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APC English

week 5 lesson 1

Pronouns

Introduction

- Introduction to pronouns
- Personal pronouns
- Subject & object pronouns
- Possessive pronouns
- Relative pronouns

pronouns

Replaces or refers to a noun (noun phrase)

John was at work all day, **he** was tired.

pronouns

Replaces or refers to a noun (noun phrase)

Emma had a cup of coffee, **she** drank **it** then went out.

Personal pronouns

<i>person</i>	singular	plural
1st	I	we
2nd	you	you
3rd	she / he / it	they

Personal pronouns

I am happy

You and I are learning English

You have a nice bag

She is my friend

He plays soccer

It is a cat

We like ice cream

They are students

She and he are siblings

We love our parents

SVO

Sentences in English have a S-V-O structure

subject

verb

object

John

played with

the ball

He

was sleeping in

the bed

A woman

is watching

TV

Subject - is doing something (the verb)

Object - (verb) is doing to this

SVO

Sentences in English have a S-V-O structure

subject

verb

object

He played with it


He was sleeping in it

She is watching it

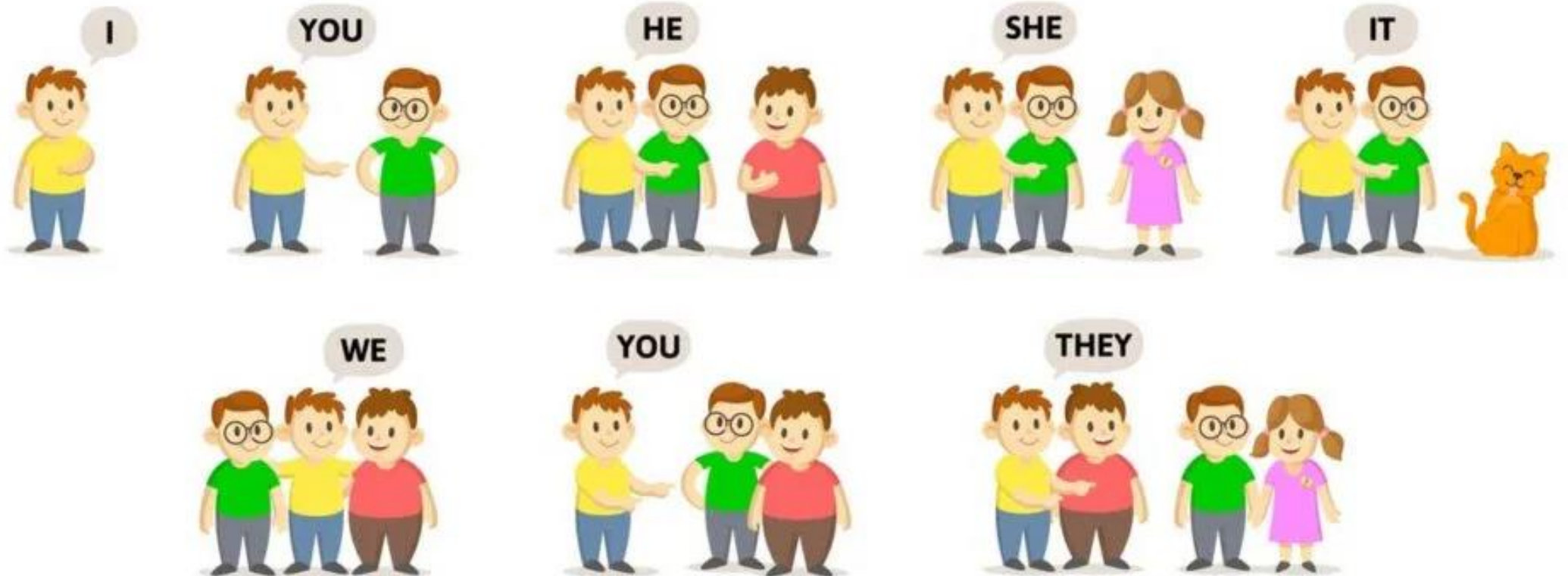
Subject - is doing something (the verb)

Object - (verb) is doing to this

Personal pronouns

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
1st person	I	me
2nd person	you	you
3rd person (male)	he	him
3rd person (female)	she	her
3rd thing	it	it
1st person (Plural)	we	us
2nd person (Plural)	you	you
3rd person and thing (Plural)	they	them

SUBJECT PRONOUNS



Subject Pronouns = personal pronouns used as the subject

Subject pronouns are used as the subject of a sentence

- I, you, he, she, it, we, they
 - I went to school
 - She was there
 - It was red
 - We went together
 - They were cold

Object Pronouns = personal pronouns used as the object

Object pronouns are used as the object of a verb:

- me, you, him, her, it, us, them
 - The ball hit **me**
 - It is up to **you**
 - The car is owned by **him**
 - The cat looked at **us**
 - Share the cake between **them**

1 Look at this:

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT		
Mary	saw	Peter and Paul.
She	saw	them.

Note that we can use **she** (subject pronoun) instead of **Mary**, and **them** (object pronoun) instead of **Peter and Paul**.

2 Here are the subject and object pronouns:

		SUBJECT		OBJECT
singular	1	I	9	me
	2	you	10	you
	3	he	11	him
	4	she	12	her
	5	it	13	it
plural	6	we	14	us
	7	you	15	you
	8	they	16	them

We must always have a subject in English:
They are coming. (Not ~~Are coming.~~)

3 Look at the subject and object pronouns (1–16) in this conversation:

A: *I*¹ saw Sheila yesterday, but **she**⁴ didn't see **me**⁹.

B: *Are you*² going to see **her**¹² tomorrow?

A: No, I'm meeting Steve. **We**⁶ are playing golf.

B: **You**⁷'re both beginners! **It**⁵ isn't an easy game. I played **it**¹³ last year and I was terrible!

A: Why don't you come with **us**¹⁴? We can help **you**¹⁰.

B: I would like to play with **you**¹⁵ both tomorrow, but my brother is leaving in the afternoon. **He**³ is catching the two o'clock train, and we're taking **him**¹¹ to the station. He's spending a month with our aunt and uncle. **They**⁸ live in Scotland. I stayed with **them**¹⁶ last year.

4 We use **it** for things and for the weather, time, days, dates, distances, and for animals:

*I'm studying economics. **It's** a difficult subject.*

***It's** hot today.*

***It's** four o'clock.*

***It's** Tuesday. **It's** the third of April.*

***It's** 200 miles to York.*

*Look at that bird! **It's** eating the bread.*

James is talking about himself and his family. Put subject pronouns (*I, you* etc.) in the gaps.

Hi! ⁰ I am James and ¹ live in Australia. ² 've got two brothers. ³ 're called Pete and Mike. My mother works at the hospital. ⁴ is a doctor. My father works in a sports shop. ⁵ works very hard. The shop makes a lot of money, and ⁶ 's always full of people.

Now put object pronouns (*me, you* etc.) in the gaps.

On Saturdays I work for my father. I help ⁷ in the shop, and he gives ⁸ some money. On Sundays we go to the beach. We have two dogs, and we take ⁹ with us. We also take a ball and they play with ¹⁰ on the beach while we swim in the sea.

Now put object or subject pronouns in the gaps.

At the moment I'm at university. I'm studying business. ¹¹ 's an interesting subject. Two of my schoolfriends are at university with ¹². Our teachers are good but ¹³ give ¹⁴ a lot of work to do. Next week ¹⁵ are all taking our first exams. I want to get good marks in ¹⁶.



speaking & pronunciation practice

the difference between the "ng" sound (/ŋ/) and the "n" sound (/n/)

- Sin Sing
- Kin King
- Pin Ping
- Thin Thing
- Son Song
- Ron Wrong
- Ran Rang
- Ban Bang
- Pan Pang
- Hun Hung

the difference between the "f" sound (/f/) and the "p" sound (/p/)

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| • Fun | Pun |
| • Fan | Pan |
| • Far | Par |
| • Face | Pace |
| • Faint | Paint |
| • Felt | Pelt |
| • Fit | Pit |
| • Fine | Pine |
| • Flee | Plea |
| • Fork | Pork |
| • Four | Pour |

the difference between the "k" sound (/k/) and the "g" sound (/g/)

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| • Coal | Goal |
| • Card | Guard |
| • Core | Gore |
| • Cap | Gap |
| • Cut | Gut |
| • Cold | Gold |
| • Cane | Gain |
| • Came | Game |
| • Kate | Gate |

the difference between the "t" sound (/t/) and the "d" sound (/d/)

- | | |
|---------|------|
| • Tan | Dan |
| • Tail | Dale |
| • Team | Deem |
| • Ten | Den |
| • Tell | Dell |
| • Toe | Doe |
| • Town | Down |
| • Time | Dime |
| • Tramp | Damp |
| • Tuck | Duck |

the difference between the "v" sound (/v/) and the "w" sound (/w/)

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| • Vine | Wine |
| • Vile | While |
| • Vent | Went |
| • Vest | West |
| • Vary | Wary |
| • Vow | Wow |
| • Van | Wan |
| • Vale | Whale |

listening practice

listening practice

Avril Lavigne - I'm with you
sheet

<https://www.alps.academy/learn-english-pronouns/>

song

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dGR65RWwzg8>

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns

Possess - to own

No ' in possessive
pronouns

like a noun

mine

ours

yours

hers

his

its

theirs

like an adjective

my

our

your

her

his

its

their

Possessive pronouns

- That book is **my** book - used as an adjective
- That book is **mine** - used like a noun
- **Mine** is the red one - used like a noun

- That is Jon's cat (Jon is a proper noun)
- That is **his** cat (his used as a possessive adjective)
- The cat is **his**. (his is used as a possessive pronoun)



ENGLISH PRONOUNS

Subject Pronouns

Object Pronouns

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns

1st person

I

me

my

mine

myself

2nd person

you

you

your

yours

yourself

3rd person (male)

he

him

his

his

himself

3rd person (female)

she

her

her

hers

herself

3rd thing

it

it

its

(not used)

itself

1st person (Plural)

we

us

our

ours

ourselves

2nd person (Plural)

you

you

your

yours

yourselves

3rd person and thing
(Plural)

they

them

their

theirs

themselves

Reflexive pronouns

1. I hurt **myself** when I fell off the bike.
2. She looked at **herself** in the mirror and smiled.
3. He always talks to **himself** when he's alone
4. The cat is grooming **itself**.
5. You need to believe in **yourself** to succeed.
6. They cooked dinner **themselves** last night.
7. We should be proud of **ourselves** for finishing the project on time.

Reflexive pronouns

1. I hurt myself when I fell off the bike.
2. She looked at herself in the mirror and smiled.
3. He always talks to himself when he's alone
4. The cat is grooming itself.
5. You need to believe in yourself to succeed.
6. They cooked dinner themselves last night.
7. We should be proud of ourselves for finishing the project on time.

red = subject, green = reflexive pronoun *of the subject*

Reflexive pronouns

1. I . myself
2. She . herself
3. He . himself
4. The cat . itself
5. You . yourself
6. They . themselves
7. We . ourselves

refers to the
same thing

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns

that, who, which, whom, whose, where

- put phrases together
- Link independent and dependent clauses
- used to introduce relative clauses, which provide additional information about the nouns they refer to.

Relative pronouns

- The book **that** I am reading is very interesting.
- The person **who** won the race is my friend.
- The car, **which** is blue, belongs to my brother.
- This is the house **where** I grew up.
- She is the one **whom** we chose as the team captain.
- The cake **that** you baked was delicious.
- The movie, **which** was released last week, received great reviews.
- The man **whom** I met yesterday is a famous actor.
- The dog **that** barks loudly lives next door.
- The project, **which** took months to complete, was a huge success.

Practice

pronouns

1 Look at these sentences:



*This car belongs to **me**.*

*It's **my** car.*

*It's **mine**.*

2 Now look at this table:

OBJECT PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
me	my	mine
you	your	yours
him	his	his
her	her	hers
it	its	its
us	our	ours
you	your	yours
them	their	theirs

3 **my, your** etc.

- We use **my, your** etc. with nouns:

***my** book **his** hands **their** house*

- We say:

*Tony and **his** wife. (Not ... ~~her~~ wife.)*

*Sara and **her** husband.*

(Not ... ~~his~~ husband.)

- We use possessive adjectives with parts of the body:

***Her** hair is red. **My** hands are cold.*

4 **mine, yours** etc.

- We use **mine, yours** etc. instead of **my book, your keys** etc:

***My** flat is in the centre of town. Where's **yours**? (**yours** = your flat)*

- We often use possessive pronouns in comparative sentences:

***Our** cat is smaller than **theirs**.*

*(**theirs** = their cat)*

***Your** house is older than **mine**.*

*(**mine** = my house)*

5 We do not use **a/an** or **the** with possessive adjectives or pronouns:

*It's ~~a~~ **my** bag. They're ~~the~~ **ours**.*

6 Remember that **its** and **it's** are different:

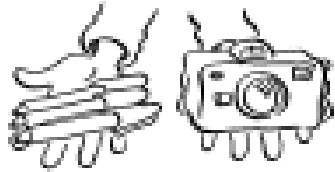
*I've got a new dog. **Its** name is Pluto.*

*(**Its** = possessive adjective)*

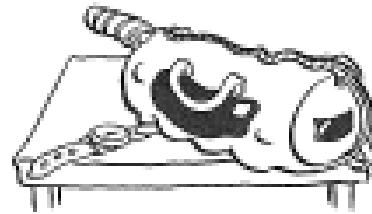
***It's** cold today.*

*(**It's** = It is)*

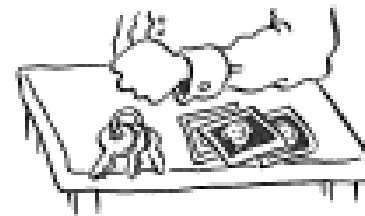
Look at the pictures and then complete the sentences.
Use *my, your* etc, and *mine, yours* etc.



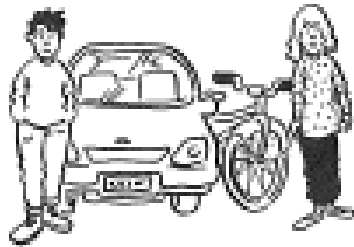
me



you



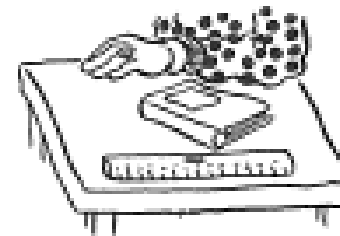
him



us



them



her

- 0 Those are his keys.
- 1 That book is _____.
- 2 These pens are _____.
- 3 That's _____ money.
- 4 This bike is _____.
- 5 That ruler is _____.

- 6 This is _____ car.
- 7 Those are _____ sandwiches.
- 8 Is this bag _____?
- 9 Those photos are _____.
- 10 This is _____ camera.
- 11 Is this _____ watch?

A Put possessive adjectives (*my, your* etc.) and possessive pronouns (*mine, yours* etc.) in the gaps.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 0 | This car belongs to me. | This is <u>my</u> car. | It's <u>mine</u> . |
| 1 | That ticket belongs to you. | That's _____ ticket. | It's _____. |
| 2 | These shoes belong to her. | These are _____ shoes. | They're _____. |
| 3 | This house belongs to them. | This is _____ house. | It's _____. |
| 4 | These cups belong to us. | These are _____ cups. | They're _____. |
| 5 | Those books belong to him. | Those are _____ books. | They're _____. |
| 6 | That bag belongs to me. | That's _____ bag. | It's _____. |
| 7 | This key belongs to her. | This is _____ key. | It's _____. |
| 8 | That boat belongs to them. | That's _____ boat. | It's _____. |
| 9 | Those coats belong to us. | Those are _____ coats. | They're _____. |
| 10 | These pens belong to me. | These are _____ pens. | They're _____. |
| 11 | That watch belongs to him. | That's _____ watch. | It's _____. |
| 12 | These photos belong to you. | These are _____ photos. | They're _____. |

Change the underlined words to the correct pronouns

0. John and I saw Peter yesterday. He bought John and me a cup of coffee

___ We ___ saw Peter yesterday. He bought ___ us ___ a cup of coffee

1. David and Mike are arriving today. I'm meeting David and Mike at the station

___ are arriving today. I'm meeting ___ at the station

2. I'm looking for Mary. Have you seen Mary? Mary isn't at home.

I'm looking for Mary. Have you seen ___? ___ isn't at home.

3. John and I saw a film called 'The Tiger' yesterday. Have you seen 'The Tiger'?

___ saw a film called 'The Tiger' yesterday. Have you seen ___?

4. Come to the swimming pool with Joanna and me. Joanna and I are leaving now.

Come to the swimming pool with _____. _____ are leaving now.

5. George and Jane are meeting Paul today. Paul is having lunch with George and Jane.

_____ are meeting Paul today. _____ is having lunch with _____.

6. There's Jack! Jack's got a heavy suitcase. Shall we help Jack?

There's ____! Jack's got a heavy suitcase. Shall we help ____?

listening practice

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the image, creating a modern, layered effect. The rest of the background is a solid, very light lavender color.

Celebrating Halloween

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect.

Thank you!
any questions?