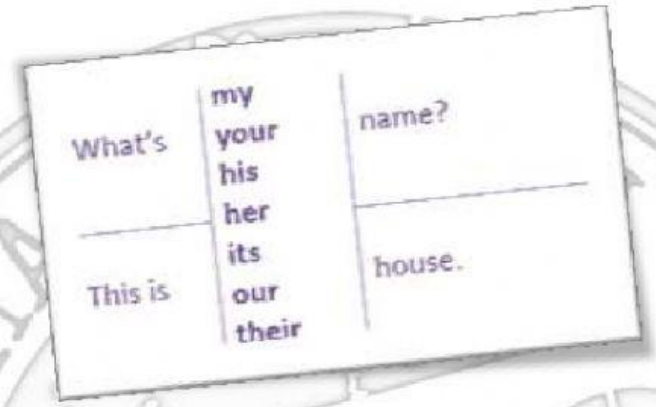
PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns.

1) POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES: A possessive adjective sits before a noun to show who or what owns it.

Los adjetivos posesivos se sitúan delante del sustantivo para mostrar de quién es algo:

-*This is* **his** mobile phone.



COMPLETE:

1. Where is _____ classroom? We can't find it.
2. The children are crying because they can't find _____ toys.
3. A: What is _____ name?
   B: My name is Thomas.
4. I think this is _____ book. She dropped it on the floor.
5. _____ names are Kevin and Stewart. They are my friends.
6. A: What is your phone number?
   B: _____ phone number is 555-9826.
7. Did the cat eat all of _____ food?

2) POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS: We can use a possessive pronoun instead of a full noun phrase to avoid repeating words:

Is that John's car?
No, it's **mine**. (NOT *No, ~~it's~~* [**~~my car~~**].)

Cuando queremos responder a la pregunta "*Whose...?*" ("¿De quién...?") podemos utilizar pronombres posesivos para evitar repetir:

LIVEWORKSHEETS

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
I have a bicycle.	The bicycle is ***mine***.
You have a bicycle.	The bicycle is ***yours***.
He has a bicycle.	The bicycle is ***his***.
She has a bicycle.	The bicycle is ***hers***.
It has a bicycle.	X
We have a bicycle.	The bicycle is ***ours***.
They have a bicycle.	The bicycle is ***theirs***.

COMPLETE:

1. This car belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. It is _____.
2. This book is _____. It has my name on it.
3. My brother and I made that chair. It's _____.
4. Excuse me. This phone is _____. You forgot to take it with you.
5. Her sister drew the picture. It's _____.
6. The little boy shouted, "Give the ball to me! It's _____!"
7. A: Are you sure this book belongs to your mother?

   B: Yes, it's _____.

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