



San Marcos

MIEMBRO DE LA RED
ILUMNO

MY FAMILY, POSSESSIVES AND CARDINAL NUMBERS



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FAMILY TREE

All families are different. Some have more members than others, but at the end, they are all the same: Families.

My name is Hayley. This is my family tree:

- My **grandparents'** names are Joyce, Frank, Pauline and Stanley.
- Joyce and Frank are my mother's **parents**.
- Pauline and Stanley are my father's **parents**.
- My **father's** name is Chris.
- My **mother's** name is Janice.





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- I have two **brothers** and one **sister**. Their names are Katie, Charlie and Tom.
- My father has a **sister**. Her name is Jan. She is my **aunt**.
- Jan married Peter. He is her **husband**.
- Jan and Peter have two **children**: Todd and Any-Leigh. They are my **cousins**.
- My mother has two **brothers**. Their names are David and Colin. They are my **uncles**.
- Colin married Karen. She is his **wife**.
- Colin and Karen have two **children**: Shane and Lauren. They are my **cousins**, too.
- Peter is my dad's **brother-in-law**.
- Karen is my mom's **sister-in-law**.



POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns are two different ways of showing possession in English.

Below you will find the list of possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns:

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

My
Your
His
Her
Its
Our
Your
Their

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Mine
Yours
His
Hers
-
Ours
Yours
Theirs

Adjectives are not plural in English, so, possessive adjectives are never plural. They only have one form.

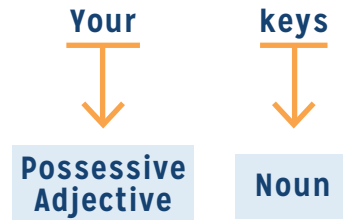


1. Uses of possessive adjectives

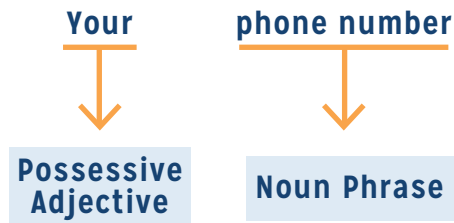
Possessive adjectives are used with nouns or noun phrases.

Examples:

- I don't have **your** keys.



- What's **your** phone number?



2. Uses of possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used alone. They are not followed by anything.

Examples:

- The car is **his**.
- This house is **theirs**.

Do not use possessive pronouns with nouns or noun phrases.

Examples:

This is mine family. → Incorrect

This is **my** family. → **Correct**

This house is **mine**. → **Correct**

APOSTROPHES

Another way to show possession is by using an apostrophe ('). Apostrophes are English punctuation marks.

The apostrophe can be used in two situations:

- As a contraction
- To show possession

***Contractions are very common in informal English.
Do not use them in formal conversations***

1. *Apostrophes as contractions*

The apostrophe is used to join two words together in order to make one word.

Examples:

She is → ***She's***

You are → ***You're***

Do not → ***Don't***

Has not → ***Hasn't***

2. Apostrophes as possessives

The apostrophe is used to show possession with a noun. They need to be formed by following these rules:

Add **apostrophe + "s"** to **single** nouns.

Examples:

- This is the child's ball.  The ball belongs to the child.
- That one is my mother's cousin.  It is her cousin.

Add only an **apostrophe** to **plural** nouns ending in "s"

Examples:

- These are the dogs' toys.
- Those are the actress' costumes.

Add **apostrophe + "s"** to irregular **plural** nouns.

Examples:

- The children's toys are lost.
- The teeth's roots are hurting.



SUBJECT AND OBJECT PRONOUNS

A pronoun is used in place of a noun or nouns. These change depending on their position in the sentence.

1. *Subject Pronouns*

These are used as the subject of a sentence. They replace the subject of the sentence as well.

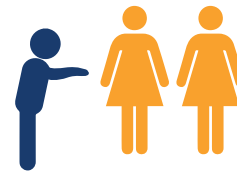
The subject pronouns are the following:



I



You



You (Plural)



He



She



It



They

And they are used as follows:

- She is a teacher. → **Subject** of the sentence.
- Anna is a manager. → **She** is a manager.





2. Object Pronouns

Object pronouns act as the object of the sentence. They receive the action of the verb.

The object pronouns are the following:

<u>SUBJECTS</u>		<u>OBJECTS</u>
<u>I</u>		<u>Me</u>
<u>You</u>		<u>You</u>
<u>He</u>		<u>Him</u>
<u>She</u>	+ Verb	Verb + <u>Her</u>
<u>It</u>		<u>It</u>
<u>We</u>		<u>Us</u>
<u>They</u>		<u>Them</u>

They are used after the verb as follows:

- She likes **me.** → Likes who? **Me**
- He was dancing with **her.** → Dances with? **Her**
- He gave **him** a pair of shoes. → Gave who? **Him**
- He loved **them.** → Loved what? **Them**

CARDINAL NUMBERS

Cardinal numbers are the regular numbers we use every day. These are essential when you want to communicate in English.

Take a look at the numbers below:

CARDINAL NUMBERS

1

One

2

Two

3

Three

4

Four

5

Five

6

Six

7

Seven

8

Eight

9

Nine

10

Ten

11

Eleven

12

Twelve

13

Thirteen

14

Fourteen

15

Fifteen

16

Sixteen

17

Seventeen

18

Eighteen

19

Nineteen

20

Twenty

30

Thirty

40

Forty

50

Fifty

60

Sixty

70

Seventy

80

Eighty

90

Ninety

100

One Hundred



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The rest of the numbers are very easy to form. All you need to do is use the base number plus numbers from one to ten.

Examples:

- **31:** Thirty-one
- **22:** Twenty-two
- **45:** Forty-five
- **67:** Sixty-seven
- **54:** Fifty-four

The numbers after 100 are repetition of the lower numbers as follow:

- **105:** One hundred five
- **125:** One hundred twenty-five
- **142:** One hundred forty-two
- **176:** One hundred seventy-six

And finally, we have the numbers up to 1000:

- **100:** One hundred
- **200:** Two hundred
- **300:** Three hundred
- **400:** Four hundred
- **500:** Five hundred
- **600:** Six hundred
- **700:** Seven hundred
- **800:** Eight hundred
- **900:** Nine hundred
- **1000:** One Thousand



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