

FUMC ESL 9-29-2016 Level 3 Lesson—Pronouns

Pronunciation Practice: When people talk fast, they link words together. This can make them hard to understand. Listen to teacher pronounce these linked words. When we link two consonant sounds that are the same, the consonant is pronounced once not twice. This can make the second sound seem to be missing.

EX: When we say, What's the weather report. It sounds like weather eport.

black coffee one night gas station Rachel's son gym mats take care some might

The exception to this rule is with the **stop consonants**. Stop consonants are consonants that are pronounced by stopping the airflow with the tongue or lips, then releasing it. The tongue is the stop for T and D. Practice saying these two consonants. Pay attention to where your tongue goes. The lips are the stop for P and B. Practice saying these sounds. And our throat is the stop for the hard G and K. Practice saying these sounds.

We don't **run together final consonants when they are stop consonants**. We actually stop the sound and pronounce the beginning consonant of the second word. Notice the way we pronounce these two word combinations. We stop the sound at the end of the first word

flip phone bad dog good dog hot today peanut butter hot sauce

Some students have problems with the **F sound to W sound transition**. Practice saying the F sound moving into the W sound. We just **round the lips**. The tongue doesn't move.

Practice these combinations

tough one The thief would know. Surf with us. Off with his head! Jeff will.

Personal Pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they) Used as the subject of a sentence

1. I would like to go to the movie tonight. Would _____ like to go?
2. Brad and _____ are going to play tennis this afternoon.
3. Sara and Tom are in town. _____ want to come by the house for a visit.
4. (man) _____ and John are going fishing.
5. All the children will stay here. _____ will play games and have a snack.
6. I really like this car. _____ is perfect for me.
7. May, Kate and I live together. _____ share an apartment.
8. Alison is very pretty. _____ is the prettiest girl in my class.

Object Pronouns (me, you, her, him, it, us, them) Used as the object of a sentence

1. Elizabeth is my good friend. I love _____.
2. My father lives in China. I really miss _____.
3. My parents live far away. I miss _____.
4. I lost my ring last week, but today I found _____.
5. My brothers are coming to visit me. I am excited to see _____.
6. We are going to the mall. You should come with _____.
7. I love my dog and he loves _____.
8. Abraham is my good friend. Do you know _____?

Possessive Pronouns: (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, its) Used to show ownership

1. That book belongs to those kids. That book is _____.
2. Is this Bill's bike? Yes, it's _____.
3. Those are Linda's gloves. Those gloves are _____.
4. Is this your purse? No, I left _____ locked in my desk.
5. I believe these suitcases belong to you and your wife. Yes, those are _____.
6. This books has your name in it. Is it _____?
7. You should not buy this car. _____ engine won't start.

Reflexive Pronouns: (himself, herself, myself, yourself, themselves, ourselves) Used when the object and the subject are the same person

1. Tommy told a lie. He was ashamed of _____.
2. Mari cut _____ while she was slicing the carrots.
3. Rita is careful about her weight, but she allows _____ one dessert a day.
4. Alex you should take better care of _____.
5. Mr. Yi answered the phone _____.
6. Stop feeling sorry for _____.
7. The children entertained _____ by playing hide and seek.
8. I had always wanted to meet Dr. Martin. So when I saw him at the party, I introduced _____.
9. I promised _____ I would study more this semester.
10. The students were so proud of _____ for figuring out the solution to the problem.
11. You should all be happy with _____ because you all made A's on the exam.
12. Anna said she preferred to do it by _____.
13. Are you going to the party all by _____.
14. We were mad at _____ for not studying harder.

Idioms with Reflexive Pronouns

- A. suit yourself- Ok, do what you want.
- B. keep it to yourself- don't tell anyone
- C. a law unto himself- he follows his own desires, ignoring rules and regulations
- D. setting yourself up for disappointment-to have expectations so high that you will be disappointed by the outcome
- E. knock yourself out- do something yourself
- F. keep your hands to yourself-don't touch someone else
- G. help yourself- go ahead

Choose one of the idioms above to fill in the blanks below:

1-Maggie came to the meeting and noticed a plate of brownies on the table. She asked if she could have one. The secretary said, "Sure, _____."

2-The little boy kept touching the little girl's hair. The little girl complained to the teacher. The teacher said to the boy, "_____."

3-Jim refuses to obey the policies the company has established. He always insists on doing things the way he wants. He is a _____.

4-Mary kept nagging her husband to make the airline reservations for their trip. But her husband was very busy. Finally, Mary got frustrated and said, "I'll just make the reservations myself." Her husband said, "Go ahead, _____."

5-Bill told Sara he was going to quit his job, but he told her to _____. He didn't want anyone else to know.

6-I know you really want to go to the University of Texas. But I'm not sure you can get admitted to the University with your test scores. I hope you aren't _____.