

Unit 4

Defenite Indefenite Articles, Pronouns , Subject , Object

4.1. The Family and Friends

Parents : Father and Mother

Son

Daughter

Husband and Wife

Brother

Sister



1 Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false ones.

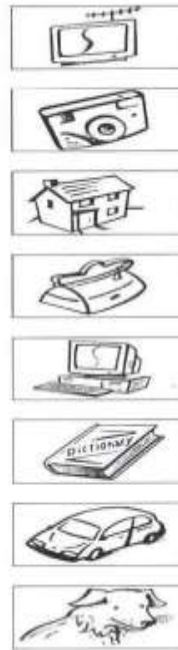
- 1 Philip is Elizabeth's husband.
- 2 Charles is Elizabeth's brother.
Charles is Elizabeth's son.
- 3 Elizabeth is Philip's wife.
- 4 Edward is Andrew's sister.
- 5 Philip and Elizabeth are Anne's parents.
- 6 Elizabeth is Andrew's father.
- 7 Edward is Elizabeth and Philip's son.
- 8 Charles, Andrew, and Edward are Elizabeth's sons.
- 9 Anne is Philip's mother.

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Andrew is Philip and Elizabeth's son.
- 2 Philip and Elizabeth are Andrew's _____.
- 3 Charles is Anne and Edward's _____.
- 4 Elizabeth is Edward's _____.
- 5 Elizabeth is Philip's _____.
- 6 Charles, Anne, Andrew, and Edward are Elizabeth and Philip's _____.
- 7 Anne is Charles and Andrew's _____.
- 8 Philip is Edward and Anne's _____.
- 9 Anne is Philip's _____.
- 10 Philip is Elizabeth's _____.

4.2.1. Possessive 's

bag camera car computer dictionary dog house television



1 This is Paolo's television.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

4.2.2. Possessive 's adjectives

Subject pronoun	I	you	he	she	we	they
Possessive adjective	my				our	their

4 Complete the sentences with a possessive adjective.

- 1 'What's **your** _____ name?'
'My name's Sally.'
- 2 'What are _____ names?'
'Our names are Kirsty and Nick.'
- 3 Jean-Paul and André are students.
_____ school is in Paris.
- 4 'My sister's married.'
'What's _____ husband's name?'
- 5 'My brother's office is in New York.'
'What's _____ job?'
- 6 We are in _____ English class.
- 7 'Mum and Dad are in Rome.'
'What's _____ phone number?'

4.3. Grammar Spot/ Spots

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 She's married. She's a teacher. 's = is
- 2 This is her family.
This is **Sally's** family. 's = the family of Sally
- 3 his | bank her | school
Tom's | Kirsty's |

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1–4.3 p123

GRAMMAR SPOT

Complete the forms of the verb *have*

I _____
You have _____
He has _____
She _____
We _____
They _____

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.4 p123

4.4. Definit . indefinite Articles

In almost every sentence we make in English, we need to use an article. Articles are small but important words that precede nouns, and by using them correctly you will distinguish yourself as a good English speaker.

What is an Article?

An article is a word that goes before a noun, giving some basic information about the noun, such as if it is singular or plural, or if the object is specific or general. The English articles are *a*, *an*, *some*, and *the*.

Indefinite Articles

There are three indefinite articles in English – two for the singular form (*a*, *an*) and one for the plural form (*some*).

We use an indefinite article in English when:

We refer to something for the first time

- We refer to a general thing, and not something specific
We describe a person's profession

A/an

We use both 'a' and 'an' in the same way but we use 'a' in front of a consonant, and 'an' in front of a vowel (). For example:

A + CONSONANTS	AN + VOWELS
<i>a car</i>	<i>an aeroplane</i>
<i>a letter</i>	<i>an envelope</i>
<i>a teacher</i>	<i>an accountant</i>

Here are some examples:

*There's **a** cat in the garden!*

*I need **a** stamp for this letter.*

*Sally is **an** accountant. She works for **a** multinational company.*

*We need **an** apple and **an** orange for the fruit salad.*

*Is there **a** whiteboard in the classroom?*

*My husband drives **a** lorry.*

Some

We use 'some' for the plural form of all nouns and for uncountables. (An uncountable noun is a word that only has the singular form, e.g. 'sugar'.) For example:

PLURALS	UNCOUNTABLES
<i>some people</i>	<i>some food</i>
<i>some documents</i>	<i>some money</i>
<i>some biscuits</i>	<i>some transport</i>

Here are some examples:

*Here are **some** photos of our last holiday.*

*We need **some** milk. Can you get a carton when you go out?*

***Some** people are sunbathing in the park.*

*There are **some** fun places to go in my town.*

*I eat **some** biscuits and drink **some** coffee for breakfast every day.*

The Definite Article

The definite article in English is 'the', and we can use it with singular and plural nouns. We use 'the' when:

- We have already identified the noun we are referring to in a previous phrase
- There is only one of this thing (for example, 'the station' – there is only one in the city)
- We use certain expressions, especially related to physical things such as 'the weather', 'the sea', 'the environment'.

Here are some examples:

*You can't go to **the** post office now. It's closed.*

*Can you turn on **the** television?*

***The** shopping bags are still in **the** car. I'll get them.*

*Where's **the** bottle-opener?*

***The** students are waiting for **the** lesson to start.*

***The** washing machine is broken. We need to get another one.*

***The** presentation is ready for you to check Mrs. Harper.*

What's *the* weather like in your country

4.5. Pronoun

Indefinite pronouns

[Indefinite pronouns](#) are used to refer generally to a person or thing that doesn't need to be specifically identified or has already been mentioned. Here are some common indefinite pronouns:

- one
- *other*
- none
- some
- anybody
- everybody
- no one

Here are a few examples of indefinite pronouns in sentences:

Everybody was late to work because of the traffic jam.

It matters more to **some** than to **others**.

Nobody knows the trouble I've seen.

When an indefinite pronoun functions as the subject of a sentence or clause, it usually takes singular verbs.

4.6. Subject and Object

Pronouns: Person and Number

First Person

The first person pronoun refers to the speaker or speakers themselves. In English, there are two forms: singular and plural. For the singular first person, the pronoun "I" is used as the subject, while "me" is used as the object. For the plural form, "we" is used as the subject and "us" as the object. Here are some examples:

- Singular subject: I am going to the store.
- Singular object: She gave the book to me.
- Plural subject: We are planning a trip.
- Plural object: They invited us to the party.

Second Person

Second person pronouns are used when addressing the listener or listeners directly. In English, both singular and plural second person pronouns use the same word: "you." Therefore, one must rely on context to determine whether the pronoun refers to a single person or a group. Here are some examples:

- Singular subject: You should call your friend.
- Singular object: I want to give this to you.
- Plural subject: You all need to finish your work.
- Plural object: Our teacher praised you for the project.

Third Person

The third person pronouns refer to people or things that are not the speaker or the listener. English distinguishes between singular and plural forms and, for singular, makes a further distinction based on gender. Here are the pronouns for third person:

Subject	Object
He (masculine)	Him
She (feminine)	Her
It (neuter)	It
They (plural)	Them

Some examples using third person pronouns:

- Masculine singular subject: He is driving the car.
- Masculine singular object: The dog followed him.
- Feminine singular subject: She loves reading books.
- Feminine singular object: John gave the flowers to her.
- Neuter singular subject: It is raining outside.
- Neuter singular object: Laura fixed the computer by replacing a part in it.
- Plural subject: They went to the park together.
- Plural object: The teacher handed out the assignments to them.

4.7. . English Pronoun Table

ENGLISH PRONOUNS					
	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd thing	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1st person (Plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person (Plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person and thing (Plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

4.8. Reading and writing



This is **David Arnot** and his family.

“We’re from Wales. I have a small farm. My wife’s name is Megan, and she has a job in town. She’s a shop assistant. We have one child, Ben, and two dogs, Dylan and Dolly. My sister, Sally, and her husband, Tom, have a big house in London. They have two children. Tom has a very good job.”

2 Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗)?

- 1 David's farm is in Wales.
- 2 David is Sally's brother.
- 3 His wife has a job in a hospital.
- 4 David and Megan have two children.
- 5 Their farm is big.
- 6 They have two dogs, Ben and Dolly.

4.9. Homework

4.9.1. Translating

1 Write the sentences in your language.

1 Michael is Beate's husband.

2 What's your sister's phone number?

3 My son has a good job.

4 My parents have a house in France.

5 I have two children.

4.9.2 Read the text and Answer the questions below

Michael Douglas and Catherine Zeta-Jones



This is a photo of Michael Douglas and his wife. Michael is from the United States. He's fifty-seven and he's married to Catherine Zeta-Jones. She's thirty-two and she's from Wales. They're both actors. They have one child. Their son's name is Dylan. He's two. Michael and Catherine have the same birthday – 25th September.

1 Where's Michael Douglas from?

He's from the United States.

2 How old is he?

3 What's his wife's name?

4 Where's she from?

5 What are their jobs?

6 What's their son's name?

7 How old is he?

8 When's Michael and Catherine's birthday?

4.10. References

1. Complete guide to definite m indefinite articles

<https://www.wallstreetenglish.com/exercises/the-complete-guide-to-definite-and-indefinite-articles>

2. <https://7esl.com/english-pronouns/>

3. A Guide to Mastering English Pronouns with Helpful Pronoun Examples

4. New head way , Student book

5. New Head way , Work book