



I. Pronomes

1) Pronomes Pessoais ou Subjetivos:

Esses pronomes têm a função de sujeito da oração. Devem vir antes do verbo.

1° I	} Singular	1° We	} Plural
2° You		2° You	
3° He		3° They	
She			
It			

Ex.: I like You.

Ex.: He eats meat.

Obs.: Função Expletiva

Ex.: You Liar! / You crazy!

2) Pronomes Objetivos:

Esses pronomes têm a função de objeto. Devem vir após o verbo ou a preposição.

1° Me	} Singular	1° Us	} Plural
2° You		2° You	
3° Him		3° Them	
Her			
It			

Ex.: I know you love me.

Ex.: She dances it every morning.

Obs.: É preciso prestar atenção na função que o pronome desempenha na frase, pois se ele desempenhar a função de sujeito, deve-se usar um pronome subjetivo, mas caso desempenhe a função de objeto, deve-se usar um pronome objetivo.

Ex.: You and I should study more.

Ex.: This is between you and me.

3) Pronomes Reflexivos:

Usamos os pronomes reflexivos em três casos: para dizer que o sujeito pratica e recebe a ação; para dizer que o sujeito realizou a ação sozinho; e para dar ênfase.

1° Myself	} Singular	1° Ourselves	} Plura
2° Yourself		2° Yourselves	
3° Himself		3° Themselves	
Herself			
Itself			

Ex.: I hurt myself playing soccer.

Ex.: She wrote her final paper by herself.

Ex.: He himself fixed the car.

4) Adjetivos Possessivos:

Os adjetivos são palavras que qualificam ou restringem um substantivo. Por este motivo, os adjetivos possessivos devem necessariamente vir acompanhados de um substantivo.



1° My	} Singular	1° Our	} Plural
2° Your		2° Your	
3° His		3° Their	
Her			
Its			

Ex.: This is your homework.

Ex.: Our girlfriends are listening to the music.

Obs.: Com pronomes indefinidos devemos usar o his.

Ex.: Somebody forgot his wallet here.

5) Pronomes Possessivos:

Os pronomes servem para substituir substantivos. Assim, os pronomes possessivos irão evitar a repetição de substantivos na oração.

1° Mine	} Singular	1° Ours	} Plural
2° Yours		2° Yours	
3° His		3° Theirs	
Hers			

Ex.: My car is black. Hers is red.

Ex.: Their children are boys. Ours are girls.

Ex.: She is a friend of mine.

Ex.: I would like to read some poems of yours.

6) Pronomes Demonstrativos:

Os pronomes demonstrativos são This / That (singular) e These / Those (plural). Usamos this / these para objetos que estão próximos e that / those para objetos distantes. Podemos usar também para se referir a palavras usadas anteriormente, enfatizar a palavra much ou como advérbio de intensidade.

Ex.: This dog is crazy.

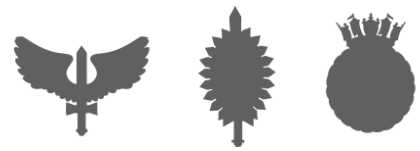
Ex.: The best car is that with big wheels.

Ex.: He doesn't love her that much.

Ex.: The teacher isn't that intelligent.

Quadro Geral de Pronomes:

Pronomes Subjetivos	Pronomes Objetivos	Adjetivos Possessivos
I	Me	My
You	You	Your
He	Him	His
She	Her	Her
It	It	Its
We	Us	Our
You	You	Your
They	Them	Their
Pronomes Possessivos	Pronomes Reflexivos	
Mine	Myself	



Yours	Yourself
His	Himself
Hers	Herself
---	Itself
Ours	Ourselves
Yours	Yourselves
Theirs	Themselves

II. Caso Genitivo ou Caso Possessivo:

É usado para exprimir posse.

A) Proprietário + ‘s + Propriedade

Quando o possuidor estiver no singular ou em um plural irregular que não termine em S:

Ex.: Mike’s book.

Ex.: The children’s toys.

B) Proprietário + ‘ + Propriedade

Quando o proprietário estiver no plural terminado em S:

Ex.: My friends’ house.

Obs1.: Substantivos compostos e nomes próprios com títulos, devem ser tratados como substantivos simples.

Ex.: Alexander the great’s reign.

Obs2.: Nomes próprios que terminam com –S, podem ter a forma ‘s ou apenas ‘. Entretanto, nomes bíblicos e clássicos recebem apenas o ‘.

Ex.: Lucas’s mom / Lucas’ mom.

Ex.: Moses’ law.

Obs3.: Quando houver um proprietário para mais de uma propriedade, deve-se colocar o ‘s apenas no último elemento, mas se um proprietário para cada propriedade, deve-se colocar o ‘s em cada elemento.

Ex.: John and Paul are friends. John and Paul’s band is very famous.

Ex.: Renato and Humberto are friends. Renato’s and Humberto’s bands are very famous.

Obs4.: Quando falamos de um local facilmente subentendido, podemos omitir o possuidor:

Ex.: I’m going to Jane’s restaurant / I’m going to Jane’s.

Atenção:

O caso genitive é usado para seres animados e alguns animais. Quando o “proprietário” é uma coisa, usamos a estrutura com o “of”.

Ex.: The door of the car / The car door.

Ex.: The leg of the table / The table leg.

Exceções:

Podemos usar o caso genitivo com palavras que indicam tempo, medidas, países, corpos celestes, grupos de pessoas e similares.

Ex.: Brazil’s foreign debt.

Ex.: A two weeks’ vacation.



1. **(EFOMM)** Choose the correct option to complete the gaps:
 The opponents had spent long hours preparing _____ to fight _____ but the battle _____ didn't take long.
 a) one another / them / by itself
 b) themselves / one another / itself
 c) itself / each other / oneself
 d) them / each other / by itself
 e) each other / themselves / oneself
2. **(EFOMM)** Typhoon "Ida" left a trail of destruction in _____ wake. It swept the country from coast to coast.
 a) Mine
 b) Ours
 c) His
 d) Hers
 e) Its
3. **(EFOMM)** Lucy's brothers earn _____ living working for the government while _____ father earns _____ as a dentist.
 a) her / her / his
 b) her / their / his
 c) her / their / yours
 d) their / their / yours
 e) their / her / his
4. **(EFOMM)** Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.
 "The widow shot _____ by accident."
 a) yourself
 b) himself
 c) itself
 d) herself
 e) myself
5. **(EFOMM)** Choose the alternative that best completes the dialog below.
 Tom: "Do you always get good marks on _____ examinations?"
 John: "Yes, I do. I guess it's because I do _____ homework assignments and study a little every day."
 Tom: "How about Anne? Are _____ grades good too?"
 John: "Yes, she's very smart and enjoys studying hard."
 a) your / mine / hers
 b) your / me / yours
 c) yours / mine / your
 d) your / my / her
 e) your / my / hers
6. Where do young people go for _____ holidays?
 a) their
 b) theirs
 c) yours
 d) your
 e) his
7. **(AFA)** They intended to keep all the money for _____. Jack _____ gave me this information. What is going to happen to _____ now?
 a) they/ his own/ ours
 b) themselves/ himself/ us



- c) themselves/ himself/ we
d) they own/ by himself/ ourselves
8. **(ITA)** The International Monetary Fund voted in February to increase ____ quotas.
a) their
b) its
c) his
d) theirs
e) hers
9. **(ITA)** Our friends insist that there is something between ____.
a) between her and I
b) between she and me
c) between hers and I
d) between her and me
e) between she and I
10. "Those miracles were considered ____"
a) Jesus's
b) Jesus'
c) Jesus
d) Jesu's
11. You must all look after ____ on ____ trip to New York and everyone must take care of ____ own personal things.
a) myself / my / my
b) them / their / yours
c) yourself / your / mine
d) yourselves / your / his
12. **(ITA)** If John needs a pencil, he can use one...
a) of the min
b) of mine
c) of me
d) of my
e) mine
13. Kelly and Aretha took the book although she knew it was ____ and she left it an hour ago with a friend of ____.
a) his / theirs
b) my own / her
c) my / his own
d) me own's / hers owns
14. Correct the mistakes, if necessary:
a) This car is mine.
b) Ours kitchen is the most comfortable.
c) Robert made by hisself his own house.
d) They have gone by theyselves.
e) Every morning I make mine own bed.
f) She never studies by herself.
g) Stephanie likes to wash hers ears.



15. Which is the correct sentence:

- a) Mine is blue.
- b) My is green.
- c) Her is yellow.
- d) Theirs belts are old.