

2. Pronouns & Saxon genitive

Dzisiejsza lekcja poświęcona jest zaimkom oraz dopełniaczowi saksońskiemu (*Saxon genitive*). Poniższa tabelka przedstawia różne formy zaimków, a pod nią znajdziesz przykłady ich zastosowania.

<i>Personal pronouns</i>	<i>Object pronouns</i>	<i>Possessive adjectives</i>	<i>Possessive pronouns</i>
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	–
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs



Personal pronouns to zaimki osobowe w mianowniku, np. *He often calls me.* – On często do mnie dzwoni.

Object pronouns to zaimki dopełnieniowe. Oto przykład ich użycia: *He likes me/you/him/her/it/us/you/them.* – On lubi mnie/ciebie/jego/ją/to/nas/was/ich.

Possessive adjectives, czyli zaimki dzierżawcze przymiotne, wyrażają przynależność i znajdują się przed rzeczownikiem, np. *This is my/your/his/her/our/your/their book.* – To jest moja/twoja/jego/jej/nasza/wasza/ich książka.

Possessive pronouns, czyli zaimki dzierżawcze rzeczowne, również wyrażają przynależność, ale znajdują się po rzeczowniku, często na końcu zdania, np. *This book is mine/yours/his/hers/ours/yours/theirs.* – Ta książka jest moja/twoja/jego/jej/nasza/wasza/ich.

Często gdy mówimy *mój/nasz kolega*, możemy zastosować dwie formy: *my/our friend* lub *a friend of mine/ours.*

Saxon genitive używany jest do określania przynależności. Tworzymy go przez dodanie apostrofu i litery s na końcu imienia lub rzeczownika żywotnego, np.:

Kate's sister – siostra Kate

my friends' flat – mieszkanie moich kolegów/koleżanek.

1. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednim zaimkiem dopełnieniowym (object pronoun).

e.g. *This is my brother's album. I need to give it back to him.*

1. It's Jessica's notebook. Give it to _____, please.
2. – I don't like Tom. – Why don't you like _____?
3. Is this a present for me and Jack? You didn't have to buy anything for _____.
4. Why don't you like his dog? I love _____!
5. I have something for our parents. And you? Do you have anything for _____?
6. This phone is mine. Give it to _____!
7. I think you're a very smart and funny person. That's why I like _____ so much.
8. Everybody likes _____ because we're friendly and easy-going.
9. Daniel and Alice are getting married. Do you have any idea what we should buy _____?
10. It's David's birthday today. Are you going to visit _____ with us?

2. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednim zaimkiem dzierżawczym rzeczownym lub przymiotnym (possessive pronoun lub possessive adjective).

e.g. *Can you give this pen back to me? It isn't yours.*

1. Is this Monica's house? Is this beautiful mansion really _____?
2. This bag belongs to Tom. This is _____ bag.
3. Look! We live here. This is _____ house.
4. Are they coming with _____ children?
5. I want to visit _____ friend tonight.
6. We are buying this car. It's going to be _____ soon.
7. Would you like to come with _____ girlfriend?
8. Why are you using Maria's computer? It isn't _____. It's _____.
9. This is my mobile phone. Please, don't touch it. It's _____.
10. Why is your son playing with this toy car? It isn't _____.

3. Wstaw apostrof w odpowiednim miejscu w każdym wyrazie napisanym kursywą.

e.g. *Whose doll is this? Isn't it your daughter's? I think she had a similar one.*

1. This is my *neighbours* flat. I really like spending time with them.
2. This is my *husbands brothers* wife, Sue.
3. Would you like to read *yesterdays* newspaper?
4. *Monicas sisters* names are Carol and Jane.
5. – What a beautiful woman! – This is my *colleagues wifes* friend.
6. Their *sons* room is really small. The boys would like to have their own separate rooms.

4. Wybierz prawidłową formę.

e.g. This isn't my / mine scarf. Isn't it her / hers?

1. Anna's husband always helps *her* / *she*.
2. We're going to visit my parents on Sunday. We always visit *their* / *them* at weekends.
3. This is Tom. You met *his* / *him* wife at our Christmas party last year.
4. We travel a lot because a lot of *ours* / *our* friends live abroad.
5. Look. I've got a new picture on the wall. Do you like *him* / *it*?
6. Daniel's daughter is very pretty. Just look at *her* / *hers* in this photo.
7. It's Jack's watch. Give it to *him* / *his*.
8. Paris is famous for *its* / *it's* beautiful architecture.

5. Każdą z luk uzupełnij jednym wyrazem.

e.g. My brother has got a toy train, but this one isn't his.

1. Jack is a friend _____ mine. He's one of _____ best friends.
2. Please take off your coat and put _____ over here.
3. – Do you know Peter? – I don't know _____, but I know _____ wife.
4. This is Mark's room. He doesn't like it when I come to _____ room with my friends.
5. We're meeting Tom and Zoe tonight. We're going to a café with _____, and then we're going to see _____ new flat.
6. Why don't you introduce us to _____ new girlfriend?
7. He is our friend. = He's a friend of _____.
8. – Is this Anna's room? – No, _____ is the one on the right. _____ is the one on the left.
9. Could you send _____ the files now? I need _____ today.
10. I sleep here. This bed is _____, but you can use _____.

6. Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań na język angielski.

e.g. Are these your shoes (twoje buty)?

1. I'm broke. Could you lend _____ (mi trochę pieniędzy)?
2. This is her husband, Oliver, and these are _____ (ich synowie).
3. I think they're really friendly, but my boyfriend _____ (nie lubi ich).
4. I need to talk to James. I hope he can _____ (spotkać się ze mną) tomorrow. Should I _____ (zadzwoić do niego)?
5. Meet Jessica. She's a good _____ (naszą koleżanką).
_____ (Jej dzieci) often play with _____ (naszymi).

6. Are these keys _____ (*wasze*)? Do you know where _____ (*moje klucze*) are?
7. _____ (*Zadzwoń do nas*) when you're ready. We'll _____ (*odbierzemy cię*).
8. _____ (*Jego żona*) forgot _____ (*jego urodziny*), and she didn't _____ (*kupiła mu*) anything.
9. Why do you think it's the _____ (*samochód Wilsonów*)? I don't think it's _____ (*ich*). I think this is _____ (*samochód Davida*).
10. I don't understand why _____ (*rodzice Grega*) don't like _____ (*jej i jej siostry*).



abc

broke – splukany
doll – lalka
easy-going – wyluzowany
file – plik
mansion – willa, rezydencja
smart – bystry

to belong to – należeć do
to introduce – przedstawić
to pick sb up – odebrać kogoś (skądś)
to take off – zdjąć
toy – zabawka
wall – ściana

notes
