

# **Objetivo:**

# Practicar el uso de los pronombres de objeto

# **Objeto Directo**



Subject	Verb	Direct Object	Explanations
My friend	Sings		Some sentences have only a subject and a verb.  Algunas oraciones tienes únicamente sujeto y verbo.
He	loves	music	Some sentences have a subject, a verb, and an object.  Algunas oraciones tienes sujeto, verbo y objeto.
He	buys	Compact discs	A direct object answers the question "What?" <i>Compact discs</i> is the direct object. El objeto directo responde a la pregunta ¿qué?. <i>Discos compactos</i> es el objeto directo.
He	loves	The Beatles	A direct object also can answer the question "Who(m)?" The Beatles is the direct object. El objeto directo también responde a la pregunta: ¿A quién o para quién?

# **Pronombres de Objeto**

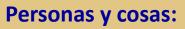


Examples			Explanations
Subject	Verb	Direct Object	
a) My mother	loves	my father	The direct object can also be a pronoun. El objeto direct.o puede ser también un pronombre
b) My mother	loves	HIM	promotion.
<ul><li>c) My mother loves my father. She thinks about him all the time.</li><li>d) My father loves my mother. He thinks about her all the time.</li></ul>			Object Pronouns refer to a noun that comes before. In c), him refers to "my father". In d), her refers to "my mother".  Los pronombres de objeto hacen referencia a un sustantivo que los antecede. In la oración c), him se refiere a mi padre. In la oración d) her se refiere a mi madre.

# **Pronombres de Objeto**



Subject	Verb	Object Pronoun	Subject	Verb	Object Pronoun
1	am	a good person.		me.	
You	are				you.
He	is				him.
She	is		a good person. she	loves	her.
It	is				it.
We	are				us.
You	are				you.
They	are				them.





Subject			Object
1	I know Ann.	Ann knows me.	me
We	We know Ann.	Ann knows us.	us
You	You know Ann.	Ann knows you.	you
Не	He knows Ann.	Ann knows him.	him
She	She knows Ann.	Ann knows her.	her
they	They know Ann.	Ann knows them	them

Things: Pronombres		It / them
I don't want this book.	(A)	You can have it.
I don't want these books.		You can have them.
I never go to parties.		I don't like them.
Diane never drinks milk.		She doesn't like it.

#### **Ejercicio:**



PPP 01

Se utiliza "me, her, them" etc. (objecto)

Después de una preposición(for, to/with etc) cuando nos referimos a una persona u objeto.

This letter isn't for me. It's for her.







Sue and Kevin are going to the cinema. Do you want to go with them?

# **Examples:**



Sujeto	Verbo	Objeto
Ι	love	you
This poem	is	for my boyfriend David
It	is	for him
	Come (forma imperativa)	with us to the party.
You	should	call your mother today
You	should	call her day

#### **Ejemplos:**



A: I like terror movies? Do you?

B: No, I don't like them.

A: Do you like ice-cream?

B: Yes, I like it a lot.

A:Do you like **Gustavo**?

B: Yes, I like **him** a lot. He is a very nice guy.

#### **Referencias:**



**PPP 01** 

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