

pronouns

Revise the basics

- 1 I live in London. NOT *live*
- 2 My name's Anna.
- 3 My parents don't visit **me** very often.
- 4 They have a flat in north London, but **mine** is in south London.

pronouns and possessive adjectives

subject pronouns	object pronouns	possessive adjectives	possessive pronouns
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he / she / it	him / her / it	his / her / its	his / hers
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs

each other

We use *each other* to talk about an action between two people or groups of people, e.g.
We gave each other our email addresses.
They send texts to each other all the time.



direct / indirect object pronouns and word order

- 1 He gave **me** **some money**. (1 8))
 I'm going to lend **her** **my camera**.
 They've shown **their friends** **their new flat**.
 I'll send **you** **an email**.
 We bought **our father** **some books**.
- 2 He gave **it** **to me**.
 I'm going to lend **it** **to her**.
 They've shown **it** **to them**.
 I'll send **it** **to you**.
 We bought **them** **for him**.

1 Some verbs can have two objects, usually a thing (the **direct object**) and a person (the **indirect object**). If the direct object is a noun (*some money, a digital camera, etc.*), we usually use verb + indirect object + direct object.

2 If the direct object is a pronoun (*it, them*), we usually use verb + direct object + indirect object, with either *for* or *to* before the indirect object – it depends on the verb. Some common verbs which can have two objects are:

bring (for / to), buy (for), cook (for), find (for), get (for), make (for)

give (to), lend (to), offer (to), read (to), sell (to), send (to), show (to), take (to), write (to)

- If the indirect object is a pronoun, remember to use the object pronoun, not the subject pronoun:
I bought it for her. NOT *I bought it for she.*
I gave them my number. NOT *I gave they my number.*

a Circle the correct form.

- Me (My) middle name's Alexandra, but (I) me never use it.*
- 1 My sister doesn't have a tablet. *He / She* prefers *his / her* laptop.
 - 2 **A** Are these *your / yours* books here?
B Yes, they're *my / mine*.
 - 3 Most people are happy with *theirs / their* names, but Kim doesn't like *her / hers*.
 - 4 **A** What are *hers / her* children called?
B I don't know, she's never told *me / my*.
 - 5 I gave *them / their* my phone number, but they didn't give me *theirs / their*.
 - 6 **A** Is this *ours / our* car key?
B No, *ours / our* says 'VW'.
 - 7 This is *my / mine* pen, so that one must be *your / yours*.
 - 8 She'll phone *us / we* when *her / hers* flight arrives.
 - 9 You should send *he / him* some photos – this is *his / him* email address.
 - 10 *It's / They're* a really good restaurant but I can never remember *his / its* name.

b Rewrite the highlighted phrases. Replace the bold words with a pronoun and use *to / for*.

- I gave you that pen.** *I gave it to you.*
- 1 **They sent me a new password** yesterday.
 - 2 **I gave my girlfriend some flowers,** but she's still angry with me.
 - 3 **She found me some hotels** online.
 - 4 **My sister wrote me these letters** when she was living in Japan.
 - 5 **Will you lend him the money?**
 - 6 **My son made me a birthday card** at school.
 - 7 They didn't have the keys so **they couldn't show us their new flat.**
 - 8 **We didn't buy our daughter a computer** because we think she's too young.
 - 9 **I read the children the first Harry Potter book** last week.
 - 10 **A friend at university sold me these CDs** for 50p each.