



**I have**  
**you have**  
**he has**  
**she has**  
**it has**  
**we have**  
**you have**  
**they have**  
**had**

**my**  
**your**  
**his**  
**her**  
**its**  
**our**  
**your**  
**their**

**me**  
**you**  
**him**  
**her**  
**it**  
**us**  
**you**  
**them**

| Subject pronoun | Possessive Pronoun | Ejemplo                                     |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| I               | mine               | That book is mine                           |
| You             | yours              | This is not my jacket, it's yours.          |
| He              | his                | Don't take those shoes, they're his.        |
| She             | hers               | This purse is hers.                         |
| We              | ours               | Is this house ours?                         |
| You             | yours              | Take, this is yours.                        |
| They            | theirs             | They never remember these books are theirs. |

| Subject pronoun | Object Pronoun | Ejemplo                                |
|-----------------|----------------|--|
| I               | me             | He hugged me tight.                    |
| You             | you            | Everybody loves you!                   |
| He              | him            | The director wrote a letter to him.    |
| She             | her            | Her brothers helped her with homework. |
| It              | it             | I love it!                             |
| We              | us             | They called us yesterday.              |
| You             | you            | He lied to all of you!                 |
| They            | them           | My aunt saw them at the park.          |

| <u>Pronombre Sujeto</u> | <u>Pronombre Objeto</u> | <u>Adjetivo Posesivo</u> | <u>Pronombre Posesivo</u> | <u>Pronombre Reflexivo</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| I                       | me                      | my                       | mine                      | myself                     |
| you                     | you                     | your                     | yours                     | yourself                   |
| he                      | him                     | his                      | his                       | himself                    |
| she                     | her                     | her                      | hers                      | herself                    |
| it                      | it                      | its                      | (its)                     | itself                     |
| we                      | us                      | our                      | ours                      | ourselves                  |
| you                     | you                     | your                     | yours                     | yourselves                 |
| they                    | them                    | their                    | theirs                    | themselves                 |

### **SUBJECT PRONOUN** ( I - YOU – HE – SHE – IT – WE – YOU – THEY )

Un pronombre de sujeto, o *subject pronoun* es aquel que reemplaza el sujeto de una oración, ya sea para sustantivos comunes (como mesa, taza o pintura), o nombres propios (como Lisa, Londres o América). Entonces, si un pronombre personal se utiliza para referirse a una persona, cosa, animal o lugar, y es el sujeto de la oración, se considera un pronombre sujeto.

Ejemplos de pronombres sujeto en inglés:

*I love studying!* - ¡Yo amo estudiar!

*You are my best friend* - Tú eres mi mejor amigo.

*She is a doctor* - Ella es médico.

### **OBJECT PRONOUN** ( ME – YOU – HIM – HER – IT – US – YOU – THEM )

Los *object pronoun* se utilizan para indicar a quién afecta la acción que realiza el sujeto, y la mayoría de ellos se escribe de forma diferente a los pronombre sujeto. Por ejemplo, en la oración «Lisa throws a ball» (Lisa lanza una pelota), Lisa es es sujeto, la acción es lanzar (throw y el objeto afectado por esta acción es la pelota (ball. Esta oración puede expresarse utilizando también pronombres objeto (también llamados pronombres acusativos).

Ejemplos de pronombres objeto en inglés:

*She gave me the pencil* - Ella me dió el lápiz.

*Jaime is talking to you* - Jaime te está hablando. -

*I am sending her a new email* - Estoy enviándole un email a ella.

*The dog is barking at him* - El perro le está ladrando a él.

### **POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS** ( MINE – YOURS – HERS – HIS – OURS – YOURS – THEIRS )

En una oración, *Possessive Pronouns* pronombres pueden usarse para reemplazar un sustantivo o un adjetivo posesivo en inglés, como mi (*my*), tu (*your*), su (de él, (*his*), su (de ella, *her*), nuestro (*our*), su (de ellos *their*), or su/vuestro/vuestra (de ustedes, de vosotros, *your*) Cada pronombre personal cuenta con su posesivo, excepto por «it», en cuyo caso no existe pues no se usa.

Ejemplos de pronombres posesivos en inglés:

*The house is mine* - La casa es mía.

*This pencil is yours* - El lápiz es tuyo.

*Is this Paula's bag? Yes, it is hers* - ¿Es esta la cartera de Paula? Sí, es suya.

### **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES** ( MY – YOUR – HIS – HER – ITS – OUR – YOUR – THEIR )

*Possessive Adjectives* se utilizan para indicar a quién pertenece el sujeto u objeto de la oración. Van seguidos de un sustantivo, no hay diferencia en singular o plural.

Ejemplo: **My** car / mi auto, my cars / mis autos

Si se está hablando de una persona y se describe su casa, se usaría **his** o **her**, según el sexo de dicha persona.

John lives in New York. **His** house is very big.

Susan lives in New York. **Her** house is very big.

Pero si se habla de un animal se debe utilizar **its**.

The cat lives in New York. **Its** name is Bob.

## LET'S PRACTICE

### I SELECT THE CORRECT WORD.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ am a teacher. I my mine
2. Is this my book or \_\_\_\_\_? you your yours
3. The students need to bring \_\_\_\_\_ books to class. They their theirs
4. Michelle and I like pizza, but \_\_\_\_\_ don't like hamburgers. We our ours
5. My sister and I don't share clothes. She wears her clothes and I wear \_\_\_\_\_. I my mine
6. I call my mom once a week. I tell her about my week and \_\_\_\_\_ tells me about hers. She her hers
7. The house is very big. \_\_\_\_\_ has five bedrooms. It its
8. Valerie can't find \_\_\_\_\_ book. She her hers
9. My friend's car is fast but \_\_\_\_\_ car is more economical. We our ours
10. I like to play on \_\_\_\_\_ computer. I my mine
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a very interesting man. He his
12. Are \_\_\_\_\_ going to the party on Friday? You your yours
13. \_\_\_\_\_ live in Toronto. They their theirs
14. This book is mine, but that book is \_\_\_\_\_. she her hers
15. Don't forget to bring \_\_\_\_\_ towel to the beach. You your yours
16. That house is \_\_\_\_\_. we our ours
17. The other house is \_\_\_\_\_. they their theirs

### II CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ am a teacher. ( I my mine )
2. Is this my book or \_\_\_\_\_? ( you your yours )
3. The students need to bring \_\_\_\_\_ books to class. (They their theirs)
4. Michelle and I like pizza, but \_\_\_\_\_ don't like hamburgers. (We our ours)
5. My sister and I don't share clothes. She wears her clothes and I wear \_\_\_\_\_. ( I my mine )
6. I call my mom once a week. I tell her about my week and \_\_\_\_\_ tells me about hers. ( She her hers )
7. The house is very big. \_\_\_\_\_ has five bedrooms. ( It its )
8. Valerie can't find \_\_\_\_\_ book. (She her hers)
9. My friend's car is fast but \_\_\_\_\_ car is more economical. ( We our ours )
10. I like to play on \_\_\_\_\_ computer. ( I my mine )

I COMPLETE WITH POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE OR POSSESSIVE PRONOUN AS APPROPRIATE.

*Possessive Adjectives:*

*my - your - his - her - its - our - your - their*

*Possessive Pronouns:*

*mine - yours - his - hers - its - ours - yours - theirs*

1. My friend John has a new dog, \_\_\_\_\_ old dog died last week.
2. Mary hates when somebody touches \_\_\_\_\_ car.
3. The students must bring \_\_\_\_\_ certificates tomorrow.
4. Harry Potter has learned how to use \_\_\_\_\_ wand.
5. Be careful, your cat is annoying \_\_\_\_\_ neighbours.
6. Don't use Martin's cup! It's \_\_\_\_\_!
7. Sharon has three sisters. \_\_\_\_\_ youngest sister lives in Spain.
8. The house where they live is not \_\_\_\_\_. They are renting it.
9. Can I use your chair? My chair is smaller than \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Susan will visit \_\_\_\_\_ friends when she goes to England.

II CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- 1 Who is Kate? Kate is my friend. \_\_\_\_\_ is a teacher. ( her – he – she – his )
- 2 Who is this man? This is Henry. \_\_\_\_\_ is my boss. (his – her – he – she )
- 3 Do you know Tom? Yes, I know \_\_\_\_\_. ( she – he – her – him )
- 4 I don't see them. Do \_\_\_\_\_ see them? ( you – I – they – me )
- 5 We are going to the cinema. Do you want to come with \_\_\_\_\_? (we – them – us – you)
- 6 I love this book! Did you read \_\_\_\_\_? (it – he – they – she )
- 7 Where are Tom and Kate living? \_\_\_\_\_ live next to my house. (she – they – he – we)
- 8 Where's the cat? \_\_\_\_\_ is in the garden. ( it – its – she – he)
- 9 It's Mary's birthday today. I called \_\_\_\_\_ this morning. (she – him – her – it)
- 10 Amy and John are my new friends. I really like \_\_\_\_\_. (they – them – him – her)

