

# PRONOUNS

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Pronouns are one of the 9 parts of speech in English grammar. A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. Pronouns are important in English. They are some of the first words we learn: I, you, he, she, it. There are different kinds of pronouns for different situations: subject pronouns, object pronouns, possessive pronouns, and reflexive pronouns. Instead of Sara, we can say she. Instead of those guys, we can say them. Instead of the sun, we can say it.

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st person singular	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
2nd person singular	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
3rd person singular (male)	He	Him	His	His	Himself
3rd person singular (female)	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
3rd person	It	It	Its	Its	Itself
1st person (plural)	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
2nd person (plural)	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
3rd person (plural)	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves



1 Choose three of the pronouns seen in class and write two sentences with each of them

Pronoun

Subject

Sentences

You are an amazing person  
They cook rice and chicken

153/1  
169/2

Sentences Object

Maria <sup>5</sup> playing soccer with me  
She was with him at the party

Pronoun Possessive

The notebook is mine  
The bicycles are theirs

2 Read each sentence. In the blank space after the sentence, write the correct pronoun or pronouns that replace the underlined nouns. If the pronoun is already in the sentence, repeat it on the line.

	Subject	Object
1 Grandpa wants to see me.	Grandpa	
2 My baseball team wants Charlie to be captain.	My baseball team	Charlie
3 Mrs. Edwards graded the homework.	Mrs. Edwards	the homework
4 The audience is excited to hear the musicians play.	The audience	the musicians
5 You have to listen to your mother and me.	you	my mother
6 The festival is a lot of fun for my friends and me.	the festival	my friends and me
7 Mr. Garcia told the neighbors to be quieter.	Mr. Garcia	the neighbors
8 This movie makes my whole family laugh.	This movie	my whole family
9 Those children are teasing me.	Those children	me
10 Can you please wash the dogs?	Can	The dogs
11 Sandy bought a latte from that coffee shop.	Sandy	a latte

### CONDITIONALS

Zero conditional sentence with two present simple verbs (one in the 'if clause' and one in the 'main clause'):

We can make a zero conditional sentence with two present simple verbs (one in the 'if clause' and one in the 'main clause'):

• If + present simple, ... present simple  
This conditional is used when the result will always happen. So, if water reaches 100 degrees, it always boils. It's a fact. I'm talking in general, not about one particular situation. The result of the 'if clause' is always the main clause.

The 'if' in this conditional can usually be replaced by 'when' without changing the meaning.  
For example: If water reaches 100 degrees, it boils. (It is always true, there can't be a different result sometimes). If I eat peanuts, I am sick. (This is true only for me; maybe, not for everyone, but it's still true that I'm sick every time I eat peanuts).

Here are some more examples:

- If people eat too much, they get fat.
- If you touch a fire, you get burned.
- People die if they don't eat.
- You get water if you mix hydrogen and oxygen.
- Snakes bite if they are scared.
- If babies are hungry, they cry.



1 Complete the following exercises with zero conditional.

- 1 If I wake up (wake up) late, I will be (be) late for work.
- 2 If my husband cooks (cook), he will burn (burn) the food.
- 3 If Julie doesn't wear (not wear) a hat, she will get (get) sunstroke.
- 4 If children don't eat (not eat) well, they won't be (not/be) healthy.
- 5 If you mix (mix) water and electricity, you will get (get) a shock.
- 6 If people eat (eat) too many sweets, they will get (get) fat.
- 7 If you smoke (smoke), you will get (get) yellow fingers.
- 8 If children play (play) outside, they won't get (not/get) overweight.

Complete the following exercise taking into account zero conditional structure.

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For example:  
 (not) / rain / the flowers / die  
 If it doesn't rain, the flowers die.

- a. (I / wake up late / I / be late for work)
- b. (my husband / cook / he / burn the food)
- c. (Julie / not wear a hat / she / get sunstroke)
- d. (children / not eat well / they / not be healthy)
- e. (you / mix water and electricity / you / get a shock)
- f. (you / smoke / you / get yellow fingers)
- g. (children / play outside / they / not get overweight)
- h. (you / heat ice / it / melt)
- i. (I / speak to John / he / get annoyed)
- j. (I / feel good the next day / I / go to bed early)

**First Conditional**

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The first conditional has the present simple after 'if', then the future simple in the other clause:  
 • If + present simple, ... will + infinitive  
 It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. Of course, we can't know what will happen in the future, but this describes possible things, which could easily come true.

- If it rains, I won't go to the park.
- If I study today, I'll go to the party tonight.
- If I have enough money, I'll buy some new shoes.
- If I'll be late if the train is delayed.
- She'll be late if she doesn't leave soon.
- She'll miss the bus if she doesn't tell her.
- If I see her, I'll tell her.

**First vs. Zero Conditional:**

The first conditional describes a particular situation, whereas the zero conditional describes what happens in general.

For example (zero conditional):  
 If you sit in the sun, you get burned (here I'm talking about every time a person sits in the sun - the burning is a natural consequence of the sitting)

But (first conditional): if you sit in the sun, you'll get burned (here I'm talking about what will happen today, another day might be different)



Complete the following exercises with the first conditional.

- a. If I go (go) out tonight, I will go (go) to the cinema.
- b. If you get (get) back late, I will be (be) angry.
- c. If he comes (come), I will be (be) surprised.
- d. If we wait (wait) here, we will be (be) late.
- e. If we go (go) on holiday this summer, we will go (go) to Spain.

- verb into the correct first conditional form:
- a. If I go (go) out tonight, I will go (get) back late, I will go (go) to the cinema.
  - b. If you get (get) back late, I will go (be) angry.
  - c. If we Don't see (not / see) each other tomorrow, we will see (be) surprised.
  - d. If he comes (come), I will be (see) each other then, then.
  - e. If we wait (wait) here, we will be (be) surprised.
  - f. If the weather Doesn't improve (not / improve), we will go (go) on holiday this summer. we will go (go) to Spain.
  - g. If I don't go (not / go) to bed early, I will be (not / have) a pick.
  - h. If we eat (eat) all this cake, we will feel (feel) sick.
  - i. If you Don't want (not / want) to go out, I will cook (cook) dinner at home.
  - j. I come (come) early if you wanting (want).
  - k. They going (go) to the party if they will be (be) invited.
  - l. She staying (stay) in London if she getting (get) a job.
  - m. He getting (not / get) a better job if he won't pass (not / pass) that exam.
  - n. I buy (buy) a new dress if I will have (have) enough money.
  - o. She cook (cook) dinner if you will go (go) to the supermarket.
  - p. They go (go) on holiday if they will have (have) time.

**ZERO conditional**

If you stand in the rain, you get wet.  
If you heat ice it melts.

**PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE**

**USES:** Facts which are generally true or scientific facts  
The condition always has the same result

**FIRST conditional**

If it rains, we will cancel the trip.  
If you study, you will pass the exam.

**PRESENT SIMPLE + WILL / WONT + VERB**

possible situation in the future (if the condition happens)

**SECOND CONDITIONAL** *Molly*

**CONFESSIONS**  
four friends, Alex, Lucy, Sam and Jo were sitting in a coffee bar and chatting, when the subject of their own faults came up in conversation.

'I must admit,' said Alex, 'I sometimes use the company's phone for private calls and I often steal office stationery from work when the boss isn't looking. If my boss found out, I'd get fired.'

'Well, I guess my greatest fault,' Lucy told the group, 'is that I gamble too much. I'd look for my parents are really strict, and if they heard about it, I'd poker and I buy lottery tickets. My parents are really strict, and if they heard about it, I'd trouble.'

'I don't gamble,' Sam said, 'but I'd say that my worst fault is my drinking habit. I'd much. If it ever got out, I'd lose my job.'

Joe had been silent during the conversation, so Sam turned and asked him, 'Well, have any faults, then?'

'Oh, yes,' said Joe, 'and mine is worse than any of yours. My greatest fault is that I'd a secret.'

To talk about situations which are IMAGINARY, you can use this form:

**if + past simple in the first clause, followed by would + verb in the second clause**

This structure is sometimes called the **second conditional form**.

If my parents found out about my gambling, they'd be furious.  
If anyone heard about Sam's drinking habits, he'd lose his job.

It's also possible to change the order of the clauses, in this way:

I would buy a new car if I had the money.  
This would be a good restaurant if the staff were more polite.

**IF I HAD COVID-19 VACCINE, I WOULD PRODUCE ENOUGH DOSES FOR EVERYBODY**

... longer summer holidays, ... sentences below by making Second Conditional  
 ... Use your imagination!

- b. If John did more exercise, he would lose weight faster
- c. If Mrs. Smith spoke Chinese, she could get a job in China
- d. If I won a million dollars, I would not work
- e. If you were a turtle, you could live for 150 years.
- f. If I didn't like my boss, I might look for a new job.
- g. If I wrote a book, people would be very surprised.
- h. If you told him a joke, he would laugh.
- i. If aliens landed on Earth, they would not eat them
- j. If animals could talk, we would not eat them
- k. If people lived on the moon, they would not eat them
- l. If aliens landed on Earth, they would not have pets
- m. If I spend all my money, I would be poor

2 Use the words below to complete the second conditional sentences.

- a. If I were the Browns, I would let the dog sit at the table  
 (the Browns / I / let / the dog / sit / at the table)
- b. If it was / were John, I wouldn't stay at home, if it were sunny  
 (sunny / John / stay / at home)
- c. Sarah would buy that dress, if she had more money  
 (that dress / if / she / be / thinner)
- d. Kate could go to the cinema if Sam invited her.  
 (go / to the cinema / if / Sam / invite / her)

- a. Underline the mistakes in the second conditional sentences and write them right. See the example. Naive
- b. What would you do if you would see a big hairy spider in your bed? saw
- c. If I spilled orange juice on my English homework, I will be upset. would
- d. Did you explore a desert island if you were alone on it? would
- e. What did you do if I forgot your birthday? would
- f. Would Adam come to the party if we would send him an invitation? would
- g. If I lived not far from you, we can walk to school together. could

### THIRD CONDITIONAL

We make the third conditional by using the past perfect after 'if' and then 'would have' and the past participle in the second part of the sentence:

if + past perfect, ... would + have + past participle	
If clause	Main clause
If + Past Perfect tense	would/could/might + have + past participle
If I had won the lottery,	I would have traveled around the world.

It talks about the past. It's used to describe a situation that didn't happen, and to imagine the result of this situation. If she **had studied**, she **would have passed** the exam (but, really we know she didn't study and so she didn't pass)

- If I **hadn't eaten** so much, I **wouldn't have felt** sick (but I did eat a lot, and so I did feel sick).
- If we **had taken** a taxi, we **wouldn't have missed** the plane
- She **wouldn't have been** tired if she **had gone** to bed earlier
- She **would have become** a teacher if she **had gone** to university

- If they had left earlier, they would have arrived on time.  
 Si ellos hubiesen salido más temprano, habrían llegado a tiempo.
- If we had studied harder, we might have passed the test.  
 Si hubiésemos estudiado más duro, podríamos haber aprobado la prueba.
- If you had gone to Brazil, you would have had lots of fun.  
 Si tu hubieses ido a Brasil, habrías tenido mucha diversión.
- If I hadn't been so busy, I could have helped you.  
 Si no hubiese estado tan ocupado, te podría haber ayudado.



### 1 Correct the mistakes.

a. Had you listened to Marcus if he had told you the truth?

would you have listened to Marcus if he had told you the truth

b. If only I would have worked harder at school, I could have been a doctor.

If only I had worked harder at school, I could have been a doctor

c. If she'd known he was so arrogant, she would have gone on a date with him - she hates arrogant people.

If she'd know was so arrogant she would have gone a date with him.

d. George had got a Playstation for Christmas if he had behaved better.

George would have got a playstation for Christmas if he

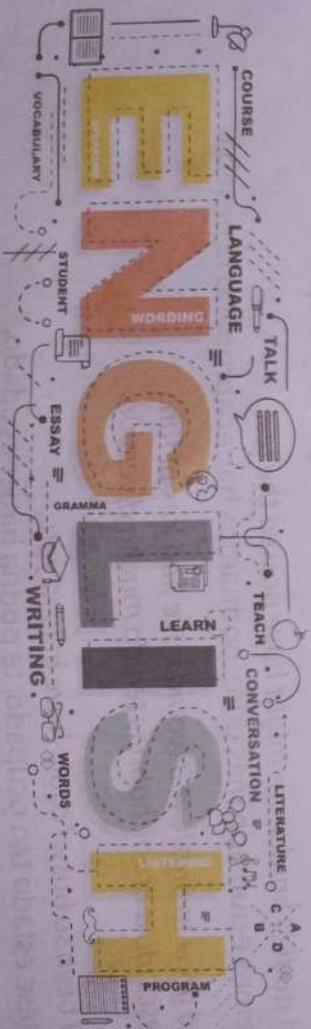
e. Joel might move to the United States if he hadn't had problems getting a visa.

Joel might have moved to the United States if he had know

2 Unscramble the following words to create the following sentence

You that work have got would too Young if be you hadn't

you would hadn't got that work if you be too young



Underlines the relative pronouns in the following text:  
 Steven Spielberg, who was born in 1946, is one of the most famous film directors in the world. In 1958 he joined the boy scouts, where he won his first prize for a 40-minute film about a battle in Africa. Later Spielberg whose father had told him a lot of war stories, would produce several films "Schindler's List", which won an Oscar (Academy Award) for Best Director. Spielberg's films have won 13 Academy Awards, which makes him one of the most successful people in the film industry. Spielberg, whose films are known all over the world, has four homes in Florida, New York, NYC, and California.



## CREATING NEWS



Answer the following questions.

Do you prefer to read the news in a newspaper or online?

I feel more comfortable in a online way because it is something more comfortable.

What was the last news story you read about?

The last news I read is about femoral and now femoral they are

Can you name any news presenters?

I read an article from PCN about I don't remember names

Do you prefer local news or international news?

I prefer local news because it is out current situation in the country

Match the pictures (1-4) to three or four of these words and complete the table.

1	news presenter	2	TV news	3	news anchor	4	website
	information		information		worded		images
	images		videos		covered		inform
	contestation		headline		information		with

3 Complete the sentences with the words in Exercise 2.

NEWS

The headlines in today's newspapers are all about the football match

- I'd love to be a NEWS on TV or for a newspaper and FOR ME important people
- I want to start a NEWS PAPER on the internet so I can write about my holidays.
- I often read Teen News on my computer. It's a WEBSITE for teenagers
- I don't usually download ARTICLE, but this one is interesting. It's an interview with Justin Bieber
- My uncle's a NEWS PAPER. He reads the news on a NEWS PAPER

66

66

HELLO

mmm...

I think...

Yes...

WELL

or no

DO YOU SPEAK

ENGLISH