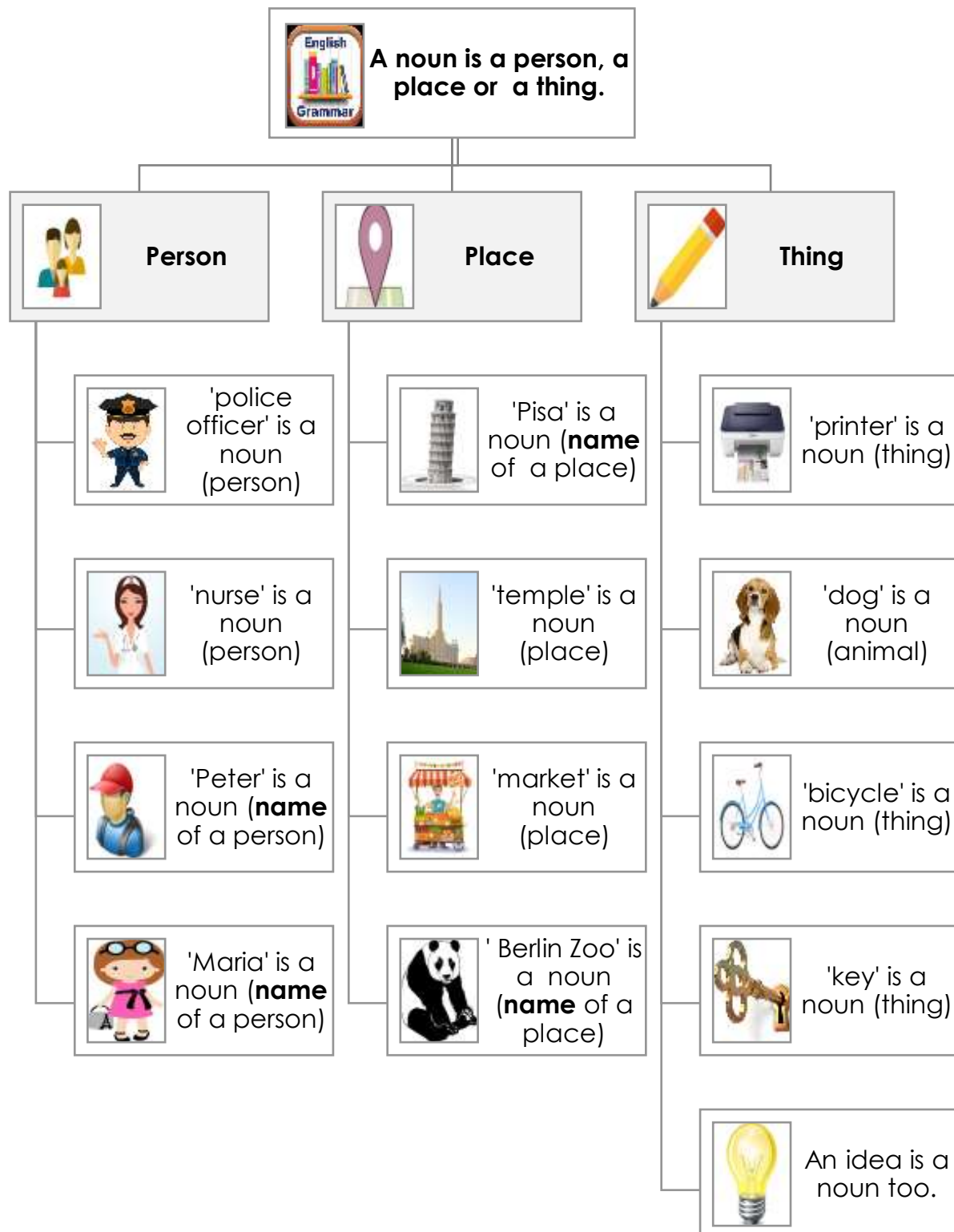


## 1. Nouns

'Noun' is a **collective term** in English grammar for **a person(s), a place(s) or a thing(s) including an animal (s), and an idea(s)**. Names of **people, places, and animals** are also called **nouns**.



We saw that **'ideas' are also nouns.**

**'Idea'** is in fact not a 100% correct word but there's no better.

However, you will understand that an idea is a noun when we give you the next examples of 'ideas':

**joy, anger, love, feeling, courage, peace, news, sadness, experience, advice, and music.**

All these 'ideas' are not really concrete but exist more as feelings, concepts or qualities, **not as material objects.**

## 2. How can we recognize or find nouns in sentences.

Nouns are the most important words in the English language and we have a lot of nouns in our daily language use. Teachers use nouns to explain many other grammar subjects. How can we recognize the nouns?

### A. Nouns almost always follow one or more adjectives.

They live in a cozy **cottage.**

These cats have a comfortable, big **cage.**

Tina is wearing a red, cotton **dress.**

That city gets a beautiful, new **stadium.**

### B. We can find nouns by looking at word endings

**-er** builder, farmer, sprinkler

**-ar** guitar, calendar, dollar

**-or** projector, actor

**-hood** parenthood, monkhood

**-ity** nationality, minority

**-ment** retirement, development, moment

**-ness** fairness, happiness

**-ation** relation, cancellation

### C. By their positions in a sentence

- When the noun is a subject: Before the verb. Pizza is popular in that country.
- When the noun is an object of the verb: After the verb. I built a house.
- When the noun is an object of a preposition. After the preposition. There is chocolate on the cake.
- After a determiner. Determiners are words like:  
a, an, the, this, my, and such.  
a bicycle, an apple, the pen, this guy, my aunt, such a mistake

### 3. Different kinds of nouns

As we can also see on the chart on the next page (3) there are some different kinds of nouns.

#### A. Common Nouns and Proper Nouns

We know now that 'noun' is a collective name in English for a person(s), a place(s), or a thing(s) including an animal(s) and an idea(s).

**Nouns** can be further subdivided into various types.

Let's look at Common and Proper Nouns first.

#### A. Common nouns

Common Nouns are used to name general (common) items. We can see common nouns everywhere around us:

I see a printer, a lamp, a fan, a garden, flowers, a man, a temple, a nurse, a queen and many more items.

They are common nouns.

### Common nouns exercises

#### Exercise 1, underline the common nouns

1. The ball is going past keeper John's open goal.
2. John Frederiks and his son Phillip are passionate swimmers.
3. They live in a beautiful house in the Bijlmermeer district.
4. Girls and boys are not separated in the new Holy Mary Primary School.
5. We would like to go hiking in the mountains just outside our village.
6. However, Doi Suthep is our favorite mountain because it has many curvy roads.
7. The plane arrived two hours late at Heathrow Airport.
8. The names of several people were written on the dirty, yellowish sheet of paper.
9. Lake Mauritio is definitely the most beautiful lake in this mountainous area.
10. The Mayor, Mr. Peter Kant, was working late on the second floor of the main building.

### B. Proper Nouns

'Proper noun' is the special word we use for **names of persons, places or organizations** such as:

Peter, Linda, Paris, Russia, Samsung. The United Nations. **A name is also a noun but a proper noun.**

Proper nouns have special rules regarding the use of capital letters. Proper Nouns begin with a capital letter.

Consult our chapter Capitalization and Punctuation for the special rules.

**Exercise 2, Common and Proper Nouns**

**Underline the common nouns in each first sentence (A).**

**Circle only the proper nouns in each second sentence (B).**

1A. She wrote her first book when she was very young.

1B Joanne Rowling wrote many Harry Potter books.

2A. The nieces and nephews of the Peterson family will not come.

2B. We like to go shopping in Bangkok and especially at Siam Paragon.

3A. My teacher always prepares her lessons at home.

3B. Teacher Tapanee understands students very well.

4A. I think that the Universe is endless.

4B. I can see the moon, the sun, several stars, and Jupiter.

5A. She never goes anywhere without Johnny.

5B. With Johnny, Belinda goes everywhere.

6A. I like to read old books about the Middle Ages.

6B. I especially like to read them in the Florence National Centre Library in Italy.

## B. Countable and Uncountable Nouns

### 1. Countable Nouns

Countable Nouns are easy to recognize. They are nouns that refer to separate items which **can be counted using numbers**: one, two, three etc. We can count 'lamps'; one, two, three, four, or more lamps.

Countable nouns have **singular** and **plural** forms.

countable nouns singular	countable nouns plural
flower	flowers
box	boxes
bird	birds
sheet	sheets
stone	stones
road	roads
machine	machines

### 2. Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns have no fixed form or shape. They are seen as a whole or mass and we cannot divide them into separate elements. We cannot count them. For example, we cannot count 'water'. We can count 'bottles of water' or 'liters of water' but we cannot count water itself. **We use uncountable nouns only in a singular form with a singular verb.**

Countable	Uncountable
English Pound	money
bed	furniture
bottle	orange juice
dance	music
suitcase	luggage
e-mail	information
suggestion	advice
trip	travel
job	work

### Uncountable Nouns in Categories

#### 1. Food Items

bread      fish      chocolate      rice      beef  
 yoghurt      cheese      salt      pepper      garlic  
 meat      fruit      food      pasta      butter

#### 2. Food consisting of small particles.

coffee      tea      sugar      salt      flour  
 rice      coffee cream      pepper

#### 3. Minerals

tin      copper      amber      steel      iron  
 gold

#### 3. Collective nouns referring to things

navy      public      furniture      garbage      army  
 jewelry      snow      team      money      music

#### 4. Liquids and gases

air      carbon dioxide      milk      water      natural  
 gas      soup      oxygen      wind      oil  
 beer

**Exercise Countable or Uncountable Nouns 1 (write C for countable or U for uncountable)**

Noun	Countable/ Uncountable	Noun	Countable/ Uncountable
1. bear		15. wine	
2. air		16. hair	
3. work		17. art	
4. love		18. finger	
5. pencil		19. air conditioner	
6. luggage		20. hate	
7. suitcase		21. cat	
8. iron		22. wedding ring	
9. grapes		23. money	
10. coffee		24. furniture	
11. advice		25. season	
12. partner		26. watch	
13. homework		27. news	
14. apples and pears		28. snowflake	

**Exercise 2. Rewrite these incorrect sentences with countable and uncountable nouns.** (There can be more than one error)

1. The airs near that plant have been seriously polluted.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Our neighbors have bought beautiful new furnitures.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. They can do that because they have many moneys.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The news are very good today.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. These bicycle are made of steel and irons.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. My luggages consist of carry-on baggages and a laptop.

\_\_\_\_\_.



7. We had a terrible weather during our holidays.

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Do you know those kind peoples?

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. I heard an alarm clocks ringing in the luggages of other guests.

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. We need two kilos of rices and a few sugars.

\_\_\_\_\_.

11. We have bought a three piece of furniture for our new bedroom.

\_\_\_\_\_.

12. If you like fish, I will bake some tasty fishes for you.

\_\_\_\_\_.

13. Fred began to pick cat hairs from his suit.

\_\_\_\_\_.

14. There are always a lot of traffics jams in Bangkok.

\_\_\_\_\_.

15. Three mens and one women already arrived.

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Write a, an or some behind the following nouns**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ hair

8. \_\_\_\_\_ man

2. \_\_\_\_\_ job

9. \_\_\_\_\_ women

3. \_\_\_\_\_ piece

10. \_\_\_\_\_ hard disks

4. \_\_\_\_\_ information

11. \_\_\_\_\_ guy

5. \_\_\_\_\_ sand

12. \_\_\_\_\_ battery

6. \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate

13. \_\_\_\_\_ soup

7. \_\_\_\_\_ advice

14. \_\_\_\_\_ vowel

common	proper	collective	compound
<p>A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general. E.g. boy, country, bridge, city, birthday, happiness.</p>	<p>A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing. E.g. Steven, Africa, Tower Bridge, London Monday. In written English, proper nouns begin with a capital letter.</p>	<p>Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things. E.g. audience, family, government, team, jury</p>	<p>Refer to two or more nouns combined to form a single noun. E.g. sister-in-law, schoolboy, fruit juice.</p>
concrete	abstract	countable	uncountable
<p>A concrete noun is a noun which refers to people and to things that exist physically and can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted. E.g. dog, building, tree, rain, beach, Tower Bridge</p>	<p>An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions. Things that cannot be seen or touched and things which have no physical reality. E.g. truth, danger, time, humor.</p>	<p>Have a singular and a plural form. In plural, these nouns can be used with a number. They can be counted. E.g. friends, chairs, houses, boys.</p>	<p>Can only be used in singular. They can't be counted. E.g. money, bread, hair, water, coffee.</p>

### First we must learn the Pronouns.

Somebody says:

“**Angela** is 25 years old.” “**Angela** comes from Belgium.” “**Angela** is a teacher.”

When we read these sentences, we see that the name **Angela** is repeated in each new short sentence.

In the English language we don't like to repeat the name again and again. Only saying the name once (one time) is enough.

In the sentences 2 and 3 we replace the **noun Angela** by the **pronoun 'She'**.

Now we write the sentences again:

“**Angela** is 25 years old.” “**She** comes from Belgium.” “**She** is a teacher.”

Well, it sounds a lot better when you use the name only one time and use 'She' (a pronoun) the next times.

Rule: a **pronoun** replaces the **noun** (person, place, or thing). In our sentences 'Angela' is replaced by 'She'.


On the next page we show you all personal pronouns **I, you, he, she, it, we,** and **they**. Here we first give a few more example sentences.

The **vase (thing)** is beautiful. **It** is made of wood. **It** is brown. **It** is from China.

The **bird (thing)** looks awesome. **It** has many colors. **It** likes to eat peanuts.

**Michael (person)** is not here. We don't know where **he** is. We hope that **he** is safe.

**Paris (place)** is a big city. **It** is the capital city of France. **It** has many museums.




**I**  
'I am happy.'

You talk about yourself.

You talk to one person or more than one person.

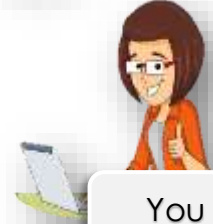


**YOU**  
'Nice to meet you.'

**HE**  
'He is very kind.'


You talk about one male.



**SHE**  
'She is from Bangkok.'

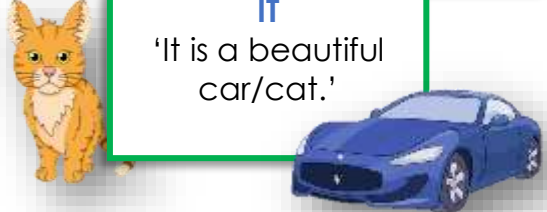
You talk about one female.

You talk about yourself + somebody else.



**WE**  
'We are married.'

You talk about one animal or one thing.



**IT**  
'It is a beautiful car/cat.'



**THEY**  
'They are very nice.'

You talk about more than one person, thing or animal.

I, you, he, she, it, we, and they are **personal pronouns.**

I am	you are	he is	she is	it is	we are	they are
<p>When you know the gender of an animal; you can call it: 'he' or 'she'.</p> <p>I have one cat. Her name is Meaw.</p>						
<p><b>I am</b> happy.</p>	<p><b>You are</b> happy.</p>	<p><b>He is</b> happy. <b>John is</b> happy. <b>Somboon is</b> happy.</p>	<p><b>She is</b> happy. <b>Maria is</b> happy. <b>Malikaa is</b> happy.</p>	<p><b>It is</b> happy. <b>Our cat Meaw is</b> happy. <b>Our car is</b> old.</p>	<p><b>We are</b> happy. <b>Maria and I are</b> happy. <b>John and I are</b> happy.</p>	<p><b>They are</b> happy. <b>John and Maria are</b> happy. <b>Peter and the cat are</b> happy. <b>The pen and the pencil are</b> here.</p>

I	you	one male (man or boy)	one female (girl or lady)	one animal or thing	I + somebody else	More than 1 person/thing/ animal
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Examples with Pictures



one male

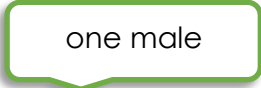
He is a bookworm.



more than one person



They are in love.



one male

He is a cowboy.



one animal

It is happy.



one animal

It is a tiger.



more than one animal



They are sheep.



more than one person



They are twins.



They are balloons.



You

You are ill.



more than one person



They are dancing.



I.

I am happy.



one thing

It is new.



I + somebody else

We are classmates.

Examples with Pictures

one male



1. He is very strong.

more than one person



2. \_\_\_\_\_ are twins.

Pronouns exercise.

I.



3. \_\_\_\_\_ am a student.

one animal



4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a hyena.

I + somebody else



5. \_\_\_\_\_ are classmates.

more than one person



8. \_\_\_\_\_ are working in a factory.

more than one person



6. \_\_\_\_\_ are visiting Facebook.

more than one animal



10. \_\_\_\_\_ are under the water.

one thing



7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cupcake.

one male



9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a stuntman.

You



11. \_\_\_\_\_ are sad.

more than one thing



12. \_\_\_\_\_ have many colours.

one animal



13. \_\_\_\_\_ is flying.





Write the correct pronouns in the blocks.

1. <i>It</i>	<b>The panda</b> is pregnant.
2. <i>She</i>	<b>Victoria</b> is drawing.
3.	<b>Alex and Victoria</b> are friends.
4.	<b>Victoria and I</b> are classmates.
5.	<b>The penguin</b> is black and white.
6.	<b>The bucket</b> is empty.
7.	<b>The giraffe and the koala</b> are old.
8.	<b>Jonathan</b> is studying.
9.	<b>Lois and Victoria</b> are studying.
10.	<b>Max and I</b> are friends.
11.	<b>The elephant and the mouse</b> are grey.
12.	<b>The panda mother and her tiny cub</b> are taking a
13.	<b>The zoo and its animals</b> will be relocated.
14.	<b>Real friendship</b> is lasting.
15.	<b>Peter and Sophia</b> are tired.
16.	<b>The cheetah</b> isn't tired.
17.	<b>The pencil</b> is sharp.
18.	<b>The clocks</b> are ticking.
19.	<b>The engine</b> isn't running.
20.	<b>Love</b> is when you like somebody very much.
21.	<b>English</b> is easy.





1. Mary is a butcher with an own shop. \_\_\_\_\_ is a butcher with an own shop.
2. Natacha and my mom are cleaning the room. \_\_\_\_\_ are cleaning the room.
3. The kangaroo quickly crossed the road. \_\_\_\_\_ quickly crossed the road.
4. The hot candle wax dropped on his hand. \_\_\_\_\_ dropped on his hand.
5. A formula 1 race car drives very fast. \_\_\_\_\_ drives very fast.
6. Angela and I don't like going out on the weekend. \_\_\_\_\_ don't like going out on the weekend.
7. The mug fell down and was broken. \_\_\_\_\_ fell down and was broken.
8. My brothers, sisters and I like French fries. \_\_\_\_\_ like French fries.
9. Peter, Leonie and their dog came to Spain. \_\_\_\_\_ came to Spain.
10. The hair is dry now. \_\_\_\_\_ is dry now.
11. The news is not so bad at all today! \_\_\_\_\_ is not so bad at all today!
12. The sun shines very bright today. \_\_\_\_\_ shines very bright today.
13. The sun and the moon are planets. \_\_\_\_\_ are planets.
14. Mother and father are cooking together today. \_\_\_\_\_ are cooking together today.
15. Grandmother and our house are equally old. \_\_\_\_\_ are equally old.

We learned that **I, you, he, she, it, we, and they** are **subject pronouns**.

A **subject pronoun** is used as **subject of the sentence**.

This means that the **subject is the person(s), place(s) or thing(s), idea(s) or animal (s) which is being discussed in the sentence**.

The dog chases the cat. **The dog is discussed**. We talk about what the dog is doing.

A **subject pronoun** appears **before the verb**: **The dog chases** the mouse. Only 'The dog' can be **the subject** because 'The dog' appears **before the verb** ('the mouse' appears after the verb).



To find the subject we can also change the sentence into a question. The answer to the question is the subject pronoun. **Who** chases the cat? Answer: the dog.

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun
I	me
You	you
He	him
She	her
It	it
We	us
They	them

## 2. Object Pronouns

Me, you, him, her, it, us, them are **object pronouns**.

**An object pronoun** is the **object of the sentence**.

**Object pronouns** generally come **after the verb**.

Object pronouns describe **who is receiving the action**.

'John brought her red roses.'

We learned that John is the subject.

**Who is receiving the action** (the roses)? She. Change 'she' to 'her' because it's an object pronoun.

'The e-mail was sent to them yesterday.'

**Who were receiving the action** (the e-mail) ? Answer: 'they'. Change 'they' to them because it's an object pronoun.

**Exercises on next full pages.**

**Exercise 1, Object Pronouns.**

Write on the lines an object pronoun: me, you, him, her, it, us, or them.

1. They are born in Mexico and we call \_\_\_\_\_ Mexicans.
2. John and I have not much money but Peter has the least of \_\_\_\_\_ all.
3. I think it belongs to Jane. Please give it back to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. No, it doesn't belong to Jane. It belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ (I).
5. Giovanni and Francesca are getting married. We wish \_\_\_\_\_ a happy life together.
6. Tom will not visit our family today. He told \_\_\_\_\_ that he had broken his left leg.
7. I agreed with \_\_\_\_\_ (The Jackson family) that we should try it one more time.
8. This is a nice photo. I will upload \_\_\_\_\_ to my Facebook page.
9. Hurry, go to Lisa and say goodbye to \_\_\_\_\_ before she leaves.
10. No dogs allowed! Customers may not bring \_\_\_\_\_ into this store.
11. I gave clear instructions but they still didn't understand \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The burglar tried to hide but the police found \_\_\_\_\_ within an hour.



**Exercise 3.**

There are some mistakes in next sentences. Correct them and rewrite the sentences.

1. Us got lost. Could you tell Diana and I the way please.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Its not behind the hospital and the grocery but between they.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Their in the classroom with we.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Maria and her are an artists.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. These flowers are beautiful aren't them?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. She and she dog are walking behind Linda and I.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Sid and her have been going out for two months.

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Is you and him the manager of this factory?

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Does this beautiful pink bicycle belong to yours?

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. She worked hard to repair she's neighbor's car but could not fix them.

\_\_\_\_\_.

11. The temple it is next to the coffee shop.

\_\_\_\_\_.

### Possessive Pronouns

In this part of our chapter Nouns & Pronouns we learn about **possessive pronouns**.  
Keyword '**possessive**'.

'**Possession**' means that someone has or owns something.

We use **possessive pronouns** when a '**noun(s)**' belong(s) to another '**noun**'.

In summary we can say that we use possessive pronouns when a person/people, place(s), thing(s), idea(s), or animal(s) belong(s) to another person/people, animal/animals, or thing(s).

As you can see in the diagram below personal pronouns and possessive pronouns are strongly connected.

Personal Subject Pronouns	Personal Object Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its <b>possessive</b>	its
we	us	our <b>adjectives</b>	ours
they	them	their	theirs

(Personal) Subject Pronouns	(Personal) Object Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns
I have a lamp.	That lamp belongs to <b>me</b> .	That is <b>my</b> lamp.	That lamp is <b>mine</b> .
<b>You</b> have a lamp.	That lamp belongs to <b>you</b> .	That is <b>your</b> lamp.	That lamp is <b>yours</b> .
<b>He</b> has a lamp.	That lamp belongs to <b>him</b> .	That is <b>his</b> lamp.	That lamp is <b>his</b> .
<b>She</b> has a lamp.	That lamp belongs to <b>her</b> .	That is <b>her</b> lamp.	That lamp is <b>hers</b> .
<b>It</b> has a lamp.	That lamp belongs to <b>it</b> .	That is <b>its</b> lamp.	That lamp is <b>its</b> .
<b>We</b> have a lamp.	That lamp belongs to <b>us</b> .	That is <b>our</b> lamp.	That lamp is <b>ours</b> .
<b>They</b> have a lamp.	That lamp belongs to <b>them</b> .	That is <b>their</b> lamp.	That lamp is <b>theirs</b> .

How we use possessive pronouns depends on the:

- |                  |             |                              |                               |
|------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>1. Number</b> | example:    | singular: mine               | plural: ours                  |
| <b>2. Person</b> | example:    | 1 <sup>st</sup> person: mine | 2 <sup>nd</sup> person: yours |
|                  | person: his |                              | 3 <sup>rd</sup>               |
| <b>3. Gender</b> | example:    | male: his                    | female: hers                  |

Note that possessive nouns can be **subject or object**.

Some examples:

- There are many schoolbags on the table. Mine is the one on the left. **Mine = subject** (my schoolbag) (before verb)
- I like your schoolbag. Do you like mine? **mine = object** (my schoolbag) (after the verb)
- I looked everywhere for the schoolbags. I found Maria's schoolbag but I couldn't find **yours. yours = object**  
(your schoolbag) (after the verb)
- My fan is damaged. **Yours** looks like new. **Yours = subject** (your fan) (before the verb)
- Sonja found her credit card but Michael couldn't find **his. his is object** (his credit card) (after the verb)
- Here is your room. **Ours** is number 98. **ours = subject** (our room) (before the verb)

### Exercise 1

Complete the second sentence.

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. I have a dog. That is _____ dog.      | 6. You have a hat. That is _____ hat. |
| 2. She has a cat. That is _____ cat.     | 7. It has a tail. That is _____ tail. |
| 3. We have a car. That is _____ car.     | 8. I have money. That is _____        |
| 4. He has a key. That is _____ key.      | 9. You have a hat. That is _____ hat. |
| 5. They have a bike. That is _____ bike. | 10. She has a house. That is _____    |
| house.                                   |                                       |



**Exercise 2**

Complete the sentences.

1. Whose CD is this? It is \_\_\_\_\_ (I).
2. Whose shoes are these? They are \_\_\_\_\_ (he).
3. Whose house is this? It is \_\_\_\_\_ (they).
4. Whose pencil case is this? It is \_\_\_\_\_ (she).
5. Whose printers are these? They are \_\_\_\_\_ (we).
6. Whose t-shirts are these? They are \_\_\_\_\_ (you).
7. Whose mobile phone is this? It's \_\_\_\_\_ (I).
8. Whose lawn mower is this? It's \_\_\_\_\_ (they).
9. Whose pet food is this? It's \_\_\_\_\_ (it).
10. Whose suitcases are these? They're \_\_\_\_\_ (we).
11. Whose dictionaries are these? They're \_\_\_\_\_ (she).
12. Whose worksheets are these? They're \_\_\_\_\_ (you).
13. Whose scissors are these? They are \_\_\_\_\_ (I).
14. Whose trousers are these? They are \_\_\_\_\_ (they).
15. Whose wife is this? She's \_\_\_\_\_ (he).

**Exercise 3**

Choose the correct personal or possessive pronoun or adjective.

1. Did \_\_\_\_\_ (your/yours) mother call the police?
2. She didn't buy \_\_\_\_\_ (mine/me/my) potatoes. She bought \_\_\_\_\_ (their/theirs).
3. They talked to \_\_\_\_\_ (him/his/he) for more than an hour but \_\_\_\_\_ (he/him) didn't surrender.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (Yours/Your) neighborhood is safe but \_\_\_\_\_ (our/ours/us) isn't.
5. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ (they/their/them) very well.
6. Phillip didn't use \_\_\_\_\_ (he/his/him) own umbrella. He used \_\_\_\_\_ (she/hers/her).
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (Their/Theirs/Them) dog looks good but \_\_\_\_\_ (I/my/mine/me) looks horrible.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (Their/Theirs/Them) looks horrible but \_\_\_\_\_ (his/him) looks good.
9. This is one of \_\_\_\_\_ (we/ours/our) famous butter cookies. Would \_\_\_\_\_ (your/you) like to taste one?
10. That beautiful dress doesn't belong to \_\_\_\_\_ (she/hers/her) but it belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ (she/hers/her) mother.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ (Me/I/My) don't like \_\_\_\_\_ (them/they/theirs/their) behavior and \_\_\_\_\_ (them/they/their) don't like \_\_\_\_\_ (mine/I).
12. \_\_\_\_\_ (Them/Their/They) and \_\_\_\_\_ (us/we/) are very good friends.
13. There are a few among \_\_\_\_\_ (theirs/they/them/) who are looking for trouble.
14. We like to go there and enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (them/their/they) hospitality always.

**Exercise 4**

You see many kinds of pronouns in the table below.

- There can be a:
1. **Subject Pronoun**      **SP**
  2. **Object Pronoun**      **OP**
  3. **Possessive Adjective** **PA**
  4. **Possessive Pronouns** **PP**

Write behind each word: **SP, OP, PA, or PP** or sometimes double: **(PA + PP or other)**

1. we		8. his		15. its		22. your	
2. her		9. us		16. she		23. yours	
3. their		10. theirs		17. it			
4. hers		11. our		18. my			
5. he		12. me		19. you			
6. them		13. mine		20. ours			
7. I		14. they		21. him			

**Exercise 5**

A. Complete the table and the sentences on the next page.

<b>Personal Subject Pronouns</b>	<b>Possessive Adjectives</b>
we	
It	
she	
I	
they	
you	
he	

1. These 2 boys are kind students. \_\_\_\_\_ names are Somboon and Adisak.
2. This is my laptop. \_\_\_\_\_ is brand new.
3. Lisa, where are \_\_\_\_\_ glasses?
4. I thought that \_\_\_\_\_ are in my schoolbag but I cannot find \_\_\_\_\_.
5. My sister is a good friend. Tomorrow is \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.
6. My friends and I are invited to \_\_\_\_\_ party at \_\_\_\_\_ home.
7. Our neighborhood is very quiet but \_\_\_\_\_ (my sister's neighborhood) is very noisy.
8. I have 3 kittens. \_\_\_\_\_ names are Lucky, Donut, and Brownie.
9. Amsterdam is a big city. Many of \_\_\_\_\_ buildings are very high.
10. Manuel has 2 children. \_\_\_\_\_ names are Rita and Pita. They are \_\_\_\_\_ daughters.
11. Today is \_\_\_\_\_ birthday. \_\_\_\_\_ am 14 now.
12. This is a beautiful house. \_\_\_\_\_ rooms are big and comfortable.
13. No, that's Belinda's bicycle. It has always been \_\_\_\_\_.
14. This parcel is for my parents. I'll give it to \_\_\_\_\_ when they return.

Page 4

1 ball keeper goal

2 son swimmers

3 They house district

4 Girls boys

5 We mountains village

6 mountain it roads

7 plane hours

8 names people sheet of paper

9 lake area

10 floor building

Page 5

1A She book she

1B Joanne Rowling Harry Potter

2A nieces nephews family

2B Bangkok Siam Paragon

3A teacher lessons home

3B Tapanee

4A I

4B Jupiter

5A She anywhere (place)

5B Johnny, Belinda

6A I books

6B Florence National Centre Library Italy

Page 8.

1 c 2 u 3 u 4 u 5 c 6 u 7 c 8 u 9 c 10 u 11 u 12 c 13 u 14 c 15 u 16 u 17 u 18 c  
19 c 20 u

21 c 22 c 23 u 24 u 25 c 26 c 27 u 28 c

Exercise 2.

1. The air near that plant has been seriously polluted.
2. Our neighbors have bought beautiful new furniture.
3. They can do that because they have much money.
4. The news is very good today.
5. These bicycles are made of steel and iron.
- 6 My luggage consists of carry-on baggage and a laptop.
7. We had terrible weather during our holidays.
8. Do you know those kind people?
9. I heard an alarm clock ringing in the luggage of other guests.
10. We need two kilograms of rice and some sugar.
11. We have bought three pieces of furniture for our new bedroom.
12. If you like fish, I will bake some tasty fish for you.
13. Fred began to pick cat hair from his suit.
14. There are always a lot of traffic jams in Bangkok.
15. Three men and one woman already arrived.

Page 9.

1 some 2 a 3 a 4 some 5 some 6 some 7 some 8 a 9 some 10 a 11 a 12 a 13  
some 14 a

Page 16.

1 It (or she) 2 She 3 They 4 We 5 It 6 It 7 They 8 He 9 They 10 We 11 They 12 They  
13 They 14 It 15 They 16 It 17 It 18 They 19 It 20 It 21 It

Page 17.

1 She 2 They 3 It 4 It 5 It 6 We 7 It 8 We 9 They 10 It 11 It 12 It 13 They 14 They 15  
They

Page 20.

1 them 2 us 3 her 4 me 5 them 6 us or me 7 them 8 it 9 her 10 them 11 them 12  
him

Page 21.

1 I 2 her 3 them 4 me 5 him 6 We them 7 they us 8 he I 9 She him them 10 I

Page 22.

1. We got lost. Could you tell Diana and me the way please?
2. It's not behind the hospital and the grocery but between them.
3. They're in the classroom with us.
4. Maria and she are artists.
5. These flowers are beautiful aren't they?
6. She and her dog are walking behind Linda and me.
7. Sid and she have been going out for two months.
8. Are you and he the managers of this factory?
9. Does this beautiful pink bicycle belong to you?
10. She worked hard to repair her neighbor's car but could not fix it.
11. The temple is next to the coffee shop.

Page 24.

1 my 2 her 3 our 4 his 5 their 6 your 7 its 8 my 9 your 10 her

Page 25.

1 mine 2 his 3 theirs 4 hers 5 ours 6 yours 7 mine 8 theirs 9 its 10 ours 11 hers 12 yours 13 mine 14 theirs 15 his

Page 26.

1 your 2 my, theirs 3 him, he 4 your, ours 5 them 6 his, hers 7 Their, mine 8 Theirs, his 9 our, you 10 her, her 11 I, their, they, mine 12 They, we 13 them 14 their

Page 27.

1 SP 2 OP/PA 3 PA 4 PP 5 SP 6 OP 7 SP 8 PA/PP 9 OP 10 PP 11 PA 12 OP 13 PP 14 SP 15 PA/PP 16 SP 17 SP/OP 18 PA 19 SP/OP 20 PP 21 OP 22 PA 23 PP

my

your

his

her

its

our

their

Page 28.

1 Their 2 It 3 your 4 they, them 5 her 6 her, her/our 7 hers 8 Their 9 its 10 Their, his 11 my, I 12 Its 13 hers 14 them