

AULA 2
PRONOMES PESSOAIS
 (Reto e Oblíquo)

TEORIA

Na língua inglesa, os pronomes pessoais se dividem em “*Subject Pronouns*” (caso reto) e “*Object Pronouns*” (caso oblíquo).

	SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS
1 ST PERSON	I	me
2 ND PERSON	you	you
	he	him
3 RD PERSON	she	her
	it	it
1 ST PERSON	we	us
2 ND PERSON	you	you
3 RD PERSON	they	them

1. PRONOMES PESSOAIS DO CASO RETO (Subject Pronouns)

Os “*Subject Pronouns*” (pronomes pessoais do caso reto) funcionam como sujeito e são usados **antes do verbo**.

I study English.

He drinks coffee.

2. PRONOMES PESSOAIS DO CASO OBLÍQUO (Object Pronouns)

Os “*Object Pronouns*” (pronomes pessoais do caso oblíquo) funcionam como objeto e são usados **depois do verbo** ou **depois de uma preposição**.

We saw her.

Sit near them.

3. OBSERVAÇÕES PERTINENTES

- O pronome pessoal **I** é sempre escrito com **letra maiúscula**.
- O pronome **you** é usado **para o singular e para o plural**.
- Os pronomes **he/him** e **she/her** podem estar relacionados a **animais e coisas**, indicando afeto ou características humanas.
This is my dog. He is very smart.
- Com o substantivo “**ship**”, devem ser usados os pronomes **she** e **her**.
Titanic sank in 1912. She was “unsinkable”.
- Os pronomes **they** e **them** são usados para **pessoas do sexo masculino ou feminino, coisas ou animais**.
John and Susan are married. They have a baby.
I had two cars, but I sold them last month.
- O pronome **it** é usado para:
 - coisas e animais no singular
I love this book. It is very good.
 - para “**baby**” quando não há designação de gênero.
The baby is crying. It is hungry.
 - com expressões de tempo e distância
It is ten o'clock.

- com condições climáticas
It is very cold today.
- como sujeito de verbos impessoais
It seems difficult.

EXERCÍCIOS

- (EPCAR 2014) The pronoun that best substitutes the underlined words in the sentence
The buyers found it easier...
 - you
 - he
 - they
 - we
- (ESFCEX 2006) Choose the correct alternative that completes the following sentence.
Your shoes are nice. I like _____.
 - they
 - it
 - theirs
 - their
 - them
- (ESFCEX 2009) Choose the answer that appropriately completes the sentence:
Maria wants to talk to me but I don't want to talk to _____.
 - she
 - he
 - her
 - hers
 - him
- (EPCAR 2016) In the sentence, “*Many countries have organized campaigns to make adults and children informed of its dangers*”, the underlined expressions can be substituted for
 - it – they.
 - they – it.
 - they – them.
 - them – they.
- (ESFCEX 2006) Choose the correct alternative that completes the following sentence.
Romeo is telling Juliet that _____ loves _____.
 - him ; hers.
 - she ; her.
 - he ; her.
 - she ; he.
 - he ; she.