

ANSWER KEY

Unit 1 – Lesson 2: Grammar

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with possessive pronouns.

1. Those are her pens. They're *hers*.

Explanation: "Hers" replaces "her pens".

2. Sue and I live in that house. It's *ours*.

Explanation: "ours" replaces "the house of Sue and I".

3. This laptop belongs to him. It's *his*.

Explanation: "his" replaces "his laptop".

4. Clint and Jack share that room. It's *theirs*.

Explanation: "theirs" replaces "the room of Clint and Jack".

5. Do those pants belong to your brothers? Are they *theirs*?

Explanation: "theirs" replaces "their pants".

Exercise 2: Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Is that her cello?

– No, it's not. *Hers* is over there.

Explanation: "Hers" replaces "her cello".

2. These aren't my pens? Are they *your* pen?

– No, they're not mine.

Explanation: There is a noun "pen" after the missing word. "Yours" is a possessive pronoun, it doesn't go with a noun. Therefore, the answer has to be "your", a possessive adjective.

3. Are you sure this violin is Tommy and Dave's?

– Yes, it's *theirs*.

Explanation: "Theirs" replaces "Tommy and Dave's violin".

4. Is that the violin your parents got you for your birthday?

– No, it isn't. *Mine* is at home.

Explanation: “Mine” replaces “my violin”.

5. Look! These are his bikes!

– Yes! That's Rock's and that's *yours*.

Explanation: “Yours” replaces “your bike” and we need a possessive pronoun “yours” to make the sentence less vague.

Exercise 3: Are underlined words subjects or pronouns? Put them in the correct box.

Subjects	Reflexive pronouns
Mickey, They, It, you, Vicky	himself, themselves, myself, yourself, herself

Explanation: “Mickey”, “they”, “it”, “you”, and “Vicky” are at the beginning of the sentence and do the actions. Therefore, they are subjects. “Himself”, “themselves”, “myself”, “yourself”, and “herself” refer back to the subject so they are reflexive pronouns.

Exercise 4: Choose the correct answers.

1. A. yourself

Explanation: “You” is the subject. “Yourself” is a reflexive pronoun to refer back to the subject “you”.

2. A. itself

Explanation: “The cat” is the subject. “Itself” is a reflexive pronoun to refer back to the subject “the cat”.

3. A. themselves

Explanation: “Jane and Thor” is the subject. “Themselves” is a reflexive pronoun to refer back to the subject “Jane and Thor”.

4. B. ourselves

Explanation: “We” is the subject. “Ourselves” is a reflexive pronoun to refer back

to the subject “we”.

5. C. themselves

Explanation: “The children” is the subject here. “Themselves” is a reflexive pronoun to refer back to the subject “the children”.

Exercise 5: Change the underlined words to make sentences correct.

1. It’s not my fault. She insists that it’s mine.

Explanation: Reflexive pronouns are often used when the subject and the object of a verb are the same but in this case the subject is “she” and the object is not that woman. Therefore, we need a possessive pronoun. Possessive pronouns used as objects: go at the end of a sentence. “Mine” replaces “my fault”.

2. What I did was really bad. I’m disappointed about myself.

Explanation: Reflexive pronouns are often used when the subject and the object of a verb are the same. In this case, we need a reflexive pronoun. “I” is the subject. “Myself” is a reflexive pronoun to refer back to the subject “I”.

3. I gave them a key to our house so that they could let themselves in.

Explanation: “They” is the subject. “Themselves” is a reflexive pronoun to refer back to the subject “they”.

4. Don’t worry about Jane’s cat. Jane can take care of hers.

Explanation: Reflexive pronouns are often used when the subject and the object of a verb are the same but in this case the subject is “Jane” and the object is not that woman, Jane’s cat. Therefore, we need a possessive pronoun. Possessive pronouns used as objects go at the end of a sentence. “Hers” replaces “Jane’s cat”.

5. We met Sarah this morning. We introduced ourselves to her.

Explanation: Reflexive pronouns are often used when the subject and the object of a verb are the same. In this case, we need a reflexive pronoun. “We” is the subject. “Ourselves” is a reflexive pronoun to refer back to the subject “we”.

*** Vocabulary list:**

Word/Phrase	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Example
1. electrocute	verb	/ɪˈlektrekju:t/	Tom was electrocuted when he switched on the lights.
2. scratch	verb	/skrætʃ/	The dog kept scratching at its back.
3. bully	noun	/'buli/	Leave the kid alone, you big bully!
4. defend	verb	/dɪˈfend/	The whale defends from the hunters.
5. insist	verb	/ɪnˈsɪst/	She insisted on him wearing that jacket.
6. come on	verb	/kʌm ɒn/	The project comes on at nine in the evening.
7. go on	verb	/gəʊ ɒn/	I'm worried about what goes on in government.
8. miserable	adjective	/'mɪz.ər.ə.bəl/	The beggar looks miserable .
9. old-fashioned	adjective	/'əʊldˈfæʃ.ənd/	That style is old-fashioned .
10. ordinary	adjective	/'ɔː.dən.əri/	Barbie lives in an ordinary flat.