

REVISION OF PRONOUNS - 2012

Pronouns are words with abstract meaning which point to objects and their properties without naming them. Home grammarians* distinguish the following groups of pronouns:

1	personal	личные	
2	possessive	притяжательные	
3	reflexive	возвратные	
4	reciprocal	взаимные	
5	demonstrative	указательные	
6	indefinite	неопределенные	
7	negative	отрицательные	
8	interrogative	вопросительные	
9	conjunctive	союзные	
10	relative	относительные	
11	universal	определятельные (универсальные)	
12	detaching	определятельные	

* There exist a lot of different classifications of pronouns, both in home and foreign morphology.

According to their **morphological structure** pronouns may be:

- a) simple, e.g. he, we
- b) compound, e.g. somebody, myself
- c) composite, e.g. each other, one another

1. Personal Pronouns

1. Personal pronouns have two cases:
 - a) **nominative case** (именительный падеж) – *I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they*
 - b) **objective case** (объектный) – *me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them*
2. In spoken English personal pronouns '*you*' and '*they*' are often used to refer to people in general, e.g.
 - *They say, Julia Robertson has divorced again.* = Говорят, Джулия Робертс снова развелась. / Говорять Джулія Робертс знову розлучилась.
 - *I don't think you can call this love.* = Я не думаю, что это можно назвать любовью. / Я не думаю, що це можна назвати любов'ю.

2. Possessive Pronouns

1. Possessive pronouns have two forms:
 - a) **conjoint form** (зависимая форма) – *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*
 - b) **absolute form** – *mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs*
2. ***Absolute form*** can never be followed by a noun. Compare:
 - This is my book.
 - This book is mine.
3. '***Its***' can be used only in the conjoint but not in the absolute form, e.g.
 - Look at this dog. It's without its collar.
 - It must be a stray dog. Don't touch it. It may bite you.
4. ***Conjoint forms*** can never be followed by the word-substitute "***one***", instead of it the absolute form is used, e.g.
 - Her parents were in London, and so were *my ones* – WRONG!
 - Her parents were in London, and so were *mine*. RIGHT!
5. There is a difference between the sentences like, "He is my friend" and "He is a friend of mine". The second sentence means, "He is one of my friends".

3. Reflexive Pronouns

1. Reflexive pronouns are formed from possessive and personal pronouns. They are:

Person/ Number	Personal pronoun	Possessive pronoun	Reflexive pronoun	Person/ Number	Personal pronoun	Possessive pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
1 person singular	I	my	<i>myself</i>	1 person singular	we	our	<i>ourselves</i>
2 person singular	you	your	<i>yourself</i>	2 person singular	you	your	<i>yourselves</i>
3 person singular	he	his	<i>himself</i>	3 person singular	they	their	<i>themselves</i>
3 person singular	she	her	<i>herself</i>				
3 person singular	it	its	<i>itself</i>				

2. Reflexive pronouns are usually used when one and the same thing is the **subject** and the **object** of the sentence, or an adverbial modifier of manner, e.g.
 - I can do it *myself*. – an adverbial modifier of manner
 - History repeats *itself* – a direct object
 - She talks only *about herself*. – a prepositional object
3. Reflexive pronouns can also be used as other members of the sentence, e.g.
 - She became *herself* again. – a predicative
 - He showed me a picture *of himself* when he was young. – an attribute
 - He taught Leila to speak English like *himself*. – an adverbial modifier of comparison
4. When the action is the one that people normally and often do to themselves, reflexive pronouns are left out. But if you want to emphasize that this action was done not as a usual thing, reflexive pronouns are used, e.g.
 - Mr. Stuart washed, shaved, dressed and had his breakfast.
 - What a good boy you are, you've dressed yourself!
5. In Standard English the verb "to feel" is used without a reflexive pronoun when it is a link verb, e.g. She *felt* tired (happy, angry).
6. Reflexive pronouns can be used for **emphasis**, e.g.
 - He *himself* had to do all the work as he couldn't rely on anybody.
 - It must be true that she's leaving because she told me so *herself*.
7. It is worth remembering the following set expressions with reflexive pronouns:
 - Keep your opinion *to yourself*. = Держи свое мнение при себе.
 - Everything arranged *itself*. = Все устроилось само собой.
 - See *for yourself*. = Посмотри сам.
 - He is honest *itself*. = Он сама честность.
 - Leave me *to myself*. = Оставь меня в покое.
 - I couldn't tear *myself* from the book. = Я не мог оторваться от книги.
 - She was *beside herself with anger*. = Она была вне себя от гнева.
 - Did you really *enjoy yourself* at the party? = Ты действительно получил удовольствие от вечеринки?
 - *Pull yourself* together, there is no use crying over spilt milk. = Возьми себя в руки. Слезам горю не поможешь.
 - *Help yourself* to pudding, it's very tasty. = Угощайтесь пудингом, он очень вкусный.
 - Sit down and *make yourself* at home. = Садитесь и устраивайтесь поудобнее.
 - Trevor *found himself* in a strange place. = Тревор очутился в незнакомом месте.

4. Reciprocal Pronouns

1. The group of reciprocal pronouns comprises only two items: ***each other*** and ***one another***.
2. They have two cases:
 - a) ***common case*** – ***each other, one another***

b) possessive case - each other's, one another's

- There is no or very little difference between these two reciprocal pronouns, though some people prefer to use **“each other”** when speaking about two things or people, and **“one another”** when there are more than two, e.g.
 - Mary and Pete sat for two hours without talking to each other.
 - In English pubs, people usually talk to one another.

5. Demonstrative Pronouns

- This group of pronouns includes **this - these, that – those, such and (the) same**
- “This”** is used for “here” and “now” or with reference to the future, while **“that”** is used for “there” and “then” and with reference to the past, e.g.
 - That smells delicious, will it be for lunch? (The smell comes from the kitchen.)
 - This is really delicious, how do you make it? (While you are eating the cake)
 - That was nice, let's bake it again. (After you have eaten the cake.)
- On the phone, British people use “this” to introduce themselves, and “that” to ask who the other person is, e.g.
 - Hello, *this* is Liz. Is *that* Ruth?
- “Such”** is used to indicate that something is of the same kind as the thing or person which has already been mentioned, e.g.
 - Such behavior is just not acceptable in this school.
 - The rules make it quite clear what should be done in such a situation.
- “Such”** is used when giving an example of something; it means “this or that kind of”, e.g.
 - Such men usually make good husbands.
 - Such fruit are grown in the south of the country.
- Such** is normally used in exclamatory sentences as an adverbial modifier of degree to emphasize the noun, e.g.
 - It is such a nice day!
 - She was wearing such a beautiful dress!
- Such** can even be used without an adjective, e.g.
 - He is such a bore!
 - We had such fun at the party yesterday!
The concert was such a triumph.
- Such** is used before nouns, while **so** (which is **an intensifying particle**) is used before adjectives and adverbs.

Such + noun (no matter how many adjectives or adverbs there are before the noun)	So + adjective/adverb
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jane is <u>such</u> a beauty! These are <u>such</u> easy tasks! Those were <u>such</u> <i>unbelievably easy</i> tasks! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She is <u>so</u> beautiful today! She sings <u>so</u> beautifully!

- Only ‘**so**’ not ‘**such**’ is used with noun quantifiers like ‘**many**’, ‘**much**’, ‘**little**’ and ‘**few**’, e.g.
 - There was so much snow that it was difficult to walk.
 - Dan has so many books that he has no more shelves to put them on.
 - I had so few friends there that I was bored.
 - There was so little money left that we didn't know what to do.
- Pronoun **such** is not used for comparison. Instead of it the following expressions are used: **‘like this/that’ or ‘this/that sort of’**, e.g.
 - Would you like to have such a car? WRONG!
 - Would you like to have a car **like this**? RIGHT!
 - I don't like such music. WRONG!
 - I don't like music **of this kind**. RIGHT!

11. **“The same”** means “identical”, e.g.
- I like the same music as you.
 - Her hair is the same colour as her mother’s.
 - Good luck! – Same to you!

TASK 1. *All reflexive pronouns have been deleted from this text. Find the right places for them and fill them in. Sometimes you will need a preposition.*

Desmond’s Day

Desmond’s day didn’t start well. He got up late, got dressed in a hurry, and then cut when he was shaving. ‘Pull together,’ he said crossly. He changed his shirt because there was blood on it, then made a cup of coffee.

Desmond lived, and he was very untidy. There were several unopened letters on the table. As he drank his coffee, he opened an envelope. In his surprise, he spilt coffee. In the envelope there was a big cheque from the lottery.

Desmond was very happy. He bought some new clothes. He treated to a good lunch. In the afternoon, he rang some friends. ‘I’m rich,’ he said. ‘Let’s go out and enjoy.’ Later that night, they went back to his flat, made comfortable and listened to music. Desmond was a good host. ‘Help to food and wine,’ he said. ‘There’s plenty more in the kitchen.’ His girl-friend Katie made a huge sandwich. They talked and laughed all night, and then, at ten past seven, the alarm rang.

Desmond yawned, and sat up. Where were his friends? His new clothes? He looked at the clock and the date on the clock, and shook. The lottery win, the wonderful day, the party—it was all a dream. He got up, got dressed, and started to shave. ‘Ouch!’ he said. ‘I’ve cut. When’s the post going to arrive?’

TASK 2. *Fill in the gaps with either such, such a or so.*

1. Carl had _____ bad colds last year that he had to stay home very often.
2. I had _____ a wonderful time shopping this morning that I forgot that I had work to do.
3. It was _____ hot weather that nobody could do any work.
4. You gave me _____ boring book that stopped reading it.
5. It was _____ good film that I went to see it three times.
6. They have got _____ expensive hotels in Britain that I always stay in “bed and breakfast” places.
7. The Greenbaums have _____ beautiful house and their garden is _____ well kept!
8. The children have _____ pleasant voices that I can listen to this choir all day long.
9. I don’t understand why she is talking in _____ loud voice.
10. The canteen served _____ awful food that nobody could eat it.
11. The robbers had _____ fast car that the police couldn’t catch them.
12. The suitcases were _____ heavy that nobody could lift them.
13. It was _____ dull lecture that I couldn’t keep my eyes open.
14. Jack is _____ person that everybody likes him.
15. It was _____ comfortable bed that I went straight asleep.

6. Indefinite Pronouns

1. This group of pronouns includes:
 - **some** (and its compound forms – something, someone and somebody)
 - **any** (and its compound forms – anything, anyone, anybody)
 - **one**
2. Indefinite pronouns have two cases:
 - a) **common case:** e.g. **any, some, one; something, anyone;**
 - b) **possessive case:** (only for compound forms denoting living beings and **one**) e.g. **someone’s, somebody’s, anyone’s, anybody’s**
3. Generally, the pronoun **some** is used in affirmative sentences, while the pronoun **any** is used in negative and interrogative ones, e.g.

- We have some milk in the fridge. – Do we have any milk in the fridge? – No, we haven't any milk in the fridge.
4. The pronoun **some** and its compounds can be used in questions when the speaker is:
 - a) expecting an affirmative answer, e.g.
 - Are there any letters for me? (You are not sure of the answer.)
 - Are there some letters for me? (I was expecting some.)
 - Have you any apples? I don't see any.
 - b) making a request, e.g.
 - Could I have *some* of those apples?
 - Could I have *something* to eat, mum?
 5. The pronoun **any** and its compounds are usually used with the adverbial modifiers “*seldom, hardly, without, never, ever*”, e.g.
 - James hardly knew any of those people.
 - We seldom got any news of his life.
 - I can't do anything without him.
 - Have you ever seen anybody like him?
 6. In sentences beginning with the conjunction “**if**”, both “some” and “any” and their compounds can be used, though “**some**” has a slightly positive meaning, e.g.
 - If I have some spare time next week, I'll go skiing.
 - If I have any spare time next week, I'll go skiing. (There is less hope here than in the first sentence.)
 7. The pronoun “**one**” is often used to talk about people in general, but it is rather old-fashioned in Modern English and is usually replaced by the pronoun ‘**you**’, e.g.
 - One shouldn't get upset about stupid things. = Не стоит расстраиваться из-за глупостей.
 - One cannot succeed unless one tries hard. = Нельзя достичь успеха, если не прилагать всех усилий.

Note that in American English instead of the indefinite pronoun “**one**”, personal pronouns “**he**” or “**she**” are used as a reference word, e.g. **Compare:**

 - One cannot succeed unless one tries hard. (Br.E)
 - One cannot succeed unless he/she tries hard. (Am.E)
 8. The indefinite pronoun “**one**” has a possessive case “**one's**”, a plural form “**ones**” and a reflexive form “**oneself**”, e.g.
 - One should never criticize if one is not sure of one's facts.
 - One should never praise oneself too much.
 - It is only through study that one really begins to know oneself.
 9. The pronoun “**one**” can be used with definite pronouns, especially if it is followed by an attributive clause, e.g.
 - Look at this beautiful dress. Is this *the one* you want? - Yes. This is the one I asked my mother to buy me last week.
 - His favourite word, the one that he heard again and again in these dreams, was ‘spring’.
 10. The pronoun “**one**” is often used to replace or avoid repeating a noun. In this case it is called a “**noun substitute**”, e.g.
 - I'm looking for a house. I'd like one with a garden.
 - I'd like a pound of apples. – Which ones? – The red ones.
 11. Remember not to use “**one**” after the conjoint form of possessive pronouns. Use the absolute form instead, e.g.
 - Your car isn't fast enough. Let's take my one. **WRONG!**
 - Your car isn't fast enough. Let's take mine. **RIGHT!**
 12. On the other hand, the pronoun “**one**” can be used with the conjoint form of possessive pronouns if there is an adjective between them, e.g.
 - Your old car isn't fast enough. Let's take your new one.

13. The noun substitute “**one**” differs from the noun substitute “**it**”. “**It**” is used when people talk about something that has already been made clear. “**One**” is used when it is not clear which thing is particular people are talking about, e.g.

- I can't find the newspaper. Where did you put it? (It is clear which newspaper people are talking about.)
- Can I have a dictionary? – I'm sorry. I haven't got one. (It is not clear which dictionary in particular people are talking about. It is “a dictionary” in general.)

TASK 3. Fill in the gaps with the noun substitutes “one” or “it”.

1. I need a loaf of bread. – I'll buy _____ on my way home.
2. Is the phone ringing? – I can't hear _____.
3. “Titanic” is an amazing film. I know, I've seen _____ twice.
4. When was the last time you read a book? – I haven't read _____ for months.
5. Have you got a car? – No I can't afford _____.
6. Do you like the new “Rolling Stones” CD? – I haven't heard _____ yet.
7. I need a dress for the party. – I'll lend you _____.

7. Negative Pronouns

1. This group of pronouns includes: **no, none, nothing, nobody, no one, neither**.
2. The pronoun ‘**none**’ means “not any of” and usually agrees with a singular verb, though in Modern English it may have a plural verb, e.g.
 - None of my friends lives/live near here.
 - None of those buses goes/go to London.
 - How much of the book have you read? – None at all.
3. The pronoun “**none**” can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns, e.g.
 - Although these were good students, none had a score above 60.
 - He told me all the news, but none of it was very exciting.
 - Is there any more milk? – No, none of it is left.
4. The pronoun ‘**neither**’ is used to talk about two objects and agrees only with a singular verb, e.g.
 - Neither of his parents was at home when he came.
 - Which of these two cars would you buy if you had money? – **Neither**. I prefer a bicycle. (= Ни ту, ни другую.)
5. ‘**No one**’ is the synonym of ‘**nobody**’ Both of them **cannot** be followed by the preposition “**of**”, while “**none**” can, e.g.
 - No one wished me a happy birthday and it was very sad.
 - None of my family wished me a happy birthday, they were all angry with me.

8. Interrogative Pronouns

1. This group of pronouns includes: **who, what, whose, which, whoever, whichever, whatever**. They are used to form special questions.
2. There is a difference between the pronouns ‘**which**’ and ‘**what**’:
 - a) **which** is usually used when there is a limited choice of objects,
 - b) **what** is used when the choice is larger, and it is not clear exactly how many possibilities there are, e.g.
 - What is your favourite colour? (the choice is very wide)
 - Which colour would you like: green, red, yellow or brown? (the choice is limited)
 - What colour are his eyes? (the choice is rather wide)
3. With nouns that refer to people sometimes “**which**” is preferred to “**what**” even when the choice is large, though ‘**which**’ is more formal in this case than **what**, e.g.
 - Which/What writers do you like?
 - Which/What person do you think will suit this position better?

4. There is a difference between the pronouns '**which**' and '**who**'. '**Who**' is usually used for people no matter whether there is a large or a limited choice, e.g.
 - Who won – Smith or Brown?
 - Who do you like best – Julia Roberts or Nicole Kidman?
5. In modern English only **which** can be followed by the preposition "of", e.g.
 - Who of you has taken my glasses? **WRONG!**
 - Which of you has taken my glasses? **RIGHT!**

9. Conjunctive Pronouns

1. This group of pronouns includes: **who, what, whose, which, whoever, whichever, whatever.**
2. They are **the same as interrogative pronouns** but they are used **to connect subordinate subject, object, predicative and adverbial clauses with the main clause.** They combine two functions in the sentence:
 - a) they function as **a part of the sentence**
 - b) and connect the clauses.
 Conjunctive **pronouns are not related to any word in the main clause**, e.g.
 - I don't know what it is. (predicative)
 - It is very important who you will choose for this mission. (object)
 - Do you know whose book this is? (attribute)
 - I have no idea what he is going to do. (object)
6. **Whoever, whichever, whatever** usually have an emphasizing force, e.g.
 - I'll take with me whoever wants to go. = Я возьму с собой любого, кто захочет пойти.
 - It will be a difficult operation, whichever method you choose. = Это будет трудная операция, какой бы метод вы не избрали.
 - The children were allowed to do whatever they liked. = Детям разрешали делать все, чтобы они не пожелали.

10. Relative Pronouns

1. This group of pronouns includes only four items: **who, whose, which, that.**
2. Relative pronouns are always **related** to some noun or pronoun in the main clause that is why they are called **relative**.
3. They do two jobs at once:
 - a) they join the main and the attributive clauses together, like conjunctions,
 - b) and they are used as subjects, objects or attributes of subordinate clauses, e.g.
 - What's the name of that blond girl who has just come in. (subject)?
 - I don't know the girl whose book was used by the teacher. (attribute)
 - I picked up the letter which was on the window-sill. (subject)
 - The girl who was standing by the window was Janet, Bill's sister. (subject)
4. There is a difference between the pronouns '**who**' and '**which**'. **Who** is used only for people, while **which** is used for all other things, e.g.
 - I don't know the man who gave me this parcel.
 - Tom gave me the book which I wanted.
5. There is a difference between the pronouns '**which**' and '**that**'. In most cases these pronouns are interchangeable but there are cases when only **that** can be used. It happens in the following cases:
 - a) after adjectives in the superlative degree, e.g. She is the bravest girl that I know.
 - b) after ordinal numerals, e.g. Gagarin was the first man that flew into space.
 - c) after the pronouns **all, everything, any, anything and nothing**, e.g.
 - All is well that ends well.
 - Everything that had been planned was done.
 - Take any book that you like. ('that' can also be omitted in this case)
 - d) After the adjective **only**, e.g. He is the **only** man here **that** can be trusted.
6. Relative pronouns **can** be omitted if they function as **an object** of the attributive clause, e.g.

- The vase (*that/which*) I bought yesterday was broken on the way. = The vase was broken on the way. I bought **it** (object) yesterday.
 - Where did you buy the dress (*that/which*) you were wearing yesterday? = The dress you were wearing yesterday, where did you buy **it** (object)?
7. Relative pronouns **cannot** be omitted if they function as **the subject** of the attributive clause, e.g.
- I'm writing a letter to my aunt who lives in Australia. = I'm writing a letter to my aunt. **She** (subject) lives in Australia.
8. In Modern English prepositions are **not** used before relative pronouns, though it is typical for American English, e.g.
- The party to which we went was held in a hotel. **WRONG!**
 - The party (*that/which*) we went to was held in a hotel. **RIGHT!**

TASK 4. Underline the relative pronouns that could be omitted.

1. The cup, which I bought for Jo's present, is broken. What shall I do?
2. How old is the boy who hit you?
3. Have you used the gloves that I bought you yet?
4. Laura is talking to the man who repaired her car last year.
5. Did you return the books which you borrowed from the library?
6. They live in a big house, which is situated in the beautiful countryside.
7. Is he the man who lives on the farm?
8. Is that the film that we saw last week?
9. Is that the man who stole your bag in the supermarket?
10. Have you replied to all the letters that you received?
11. That is the man whose house was on fire yesterday.
12. Rob is the one who has eaten all the biscuits.
13. The girl who Larry went to the cinema with is his new girl friend.
14. They invited me to the party that wasn't very exciting.
15. Ann is looking for the ring that belonged to her grandmother.

TASK 5. Match the information from each column and write 9 sentences about these famous people. Follow the model and make all the necessary changes. In case of difficulty, consult an encyclopedia.

Model: Leonardo da Vinci is the famous Italian painter, scientist and inventor who designed the first model of the aqualung.

Person	Country	Achievement/Discovery/Invention
1. Demosthenes	America	He made wonderful violins.
2. Johann Gutenberg	France	He discovered penicillin.
3. Henryk Sienkiewicz	Italy	He constructed the first mechanical printing press.
4. Alexander Bell	Germany	He flew the first real aeroplane.
5. Alexander Fleming	Scotland	He was a great writer and wrote 'Don Quixote'.
6. Antonio Stradivari	America	He established one of the first detective agencies in the world.
7. Marco Polo	Spain	He was a famous novelist and wrote "Quo Vadis?" and "With Fire and Sword".
8. Fransis Drake	Poland	He was an Athenian statesman and was considered the greatest orator of his time.
9. Orville Wright	Denmark	He was a trader and traveller and became famous for his travels in central Asia and China.
10. Allan Pinkerton	Greece	He was a navigator in the Russian Navy and he led the first European expedition to explore a major part of Alaska's coast.
11. Vitus Bering	Ireland	He was a scientist and invented the telephone.
12. Servantes de Saavedra	Russia	He was a famous pirate but was given the title of a life peer.
	England	

11. Universal Pronouns

1. This group of pronouns includes: *all, both, each, every, everyone, everything, everybody, either*.
2. The pronoun **'both'** is used in the following ways: e.g.
 - Both cars broke down yesterday = Both of the cars broke down yesterday.
 - My both brothers are at home. = Both of my brothers are at home. = Both my brothers are at home.
 - Both of them were born in March. = They both were born in March.
 - The cats are both asleep. = Both cats are asleep. = Both the cats are asleep. = Both of the cats are asleep.
 - The authors are from both the manufacturer and the user communities.
 - **BUT NOT:** The both cats are asleep. **WRONG!**
3. The pronoun **'both'** is not usually used in a negative sentences. Instead the pronoun **'neither'** is used,
 - Both of these methods is not perfect. **WRONG!**
 - Neither of these methods is perfect. **RIGHT!**
4. There is a difference between the pronouns **'each'** and **'every'**. They do not mean quiet the same:
 - a) **'Every'** puts people or things into a group; the whole group of people or things together, with no exceptions = *all*.
 - b) **'Every'** is also often used for generalization,
 - c) We can say that *every* unites people or things and *each* separates them,
 - We want every child on the earth to be happy. (all children)
 - Every citizen has to pay taxes. (All citizens as a group)
 - Each child will find his own way to happiness. (individually; their ways will be separate)
 - Each member of the football team must sign a contract. (each person separately)
 - d) Sometimes this difference is *not very important* and both pronouns can be used in one and the same sentence, e.g.
 - Every/each man knows what he must do.
 - Every/each student was given a prize.
5. There are cases when only *each* can be used. Read the following sentences and try to understand why it is so, e.g.
 - On each side of the street there were pretty houses.
 - Each person should bring two more people to the next meeting.
 - The ladies had two blankets each.
 - They have each told me the same story.
 - They each have three dogs.
6. There are also cases when only *every* can be used. **'Every'** is mainly used with words and expressions like these: *almost, nearly, practically, without exception*, etc, e.g.
 - I visited her practically every day.
 - They searched almost every room.
 - They questioned every man without exception.
 - I looked into nearly every corner of the house.
7. The pronoun **'each'** is not used in negative sentences, instead 'none' is used, e.g.
 - Each of the answers was not correct. **WRONG!**
 - None of the answers was correct. **RIGHT!**
8. The pronoun **'either'** usually means "one or the other" when two objects are spoken about, e.g.
 - Come either on Tuesday or on Thursday.
 - Either of the boys can help you to tidy up the room.
 - There were flowers on either side of the door of their house.
 - Which of these two pretty kittens will you take? – Either.

9. The pronoun **'either'** is always used with a singular verb. Though the phrase **'either + of + plural noun/pronoun'** can be followed by either a singular or a plural verb e.g.

- We can stay at the 'Plaza' or at the 'Ritz' Hotel. – Either place is fine with me.
- Has either of them called yet?
- Either car *is* suitable for us.
- Either of them *know/ knows* the answer.
- Either of these two cars *is/are* suitable for you.

10. Only mono or disyllabic pronouns can be followed by the preposition **"of"**. Practically all of them are given on the box below.

some	any	each	many	much	none
both	either	neither	which	all	

11. Polysyllabic pronouns **CANNOT** be followed by preposition 'of', e.g.

RIGHT!	WRONG!
<i>All of us</i> may be wrong.	<i>Everybody of us</i> was pleased.
<i>Any of those</i> books will do.	<i>Anybody of those</i> books will do.
<i>None of them</i> was right.	<i>Nobody of them</i> was right.
<i>Neither of them</i> was pleased.	

12. There is a difference between the pronoun **'all'** and the adjective **'whole'**. Compare:

- a) the pronoun **'all'** in the meaning of **'everybody'** and **'everything'** is used only in formal style or in newspaper headlines, e.g.
 - SPY TELLS ALL (newspaper headline)
 - Tell *all* about it. (old-fashioned) ≠ Tell *everybody* about it. (Modern English)
 - She told me all. (old-fashioned) ≠ She told me everything. (neutral style)
 - b) the order of words is different,
 - 'all the time' but 'the whole time', e.g. They were quarrelling all the time. The whole time he was listening and watching.
 - 'all my life' but 'my whole life', e.g. Bear in mind, I've lived here all my life. One moment - and my whole life was ruined.
 - c) only **'all'** is used for **mass nouns** (like 'glass, sugar, water', etc.), e.g.
 - All the money was left for several charitable organizations.
 - We took all the water from a nearby well.
 - d) **'whole'** and **'all'** have different meanings with plural nouns, e.g.
 - All Indian tribes suffered from white settlement in America.(= every single Indian tribe)
 - Whole Indian tribes were killed. (= complete tribes; nobody was left alive)
9. In British English, the pronouns **everyone, everybody, somebody and someone** are replaced by the pronouns **they** as reference words, while in American English they may be replaced by the reference words **he or she**, e.g.
- Everyone warned you, didn't they? (Br.E) - Everyone warned you, didn't he/she?
 - Someone had recognized him, hadn't they? (Br.E) - Someone had recognized him, hadn't he/she?

TASK 6. Change the sentences given below using different combinations with the pronoun "both". Follow the example.

Example. The planes have landed safely. – Both planes have landed safely. / Both of the planes have landed safely.

1. They are a little surprised.
2. The boys are in their last year at school.
3. Paul and Ted paused to let their anger envelop them.
4. The cat and the mouse wanted cheese in the mousetrap.
5. One of us should leave, we can't stay here together.
6. Mrs. Black and Mrs. White, who live next door, are old.

7. Henry, Rosa, we want you to come and see us on Friday.
8. The dogs, lying on either side of the fireplace, got up and started barking.
9. Will you be silent, Ted and Jim?
10. The boys and the girls enjoyed their visit to the zoo.
11. The eternal optimists Mr. Green and Mr. Stone liked playing golf.
12. Dad left his mobile telephone and glasses at home this morning.
13. To my horror, the cup and the saucer fell from the table and broke into pieces.

TASK 7. Fill in the gaps using "each" or "every". In some cases both pronouns can be used.

1. In a basketball match, _____ team has five players.
2. Mary has a piano lesson _____ Wednesday.
3. The Johnsons' house has ten rooms and they have a television in _____ room.
4. The teacher told us to spend five minutes on _____ question.
5. Uncle Peter visits us _____ weekend.
6. My aunt Nelly gave _____ one of us a present.
7. I love this group. I've got _____ record they've ever made.
8. There are three glasses, but _____ one is a different shape.
9. I think about him _____ moment of the day.
10. _____ of these bottles holds one litre.
11. Before the teacher left the classroom, she gave _____ boy a task.
12. The bedrooms were all the same, _____ with only one bed.
13. Tom didn't answer. He had no doubt Meg meant _____ word she said.
14. Tony cleaned his throat three times to speak and failed _____ time.
15. _____ time you eat, remember about caries.
16. _____ few days the postman came into the village and brought the news.
17. The two little girls held his hands, one on _____ side.
18. I think I have _____ right to know who my daughter is going to marry.
19. Mark shouted her name twice, _____ time banging his fist on the table.
20. That's the sort of job _____ boy likes doing.
21. The children broke into little groups; _____ had a wonderful story to tell.

TASK 8. Fill in the gaps with the negative pronouns given in the box.

no	none	neither	nobody	no one	nothing
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1. _____ tried to teach her anything.
2. _____ of us is perfect; we all make mistakes.
3. I wanted some more coffee, but there was _____ left.
4. There was _____ to give us any information.
5. Since _____ had an answer to this question, silence fell in the room.
6. Tom asked for food, but his mother said there was _____.
7. _____ answered her as she addressed _____ in particular.
8. Everybody liked him, _____ was afraid of him.
9. At last they met but they had _____ to say to each other.
10. Of all the girls he phoned, _____ was at home.
11. You told _____ about your trip to the east. Why?
12. You may be surprised but _____ in our family likes ice-cream.
13. _____ of Maria's two sons followed their father's profession.
14. _____ knows how many stars there are in the Universe.
15. She rose from being a _____ to become a superstar.
16. We were told to speak to _____.
17. I couldn't ask the way because there was _____ else around.

12. Detaching Pronouns

1. This group of pronouns includes: **other, others, another**. They also have possessive case: **other's, another's, others'**.
2. The pronoun '**another**' is used in the meaning of "**additional, extra, more**", e.g.

- Can I have another cup of coffee? (one more cup of coffee)
 - You can stay here another five days. (additional five days)
3. The pronoun '**other + plural noun**' means the number of things or people which is unknown, e.g.
 - Go and play with other children.
 - Have you any other books?
 4. The pronoun '**others**' mean "**other ones**" (другие/інші), that is, the number of objects or people is **not** known. The pronoun '**others**' **cannot** be followed by a noun, e.g.
 - Some books are thrilling, others are not.
 - Besides the brown shoes have you got any others?
 5. The pronoun '**the other + single noun**' means '**the second of the two**', e.g.
 - This is my one shoe, where is the other?
 - One part of the work is finished; the other one is still ahead.
 - Mark has two sons, one is 15, and the other is 20.
 6. The pronoun '**the other + plural noun**' means '**the rest**', e.g.
 - I have found only three books. Where are the other books?
 - I chose this one in the end because the other coats were all too expensive.
 7. The pronoun '**the others**' means '**the rest**', the number of objects or people **is known**. The pronoun '**the others**' **cannot** be followed by a noun, e.g.
 - OK, not all you group has been informed then. Can you tell the others that I will be late?
 - I can see only 3 books out of 6. Where are the others?

TASK 9. Fill in the gaps with one of the detaching pronouns.

1. This pen won't write. Please, give me _____ one.
2. If you are still thirsty, I'll make _____ cup of tea.
3. There are 30 people in the room. 20 are from Latin America, and _____ are from _____ countries.
4. There were six people in the store. Two were buying meat. _____ two were looking at magazines, _____ two were walking around choosing food on the shelves.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzwilliams looked at 4 cars today. The first two were far too expensive, but _____ ones were reasonably priced.
6. Donald's wife brought in two cups of coffee. She gave one to her husband and _____ to the guest.
7. Ann's two sons were playing in the garden. She was watching them through the kitchen window. She turned her eyes from one to _____.
8. Ron was always somewhat indifferent to the feeling of _____.
9. Trevor made few friends in those days as he was occupied with _____ things.
10. I wonder if everybody has come. I can see only John, Mary and Jack. Where are _____?
11. Finished? – No, I've got _____ three questions to do.
12. Mr. Harris, Mr. Bates and three _____ teachers were present when the incident happened.
13. I'm tired. Let's finish this work _____ time.
14. Some books are better than _____.
15. You must ask one or _____ of your parents.

TASK 10. Decide if the following statements about pronouns are true or false.

1. Personal pronouns have two cases.
2. "Him" is nominative case.
3. The absolute form of possessive pronouns can never be followed by a noun.
4. The possessive pronoun 'its' has only one form.
5. Reflexive pronouns can be both the subject and the object of the sentence.
6. Reciprocal pronouns have two cases: nominative and objective.

7. "Such" is an indefinite pronoun.
8. "Such" is not used for comparison.
9. "The same" is a demonstrative pronoun.
10. "Any" is never used in interrogative sentences.
11. "One" is often used to talk about people in general.
12. "One" can be used after possessive pronouns.
13. "No one", "nobody" and "none" are synonyms.
14. "Neither" cannot be used with the preposition "of".
15. Interrogative pronoun "who" cannot be followed by the preposition "of".
16. Interrogative pronoun "which" is used for asking about a limited choice.
17. Relative pronoun "which" can be used for people.
18. "Each" and "every" may be synonyms.
19. "Either" means "one or the other".
20. "Other" cannot be used without a noun.
21. "The others" means an unlimited number of objects.
22. "Another" and "the other" are synonyms.
23. "Others" cannot be followed by a noun.
24. "The other" can be followed both by singular and plural nouns.
25. Universal pronoun "each" puts people and things into groups while "every" separates them.

TASK 11. Odd Man Out. *In each line of the pronouns below there is an odd one. Find it and explain why you think it is different from the other ones. Options are possible.*

Example: you they she we
 "She" is an odd man out because it is the only pronoun in this line that is used in the singular.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1. | his | mine | its | yours |
| 2. | none | neither | both | everyone |
| 3. | which | any | none | nobody |
| 4. | either | neither | the others | the other |
| 5. | who | what | which | that |
| 6. | I | they | him | we |
| 7. | each | all | every | everyone |

TASK 12. Fill in the gaps with the pronouns "both, all, none, either or neither".

Part A.

1. George and Pete went to the cinema to see a film. _____ of them enjoyed it, as it was quite boring.
2. My sister and I are twins. _____ of us have the same colour hair.
3. I tried to open the cupboard, then James tried to do it, but _____ could do it because it was stuck.
4. I made a chocolate cake and a cherry cake, and then some biscuits but _____ of them tasted good because I forgot to add the sugar!
5. Sam and Kate were bridesmaids at a wedding last week. _____ of them looked lovely in their beautiful dresses.
6. I phoned Bill and Tom yesterday. I think _____ of them was in because no one answered the phone.
7. Would you like an apple or an orange? - _____. I'd like a pear, please.
8. I looked for Helen and Jane but _____ of them were there. – They have _____ gone shopping.
9. I've got a lot of skirts but _____ of them fit me. – Well, buy some new ones.
10. What are you doing here? - I'm waiting for three friends. _____ of them are late! – I'm sure they will be here soon.
11. My sisters Ann, Julie and Dina are _____ teachers. – Really, I've got three sisters too, but _____ of mine has the same profession.

12. Steve and Dave had an accident yesterday. – Oh, are they _____ in hospital? – No. Luckily, _____ of them was hurt.
13. I can't afford buying any of these three cars. _____ of them is cheap enough.

Part B.

Dear Bess,

Thank you for your letter. It was good to hear _____ (1) your news. I get lots of letters, but _____ (2) of them cheer me as much as yours.

Bill and I are _____ (3) very tired at the moment. He's very busy because he's been promoted to manager of his firm. I've started a new job, so I don't have much spare time, _____ (4). I love my job and _____ (5) of the people I work with seem unfriendly, but long hours take up _____ (6) my energy.

My parents are coming to visit us tomorrow. _____ (7) of them have seen our house yet, so I'll have to show them _____ (8) around. Bill has decorated _____ (9) the rooms so _____ (10) of them looks the way they did when we moved in. I hope _____ (11) you and Toby will be able to visit us soon, then you can see _____ (12) the changes.

Write soon. I'm looking forward to _____ (13) hearing from you or seeing you soon.

With love,

Kate.

TASK 13. Translate the following dialogue into English.

Pat: Лиз, ты видела Тину и Энн в последнее время?

Liz: Нет, я не видела их с прошлой недели.

Pat: Ни одна из них не звонила мне с прошлой среды.

Liz: Я вчера пыталась им дозвониться, но ни одной из них не было дома.

Pat: Я думаю, они обе уехали на каникулы, но я в этом не уверена.

Liz: Ты звонила кому-нибудь из их друзей?

Pat: Я обзвонила всех их друзей, но никто из них не знает, где они.

Liz: Посмотри, вон идет почтальон. Доброе утро, мистер Томас.

Mr. Thomas: Доброе утро, девушки. Вам письмо от ваших друзей.

Liz: Наконец-то! Это письмо от Энн и Тины. Они обе в Шотландии. Но ни одной из них не нравится их отдых, потому что там все время идет дождь.

TASK 14. Spot mistakes in the use of pronouns and correct them.

1. You can hardly hear something like this in their house.
2. Who of you would like to see me home after school?
3. This is a final exam. You mustn't cheat and look into each other answer sheets.
4. Those were so nice days that it was difficult to stay at home and get ready for the exams.
5. You must build your own strengths themselves.
6. My friend and I came to the party but none of us thought about the flowers for the hostess.
7. If you want a nice house, buy one over there.
8. Who do you sit with in your classroom?
9. What are you doing? – I'm looking for my hat, and Johnny is looking for his. – Here is your one, Mary, but I can't find your, Johnny.
10. There is a hotel on every side of the street.
11. Mr. Jackson got up very late yesterday and was afraid to be late for work. So he had no time to wash and shave himself.
12. Did you enjoy at the party yesterday?
13. History repeats herself.
14. Hello, is this David? No? Can I speak to him, please?
15. Here are two flowers, either of them are beautiful.
16. I see only five students of your group. Where are others?
17. None of the cars I see here are new.
18. Here is your doll. And here is it's hat. Here is one shoe. And where is another?
19. Look, what a fantastic car! I would like to have such a car.

20. They are so clever children that there will be no problem for them to pass this exam.

TASK 15. Fill in the gaps with one of the relative or conjunctive pronouns: that, who, which, whose, where or why.

Part A. York is a lovely city in the North East of England _____ the rivers Ouse and Foss meet. It is a beautiful city _____ also has an interesting history.

The city wasn't always called York. In 71AD it was named Eboracus by the Romans _____ lived there. Then the city was conquered by the Vikings, _____ gave it the name of Jorvik. Only later did the city become known as York.

Visitors to York can go to the Castle Museum _____ an amazing collection of objects is on show, or the International Railway Museum, _____ is the only national museum outside London.

Famous people _____ were born in York include Guy Fawkes, _____ attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament led to his execution, and Dick Turpin, _____ was an 18th century highway-man! However, most people _____ live in York today are kind and friendly, and that's the reason _____ tourists love to come here again and again.

Part B. The Lion King is a film _____ everyone enjoys. The story is set in Africa _____ there are many wild animals, and the hero of the story is Simba, _____ father is the king of lions. Simba's evil uncle Scar, _____ wants to be king, kills Simba's father and sends Simba away. Years pass and Simba grows up. One day he meets a lioness, Nala, _____ was his childhood friend. She tells him that Scar, _____ is now the king, is causing problems and that is the reason _____ she has come to find him and take him back. Simba and his friends work out a plan _____ will put an end to Scar's wickedness. The film has characters _____ you can't help loving, and the music _____ was written by Elton John, is moving and dramatic. Disney, _____ films have entertained children and adults alike for years have excelled themselves this time.

TASK 16. Translate the following sentences into English, paying special attention to the use of pronouns.

1	О, боже! Я забыл свой бумажник дома. Одолжи мне немного денег. – А где же мой? Он точно был у меня в кармане сегодня утром, а сейчас его нет, и я не знаю, где он.	
2	Наш DVD не работает. Попроси бабушку, чтобы она дала нам свой. – Ты что не знаешь нашу бабушку? Она ни за что не даст нам свой DVD, даже если она сама его сейчас не смотрит. Она уверена, что мы его испортим, как только он попадет к нам в руки.	
3	Не мой голову этим шампунем, он не наш. Это шампунь нашей соседки по квартире. - Не беспокойся. Если я израсходую весь шампунь, я куплю ей другой. Я не думаю, что она будет возражать против более дорогого шампуня.	
4	Это пальто Даны? – Нет, это не ее. Ее, вон то, черное с красными пуговицами. Давай я его ей отнесу. – Не беспокойся, кто-нибудь другой отнесет ей его.	
5	Это дом Смитов? – Нет, это не их. Их – третий слева. Видишь, вон тот с зеленой крышей? – Тот, который рядом с очень	

	высоким тополем? – Именно!	
6	Все устроилось само по себе. Поэтому я был рад, что придержал свое мнение при себе, и никому не рассказал о нем.	
7	Одна из моих двоюродных сестер приезжала ко мне в гости на прошлой неделе. – У тебя три двоюродных сестры. Какая из них приезжала? – Та, которая живет в Честере.	
8	Я вижу Питера и Тима в зале. А где же остальные? Они еще не пришли? Мы не можем начать, пока все не придут. Я вне себя от злости. Терпеть не могу, когда люди опаздывают на такие важные встречи.	
9	Моя младшая сестра такая застенчивая, что не любит играть с другими детьми. Она все время играет сама с собой. – Как вы думаете, ей будет очень тяжело, когда она пойдет в школу, или она это скоро перерастет? – Думаю, вам надо проконсультироваться у детского психолога.	
10	Если вы этого не делали, то кто? Вы знаете каких-нибудь других людей, у кого есть причины уничтожить все цветы в вашем саду.	
11	Итак, мы приглашаем Смитов и Браунов. Если ты позвонишь Теду и Люси, я позвоню двум другим. Хорошо?	
12	Вот тот человек, чью машину я заметила вчера у вашего дома. Вы когда-нибудь видели здесь в округе? – Никогда. Интересно, что он делал в нашем районе в такой машине! Он, должно быть, стоит целое состояние!	
13	Автор книги, которую мне дали в библиотеке, Джералд Дарелл. Она называется «Моя семья и другие животные». Вчера я читал ее весь вечер и не мог от нее оторваться.	