Name: _____ Date: _____

Pronouns: subject, object, possessive and reflexive

Grammar worksheet · Gramática en inglés americano: los pronombres (de sujeto, de objeto, posesivos y reflexivos)

Remember!

Subject	Object	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun	Reflexive
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	–	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

- Subject + verb: She likes music. · Verb or preposition + object: I like her. Come with me.
- my bag → The bag is mine. (No noun after mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs.)
- its (no apostrophe): The dog wags its tail. · it's = it is. · I is always a capital letter.

1 Circle the correct option.

Encierran en un círculo el pronombre correcto: de sujeto o de objeto, adjetivo o pronombre posesivo, its o it's y reflexivos.

1. (Its / It's) raining again.
2. Look at (them / they)!
3. Where is Tom? I can't see (he / him).
4. This isn't my pen. It's (hers / her).
5. Your room is big, but (ours / our) is small.
6. Is that (you / your) mom?

2 Complete with I, you, he, she, it, we or they.

Escriben el pronombre de sujeto que corresponde a la persona, el animal o la cosa de la primera frase.

1. Take your umbrella. _____ is raining.
2. "Is your phone new?" "No, _____ isn't."
3. "Do you like apples, Leo?" "Yes, _____ do."
4. "Is Mateo your cousin?" "Yes, _____ is."
5. My grandparents live in Puebla. _____ have a big yard.
6. "Where are my shoes?" "_____ are under your bed."

3 Rewrite the sentences. Change the words in CAPITALS for me, you, him, her, it, us or them.

Reescriben la frase y cambian lo que va en mayúsculas por el pronombre de objeto.

Example: I can see TOM AND LUCY. → I can see them.

1. Do you like THIS SONG? → _____
2. I bought these flowers for MY MOM. → _____
3. Sit next to LUCÍA. → _____
4. Ask YOUR GRANDPA. → _____
5. Come with MATEO AND ME. → _____
6. I can't find MY KEYS. → _____

4 Complete with a possessive adjective (my, your...) or a possessive pronoun (mine, yours...).

Escriben el adjetivo posesivo (my, your...) o el pronombre posesivo (mine, yours...) de la persona del paréntesis, según lleve o no un sustantivo detrás.

1. Those shoes are _____ (she).
2. The city is famous for _____ (it) beaches.
3. Leo is looking for _____ (he) phone.
4. Whose jacket is this? Is it _____ (he)?
5. Sofía is doing _____ (she) homework.
6. The red car is _____ (they).

5 Correct the mistakes.

Cada frase tiene un error típico con los pronombres. La escriben bien en la línea.

1. Look at they! → _____
2. Me like pizza. → _____
3. Hers name is Sofía. → _____
4. I like he. → _____
5. They enjoyed theirselves. → _____
6. I wash me the hands before lunch. → _____

6 Write about your best friend.

Escriben sobre su mejor amigo o amiga con pronombres de sujeto, de objeto y posesivos.

My best friend is _____

He / She likes _____

We often _____

I like him / her because _____

_____

Pronouns: subject, object, possessive and reflexive · Answer key

Soluciones · Grammar worksheet · Gramática en inglés americano: los pronombres (de sujeto, de objeto, posesivos y reflexivos)

Remember!

Subject	Object	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun	Reflexive
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	–	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

- Subject + verb: She likes music. · Verb or preposition + object: I like her. Come with me.
- my bag → The bag is mine. (No noun after mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs.)
- its (no apostrophe): The dog wags its tail. · it's = it is. · I is always a capital letter.

1 Circle the correct option.

Encierran en un círculo el pronombre correcto: de sujeto o de objeto, adjetivo o pronombre posesivo, its o it's y reflexivos.

1. (Its / It's) raining again.
2. Look at (them / they)!
3. Where is Tom? I can't see (he / him).
4. This isn't my pen. It's (hers / her).
5. Your room is big, but (ours / our) is small.
6. Is that (you / your) mom?

2 Complete with I, you, he, she, it, we or they.

Escriben el pronombre de sujeto que corresponde a la persona, el animal o la cosa de la primera frase.

1. Take your umbrella. It is raining.
2. "Is your phone new?" "No, it isn't."
3. "Do you like apples, Leo?" "Yes, I do."
4. "Is Mateo your cousin?" "Yes, he is."
5. My grandparents live in Puebla. They have a big yard.
6. "Where are my shoes?" "They are under your bed."

3 Rewrite the sentences. Change the words in CAPITALS for me, you, him, her, it, us or them.

Reescriben la frase y cambian lo que va en mayúsculas por el pronombre de objeto.

Example: I can see TOM AND LUCY. → I can see them.

1. Do you like THIS SONG? → Do you like it?
2. I bought these flowers for MY MOM. → I bought these flowers for her.
3. Sit next to LUCÍA. → Sit next to her.
4. Ask YOUR GRANDPA. → Ask him.
5. Come with MATEO AND ME. → Come with us.
6. I can't find MY KEYS. → I can't find them.

4 Complete with a possessive adjective (my, your...) or a possessive pronoun (mine, yours...).

Escriben el adjetivo posesivo (my, your...) o el pronombre posesivo (mine, yours...) de la persona del paréntesis, según lleve o no un sustantivo detrás.

1. Those shoes are hers (she).
2. The city is famous for its (it) beaches.
3. Leo is looking for his (he) phone.
4. Whose jacket is this? Is it his (he)?
5. Sofía is doing her (she) homework.
6. The red car is theirs (they).

5 Correct the mistakes.

Cada frase tiene un error típico con los pronombres. La escriben bien en la línea.

1. Look at they! → Look at them!
2. Me like pizza. → I like pizza.
3. Hers name is Sofía. → Her name is Sofía.
4. I like he. → I like him.
5. They enjoyed theirselves. → They enjoyed themselves.
6. I wash me the hands before lunch. → I wash my hands before lunch.

6 Write about your best friend.

Escriben sobre su mejor amigo o amiga con pronombres de sujeto, de objeto y posesivos.

Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: My best friend is Lucas. He likes basketball and his favorite food is pizza. We often play together in the park. I like him because he makes me laugh.