

// OS PRONOMES E AS FUNÇÕES

As palavras: I, ME, YOU, HE, HIM, SHE, HER, IT, WE, US, THEY e THEM são chamados de PERSONAL PRONOUNS

São usados quando o substantivo não é necessário.

Arrascaeta is injured. He'll be away for a few matches. (He substitui Arrascaeta para evitar repetição)

Tell Maria I miss her. (her substitui o nome Maria)



// SUBJECT FORM vs OBJECT FORM

Subject Pronouns

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YOU HE/ SHE/ IT

WE YOU THEY

My mother is an excellent person. -> She is an excelent person. English must be studied. -> It must be studied.

WATCH OUT:

It's wonderful! It rained for three days. It's Monday again.



// SUBJECT vs OBJECT forms

Object Pronouns

ME

YOU

HIM/ HER/ IT

US YOU THEM

I love my mother. -> I love her. My students love English. -> My students love it.



// COMPARANDO

I like cats. (1ª pessoa do singular – sujeito) Cats don't like me. (1ª pessoa do singular – objeto)

We sent her some e-mails. (1ª pessoa do plural – sujeito/ 3ª pessoa do singular – objeto)

She sent us some e-mails. (3ª pessoa do singular – sujeito/ 1ª pessoa do plural – objeto)



// REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

SELF = auto, próprio, mesmo(a) SELF CARE, SELF LOVE, SELF DEFENCE, SELF ESTEEM...

I -> MYSELF YOU -> YOURSELF HE -> HIMSELF SHE -> HERSELF IT -> ITSELF WE -> OURSELVES YOU -> YOURSELVES THEY -> THEMSELVES

FUNÇÃO: usados como objetos da oração quando o sujeito e o objeto se referem a mesma pessoa ou coisa



// EXEMPLOS

I cut myself shaving this morning.

We got out of the water and dried ourselves.

You should help yourself.

You need to love yourselves.



// RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

EACH OTHER / ONE ANOTHER

André and I write to each other/ one another every week.

Watch out!

Jack and Emily are strange: they talk to themselves a lot.

- Ideia de reflexividade. (Jack fala com Jack e Emily fala com Emily)

Susan and Daniel talk to each other on the phone every day.

- Ideia de reciprocidade. (Susan fala com Daniel e Daniel corresponde Susan)



// POSSESSIVES

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

I - MY You - YOUR He/She/It - HIS/ HER/ ITS We - OUR You - YOUR

Essas palavras são seguidas por substantivos Your house is big.

Their car is slow.

They - THEIR



// POSSESSIVES

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

I - MINE

You - YOURS He/She - HIS/ HERS

We - OURS

You - YOURS

They - THEIRS

Geralmente NÃO são seguidos por substantivos Marcos picked my cell phone instead of his. This bag is not ours, it is theirs.

COMPARE

This book is my book, not your book. This book is mine, not yours.



// AS DIFERENÇAS

THIS ou THESE

Pessoas e coisas que estão próximas a quem fala.

Get this cat off my shoulder.

I don't know what I'm doing in this country.

Do you like these earrings? Bruno gave them to me.

THAT ou THOSE

Pessoas e coisas que estão mais distantes de quem fala

All the time I was in that country I hated it.

Those people to whom you were talking yesterday seemed nice.

OBS.: Também podem ser utilizados como referência a tempo distante ou próximo

Those days in my childhood ... (past idea)

During this class... (presente idea)



// OS PRONOMES

What / Which = Qual, quais, o que?

Who / Whom = Quem?

Whose = De quem/ A quem pertence?

Where = Onde?

When = Quando?

Why = Por quê?

How = Como?



// EVITANDO CONFUSÕES

What – não pensamos em um número limitado de opções de escolha

What is your phone number?

What is her job?

Which – quando há número limitado de escolhas na mente

Which size do you want – small, medium or large?

We've got brown and white bread. Which will you have?



// EVITANDO CONFUSÕES

Who – usado para saber quem é o sujeito

Who won the match?

Who will come to our party?

Whom – usado para saber quem é o objeto

Whom did they arrest?

With whom did she go?

WHOSE

Whose is that coat?

Whose car is that?



// EVITANDO CONFUSÕES

HOW + VERBO = Como (algo é feito/ estado)

How is your mother?

How do you study English?

HOW + ADJETIVO / ADVÉRBIO

How old are you?

How long did the journey take?

How far is it from Rio to Salvador?

How often do you read texts in English?

HOW + MANY / MUCH

How many pencils do you have?

How much money do you need?



// OUTRAS ESTRUTURAS

What + to be + like? = características em geral – personalidade

What is John like?

He is smart, nice and shy.

What is the weather like?

It's rainy and cold.

What + do/does/did + look like? = características físicas

What does John look like?

He is tall and slim.

What about / How about = Para fazer sugestões

What/How about sending her a message?

What/How about taking a few days off?



