

Reflexive Pronouns

Os Pronomes Reflexivos (*Reflexive Pronouns*) são usados para indicar que a ação reflexiva recai sobre o próprio sujeito. Nesse caso, o pronome vem logo após o verbo e concorda com o sujeito.

Estes pronomes se caracterizam pelas terminações *self* (no singular) e *selves* (no plural). Para cada Pronome Pessoal (*Personal Pronoun*) existe um Pronome Reflexivo (*Reflexive Pronoun*).

Na tabela abaixo estão indicados os Pronomes Pessoais (*Personal Pronouns*) e os Pronomes Reflexivos (*Reflexive Pronouns*) aos quais eles se referem.

Personal Pronouns

I (eu)

you (tu, você)

he (ele)

she (ela)

it [ele, ela (neutro)]

we (nós)

you (vocês, vós)

they (eles, elas)

Reflexive Pronoun

myself (a mim mesmo, -me)

yourself (a ti, a você mesmo(a), -te, -se)

himself (a si, a ele mesmo, -se)

herself (a si, a ela mesma, -se)

itself (a si mesmo(a), -se)

ourselves (a nós mesmos(as), -nos)

yourselves (a vós, a vocês mesmos(as), -vos, -se)

themselves (a si, a eles mesmos, a elas mesmas, -se)

Para entender melhor os Pronomes Reflexivos (*Reflexive Pronouns*) observe o que acontece com a ação do verbo nesta frase:

The **girl** cut the **watermelon** with a knife. (A menina cortou a melancia com uma faca.)

- Quem cortou? a menina (the girl)
- O que foi cortado? a melancia (the watermelon)

Nesse exemplo, a ação do verbo recai sobre o objeto, que é a melancia.

Observe, agora, esta outra frase:

The **girl** cut **herself** with a knife. (A garota cortou-se com uma faca.)

- Quem cortou? a garota (the girl)
- O que foi cortado? a garota (the girl)

Nesse exemplo, a ação do verbo recai sobre o próprio sujeito que a praticou.

LEMBRAR: O Pronome Reflexivo (*Reflexive Pronoun*) usado em função reflexiva indica que a ação do verbo recai sobre o próprio sujeito que a praticou. Desse modo, o pronome vem imediatamente após o verbo e concorda com o sujeito.

Observe outros exemplos onde a ação do verbo recai sobre o próprio sujeito que a pratica e concorda com ele.

He hurt **himself** last week. (Ele se machucou na semana passada.)

Jane killed **herself**. (Jane se matou.)

Take care of **yourself**! (Cuide-se!)

- **Observações**

1. O Pronome Reflexivo (*Reflexive Pronoun*), em Inglês, também é empregado para dar ênfase à pessoa que pratica a ação:

- **Jorge** wrote the letter **himself**. (O próprio Jorge escreveu a carta.)

- I will do my homework **myself**. (Eu própria/mesma farei minha lição de casa.)



They raised the children **themselves**.
(Eles próprios criaram os filhos.)

2. Os Pronomes Reflexivos (*Reflexive Pronouns*) podem ser precedidos pela preposição **by**. Nesse caso, os reflexivos (*reflexives*) têm o sentido de **sozinho(a), sozinhos(as) (*alone*)**. Algumas vezes, a palavra ***all*** é colocada antes de ***by***, servindo então como enfatizante. Observe os exemplos abaixo:

- She was waiting for her husband **by herself**. (Ela estava esperando sozinha pelo seu marido.)

- She was waiting for her husband (**all**) **by herself**. (Ela estava esperando (completamente) sozinha pelo seu marido.)
- Did you go to the park **by yourself**? (Você foi ao parque sozinho?)



Sometimes Richard prefers to be **by himself**.
(Às vezes Richard prefere ficar/estar sozinho.)

3. Existem outros tipos de Pronomes Reflexivos (*Reflexive Pronouns*) que são chamados de Reflexivos Recíprocos: ***each***, ***other/one***, ***other***. Observe a diferença entre os Pronomes Reflexivos *ourselves*, *yourselves* e *themselves* e os Reflexivos Recíprocos.

- Julia and I looked at **ourselves** in the mirror. (Julia e eu olhamos para nós mesmas no espelho.)
- Julia and I looked **each other** and started to laugh. [Julia e eu olhamos uma para a outra (nos olhamos) e começamos a rir.]

- Our mother thinks that we should be more careful to **each other**. (Nossa mãe acha que deveríamos ser mais cuidadosos um com o outro.)
- Make sure you and Julia don't hurt **yourselves**! (Cuidem-se para que você e Julia não se machuquem!)
- Julia and I enjoyed very much **ourselves** during the party. (Julia e eu nos divertimos muito durante a festa.)
- Julia and I don't see **one other** every day. (Julia e eu não nos vemos / não vemos uma a outra todos os dias.)



EXERCISES

1. *Jane, you should take better care of*!

a. Yourselves

b. Yourself

c. Yours

d. Your

e. You

1. *Jane, you should take better care of*!

a. *Yourselves*

b. Yourself

c. *Yours*

d. *Your*

e. *You*

2. Men really enjoy talking about.....around women.

a. Themselves

b. Himself

c. Theirs

d. They

e. Him

2. Men really enjoy talking about.....around women.

a. Themselves

b. Himself

c. Theirs

d. They

e. Him

3. You and ---- brother need to take time to prepare ----
for the long journey which will start next month.

a) his / yourself

b) yours / ourselves

c) their / you

d) your / yourselves

e) her / by themselves

3. You and ---- brother need to take time to prepare ----
for the long journey which will start next month.

a) his / yourself

b) yours / ourselves

c) their / you

d) your / yourselves

e) her / by themselves

4. I hope you will enjoy ---- at the party this weekend because I won't be able to be there -----.

a) myself / myself

b) yourself / mine

c) yours / oneself

d) you / me

e) yourself / myself

4. I hope you will enjoy ---- at the party this weekend because I won't be able to be there -----.

a) myself / myself

b) yourself / mine

c) yours / oneself

d) you / me

e) yourself / myself

5. “Please, Jeff behave ----- ! You are not a little child anymore.”

a) him

b) yourself

c) by himself

d) himself

e) yourselves

5. “Please, Jeff behave ----- ! You are not a little child anymore.”

a) him

b) yourself

c) by himself

d) himself

e) yourselves

6. Carol's dog looked at ----- in the mirror and started to bark.

a) himself

b) myself

c) itself

d) herself

e) ourselves

6. Carol's dog looked at ----- in the mirror and started to bark.

a) himself

b) myself

c) itself

d) herself

e) ourselves



7. Sometimes I think that famous people try to kill----

a) myself

b) yourself

c) yourselves

d) ourselves

e) themselves

7. Sometimes I think that famous people try to kill----

a) myself

b) yourself

c) yourselves

d) ourselves

e) themselves



8. Our parents are old enough now to look after

a) ourselves

b) myself

c) themselves

d) yourselves

e) himself

8. Our parents are old enough now to look after

a) ourselves

b) myself

c) themselves

d) yourselves

e) himself

9. Once, I met a young lady who called Pam.

a) herself

b) himself

c) yourself

d) itself

e) myself

9. Once, I met a young lady who called Pam.

a) herself

b) himself

c) yourself

d) itself

e) myself



10. His father said again and again if we don't take care, we'd hurt

a) themselves

b) yourselves

c) us

d) ourselves

e) him

10. His father said again and again if we don't take care, we'd hurt

a) themselves

b) yourselves

c) us

d) ourselves

e) him

11. Welcome to the party, everyone! Just help _____ to sandwiches and snacks.

- a) himself
- b) yourselves
- c) yourself
- d) itself
- e) myself

11. Welcome to the party, everyone! Just help _____ to sandwiches and snacks.

a) himself

b) yourselves

c) yourself

d) itself

e) myself

12. Look! There are little birds washing _____ in the river.

a) himself

b) yourselves

c) yourself

d) itself

e) themselves

12. Look! There are little birds washing _____ in the river.

a) himself

b) yourselves

c) yourself

d) itself

e) themselves

13. Let's introduce _____ to those girls over there.

a) himself

b) ourselves

c) yourself

d) itself

e) themselves

13. Let's introduce _____ to those girls over there.

a) himself

b) ourselves

c) yourself

d) itself

e) themselves

14. Please, help _____ to more cake.

a) himself

b) yourselves

c) itself

d) yourself

e) themselves

14. Please, help _____ to more cake.

a) himself

b) yourselves

c) itself

d) yourself

e) themselves

ANULADA

15. Without strong steel architecture, the building would collapse in on _____.

a) himself

b) itself

c) yourselves

d) yourself

e) themselves

15. Without strong steel architecture, the building would collapse in on _____.

a) himself

b) itself

c) yourselves

d) yourself

e) themselves

16. Carol and I did the homework _____.

- a) by myself
- b) herself
- c) by herself
- d) by ourselves
- e) ourself

16. Carol and I did the homework _____.

a) by myself

b) herself

c) by herself

d) by ourselves

e) ourself

17. Hi, Martin! Hi, Rebecca! Please, come in and make _____ at home.

a) yourselves

b) himself

c) itself

d) yourself

e) themselves

17. Hi, Martin! Hi, Rebecca! Please, come in and make _____ at home.

a) yourselves

b) himself

c) itself

d) yourself

e) themselves

18. God helps those who help _____ .

- a) himself
- b) yourselves
- c) itself
- d) yourself
- e) themselves

18. God helps those who help _____ .

a) himself

b) yourselves

c) itself

d) yourself

e) themselves

19. Mary's brother is always shouting at _____.

- a) himself
- b) yourselves
- c) itself
- d) yourself
- e) themselves

19. Mary's brother is always shouting at _____.

a) himself

b) yourselves

c) itself

d) yourself

e) themselves

20. Be careful Mary. Don't hurt _____.

- a) himself
- b) yourselves
- c) herself
- d) yourself
- e) themselves

20. Be careful Mary. Don't hurt _____.

a) himself

b) yourselves

c) herself

d) yourself

e) themselves

Relative Pronouns

Os pronomes relativos podem exercer a função de **sujeito** ou **objeto** do verbo principal. **Lembre-se** de que quando o pronome relativo for seguido por um verbo, ele exerce função de sujeito. Caso o pronome relativo for seguido por um pronome, por exemplo, ele exerce função de objeto.

- Quando o antecedente for pessoa e o pronome relativo exercer a função de sujeito do verbo, usa-se *who* ou *that*.
- The **boy who / that** arrived is blond. (O menino que chegou é loiro.)
- Quando o antecedente for pessoa e o pronome relativo exercer a função de objeto do verbo, usa-se *who*, *whom*, *that* ou pode-se omitir (x) o pronome relativo. Contudo, essa omissão só pode ocorrer quando o relativo exercer função de objeto.



- The **girl who / whom / that / (x)** I saw in the beach was beautiful.
(A menina que vi na praia era bonita.)

- Quando o antecedente for coisa ou animal e o pronome relativo exercer a função de sujeito do verbo, usa-se *which* ou *that*.



- * The **cat that / which** is in the garden belongs to my sister.
(O gato que está no jardim pertence à minha irmã.)
- * The **brown guitar that / which** was on the table is mine.
(O violão marrom que estava em cima da mesa é meu.)

- **OBSERVAÇÃO:** O pronome *who* também pode referir-se a animais (mas apenas animais que tenham nomes ou são conhecidos, como Lassie, por exemplo).

LEMBRE-SE: Quando o pronome relativo for seguido por um verbo, ele exerce função de sujeito. Caso o pronome relativo seja seguido por um artigo, pronome ou outra classe de palavra, ele exerce função de objeto.

- **USA-SE APENAS O PRONOME *THAT*:**

a) Quando houver **dois antecedentes** (pessoa e animal ou pessoa e coisa):

I know the **singers** and the **songs** **that** she mentioned.
(pessoa) (coisa)

(Conheço os cantores e as músicas que ela mencionou.)

b) Após adjetivos no superlativo, *first* e *last*:

- She is the **sweetest** woman **that** I have ever met.
(superlativo)
(Ela é a mulher mais dócil que já conheci.)
- The **last** time **that** I saw him was in May.
(A última vez que o vi foi em Maio.)
- The **first** thing **that** you have to do is call the police.
(A primeira coisa que você tem que fazer é ligar para a polícia.)

c) Após *all, only, everything, none, some, any, no* e seus compostos.

- She ate **something that** we never saw. (Ela comeu algo que nós nunca vimos.)

LEMBRE-SE: Os pronomes relativos só podem ser omitidos quando funcionam como objeto, nunca quando exercem função de sujeito.

- O pronome relativo *whose* (cujo, cuja, cujos, cujas) estabelece uma relação de posse e é usado com qualquer antecedente. Esse pronome é sempre seguido por um **substantivo** e nunca pode ser omitido.

• The cat **whose** **owner** is my sister was in the garden.
(O gato cuja dona é minha irmã estava no jardim.)

- O pronome relativo *where* (onde, em que, no que, no qual, na qual, nos quais, nas quais) é usado para se referir a lugar ou lugares.
- The place **where** I live is far from here.
(O lugar onde moro é / fica longe daqui.)

O pronome relativo *when* (quando, em que, no qual, na qual, nos quais, nas quais) é usado referindo-se a dia(s), mês, meses, ano(s), etc.

- I will always remember the day **when** we met each other.

(Sempre me lembrarei do dia em que nos conhecemos.)

- We will get married **when** you get a job.

(Nós iremos casar quando você conseguir um emprego.)

***What* (o que) pode ser usado como pronome relativo e pode exercer função de sujeito ou objeto.**

- I don't know **what** happened yesterday.
(Não sei **o que** aconteceu ontem.)
- I saw **what** he did.
(Eu vi o que ele fez.)



EXERCISES

1. The clergyman _____ had a sore throat preached a fine sermon.

a) that

b) which

c) whose

d) whom

e) n.d.a

1. The clergyman _____ had a sore throat preached a fine sermon.

a) that

b) which

c) whose

d) whom

e) n.d.a

2. Were those the physicians to _____ you introduced
you brother?

- a) which
- b) who
- c) whose
- d) whom
- e) n.d.a

2. Were those the physicians to _____ you introduced
you brother?

a) which

b) who

c) whose

d) whom

e) n.d.a

3. That's the businessman _____ daughter suffered an accident this morning.

- a) which
- b) who
- c) whose
- d) whom
- e) n.d.a

3. That's the businessman _____ daughter suffered an accident this morning.

a) which

b) who

c) whose

d) whom

e) n.d.a

4. I know the girl _____ wrote you this letter.

a) whose

b) whom

c) which

d) who

e) n.d.a

4. I know the girl _____ wrote you this letter.

a) whose

b) whom

c) which

d) who

e) n.d.a

5. The shirt _____ buttons are yellow belongs to me.

- a) that
- b) which
- c) whom
- d) who
- e) n.d.a

5. The shirt _____ buttons are yellow belongs to me.

- a) that
- b) which
- c) whom
- d) who
- e) n.d.a

6. I don't like the town _____ you work.

- a) that
- b) which
- c) whom
- d) where
- e) n.d.a

6. I don't like the town _____ you work.

- a) that
- b) which
- c) whom
- d) where
- e) n.d.a

7. Tell me a nice restaurant _____ to have an Italian dinner.

- a) that
- b) whose
- c) whom
- d) where
- e) n.d.a

7. Tell me a nice restaurant _____ to have an Italian dinner.

- a) that
- b) whose
- c) whom
- d) where
- e) n.d.a

8. He came with a friend _____ waited outside in the car.

- a) who
- b) which
- c) whose
- d) whom
- e) n.d.a

8. He came with a friend _____ waited outside in the car.

a) who

b) which

c) whose

d) whom

e) n.d.a

9. What did you do with the money _____ your mother lent you?

a) whose

b) who

c) which

d) whom

e) when

9. What did you do with the money _____ your mother lent you?

a) whose

b) who

c) which

d) whom

e) when

10. The school _____ I was educated closed down a couple of years ago.

- a) whose
- b) who
- c) which
- d) where
- e) when

10. The school _____ I was educated closed down a couple of years ago.

a) whose

b) who

c) which

d) where

e) when

11. Mandy is the girl _____ I met on Friday.

- a) when
- b) whose
- c) which
- d) where
- e) n.d.a

11. Mandy is the girl _____ I met on Friday.

- a) when
- b) whose
- c) which
- d) where
- e) n.d.a

12. She likes hamburgers _____ are hot.

- a) whose
- b) which
- c) where
- d) whom
- e) when

12. She likes hamburgers _____ are hot.

a) whose

b) which

c) where

d) whom

e) when

13. I remember the day _____ we met each other.

- a) who
- b) whose
- c) which
- d) where
- e) when

13. I remember the day _____ we met each other.

- a) who
- b) whose
- c) which
- d) where
- e) when

14. Is there anybody here _____ name is James ?

- a) who
- b) which
- c) whose
- d) whom
- e) n.d.a

14. Is there anybody here _____ name is James ?

a) who

b) which

c) whose

d) whom

e) n.d.a

15. I hate coffee shops _____ they play loud music.

- a) that
- b) which
- c) whom
- d) who
- e) where

15. I hate coffee shops _____ they play loud music.

- a) that
- b) which
- c) whom
- d) who
- e) where