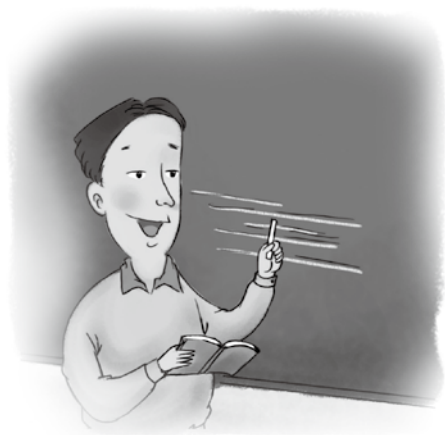


Personal pronouns

Lesson 1: I / He / They me / him / them



Time limit: 15 min



1. A pronoun is a word that stands instead of a noun. Examples of personal pronouns are *he, him, them*. We use pronouns to avoid repeating nouns.

- Mr Chan is a teacher. Mr Chan is 35 years old.
⇒ *Mr Chan* is a teacher. **He** is 35 years old.
- What present will you buy for James?
⇒ What present will you buy for **him**?

2. A personal pronoun is a pronoun that represents the person or thing that you are talking about. There are three types of personal pronouns:

- First person — the speaker(s). We use **I** (singular) or **we** (plural).
- Second person — the person(s) the speaker is directly talking to. We use **you** (both singular and plural).
- Third person — a person or thing that the speaker is talking about. We use **he** (male, singular), **she** (female, singular), or **it** (thing, or gender not mentioned, singular) or **they** (plural).

3. Subject and object pronouns

	Subject	Object
1st person	I / we	me / us
2nd person	you / you	you / you
3rd person	he / she / it / they	him / her / it / them

The subject comes before the verb.

- **I am** happy when **I am** playing on my computer.
- Can **you** switch the television off, please?

The object comes after the verb.

- Please **help me**.
- Don't **tell us** yet.



Lesson 2: it / one / you I / me they / them



Grammar *in* Context

✓ Time limit: 15 min

1. We use the subject *it* to:
 - i. talk about the weather.
 - **It's** raining again.
 - ii. talk about time.
 - **It's** 3:00 p.m.
 - iii. talk about a distance.
 - **It's** 200 metres to the bus stop.
 - iv. identify people.
 - Who's at the door? **It's** me!
 - v. describe an event or situation.
 - Our money got stolen and **it** ruined our holiday!



2. We can use *one* or *you* to refer to people in general.

One is formal and used in written English.

- Education can bring **one** important knowledge.

You is used more generally.

- If **you** are feeling tired, then go out for a walk.

Note

The subject should be used before verbs:

- My friend and **I** (**NOT** me) *can come*.

The object should be used after verbs and prepositions:

- They *have invited* my mother, my father and **me** (**NOT** I) to the party.
- Best wishes *from* Mary and **me** (**NOT** I) .



Note

We can also use *they* and *them*, *their* and *theirs* (see Day 3 Lesson 2) to refer to a person:

- Anyone can learn a foreign language if **they** want to.

We sometimes use *she* to talk about boats or ships.

- The Titanic never arrived. **She** sank after hitting an iceberg.



Grammar *in* Practice

✓ Time limit: 13 min

I. You hear a conversation between Mary and Jane. Circle the correct words to complete the following dialogue. ⌚ Time: 5 min

Mary: Did you meet (1. anyone / someone) nice at the party?

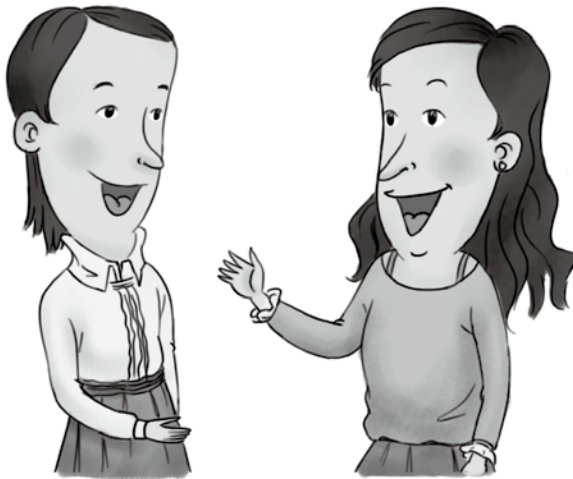
Jane: Yes. I met this nice guy. He's a great dancer, and he taught me how to dance.

Mary: Did you go (2. anywhere / somewhere) after the party?

Jane: Yes, he invited me to have (3. any / some) dessert at a café.

Mary: He sounds fantastic — has he got (4. any / some) brothers?

Jane: No, I don't think he has (5. any / some) brothers.



II. Kathy is unsure whether to use *any* or *some* in the following sentences. Help her circle the correct words. ⌚ Time: 8 min

- We've hardly got (any / some) yoghurt left in the fridge.
- Mr Lam lived in Taiwan for (any / some) 10 years.
- I can hear someone outside: 'Is (anyone / someone) there?'
- I can still hear an odd noise: (anything / something) strange is going on.
- I'll take my friends (anywhere / somewhere) they want.
- I will ask my parents if I have (any / some) questions.
- Mrs So worked 15 hours a day and raised six children. That was (any / some) tough woman!
- Mary's grandmother passed away (any / some) years ago.



Keep going!



Test Your Understanding

List of tests and related topics:

Test	Related topic	Day
1	Personal pronouns	1 (p.2)
	Possessive nouns, possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns	3 (p.10)
2	Simple present tense	2 (p.6)
	Simple past tense	4 (p.14)
3	Simple present tense	2 (p.6)
	Simple past tense	4 (p.14)
	Present continuous tense	6 (p.22)
	Simple future tense	9 (p.34)
4	Articles	5 (p.18)
	Countable and uncountable nouns	11 (p.42)
5	Wh-questions	7 (p.26)
6	Adjectives	8 (p.30)
	Adverbs of manner and degree	13 (p.50)
7	Gerunds and to-infinitives	10 (p.38)
8	Quantifiers	12 (p.46)
9	Conjunctions	14 (p.54)

Test 1

Time limit: 7 min

Jeff has visited friends in London. He is now back home in Hong Kong and is writing an e-mail to thank his host family for looking after him during his visit. Unfortunately he is unsure whether to use the personal pronouns (e.g. *I, me, you*), possessive nouns (e.g. *Jeff's*), possessive adjectives (e.g. *my, his*) or possessive pronouns (e.g. *mine, hers*). Help him underline the mistakes and write the correct words above them. The first one has been done for you.

I am writing to me^{you} to say thank him very much for showing I such a good time when us visited you in London. We made you very welcome in his flat and us had a great time. She especially enjoyed visiting all of the sights: the London Eye, Tower Bridge and the British Museum. Londons' sights are so many that its' impossible for visitors to see they all in two weeks. Mine hope that me can visit you again soon and see more of London.

Score: _____ / 13

Test 8

Time limit: 3 min

Madge and Robert want to redecorate their living room, so they go to a DIY shop. Read the dialogue between them and the shopkeeper. Circle the correct words.

- Robert: Do you have (1. some / any) pearl-effect paint, please? We want to redecorate our living room.
- Shopkeeper: I'm sorry we haven't got (2. some / any), but we have (3. any / some) pearl spray paint. Is that OK?
- Madge: No, we want pearl-effect paint. We saw a programme on television that said how good it was. Where do you think we can get (4. some / any)?
- Shopkeeper: I'm not sure whether (5. any / some) paint manufacturers still make that kind of paint. Most paint shops don't have (6. any / some).

Score: _____ / 6

Test 9

Time limit: 2 min





Amy is writing a passage but she is unsure whether to use *and*, *or* or *but* in the sentences. Help her fill in the correct words.

The output of factories in Country X continues to increase, (1) _____ the increase shows no signs of stopping. Last year, output increased by 5%, (2) _____ this year managers say that output may reach 8%. This means that consumers are now faced with the two products (3) _____ need to decide whether to choose product A (4) _____ product B.

Score: _____ / 4

Self-assessment

Check your scores from Tests 1-9 and find out how well you have done.

	 Excellent	 Good	 Harder work needed	 More careful revision needed
Test 1	12-13	10-11	7-9	0-6
Test 2	12-13	10-11	7-9	0-6
Test 3	8-9	7	5-6	0-4
Test 4	12-13	10-11	7-9	0-6
Test 5	9-10	8	5-7	0-4
Test 6	8	6-7	4-5	0-3
Test 7	8	6-7	4-5	0-3
Test 8	6	5	3-4	0-2
Test 9	4	3	2	0-1



Grammar Bank

Day 1 Personal pronouns

	Subject	Object
1st person	I / we	me / us
2nd person	you / you	you / you
3rd person	he / she / it / they	him / her / it / them

Day 2 Simple present tense

Subject	Verb to be
I	am / 'm
You / We / They	are / 're
He / She / It	is / 's

	Singular	Plural
1st person	I look	we look
2nd person	you look	you look
3rd person	he / she / it looks	they look

Verb	Action	Example
Ending in <i>-ch, -sh, -ss, -zz, -x</i>	+ <i>-es</i>	teach ⇒ teaches wash ⇒ washes kiss ⇒ kisses buzz ⇒ buzzes fix ⇒ fixes
Ending in <i>-y</i>	<i>-y + -s</i>	buy ⇒ buys
Ending in <i>consonant + -y</i>	<i>-y ⇒ + -ies</i>	study ⇒ studies cry ⇒ cries