



Some things to remember...

Personal pronouns and Verb to be (ser, estar)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I'm / I am (soy, estoy)	I am not	Am I?
You're / you are (eres, estás)	You aren't / You are not	Are you?
He's / He is (es, está) She's / She is It's / It is	He isn't / He is not She isn't / She is not It isn't / It is not	Is he? Is she? Is it?
We're / We are (somos, estamos)	We aren't / We are not	Are we?
You're / You are (sois, estáis)	You aren't / You are not	Are you?
They're / They are (son, están)	They aren't / They are not	Are they?

Have got (tener):

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I HAVE GOT (tengo)	I HAVEN'T GOT	HAVE I GOT?
You HAVE GOT (tienes)	You HAVEN'T GOT	HAVE you GOT?
He HAS GOT (tiene) She HAS GOT It HAS GOT	He HASN'T GOT She HASN'T GOT It HASN'T GOT	HAS he GOT? HAS she GOT? HAS it GOT?
We HAVE GOT (tenemos)	We HAVEN'T GOT	HAVE we GOT?
You HAVE GOT (tenéis)	You HAVEN'T GOT	HAVE you GOT?
They HAVE GOT (tienen)	They HAVEN'T GOT	HAVE they GOT?

Interrogative pronouns:

who (quién), **what** (qué), **which** (cuál), **how** (cómo), **when** (cuándo), **where** (dónde), **how much** (cuánto), **how many** (cuántos).

- Demonstratives:

- **THIS:** este / a / o
- **THAT:** ese / a / o
- **THESE:** estos / as
- **THOSE:** esos / as

Possessive Adjectives: mi, tu, su...	Possessive pronouns: mío, tuyo...	Personal pronouns - Subject: yo, tu, él...	Personal pronouns Object: me, a mí; te, a ti...
MY	MINE	I	ME
YOUR	YOURS	YOU	YOU
HIS HER ITS	HIS HERS ITS	HE SHE IT	HIM HER IT
OUR	OURS	WE	US
YOUR	YOURS	YOU	YOU
THEIR	THEIRS	THEY	THEM

How to use PRONOUNS and POSSESSIVES

<p>Subject Pronouns –I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they- function as the <i>subject</i> of a sentence. They go before the verb.</p>	<p>I live in New York. Do you like playing tennis? He doesn't want to come this evening. She works in London. It won't be easy. We are studying pronouns at the moment. You went to Paris last year, didn't you? They bought a new car last month.</p>
<p>Object Pronouns –me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them- function as as the object of a verb. They go after the verb.</p>	<p>Give me the book. He told you to come tonight. She asked him to help. They visited her when they came to New York. She bought it at the store. He picked us up at the airport. The teacher asked you to finish your homework. I invited them to a party.</p>
<p>Demonstrative Pronouns –this, that, these, those- refer to things. 'This' and 'these' refer to something that is near. 'That' and 'those' refer to things that are farther away.</p>	<p>This is my house. That is our car over there. These are my colleagues in this room. Those are my books.</p>
<p>Possessive adjectives –my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their- are often confused with possessive pronouns. The possessive adjective modifies the noun following it in order to show possession.</p>	<p>I'll get my books. Is that your car over there? That is his teacher, Mr Jones. I want to go to her store. Its colour is red. Can we bring our children? You can invite your husbands.</p>
<p>Possessive Pronouns –mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs- also show that something belongs to someone, but they are not followed by a noun; they replace the noun.</p>	<p>That house is mine. I'm sorry, that's his. Those books are hers. Those students are ours. Look over there, those seats are yours. Theirs will be green.</p>

Let's get some practice:

1. SUBJECT PRONOUNS OR OBJECT PRONOUNS?

A. Write the missing subject pronoun in each sentence according to the word(s) in brackets.

1. _____ had bacon and eggs for breakfast. (Paul)
2. _____ study at the local university. (Kim, and Peter)
3. _____ studies English every day. (Mia)
4. _____ is in my bag. (The mobile phone)

B. Write the missing object pronoun in each sentence according to the words in brackets.

1. I enjoyed listening to _____. (the song)
2. I read _____ this morning. (the reports)
3. Please, give _____ the keys. (Jane)
4. Matt asked _____ to give you a call. (I)

C. Write the missing subject or object pronouns according to the words in brackets:

1. I saw _____ at lunch time. (Mark and Rebecca)
2. _____ works as a receptionist. (Emma)
3. _____ like going to the beach. (My girlfriend and I)
4. She drank _____ quickly and left the room. (the coffee)
5. _____ are on the table. (The plates)
6. I think that _____ lives in London. (Darren)
7. Terry visited _____ last week. (Jonathan)
8. The tour guide took _____ to the museum. (My friend and I)
9. I told my mum that _____ are good friends. (Anna and I)
10. The teacher gave _____ the answers. (the students)

2. SUBJECT PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

A. Choose the correct words.

1. My / I name is Louise.
2. Her / She sister is my English teacher.
3. We / Our parents are from London.
4. Your / You are my best friend.
5. Their / They live in Australia.
6. He / His is interested in computers.

B. Replace the underlined parts of the sentence by a possessive adjective

1. My uncle's name is Jack. / _____ name is Jack.
2. Toby and Fran's brother is in France. / _____ brother is in France.
3. My mum's car is a Seat. / _____ car is a Seat.
4. My brother's bicycle is blue. / _____ bicycle is blue.
5. I've got my sister's books. / I've got _____ books.
6. Where are Paul and Nick's books? / Where are _____ books?

4. Use the correct possessive adjectives

1. Is this Jane's dog? Yes it is _____ dog.
2. The dog is chasing _____ own tail.
3. We always keep _____ classroom clean.
4. The children are proud of _____ school.
5. Juan is not at school. _____ father took him to the doctor.
6. Beatriz is married. She showed us _____ ring today.
7. Jorge has a car. _____ car is new.
8. There are many student's at school. _____ school has 500 children.
9. Jose and Samuel are dancers. _____ older brother is a singer.
10. My family has a dog. _____ dog's name is Lady.



C. Complete the text.

I've got a sister. _____ name is Hazel. _____ 's fifteen and _____ likes music. I like music too. _____ favourite band is Coldplay. _____ listens to _____ all the time. I've also got two brothers. _____ names are Billy and Tom. Billy likes football. _____ favourite team is Manchester United. Tom doesn't like sport. _____ prefers computer games. _____ 've got a dog. She's big and _____ name is Jane.



And I Love Her
The Beatles

I give _____ all my love
That's all I do
And if you saw _____ love
You'd love _____, too
I love her

She gives _____ everything
And tenderly
The kiss _____ lover brings
She brings to me
And I love her

A love like _____
Could never die
As long as _____
Have you near _____

Bright are the stars that shine
Dark is the sky
I know this love of _____
Will never die
And I love her

Bright are the stars that shine...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5tc0gLSSU1M>

D. TRANSLATE

1. Nacho nunca se olvida de su libro. _____
2. Leticia lleva sus gafas nuevas. _____

3. Ana y Mike ven a su abuela todos los días. _____

4. Ese no es nuestro gato. El nuestro gato está oliendo su comida.

5. Estamos trabajando en nuestra nueva página web. _____

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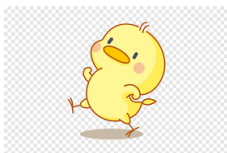
6. ¡No pongas los pies sobre la mesa! _____

7. Esas no son tus llaves: son las de ella. Dáselas (a ella). _____

Something else to remember...

Sometimes we use “tener” in Spanish and “be” in English, so careful when you translate! Can you translate these expressions?

- Tiene sed.
- Tiene seis años.
- Tengo prisa.
- Tiene paciencia.
- Tienes suerte
- Tienen calor
- Tener razón
- Tener miedo
- Tengo sueño
- Ten cuidado



- Los pollitos dicen “pio pio pio” cuando tienen hambre, cuando tienen frío...

Reference video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o8GcCM1kZ_g