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# CONTEÚDO PROGRAMÁTICO

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## Possessive Pronouns and Reflexive Pronouns

### Possessive Pronouns

Há dois tipos de pronomes possessivos: Os Possessive Adjectives e os Possessive Pronouns.

Os Possessive Adjectives são seguidos de um substantivo.

Já os Possessive Pronouns não podem ser seguidos de um substantivo. Eles são usados depois do substantivo ao qual se referem, para evitar redundância.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
MY	MINE
YOUR	YOURS
HIS	HIS
HER	HERS
ITS	ITS
OUR	OURS
YOUR	YOURS
THEIR	THEIRS
Antes do Substantivo	Depois do Substantivo

Ex.: I have **my** friends and you have **your** friends.

I have **my** friends and you have **yours**.

Ex.: These are **my** books. Where are **your** books?

These are **my** books. Where are **yours**?

### Reflexive Pronouns

Os pronomes reflexivos concordam com os pronomes pessoais (sujeitos das frases). Eles podem se referir ao sujeito ou ao objeto da frase.

**Os pronomes reflexivos possuem 3 usos:**

- Uso reflexivo
- Uso enfático
- Uso idiomático

SUBJECTIVE PRONOUNS	REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
I	MYSELF
YOU	YOURSELF
HE	HIMSELF
SHE	HERSELF
IT	ITSELF

WE	OURSELVES
YOU	YOURSELVES
THEY	THEMSELVES

a) **Uso reflexivo** – para indicar que a ação reflete-se no próprio causador:

Ex.: **The man** cut **himself**.

b) **Uso enfático** – para dar ênfase (destaque) a uma pessoa ou objeto:

I **myself** fixed the computer.

Jane **herself** cleaned the house.

c) **Uso idiomático** – é frequentemente usado com a preposição “by” para substituir a palavra “ALONE” (=só; sozinho):

I finished the report **alone**. = I finished the report **by myself**.

### Exercises

Read the excerpt and answer questions.

Many people think that dialects are corrupt versions of the standard language, and that dialect forms are mistakes, made by ignorant people who have not learnt correct grammar. In fact, this is not at all true: dialects have their own systematic – but different – grammars. Dialect forms are not incorrect in \_\_\_\_\_ but they can be out of place in formal styles where only the standard language is normally used.

(Adapted from Practical English Usage by Michael Swan)

**01.** Fill in the blank with the suitable option

- a) their.
- b) itself.
- c) theirs.
- d) themselves.

**02.** In “...they can be out of place in formal styles where...”, the words in bold type mean

- a) lost.
- b) obvious.
- c) inappropriate.
- d) in the incorrect order.

**03.** The first paragraph in the excerpt leads to the conclusion that

- a) ignorant people make more grammar mistakes.
- b) mistakes made by ignorant people are seldom seen as dialects.
- c) more often than not, dialects corrupt the standard language.
- d) a large number of people assume dialects are incorrect forms of the language.

### Gabarito

01 - D

02 - C

03 - D