

ENGLISH PRONOUNS



*Indefinite, relative and
reflexive pronouns*

Reflexive Pronouns

- After certain verbs (amuse, behave, blame, burn, cut, look at, introduce, dry, enjoy, hurt, etc.)

She has no reason to blame herself for what has happened.

- After expressions (absent oneself, avail oneself (of), pride oneself (on)).

Audrey prides herself on her cooking.

- We don't use reflexive pronouns after feel, (un)dress, wash, shave, relax (except wash and dress when we talk about small children):

In the morning he got up, washed and shaved.

I'm teaching my little daughter how to dress herself.

Reflexive Pronouns:

Idioms

- Enjoy yourself! = *Have a good time!*
- Behave yourself! = *Be good!*
- I like being by myself! = *I like being alone.*
- She lives by herself! = *She lives on her own.*
- Help yourself! = *You're welcome to take smth. to eat.*
- Make yourself at home! = *Feel comfortable!*
- Make yourself heard. = *Speak loudly to be heard.*

By + reflexive pronoun (**by myself**)

On + possessive pronoun (**on my own**)

I don't like to go to the theatre on my
own.

Fill in the appropriate personal or reflexive pronoun where it is necessary:

1. She hates being in the house by _____.
She is afraid to be alone.
2. Susan is late. Has _____ called? It's not like _____ to be late.
3. Whenever they are playing, they are playing by _____ never inviting anybody in their circle.
4. Children, behave _____!
5. Robert gave _____ a great idea. He is so inventive, isn't _____?
6. Take a taxi. _____'s a long way there.

Fill in the appropriate personal or reflexive pronoun where it is necessary:

1. She hates being in the house by **herself**. She is afraid to be alone.
2. Susan is late. Has **she** called? It's not like **her** to be late.
3. Whenever they are playing, they are playing by **themselves** never inviting anybody in their circle.
4. Children, behave **yourself**!
5. Robert gave **us/me** a great idea. He is so inventive, isn't **he**?
6. Take a taxi. **It's** a long way there.

Fill in the appropriate personal or reflexive pronoun where it is necessary:

7. To save the money we decorated the house

_____.

8. Please, make _____ heard. _____
is a bit too noisy here.

9. We were in the park on _____ own.

10. Your cassette player sounds better than
_____.

11. The children were vaccinated to protect
_____ against the disease.

12. The president _____ opened the
exhibition.

Fill in the appropriate personal or reflexive pronoun where it is necessary:

7. To save the money we decorated the house **ourselves** .
8. Please, make **yourself** heard. **It** is a bit too noisy here.
9. We were in the park on **our** own.
10. Your cassette player sounds better than **mine/ours/his/hers/theirs**.
11. The children were vaccinated to protect **them** against the disease.
12. The president **himself** opened the exhibition.

Relative Pronouns

is used with people

Who/That

That's the boy who/that lives next door.

NB! That is not used after commas and prepositions

Who/Whom/That

The boy who/whom/that he waved to is my son.

Whose

That's the man whose wife was awarded a grant.

is used with things and animals

Which/That

I saw a film which/that was directed by Polanski.

Which/That

The dog which/that you saw outside is my neighbour's.

Whose/Of which

That's the table the leg of which/whose leg is broken.

Complete the sentences with relative pronouns:

1. Harry is the man _____ owns that wonderful dog.
2. The car _____ won the race looked very futuristic, didn't it?
3. The woman _____ lived here before we moved to New York.
4. Have you seen the book _____ was on this table?
5. The money _____ I left on the table seems to have disappeared.
6. Carl is the one _____ desk is next to mine.

Complete the sentences with relative pronouns:

1. Harry is the man **who/that** owns that wonderful dog.
2. The car **which/that** won the race looked very futuristic, didn't it?
3. The woman **who/that** lived here before we moved to New York.
4. Have you seen the book **which/that** was on this table?
5. The money **which/that** I left on the table seems to have disappeared.
6. Carl is the one **whose** desk is next to mine.

Complete the sentences with relative pronouns:

7. The restaurant _____ Bob recommended was expensive.
8. The speech to _____ we listened last night was informative.
9. I read about the child _____ life was saved by her pet dog.
10. A barrel is a large container _____ is made of wood and metal.
11. You need to talk to a person _____ you can trust. You will feel better if you do.
12. The man _____ we spoke to was very nice.

Complete the sentences with relative pronouns:

7. The restaurant **which/that** Bob recommended was expensive.
8. The speech to **which** we listened last night was informative.
9. I read about the child **whose** life was saved by her pet dog.
10. A barrel is a large container **which/that** is made of wood and metal.
11. You need to talk to a person **who(m)** you can trust. You will feel better if you do.
12. The man **who(m)** we spoke to was very nice.

Indefinite Pronouns

some, any, no

- **Some** and its compounds in affirmative sentences:

+ I need some ice to add. + There's something in my bag.

- **Some** and its compounds in interrogative sentences (offers and requests):

“Would you like something to eat?” “Yes, please.” (offer)

- **Any** and its compounds in interrogative and negative sentences:

Is there any juice in the fridge? Is there anyone at home?

- There isn't anybody at home.

- **Any** is used with negative words **without, never, seldom, rarely, hardly**, etc.

I can do this exercise without any help.

Indefinite Pronouns

some, any, no

- **Any** in affirmative sentences in the meaning “любой”:

You can come **any** day you like.

In any weather – при любой погоде

- **No** and its compounds are used instead of not any in negative sentences:

+ He told me **nothing**. – He didn't tell me anything.

I have **no** idea where he is. = I haven't **any** idea where he is.

Everybody/everyone=all people

Everything=all things

Everywhere=in all places

Both, either, neither

Both + verb in plural (оба)

Both boys **are** students.

Either (любой из двух) + noun in singular

You may go by **either** road.

Neither (ни тот ни другой, из двух) + noun in singular

Neither boy **likes** spaghetti.

Both ... and ...

Both Frank **and** Terry **enjoy** scuba diving.

Either of

Either of the examples **is/are** correct.

Neither of

Neither of them **is/are** married.

Neither... nor...

Neither John **nor** Mary **was/were** at home.

Either...or...

You can take **either** a pen **or** a pencil.

None of >2

None of my friends **has/have** travelled abroad.

NB! (none of the money has)

Both, either, neither

NB! Compare:

- + I speak Italian. – My son also speaks Italian.
 - My son speaks Italian too.
 - So does my son.
- I don't speak Italian. – My son doesn't speak Italian either.
- Neither (Nor) does he.

Insert both, either, neither or none:

1. It was a very good football match. of the teams played very well.
2. We didn't like the hotel. It was clean comfortable.
3. He lost his book and his glasses.
4. You can have of these books, but not both.
5. of the people I met were English.
6. Is it your car or your sister's? - It's my father's.
7. of his opponents spoke at the meeting.

Insert both, either, neither or none:

1. It was a very good football match. **Both** of the teams played very well.
2. We didn't like the hotel. It was **neither** clean **nor** comfortable.
3. He lost **both** his book and his glasses.
4. You can have **either** of these books, but not both.
5. **None** of the people I met were English.
6. Is it your car or your sister's? - **Neither** . It's my father's.
7. **Both/Neither** of his opponents spoke at the meeting.

Insert both, either, neither or none:

8. I think we are a little bit overtired.

9. Have your parents got a car? – No, of them can drive.

10. I don't think cricket is an exciting game. - do I.

11. you keep quiet I'll have to ask you to leave.

12. Which of these shirts would you prefer? - will do.

13. Jane wasn't happy with the results

14. my wife and I like French cooking.

Insert **both**, **either**, **neither** or **none**:

8. I think we are **both** a little bit overtired.
9. Have your parents got a car? – No, **neither** of them can drive.
10. I don't think cricket is an exciting game. – **Neither/Nor** do I.
11. **Either** you keep quiet **or** I'll have to ask you to leave.
12. Which of these shirts would you prefer? – **Either/Both/Neither** will do.
13. Jane wasn't happy with the results **either**.
14. **Both** my wife and I like French cooking.

All, each, every

<p><u>All</u> + countable and uncountable nouns + verb in plural</p> <p><u>All</u> the students <u>have</u> passed the exam.</p>	<p><u>Each</u> + countable nouns in singular <i>(каждый в отдельности, из ограниченного круга лиц, предметов)</i></p> <p><u>Each</u> student in our group <u>has</u> a mobile.</p>	<p><u>Every</u> + countable nouns in singular <i>(все, каждый, всякий)</i></p> <p><u>Every</u> company <u>has</u> its partners.</p>
	<p><u>Each of</u> + verb in singular</p> <p><u>Each of</u> us <u>was</u> given a ticket for the concert.</p> <p><u>Each=2</u> (во многих случаях)</p>	<p><u>Every</u> other day <u>Every</u> now and then <u>Every</u> possible measure Almost <u>every</u> person in the room</p>

Each or every:

1. They believe word he says.
2. I asked student in class, but none of them could answer my question.
3. I see Jack almost day.
4. orange costs ten pence.
5. I still see her now and then.
6. of the children was given a piece of paper and a crayon.
7. You'll have to apply the ointment other day.
8. Nearly house in the village was damaged during the recent storm.

Each or every:

1. They believe **every** word he says.
2. I asked **each** student in class, but none of them could answer my question.
3. I see Jack almost **every** day.
4. **Each** orange costs ten pence.
5. I still see her **every** now and then.
6. **Each** of the children was given a piece of paper and a crayon.
7. You'll have to apply the ointment **every** other day.
8. Nearly **every/each** house in the village was damaged during the recent storm.