

LESSON





Bringing the world to the classroom and the classroom to life

NGL.Cengage.com/ELT

A PART OF CENGAGE

No Name REST AREA

EXIT

What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

Exit sign for No Name, Colorado

Unusual Names

Read the following article. Pay special attention to the words in bold.

The popularity of names changes. In the United States, some of the most popular **boys'** names today are *Noah, Liam,* and *Mason*. Some of the most popular **girls'** names today are *Sophia, Emma,* and *Olivia.* The names *Mary* and *John,* once very popular, are not very common anymore.

Your grandparents' names probably seem old and out of fashion, but **your great-grandparents'** names sometimes seem cool now. *Helen, Rose, Henry,* and *Max,* once not in fashion, are back. The popularity of some names stays the same. For example, *William* is almost always one of the five most popular names for boys.

It's sometimes hard to tell¹ if a name is a **boy's** name or a **girl's** name. *Arizona*, for example, is **the name of a state**. *Dakota* is **the name of an American Indian tribe**. Are these **boys'** names or **girls'** names?

Some celebrities² give **their** children unusual names. **David and Victoria Beckham's son's** name is Brooklyn. Singer **David Bowie's son's** name is a rhyme;³ **his** name is Zowie Bowie. Rock musician Frank Zappa has a daughter with an interesting name. **Her** name is Moon Unit Zappa. Actress **Nicole Richie's** daughter is Sparrow James Midnight Madden. Actor Antonio Sabato Jr. has a son with a very long name. **His** name is Antonio Kamakanaalohamaikalani Harvey Sabato III. The long name is a Hawaiian word meaning "a gift from the heavens."

Do you prefer a common name or an unusual name?

- ¹ to tell: to know
- ² *celebrity*: a famous living person
- ³ *rhyme*: words that sound alike

in the officed states					
Year	Boys' Names	Girls' Names			
2014	Noah	Emma			
2000	Jacob	Emily			
1990	Michael	Jessica			
1980	Michael	Jennifer			
1970	Michael	Jennifer			
1960	David	Mary			
1950	James	Linda			
1940	James	Mary			
1930	Robert	Mary			
1920	John	Mary			

Most Popular Names in the United States



COMPREHENSION CHECK Based on the reading, tell if the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- 1. Names, like other things, go in and out of fashion.
- 2. A lot of people think their grandparents' names are cool.
- 3. *Mary* is always a popular name for girls.

4.1 Possessive Nouns—Form

Possessive nouns show ownership or relationship.

	Noun	Rule	Examples
Singular nouns	son daughter	Add apostrophe + s.	My son's name is William. My daughter's name is Emma.
Regular plural nouns	girls boys	Add an apostrophe only.	Popular girls' names are Sophia and Ava. Popular boys' names are Noah and Jacob.
nouns women		Add apostrophe + s.	What are your children's names? Rose and Dorothy are women's names.
		Add apostrophe + s.	Do you know James's wife?
Inanimate objects	state	Use <i>the of</i> Do not use apostrophe + s.	Arizona is the name of a state .

Language Note:

Sometimes you will see only an apostrophe when a name ends in s. Do you know **James'** wife?



⁴ nickname: an informal name

⁵ *maiden name*: a woman's family name before she marries

EXERCISE 2 Fill in the blanks with the possessive form of the words given.

1.	My pare	nts' names	are Rosa and Paco.
	р	arents/names	
2.	My		are Lara and Marta.
	s	isters/names	
3.	Myk		is Luis.
	5 b	rother/name	
4.	Lui		is 4 years old.
	Lui	;/son	5
5.	My		are José and María.
	gran	dparents/names	
6.	In my country, José and Luis a	re common	
	5 57-		men/names
7.	In my country, Rosa and Mart	<i>a</i> are common	
	5 5,		women/names
8.	My		has an unusual name: Esma.
	5	brother/wife	

EXERCISE 3 About You Find a partner. Take turns talking about the names in your family. Use possessive nouns.

EXERCISE 4 Some of the following sentences can show possession with 's or s'. Rewrite these sentences with the correct ending. If the sentence cannot show possession with 's or s', write NC for "no change."

1. The teacher knows the names of the students.

The teacher knows the students' names.

- **2.** The name of the school is Carson College.
- 3. The name of this textbook is *Grammar in Context*.
- 4. What are the names of your parents?

5. Do you use the last name of your father?

6. What is the name of your dog?

- 7. The names of my sisters are Julie and Jessica.
- 8. The name of my hometown is Springfield.

4.2 Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives show ownership or relationship. Compare subject pronouns and possessive adjectives.

Examples	Explanation	
	Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I like my name.	Ι	my
You are a new student. What's your name?	you	your
He likes his name.	he	his
She doesn't like her name.	she	her
Is this your dog? Is it friendly? What's its name?	it	its
We use our nicknames.	we	our
These are my friends. Their last name is Johnson.	they	their
<u>My sister</u> loves her husband. <u>My uncle</u> lives with his daughter.	A possessive adjective re before it.	efers to the noun
My sister's name is Linda.	We can use a possessive adjective and a	
Her son's name is Noah.	possessive noun togethe	er.
Emma's husband's name is William.	We can use two possess	ive nouns together.

Language Notes:

- 1. We do not use an apostrophe with the possessive adjective *its*.
- We use the same possessive form for singular and plural nouns: her brothers (NOT: *hers* brother)

EXERCISE 5 Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjective.

- **1.** I don't like <u>my</u> name.
- 2. He loves _____ mother.
- 3. She loves ______ father.
- 4. A dog loves _____ owner.

continued

- 5. Many American women change ______ last names when they get married.
- 6. Do you use ______ father's last name?
- 7. I use _____ middle name.
- 8. We put ______ names at the top of the page.

4.3 Questions with Whose

We use whose + noun to ask about possession or ownership.

Questions			Answers	
Whose + Noun	Do/Does	Subject	Verb	
Whose last name	do	you	use?	I use my husband's name.
Whose last name	does	your son	use?	He uses his father's name.
Whose + Noun	Ве	Subject		
Whose book	is	this?		It's Noah's book.
Whose papers	are	these?		They're his papers.

EXERCISE 6 Write a question with *whose* to complete each conversation.

- 1. A: Do you want to see my family photos?
 - **B:** Those are cute children. Are they your kids?
 - A: No, they're not.
 - B: Whose kids are they?
 - **A:** They're my sister's kids.
- 2. A: There's a book on the floor.
 - **B:** Let me see if it has a name in it.
 - A:
 - **B:** It's Rita Patel's book.
- 3. A: My husband and I have different last names.
 - B: _____
 - **A:** Our son uses my husband's last name.

4. A: Do you have your new class schedule?

B: I like Zowie Bowie's name. It's a rhyme.

4.4 Possessive Pronouns

We use possessive pronouns to avoid repetition of a possessive noun. Compare possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns.

Examples	Explanation		
You don't know my name, but I know yours .	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	
(<i>yours</i> = your name)	my	mine	
	your	yours	
Your name is easy for Americans to pronounce.	his	his	
Mine is hard. (<i>mine</i> = my name)	her	hers	
	its	—	
His signature is hard to read. Hers is easy to	our	ours	
read. (<i>hers</i> = her signature)	their	theirs	
Mary's last name is short. Jennifer's isn't. (<i>Jennifer's</i> = Jennifer's last name)	After a possessive noun, w	e can omit the noun.	

EXERCISE 7 Write the correct possessive pronoun for the underlined words.

- Mine
- 1. Your name is long. <u>My name</u> is short.
- 2. My sister likes her name. I don't like my name.
- 3. I like my first name. Do you like your first name?
- 4. My sister uses her middle name. My brother doesn't use his middle name.
- 5. My wife and I have different last names. My last name is Roberts. Her last name is Paulson.
- 6. Your last name is easy to pronounce. Their last name is hard.
- 7. My brother's children are grown up. Our children are still small.

EXERCISE 8 Choose the correct words to complete the conversation.

- A: Do you live with (your yours) parents?
- **B:** No, I don't. Do you live with (*your/yours*)? 2.
- A: No. (*Mine/Mines*) are back home in Korea. They live with (my/mine) brother.
- **B:** (*Your/Yours*) brother is single, then?
- A: No, he's married. He lives with (*his/her*) wife and (*our/ours*) parents.
 6. 7.
 In (*our/ours*) country, married children often live with (*his/their*) parents.
- B: Here grown children don't usually want to live with (*their/theirs*) parents.
 10.
 My mom and dad live in another state.
- **A:** Isn't that hard for you?
- **B:** Not really. I have (my/mine) life, and they have (their/theirs). 11. 12.

NAMING CUSTOMS

Read the following conversation. Pay special attention to the words in bold.

- A: Can I ask you some questions about your name?
- **B:** Of course.
- A: Tell me about your name. What's your full name?
- **B:** William James Thomas Junior.
- A: Do people call you "William James"?
- **B:** No. No one calls **me** by my middle name. I never use **it**. I use my middle initial⁶ when I sign my name: William J. Thomas Jr.
- **A:** Why do you use *junior* after your name?
- B: My father and I have the same name. His name is William J. Thomas Senior.My mother calls him "William," but she calls me "Billy."
- A: Billy?
- B: Yes. Bill and Billy are common nicknames for William.
- A: What's your wife's name?
- B: Ann Marie Simms-Thomas. I call her "Annie."
- **A:** Why does she have two last names?
- **B:** Simms is her last name, and Thomas is mine. She uses both of **them**.
- **A:** Do you have any children?
- **B:** Yes. We have a son and a daughter. Our son's name is Jacob, but we call **him** "Jake." Our daughter's name is Madison, but everybody calls **her** "Maddie."
- **A:** What do your children call **you**?
- **B:** They call **us** "Mommy" and "Daddy," of course.

⁶ *initial*: the first letter of your first, middle, or last name

COMPREHENSION CHECK Based on the conversation, tell if the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- 1. William has a middle name.
- 2. William's mother calls William's father "Billy."
- 3. William's wife doesn't use William's last name.

4.5 The Subject and the Object

Examples			Explanation	
S Madison I	V has love	O a nickname. Maddie.	The subject (S) comes before the verb (V). The object (O) comes after the verb. The object is a person or a thing.	
S V P O He always talks about his children .		U	An object can follow a preposition (P).	
I have a middle name . I never use it . He has two last names . He uses both of them .			An object can be a noun or a pronoun.	

Compare subject and object pronouns.

Examples	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I like my name. My wife calls me "Bill."	Ι	me
You have a strange name. I want to ask you about your name.	you	you
He has a nickname. We call him "Jake."	he	him
She uses a nickname. I call her "Annie."	she	her
It's a nice name. I like it.	it	it
We have two kids. They call us "Mommy" and "Daddy."	we	us
They are wonderful kids. We love them.	they	them

Language Notes:

1. After a verb or a preposition, we use an object pronoun.

My mother calls my sister and **me** her "little babies." (NOT: my sister and *I*)

2. In the subject position, we use a subject pronoun.

My sister and I call our mother "Mama." (NOT: My sister and me)

EXERCISE 9 Fill in the blanks with an object pronoun that matches the underlined word(s).

- 1. <u>I</u> want to know more about your name. Tell <u>me</u> something about it.
- 2. I use <u>my middle name</u> when I sign my name, but I don't use _____ any other time.
- 3. My children's names are Madison and Jacob. We call ______ "Maddie" and "Jake."
- 4. You are a new student. I don't know ______.

5. <u>My English teacher</u> is Ms. Kathleen Novak. We call ______ "Kathy."

6. <u>My teacher</u>'s name is Mr. Frank. Do you know anything about _____?

7. We have two nephews. They call ______ "Auntie" and "Unc."

EXERCISE 10 Complete the conversation between a foreign student (A) and an American student (B). Use the correct object pronoun.

- A: Americans are informal about names. Our teacher calls ______ by our first names. 1.
- **B:** What does your teacher call ______ in your country?
- A: In my country, when teachers talk to a woman, they call _______ "Miss" or 3.
 "Madam." When they talk to a man, they call _______ "Sir."
- **B:** I like it when the teacher calls ______ by our first names. 5.
- A: I don't. There's another strange thing: in my country, we never use a first name for our teachers. We always call _______ "Professor" or "Teacher." In the United States, our teacher 6. doesn't like it when we call ______ "Teacher." She says it's impolite. But in my 7. country, "Teacher" is a term of respect.
- **B:** Only small children in the United States call their teacher "Teacher." If you know your teacher's name, use _______.
- A: I can't call ______ "Sophia." It's hard for ______ to change my 9. 10. customs after a lifetime of following ______.

EXERCISE 11 Fill in the blanks with *I*, *I'm*, *my*, *mine*, or *me*.

- 1. _____ a foreign student.
- 2. ______ 20 years old.
- 3. ______ study at the University of Wisconsin.
- 4. _____ English isn't perfect.
- 5. Your parents live in Japan. _____ live in the United States.
- 6. Sometimes my parents visit ______ at the university.

EXERCISE 12 Fill in the blanks with you, you're, your, or yours.

- 1. <u>You're</u> a good teacher.
- 2. _____ explain grammar well.
- 3. We all understand _____.
- 4. Our pronunciation is sometimes hard to understand. _______ is clear.
- 5. _____a kind teacher.
- 6. _____ class is very interesting.

EXERCISE 13 Fill in the blanks with *he, he's, his,* or *him.*

- 1. I have a good friend. <u>His</u> name is Paul.
- 2. _____ an accountant.
- 3. _____ works in an office.
- 4. He works with ______ son, Bill.
- 5. Bill helps ______ in his business.
- 6. My wife is a doctor. ______ is a computer programmer.

EXERCISE 14 Fill in the blanks with *she, she's, her,* or *hers*.

- 1. I have a sister. <u>Her</u> name is Diane.
- **2.** ______ an interesting person.
- **3.** I call ______ on the phone once a week.
- 4. _____ has two children.
- 5. My children go to Dewey School. _____ go to King School.
- 6. ______ husband is a teacher.

EXERCISE 15 Fill in the blanks with *it, it's*, or *its*.

- 1. What do you think of your name? Are you happy with _____?
- **2.** ______a beautiful name.
- 3. Look at the list of popular names. Is your name on _____?
- 4. The name *William* is very popular. ______ on the list almost every year.
- 5. Look at this website. _____ has a list of popular names in the United States.
- 6. I have a new book. ______ title is *What to Name Your Baby*.

EXERCISE 16 Fill in the blanks with *we, we're, our, ours,* or *us.*

- 1. <u>We're</u> foreign students.
- 2. _____ come from different countries.
- **3.** ______ in class now.
- 4. ______ teacher is American.
- 5. The teacher asks ______ a lot of questions.
- 6. Your classroom is on the second floor. ______ is on the third floor.

EXERCISE 17 Fill in the blanks with they, they're, their, theirs, or them.

- 1. Diane and Richard are my friends. <u>They</u> live near me.
- **2.** _____ Americans.
- 3. _____ have two children.
- 4. _____ children go to public school.
- 5. My house is small. ______ is big.
- 6. I have dinner with ______ once a week.

WHO NAMES

Hurricane Earl heads towards the United States.

Read the following article. Pay special attention to the words in bold.

How do hurricanes get their names? Here are some frequently asked questions (FAQs) about naming hurricanes and tropical storms.⁷

- **Q:** Who names hurricanes?
- A: The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) names hurricanes and tropical storms.
- **Q:** When does a storm get a name?
- A: It gets a name when its winds reach 39 miles per hour.
- **Q:** What kind of names does the WMO use?
- **A:** It uses both men's and women's names. The first storm of the year begins with an *A*. The next storm begins with *B*, and the next one begins with *C*. If the first storm has a woman's name, the next storm has a man's name.
- Q: Why does the WMO use names?
- **A:** Names are easy to remember.
- **Q:** Do Atlantic and Pacific storms have the same names?
- **A:** No, they don't.
- **Q:** Does the WMO use the same list of names every year?
- A: No, it doesn't. It uses six lists of names. Every 6 years, the WMO uses the same list as before. The 2011 list and the 2017 list are the same. The 2013 list and the 2019 list are the same.
- **Q:** What happens if a storm is very serious and deadly,⁸ like Hurricane Katrina in 2005 or Hurricane Sandy in 2012?
- **A:** The WMO doesn't use the name again. A committee⁹ chooses a new name for that letter of the alphabet.
- **Q:** What name takes the place of *Sandy*?
- A: *Sara* takes the place of *Sandy*.
- **Q:** What name takes the place of *Katrina*?
- A: Kate does.

⁷ tropical storm: heavy rains with high wind

⁸ *deadly*: so dangerous as to cause death

⁹ *committee*: a group of people organized for a purpose

	2017 Hurricane Names					
Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and North Atlantic			E	astern North Pacific	:	
Arlene	Harvey	Ophelia	Adrian	Hilary	Selma	
Bret	Irma	Philippe	Beatriz	Irwin	Todd	
Cindy	Jose	Rina	Calvin	Jova	Veronica	
Don	Katia	Sean	Dora	Kenneth	Wiley	
Emily	Lee	Tammy	Eugene	Lidia	Xina	
Franklin	Maria	Vince	Fernanda	Pilar	York	
Gert	Nate	Whitney	Greg	Ramon	Zelda	

COMPREHENSION CHECK Based on the reading, tell if the statement is true (**T**) or false (**F**).

- 1. The WMO uses the same list of names for hurricanes every year.
- 2. The list of hurricane names is alphabetical.
- **3.** Hurricanes have names of both men and women.

4.6 Subject Questions and Non-Subject Questions

Examples	Explanation
A: What name follows <i>Maria</i> ?	We can ask a subject question with <i>what</i> (+ noun) or <i>who</i> . We use the -s form of the verb to ask
B: <u>Nate</u> follows Maria.	about the present.
A: Who chooses names for hurricanes?	We can make a short answer with the subject + <i>do/does</i> .
B: <u>The committee</u> does.	
A: What happens to a name after a deadly storm?	We sometimes begin subject questions about the present with <i>what happens</i> .
B: A committee chooses a new name.	
A: Who do you know on the committee?	We use <i>do</i> or <i>does</i> and the base form of the verb to ask a non-subject question about the present.
 B: I don't know <u>anyone</u> on the committee. A: Why does the WMO use names? 	
B: It uses names <u>because they are easy to</u> <u>remember</u> .	
A: Whose name has ten letters?	We can ask subject questions and non-subject questions with <i>whose</i> + noun.
B: <u>Annastazia's</u> does.	
A: Whose last name do you use?	
B: I use my father's last name.	

continued

Language Notes:
1. We use <i>whom</i> to ask about the object. In informal English, we often use <i>who</i> instead of <i>whom</i> .
INFORMAL: Who do you know on the committee?
FORMAL: Whom do you know on the committee?
 In informal English, we use who and put the preposition at the end of the question. In formal English, we use whom after the preposition.
INFORMAL: Who do you live with?
FORMAL: With whom do you live?
3. When we don't know an answer to a question, we sometimes say "Who knows?"
This is a subject question.
A: When is the next hurricane?
B: Who knows?
4. The answer to a subject question can use the $-s$ form or the base form.
A: Who has a long name?
B: I have a long name.

EXERCISE 18 Complete the conversations with the correct form of the word(s) given or *do* or *does*.

1.	A :	Who <u>has</u> an a. have	uncommon name in your family?
	B:	My brotherb.	His name is Ezekiel. But only a few people call him that.
	A :	Who hin	a that?
	B:	Our parentsd.	
	A:	What hir e. you/call	n?
	B:	We call him "Zeke."	
2.	A :	Who a na	ickname?
	B:	I	
		What's your nickname?	
	B:	Alex. My real name is Alejandro. Everyone	except one person calls me "Alex."
	A :	Who you	"Alejandro"?
	B:	Only my mother	·
3.	A :	Whose namea. have	over ten letters?
	В:	Mine	
	A :	How many letters	?
	B:	It has twelve letters: Scheherazade.	

	A:	Wow! That's a long name. How	it?			
		d. you/spell				
	В:	S-C-H-E-H-E-R-A-Z-A-D-E.				
	A:	Where?				
	B:	It's the name of a queen in a story. What about your name?				
	A:	My name is unusual, too. But it's short: Pax.				
	В:	That's an interesting name. What	?			
	A:	It means "peace."				
4.	A:	My name is Sandy.				
	B:	your name?				
	A:	I like it, but it's the name of a bad hurricane in 2012.				
	В:	Don't worry. The name is not on the list anymore.				
	A :	Really? Who the names? b. replace				
	В:	A committee of the WMO				
	A:	That's good. What's the new name for 2018?				
	B:	I think it's Sara.				
	A:	Someone in my family has that name.				
	B:	Who that name?				
	A:	My aunt				

4.7 Who, Whom, Whose, Who's

e.

Examples	Explanation	
A: Who names hurricanes?B: The WMO does.	We use <i>who</i> to ask a question about the subject.	
A: Who(m) do you live with?B: I live with my parents.	We use <i>who</i> or <i>whom</i> to ask a question about the object. <i>Whom</i> is very formal.	
A: Whose name begins with <i>X</i>?B: Mine does. It's Xavier.	We use <i>whos</i> e to ask about ownership or relationship.	
A: Who's that man? B: That's my dad.	Who's is a contraction of who is.	

EXERCISE 19 Complete the conversation with *who, whom, whose,* or *who's*.

- <u>Whose</u> last name do you use? **A:** I use my father's last name. But I don't live with my father. **B**: Why not? **A:** B: My parents are divorced. _____ do you live with, then? Your mother? A: **B**: No. I live with Nina. _____ that? **A:** That's my older sister. I love her, but she's so lazy. She never washes the dishes. B: _____ washes the dishes, then? A: I do. When I ask "______ turn is it?" she always says, "I know it's my turn, **B**: but I'm so busy today." Then don't ask. Just tell her it's her turn. _____ pays the rent? A: **B**: We both do. I guess you need her, then. **A:** I guess I do—for now. **B**: **EXERCISE 20** Choose the correct word(s) to complete the conversation. (Whose Who) name is the same as a hurricane? **A:** (*Mine*/My) is. **B**: What's your name? **A: B:** Irene. (Who/Whom) names hurricanes? A: The WMO does. **B**: Do they ever repeat a name? **A:**
 - **B:** Yes. They repeat names every six years.

A: Who (*decide/decides*) on the names?

5.

4.

- **B:** A committee does.
- A: What (happens/does happen) to names like Irene and Katrina?
- **B:** The WMO doesn't use them anymore because the names give people a bad feeling.

EXERCISE 21 Choose the correct word(s) to complete the conversation.

- A: The teacher wants us to talk about names. My name is Lisa Simms-Evans.
- **B:** Do you like *(your)you're*) name?
- A: No, (*its/it's*) too long. I have both (*parents'/parent's*) last names.
- **B:** Do you have any brothers or sisters?
- A: I have one brother. (*He's/His*) name is Leslie. (*He's/His*) not happy with (*his/her*) name, either. 4. 5. 6.
- B: Why not?
- A: Leslie can be a (*girls/girl's*) name. (*Her/His*) wife calls him "Les." My parents and (*I/me*) call 7. 8. 9.
 him "More or Less."
- **B:** That's funny.
- A: My (sisters/sister's) name is Annette. She doesn't like (her/his) name, either. Everyone asks her 10.
 11.
 if (she's/she) Annette Bening.
 12.

20.

- B: (*Who's/Whose*) Annette Bening? 13.
- A: (He's/She's) an actress. 14.
- **B:** In your family, who (*have/has*) a good name? 15.
- **A:** My goldfish! (Its/It's) name is Goldie.
- **B:** Well, class is over. (*Whose is that coat/Whose coat is that*)? Is it (*your's/yours*)? 17. 18.
- A: No. It's not (my/mine).
- **B:** What about that book on the floor? Is it (*yours/your*) or (*mines/mine*)?

21.

- A: (*Who's/Whose*) name is in the book?
- **B:** It says, "Soo Won Park." Let's take it and give it to (*him/his*).

SUMMARY OF LESSON 4

Possessive Nouns—Forms

	Examples
Singular nouns	My father's name is Harry.
Regular plural nouns	My parents' names are Rose and Harry.
Irregular plural nouns	Sophia and Liam are common children's names.
Inanimate objects	What's the name of our textbook?

Pronouns and Possessive Forms

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
Ι	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	—
we	us	our	ours
they	them	their	theirs
who	who(m)	whose	whose

Examples								
Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun					
I come from Cuba.	The teacher helps me.	My name is Rosa.	Your name is common. Mine isn't.					
They come from Korea.	The teacher helps them .	Their names are Kim and Lee.	Your name is short. Theirs is long.					
Who comes from Poland?	Who(m) does the teacher help?	Whose name do you like?	This is my book. Whose is that?					

TEST/REVIEW

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the conversation between two students.

- (Who/Who's) Whose) your English teacher? A:
- (My/Mine/Me) teacher is Charles Flynn. Who's (your/your's/yours)? **B**: 2. 3.
- Marianne Peters. She's (Charle's/Charles/Charles's) wife. A:
- **B**: Oh, really? (*His/He's/He*) last name is different from (*she/her/hers*).

4.

- Yes. She uses (her/hers/his) father's last name, not her (husband's/husbands'/husbands). A:
- Do they have children? **B**:
- Yes. A:
- (Whose/Who's/Who) name do the children use? B:
- A: (*They're/Their/They*) use both last names. 10.
- How do you know so much about (you're/your/yours) teacher and (his/her/hers) children? B: 11.
- We talk about (us/our/ours) names in class. We often ask (her/she/him) about American A: 13. 14. customs. She explains her customs, and we explain (our/us/ours).

16.

- Mr. Flynn doesn't talk about (her/his/he's) family in class. **B**:
- Do you call (*her/him/he*) "Mister"? **A**: 17.
- Of course. (He/He's/His) the teacher. In my country, (it's/its/its') not polite to call a teacher by B: 18. 19. his or her first name.

15.

- (Its/It's/It) not polite in my country either. But Marianne is American. (She/She's/Her) prefers A: 20. 21. her first name.
- **B:** It doesn't seem right. We need to show respect for our teachers. I prefer to call (*they/them/him*) 22. by (they/they're/their) last names. That's the way we do it in my country.
- In (me/my/mine), we just say "Professor." But (we/we're/us) in the United States now, so we **A**: 25. 24. need to follow American customs.

12.

WRITING

PART 1 Editing Advice

1. Don't confuse you're (you are) and your (possessive form).

You're Your interested in hurricanes.

YOUr What's you're name?

2. Don't confuse he's (he is) and his (possessive form).

His He's-name is Paul. He's His a good student.

3. Don't confuse *it's* (*it is*) and *its* (possessive form).

It's Its Its a tropical storm. It's wind is over 50 miles per hour.

4. Don't confuse *his* and *her*.

My brother loves her daughter.

My sister loves her

5. Don't confuse *they're* (*they are*) and *their* (possessive form).

Their I have two American friends. They're names are Haley and Mike. They're Their very nice people.

6. Don't use a possessive pronoun before a noun. Use a possessive adjective.

their How do hurricanes get theirs names?

7. Don't confuse subject pronouns and object pronouns.

My father and me have the same name.

her I have a daughter. I love she very much.

8. Put the apostrophe in the right place.

parents' My parent's names are Harry and Marge.

9. Don't use an apostrophe for plural nouns.

friends My parents have many friend's.

PART 2 Editing Practice

Some of the shaded words and phrases have mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them. If the shaded words are correct, write C. My Mine name is Marta López-Hernández. People often ask me, "Why do you have two last name's?" I come from Mexico, and Mexicans use both parent's names. My father's last name is López. My mother's last name is Hernández. When a Mexican woman gets married, she drops hers mother's name and adds his husbands' last name. My sister is married. Her name is Celia López de Castillo. His husband is 10. 11. Luis Castillo-Sánchez. Celia and Luis have two kids, Jorge and Rosa. Theirs friends call them 13. "George" and "Rosie." Me and my sister call Rosa "Rosita" and Jorge "Jorgito." 14. Some people think ours customs are strange because everyone in the family can have a 15. different last name. Maybe your confused, but it isn't confusing for us. 16. In the United States, some Mexicans use only one last name. Their afraid that Americans 18. don't know what to do with all these names. I prefer the Mexican way. Its our custom, and I'm 19. proud of it. 20.

PART 3 Write About It

- 1. Do you prefer traditional names or unusual names? Explain your answer.
- 2. Write about naming customs in your culture.

PART 4 Edit Your Writing

Reread the Summary of Lesson 4 and the editing advice. Edit your writing from Part 3.