LESSON 4
Possession
Object Pronouns
Questions About the Subject

FAMILIES AND NAMES
What’s in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.
—William Shakespeare
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 tell 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 celebrities 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; 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?

Some celebrities 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; 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

Most Popular Names in the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Boys’ Names</th>
<th>Girls’ Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Noah</td>
<td>Emma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Jacob</td>
<td>Emily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Jessica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Jennifer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Jennifer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>David</td>
<td>Mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>Linda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>Mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>Mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>Mary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moon Unit Zappa
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.
   T

2. A lot of people think their grandparents’ names are cool.
   T

3. Mary is always a popular name for girls.
   F

4.1 Possessive Nouns—Form

Possessive nouns show ownership or relationship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive Nouns</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular nouns</td>
<td>son</td>
<td>Add apostrophe + s.</td>
<td>My son's name is William. My daughter's name is Emma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular plural nouns</td>
<td>girls</td>
<td>Add an apostrophe only.</td>
<td>Popular girls’ names are Sophia and Ava. Popular boys’ names are Noah and Jacob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>boys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular plural nouns</td>
<td>children</td>
<td>Add apostrophe + s.</td>
<td>What are your children’s names? Rose and Dorothy are women’s names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names that end in -s</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>Add apostrophe + s.</td>
<td>Do you know James’s wife?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inanimate objects</td>
<td>state</td>
<td>Use the ___ of ___. Do not use apostrophe + s.</td>
<td>Arizona is the name of a state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Language Note:
Sometimes you will see only an apostrophe when a name ends in s.
Do you know James’ wife?

EXERCISE 1  Listen and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. ____________ name is William Henry White. ____________ nickname is Bill.
2. ____________ name is Elizabeth White. ____________ nickname is
3. ____________ name is almost the same as ____________ name.
4. ____________ name is Elsbeth. Some married women use only ____________
last name, but Lizzy uses both ____________ maiden name and
5. ____________ name. ____________ name is Charles.
6. ____________ friends call him “Charley.” ____________ teachers prefer to call him by his real name.
7. Some people don’t like ____________ names, but we’re happy with
8. ____________ names. What about you? Do you like ____________ name?

---

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 ____________________________ names are Rosa and Paco.
2. My ____________________________ are Lara and Marta.
3. My ____________________________ is Luis.
4. ____________________________ is 4 years old.
5. My ____________________________ are José and María.
6. In my country, José and Luis are common ____________________________.
7. In my country, Rosa and Marta are common ____________________________.
8. My ____________________________ has an unusual name: Esma.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I like <strong>my</strong> name.</td>
<td>Subject Pronouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are a new student. What’s <strong>your</strong> name?</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He likes <strong>his</strong> name.</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She doesn't like <strong>her</strong> name.</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this your dog? Is it friendly? What’s <strong>its</strong> name?</td>
<td>she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We use <strong>our</strong> nicknames.</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These are my friends. <strong>Their</strong> last name is Johnson.</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My sister loves **her** husband.
My uncle lives with **his** daughter.

**My sister's** name is Linda.
**Her son's** name is Noah.

**Emma's husband's** name is William.

Language Notes:
1. We do not use an apostrophe with the possessive adjective *its*.
2. 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 ______ my ______ 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whose + Noun</td>
<td>Do/Does</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose last name</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose last name</td>
<td>does</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose + Noun</td>
<td>Be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose book</td>
<td>is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose papers</td>
<td>are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I use my husband’s name.  
He uses his father’s name.  
It’s Noah’s book.  
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.


   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: Yes, I do.
   A: ___________
   B: I have Mr. Green's class for math.

5. A: What’s your cat’s name?
   B: That’s not my cat.
   A: ___________
   B: I don’t know. It’s always near my front door.

6. A: What do you think of celebrities’ children’s names?
   B: I think they’re interesting. I like some of them.
   A: ___________
   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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| You don’t know my name, but I know **yours**. (yours = your name)      | **Possessive Adjectives**
| Your name is easy for Americans to pronounce. **Mine** is hard. (mine = my name) | my
| His signature is hard to read. **Hers** is easy to read. (hers = her signature) | yours
| His signature is hard to read. **Hers** is easy to read. (hers = her signature) | his
| His signature is hard to read. **Hers** is easy to read. (hers = her signature) | her
| His signature is hard to read. **Hers** is easy to read. (hers = her signature) | its
| His signature is hard to read. **Hers** is easy to read. (hers = her signature) | our
| His signature is hard to read. **Hers** is easy to read. (hers = her signature) | their
| Mary’s last name is short. **Jennifer’s** isn’t. (Jennifer’s = Jennifer’s last name) | **Possessive Pronouns**
| Mary’s last name is short. **Jennifer’s** isn’t. (Jennifer’s = Jennifer’s last name) | mine
| Mary’s last name is short. **Jennifer’s** isn’t. (Jennifer’s = Jennifer’s last name) | yours
| Mary’s last name is short. **Jennifer’s** isn’t. (Jennifer’s = Jennifer’s last name) | his
| Mary’s last name is short. **Jennifer’s** isn’t. (Jennifer’s = Jennifer’s last name) | hers
| After a possessive noun, we can omit the noun. | —
| After a possessive noun, we can omit the noun. | ours
| After a possessive noun, we can omit the noun. | theirs
EXERCISE 7 Write the correct possessive pronoun for the underlined words.

1. Your name is long. **My name** 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**)?

**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.

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.

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**).
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 initial 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

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

Compare subject and object pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Subject Pronouns</th>
<th>Object Pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I like my name. My wife calls me “Bill.” You have a strange name. I want to ask you about your name. He has a nickname. We call him “Jake.” She uses a nickname. I call her “Annie.” It’s a nice name. I like it. We have two kids. They call us “Mommy” and “Daddy.” They are wonderful kids. We love them.</td>
<td>I you he she it we they</td>
<td>me you him her it us them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. I want to know more about your name. Tell _______ me _______ something about it.
2. I use _______ middle name 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. _______ are a new student. I don’t know _______.

98 Lesson 4
5. My English teacher is Ms. Kathleen Novak. We call ___________ “Kathy.”

6. My teacher’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 ___________ us by our first names.

B: What does your teacher call ___________ in your country?

A: In my country, when teachers talk to a woman, they call ___________ “Miss” or “Madam.” When they talk to a man, they call ___________ “Sir.”

B: I like it when the teacher calls ___________ by our first names.

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 doesn’t like it when we call ___________ “Teacher.” She says it’s impolite. But in my 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 customs after a lifetime of following ___________.

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

1. ___________ I’m a foreign student.

2. ___________ 20 years old.

3. ___________ study at the University of Wisconsin.

4. ___________ English isn’t perfect.


6. Sometimes my parents visit ___________ at the university.
**EXERCISE 12** Fill in the blanks with *you, you’re, your, or yours*.

1. _______You’re________ 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. ___________ 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. ___________ 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 ___________ *it*?
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. _______________ 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. _______________ 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.
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
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017 Hurricane Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and North Atlantic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cindy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

continued
Language Notes:
1. We use whom to ask about the object. In informal English, we often use who instead of whom.

   INFORMAL: Who do you know on the committee?
   FORMAL: Whom do you know on the committee?

2. 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 _______ has _______ an uncommon name in your family?
   B: My brother _______. His name is Ezekiel. But only a few people call him that.
   A: Who _______ him that?
   B: Our parents _______.
   A: What _______ him?
   B: We call him “Zeke.”

2. A: Who _______ a nickname?
   B: I _______.
   A: 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 name _______ over ten letters?
   B: Mine _______.
   A: How many letters _______?
   B: It has twelve letters: Scheherazade.
A: Wow! That’s a long name. How ________ it?
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.
B: 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.
B: Don’t worry. The name is not on the list anymore.
A: Really? Who ________ the names?
B: 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: Who names hurricanes?</td>
<td>We use who to ask a question about the subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: The WMO does.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: Who(m) do you live with?</td>
<td>We use who or whom to ask a question about the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: I live with my parents.</td>
<td>Whom is very formal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: Whose name begins with X?</td>
<td>We use whose to ask about ownership or relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: Mine does. It’s Xavier.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: Who’s that man?</td>
<td>Who’s is a contraction of who is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: That’s my dad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE 19 Complete the conversation with who, whom, whose, or who's.

A: Whose last name do you use?

B: I use my father's last name. But I don't live with my father.

A: Why not?

B: My parents are divorced.

A: Who do you live with, then? Your mother?

B: No. I live with Nina.

A: Who do you live with, then?

B: That's my older sister. I love her, but she's so lazy. She never washes the dishes.

A: Who washes the dishes, then?

B: I do. When I ask "Whose turn is it?" she always says, "I know it's my turn, but I'm so busy today."

A: Then don't ask. Just tell her it's her turn. Who pays the rent?

B: We both do.

A: I guess you need her, then.

B: I guess I do—for now.

EXERCISE 20 Choose the correct word(s) to complete the conversation.

A: Whose name is the same as a hurricane?

B: Mine is.

A: What's your name?

B: Irene.

A: Who names hurricanes?

B: The WMO does.

A: Do they ever repeat a name?

B: Yes. They repeat names every six years.
A: Who (decide/decides) on the names?

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.

B: Why not?

A: Leslie can be a (girls’/girl’s) name. (Her/His) wife calls him “Les.’ My parents and (I/me) call 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 if (she’s/she) Annette Bening.

B: (Who’s/Whose) Annette Bening?

A: (He’s/She’s) an actress.

B: In your family, who (have/has) a good name?

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)?

A: No. It’s not (my/mine).

B: What about that book on the floor? Is it (yours/your) or (mines/mine)?

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).
### Possessive Nouns—Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular nouns</td>
<td>My father's name is Harry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular plural nouns</td>
<td>My parents' names are Rose and Harry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular plural nouns</td>
<td>Sophia and Liam are common children's names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inanimate objects</td>
<td>What's the name of our textbook?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pronouns and Possessive Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Object Pronoun</th>
<th>Possessive Adjective</th>
<th>Possessive Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>its</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>our</td>
<td>ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>who(m)</td>
<td>whose</td>
<td>whose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Object Pronoun</th>
<th>Possessive Adjective</th>
<th>Possessive Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I come from Cuba.</td>
<td>The teacher helps me.</td>
<td>My name is Rosa.</td>
<td>Your name is common. Mine isn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They come from Korea.</td>
<td>The teacher helps them.</td>
<td>Their names are Kim and Lee.</td>
<td>Your name is short. Theirs is long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who comes from Poland?</td>
<td>Who(m) does the teacher help?</td>
<td>Whose name do you like?</td>
<td>This is my book. Whose is that?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Choose the correct word(s) to complete the conversation between two students.

A: (Who/Who’s/Whose) your English teacher?

B: (My/Mine/Me) teacher is Charles Flynn. Who’s (your/your’s/yours)?

A: Marianne Peters. She’s (Charle’s/Charles/Charles’s) wife.

B: Oh, really? (His/He’s/He) last name is different from (she/her/hers).

A: Yes. She uses (her/hers/his) father’s last name, not her (husband’s/husbands’/husbands).

B: Do they have children?

A: Yes.

B: (Whose/Who’s/Who) name do the children use?

A: (They’re/Their/They) use both last names.

B: How do you know so much about (you’re/your/yours) teacher and (his/her/hers) children?

A: We talk about (us/our/ours) names in class. We often ask (her/she/him) about American customs. She explains her customs, and we explain (our/us/ours).

B: Mr. Flynn doesn’t talk about (her/his/he’s) family in class.

A: Do you call (her/him/he) “Mister”?

B: Of course. (He/He’s/His) the teacher. In my country, (it’s/its/its’) not polite to call a teacher by his or her first name.

A: (Its/It’s/It) not polite in my country either. But Marianne is American. (She/She’s/Her) prefers her first name.

B: It doesn’t seem right. We need to show respect for our teachers. I prefer to call (they/them/him) by (they/they’re/their) last names. That’s the way we do it in my country.

A: In (me/my/mine), we just say “Professor.” But (we/we’re/us) in the United States now, so we need to follow American customs.
PART 1 Editing Advice

1. Don’t confuse *you’re* (*you are*) and *your* (possessive form).
   *You’re*
   Your interested in hurricanes.
   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*
   It’s a tropical storm. It’s wind is over 50 miles per hour.
   *Its*

4. Don’t confuse *his* and *her*.
   *My brother loves her daughter.*
   *My sister loves his son.*

5. Don’t confuse *they’re* (*they are*) and *their* (possessive form).
   *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.
   How do hurricanes get *their* names?

7. Don’t confuse subject pronouns and object pronouns.
   *My father and me have the same name.*
   *I have a daughter. I love she very much.*

8. Put the apostrophe in the right place.
   *My parent’s names are Harry and Marge.*

9. Don’t use an apostrophe for plural nouns.
   *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.

1. My 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.

2. 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
   Luis Castillo-Sánchez. Celia and Luis have two kids, Jorge and Rosa. Their friends call them
   “George” and “Rosie.” Me and my sister call Rosa “Rosita” and Jorge “Jorgito.”

3. Some people think ours customs are strange because everyone in the family can have a
   different last name. Maybe your confused, but it isn’t confusing for us.

4. In the United States, some Mexicans use only one last name. Their afraid that Americans
don’t know what to do with all these names. I prefer the Mexican way. Its our custom, and I’m
   proud of it.

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.