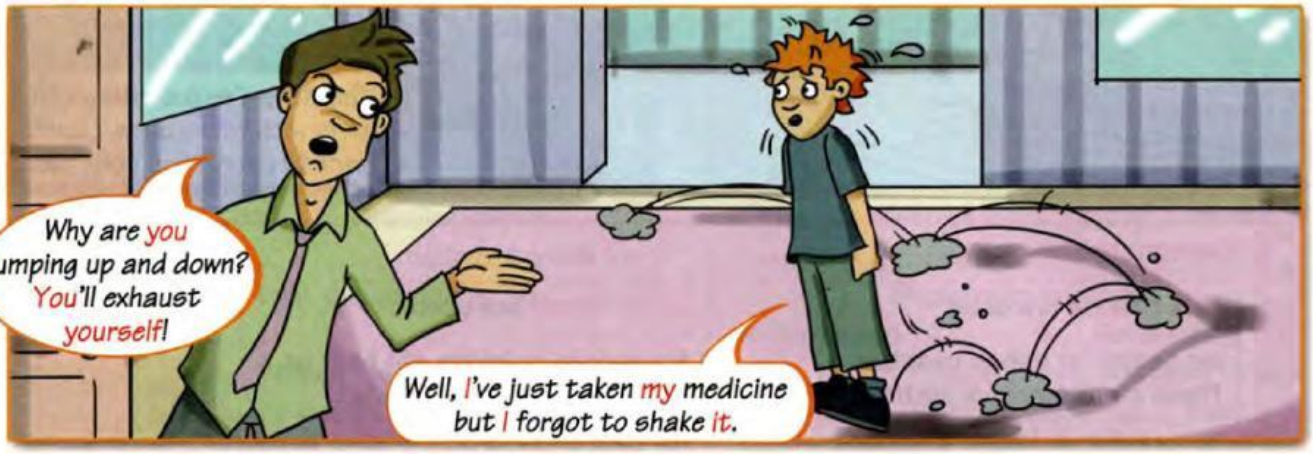
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2 Fill in with: *this*, *that*, *these* or *those*.

1 "Can you pass me .....*that*..... book, please?" "Yes, of course. Here you are."
2 "Have you seen ..... film before?" "No. I hope it'll be good."
3 "Look at ..... horses over in the field!" "Yes, they're beautiful."
4 "Could you come here and hold ..... boxes for me, please?"
5 "Did you see Ken and Liz when they were here?" "No, we were away ..... weekend."

33 **Listen and repeat. Then act out.**



Pronouns

Personal pronouns		Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	Reflexive - Emphatic pronouns
before verbs as subject	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.** *I've bought some* ***milk.*** ***It's*** *on the table.* **We don't use a noun and a personal pronoun together.** ***My*** *umbrella is in the car. (*NOT: ~~*My umbrella, it's in the car.*~~*)* ***My*** *aunt took me out to dinner. (*NOT: ~~*My aunt she took me out to dinner.*~~*)*
- **We use I, you, he, she, etc. before verbs as subjects and me, you, him, her, etc. after verbs as objects.** ***He*** *gave* ***her*** *an expensive diamond ring but* ***she*** *didn't like* ***it.***
- **There + be is used for something mentioned for the first time or to say that something or someone exists. We then use it (+ be) to give more details about something or someone already talked about.** ***There is a shop*** *on the corner.* ***It is*** *open all day.*
- **It (+ be) is also used to refer to a person when we are identifying him/her.** *"Who's on the phone?"* *"****It's*** *Mr Brown."*
- **It (+ be) is used to begin a sentence with *to* infinitive or *that*-clause.** ***It's*** *hard* ***to believe*** *her.* ***It's*** *back luck* ***that she failed.*** **It is also used for weather, distance, temperature, time expressions and in the following: It seems that, It appears that, It looks like, It is said that, etc.** ***It's cold*** *today, isn't it?* ***It seems that*** *it's going to snow.*

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3 Fill in the gaps with the correct *subject* or *object pronoun*.

1 A: Let's have a takeaway tonight. Do ...*you*... prefer pizza or Chinese food?
B: ..... don't mind. ..... both sound great.

2 A: Where were .....? ..... tried calling ..... at home.
B: ..... was at the library helping May with ..... project.

3 A: Do you know Brian Maxwell?
B: Yes, ... do. ..... sits next to ..... in Biology class. Why do ..... ask?

4 A: How does Scott know Ivan?
B: ..... met ..... at the Sports Centre. ..... are in the same basketball team.

4 Fill in the gaps with *there* or *it*.

1 A: ..*There*.. is someone on the phone for you. I think .....'s Jim.
B: OK, thanks.

2 A: Look! ..... is your friend.
B: Oh yes! .....'s Jamal.

3 A: Have you got an umbrella?
B: No, I left ..... at home. Can I borrow yours?

4 A: How did you like Henry's speech?
B: ..... was too long and rather boring.

Possessive adjectives / pronouns – Possessive case

- **Possessive adjectives / pronouns express possession. Possessive adjectives go before nouns whereas possessive pronouns do not go before nouns.** *This is **her** jacket. It's **hers**.* **Sometimes possessive pronouns go at the beginning of a sentence.** ***Yours** is in the bedroom.*
- **We often use the rather than a possessive adjective with this pattern: Verb + person + preposition** *She kissed the baby on **the** cheek.* (because the person whose cheek it is has been mentioned.)
- **Own is used with possessive adjectives to emphasise the fact that something belongs to someone and no one else.** *We've got our **own car**.* or *We've got a car of **our own**.*

Possessive case with 's or s' for people or animals	Possessive case with of for inanimate things
singular nouns (person or animal) + 's *the child**'s** trumpet, the cat**'s** tail, the chef**'s** hat*	**for inanimate things or abstract nouns** *the leaves **of** a tree, the cost **of** living*
regular plural nouns + ' *the girls' bedroom*	**of + possessive case / possessive pronoun when there is a determiner (*this*, *some*, etc.) before the noun** *That's **a** poem **of** Ken's. (one of Ken's poems) I lent Tom some books **of** mine. (some of my books)*
irregular plural nouns not ending in s + 's *the men**'s** suits, the women**'s** bags*	
compound nouns + 's *my brother-in-law**'s** car*	
's after the last of two or more names to show common possession *Ted and Mary**'s** house (They live in the same house.)*	
's after each name to show individual possession *Tom**'s** and Kim**'s** houses (They live in different houses.)*	

Note: phrases of place + 's
*at the butcher**'s**, the company**'s** headquarters*
time or distance expressions + 's / '
*Sunday**'s** paper, two days' leave, one mile**'s** walk*
We can use either 's or of when we talk about places or organisations.
*Rome**'s** museums* **or** *the museums **of** Rome*
and of with people in longer phrases
*That's the car **of one of my friends** at school.*

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5 Rewrite the following sentences using the correct *possessive* form.

1 I'll see you at **the hotel – the entrance** later. *I'll see you at the entrance of the hotel later.*
2 We saw **Mrs Jones – dog** in the park. .....
3 I would like you to meet a **friend – my**. .....
4 We will leave on **tonight – the flight**. .....
5 Have you seen **John – Sally – new computer**? .....
6 The **cost – living** is rising rapidly nowadays. .....
7 This is **the children – the classroom**. .....
8 She stayed at her **mother-in-law – house** last night. .....

6 Fill in the correct *possessive adjectives* or *possessive pronouns*.

1 A: Is this mobile phone *yours*?
B: Oh, yes, thanks. I nearly forgot it.

2 A: I like ..... jumper.
B: Actually, it isn't ..... . It's ..... sister's.

3 A: This homemade cherry pie of ..... is so delicious!
B: Thanks. One of ..... friends gave me the recipe.

4 A: Mum, have you seen ..... watch?
B: You left it on the table next to ..... bed.

5 A: Why did Tina lend Jim ..... car?
B: Because ..... is being repaired at the moment.

6 A: What's wrong with Aya's hand?
B: She twisted ..... wrist while playing tennis.

7 Fill in the gaps with *my, your, their, our ... own*. Use *of* where necessary.

1 Sheila hasn't got a car *of her own*, so I have to drive her to work.
2 They hope to start ..... family restaurant one day.
3 We're saving up to buy a house ..... .
4 You really need ..... camera if you want to become a professional photographer.
5 I've never needed to have a computer ..... . The internet-café is just too convenient!

8 Here are the titles of some films. Write them using a *possessive* form or *of*.

1 *The Curious Case* ... *of* ... *Benjamin Button*
2 *The Sorcerer* ..... *Apprentice*
3 *Clash* ..... *the Titans*
4 *Gulliver* ..... *Travels*
5 *Edge* ..... *Darkness*
6 *Prince* ..... *Persia*
7 *The Time Traveller* ..... *Wife*
8 *The Book* ..... *Eli*

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

1 We had to take ..... *our* ..... dog to the vet because he was sick.
2 A bee stung Wendy on ..... leg during lunch.
3 A dog bit him on ..... hand as he was running away.
4 Did you invite ..... friend Melek to the party?

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Reflexive / Emphatic Pronouns

- **Reflexive pronouns are used after certain verbs (behave, burn, cut, enjoy, hurt, look, laugh at, introduce, dry, teach, etc.) when the subject and the object of the verb are the same.** *Did **you** hurt **yourself**? **They** look after **themselves**.* **They are also used with the preposition *by* when we mean *alone* / *on sb's own*.** *He likes travelling **by himself** / **on his own**.*
- **Reflexive pronouns can be used after be, feel, look, seem to describe emotions or states.** *She doesn't **look herself** these days.* **They are also used after prepositions but not after prepositions of place.** *You should take care **of yourself**.* **BUT** *He is sitting **in front of me**.* (NOT: ~~*in front of myself*~~)
- **Certain verbs do not normally take a reflexive pronoun. These are: wash, shave, dress, afford, complain, meet, rest, relax, stand up, get up, sit down, wake up, etc.** *She washed and (got) dressed.* **We don't say:** ~~*She washed herself and dressed herself.*~~ **However, we can use a reflexive pronoun with wash or dress when we talk about young children or animals.** *Although Eliza is only 3 years old, she can **dress herself**. That elephant is **washing itself**!*
- **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.** *I **myself** organised the party.* **or** *I organised the party **myself**.* **They also mean without help.** *He painted the house **himself**. (without help)* **They go after nouns, pronouns, at the end of a sentence or after *but* and *than*.** *You should count on no one **but yourself**.*

> **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 on her own.), Help yourself to some cake. (= You're welcome to take some cake if you want some.), Do it yourself. (= Do it without being helped.), Make yourself at home! (= Feel comfortable!), Make yourself heard. (= Speak loudly enough to be heard by others.)**

- **Each other means one another. Study the following examples:**
  *They're laughing at **each other**.* *They're laughing at **themselves**.*

10 Fill in the correct *reflexive pronouns* or *each other*.

1 A: What an interesting sculpture!
B: Do you like it? I made it *myself*.

2 A: Eric, are you going to the cinema with your sisters?
B: No, Mum. They are going by .....

3 A: Did you have a nice time at the funfair?
B: Yes, we all enjoyed .....

4 A: How is Paula?
B: I don't know. We haven't seen ..... for a long time.

5 A: How did you hurt your hand?
B: I burnt ..... while frying eggs this morning.

6 A: Does Ann know Tara?
B: Yes. Actually, they've been sending emails to ..... for months now.

7 A: Shouldn't you turn off the TV before you fall asleep?
B: I don't have to. It will actually turn ..... off in half an hour.

8 A: Is there any dessert?
B: Of course. Help ..... to some chocolate pudding in the fridge.

9 A: Do you have to help your little brother get ready?
B: Oh, no. He can dress ..... .

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34 **Listen and repeat. Then act out.**



Some – Any – No – Not Any – Every

		people	things	places
Positive	*some* *any*	*someone / somebody* *anyone / anybody*	*something* *anything*	*somewhere* *anywhere*
Interrogative	*any*	*anyone / anybody*	*anything*	*anywhere*
Negative	*no / not any*	*no one / not anyone* *nobody / not anybody*	*nothing* *not anything*	*nowhere* *not anywhere*
Positive / Interrogative / Negative	*every*	*eveyone / everybody*	*everything*	*everywhere*

- **Some and its compounds are normally used in a positive sentence before uncountable nouns or plural countable nouns.** *There's **some** cheese left.* **They are also used in questions when we want to make an offer, a request or when we expect a positive answer.** *Would you like **something** to drink? Could I have **some** cake, please? Did you buy **some** eggs? (I expect you bought some eggs.)*
- **Any and its compounds are normally used before uncountable nouns or plural countable nouns in questions.** *Are there **any** more apples?* **They can be used after if in a positive sentence.** *I doubt **if anyone** can help her.* **They can also be used in positive sentences meaning *it doesn't matter when / which / who / where.*** *You can come **any** day you want. You can go **anywhere** you want.*
- **No / Not any and its compounds are used before plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns in negations.** *There's **no** cheese left.* **or** *There **isn't any** cheese left. She couldn't find her keys **anywhere**.* **Any is always used after negative words (hardly, never, without, seldom, rarely).** *There's **hardly any** food left.* (NOT: ~~*There's hardly no food left.*~~)
- **Every is used before singular countable nouns. Every and its compounds take a verb in the singular.** ***Every** student **has** to obey the school rules.* ***Everything is** ready for the party.*

11 Make sentences using the words in the list. Use *some* or *any*.

- *flour (✓)*
- *orange juice (✗)*
- *biscuits (✗)*
- *honey (✓)*
- *bread (✗)*
- *milk (✓)*
- *eggs (✓)*
- *cheese (✗)*
- *apples (✓)*
- *butter (✗)*
- *tomatoes (✗)*



There is some flour. There isn't any orange juice.

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