

# Grammar

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# Objectives

By the end of this module, the student will

- Acquire a wide range of vocabulary
- be able to understand basic grammar rules and knowledge of linguistic conventions for reading
- be able to use parts of speech correctly in written and spoken language

# PRONOUNS



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## Objectives :

After dealing with this chapter, the student will be able to

- differentiate between various types of pronouns
- use the appropriate pronoun in its appropriate place
- avoid unnecessary repetition by the use of pronouns

## 1. Personal Pronouns

*I , you, she, he, it, they, we, you and me, you, her, him, it, us, you, them*

- They refer to specific persons or things (that have been already mentioned) and change their form to indicate person, number, gender, and case.
- We usually use "it" for an animal. we can use "she" or "he" when we think of an animal as having human qualities or a special personality, for example : when it is a pet or a character of a story
- personal pronouns can work also as direct or indirect objects of a verb or after a preposition, they are me, you, her, him, it, us, you, them

### Example

Pooh is a friendly bear. HE enjoys eating and playing with HIS friends

I saw HER yesterday

## 2. Possessive Pronouns

*mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs*

- They are forms of personal pronouns that show ownership or relation
- We use them in place of possessive noun phrases

### Example

I could not work in Mary's room. **HERS** is even smaller than **YOURS** or **MINE**

## 3. Reflexive Pronouns

*myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*

- They are used to refer back to the subject of the sentence and stand as objects
- They indicate that someone or something acts upon itself
- They are formed by combining personal pronouns with "self" or "selves"
- They are also used after nouns or pronouns to emphasize them, they are called "intensive pronouns".

### Example

She stretched **HERSELF** out in the sofa

I wrote it to **MYSELF**

The teacher **HIMSELF** gave me his address

## 4. Demonstrative Pronouns

*this, these, that, those*

- They point to and identify a noun or a pronoun
- Near in distance and time **THIS, THESE**
- Far in distance or time **THAT, THOSE**
- Examples : **THIS** is my seat, **THAT** is yours
- we can use **THIS/THESE** to introduce people and **THAT/THOSE** to identify people

### Warning

**BECAREFUL** : do not confuse demonstrative pronouns with demonstrative adjectives. they are identical, but a demonstrative pronoun stands alone ; while a demonstrative adjective qualifies a noun

### Example

**THIS** is Ann Thomas and **THESE** are her two sons

**THAT** is Mrs. Parker and **THOSE** are her two grandchildren.

**THAT** smells bad (demonstrative pronoun)

THAT DOG smells bad (demonstrative adjective+ noun)

## 5. Interrogative Pronouns

*who, whom, which, what, whose*

- They are used to ask questions
- WHO ? WHOM and usually WHICH are used to refer to people
- WHICH and WHAT are used to refer to things and animals

### Example

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WHO told you ?

WHOM did you tell ?

WHAT do you want ?

WHICH CAME FIRST ?

There is one car missing. WHOSE hasn't arrived ?

### Note

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1. We sometimes use the suffix EVER to make compounds from some of these pronouns (mainly WHOEVER, WHATEVER, WHICHEVER)
2. When we add EVER we use it for emphasize , often to show confusion or surprise

### Example

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WHOEVER would want to do such nasty thing ?

WHATEVER did he say to make her cry like that

They are all fantastic, WHICEVER will you choose ?

## 6. Exercice : Insert the pronoun between brackets making any necessary changes

[solution n°1 p.8]

1. Our teacher praised (I) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday
2. The only guests not to come yet are John and (she) \_\_\_\_\_
3. The letter was addressed to (he) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Their teacher is taking (they) \_\_\_\_\_ to the museum
5. He did not bring his book, so i lent (he) \_\_\_\_\_ (I) \_\_\_\_\_
6. She made (she) \_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich and a cup of coffee
7. We are going out, you can come with (we) \_\_\_\_\_
8. I cannot use my pen, can I use (you) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
9. We met the Queen (she) \_\_\_\_\_

# Exercises solution



## > Solution n° 1

Exercice p. 7

1. Our teacher praised (I) me yesterday
2. The only guests not to come yet are John and (she) she
3. The letter was addressed to (he) him
4. Their teacher is taking (they) them to the museum
5. He did not bring his book, so i lent (he) him (I) mine
6. She made (she) her a sandwich and a cup of coffee
7. We are going out, you can come with (we) us
8. I cannot use my pen, can I use (you) yours ?
9. We met the Queen (she) herself



# References



*Essential Grammar in  
Use*

reference



# Bibliography



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# Web bibliography



<http://www.bbc.co.uk>

