



Possessive Pronouns:

Possessive Pronouns: Mine, Yours, His, Hers, Ours, Theirs

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- 'Is this your bag?' 'No, it isn't ____.'
a) my
b) me
c) I
d) mine
- That car isn't ours. It's ____.
a) them
b) they
c) theirs
d) their
- I've got my ticket. Have you got ____?
a) your
b) yours
c) you
d) you're
- She has her own room and he has ____.
a) his
b) he
c) him
d) her
- We've finished our project. They haven't finished ____.
a) them
b) theirs
c) their
d) they
- This pen isn't mine. Is it ____?
a) yours
b) your
c) you
d) you're
- 'Whose phone is this?' 'It's ____,' replied Sarah.
a) she
b) her
c) hers
d) herself
- My house is small, but ____ is very big.
a) you
b) your
c) you're
d) yours
- These books are _____. I bought them last week.
a) my
b) me
c) mine
d) I
- Our garden is smaller than ____.
a) them
b) their
c) they
d) theirs



Answers

1. d) mine
2. c) theirs
3. b) yours
4. a) his
5. b) theirs
6. a) yours
7. c) hers
8. d) yours
9. c) mine
10. d) theirs
11. a) mine
12. b) hers
13. a) yours
14. b) Ours
15. d) his
16. c) your
17. b) its
18. d) their
19. a) her
20. c) yours



Explanations

1. “mine” (d)

'Mine' is a possessive pronoun meaning 'my bag'. It stands alone without a noun after it. The possessive adjective 'my' must be followed by a noun.

2. “theirs” (c)

'Theirs' is a possessive pronoun meaning 'their car'. It stands alone after 'it's'. The possessive adjective 'their' must be followed by a noun.

3. “yours” (b)

'Yours' is a possessive pronoun meaning 'your ticket'. It replaces the noun phrase so it can stand alone. 'Your' is a possessive adjective and needs a noun after it.

4. “his” (a)

'His' works as both a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun. Here it is a possessive pronoun meaning 'his own room', standing alone without a noun.

5. “theirs” (b)

'Theirs' is a possessive pronoun meaning 'their project'. It replaces the noun phrase and stands alone. 'Their' is a possessive adjective and needs a noun after it.

6. “yours” (a)

'Yours' is a possessive pronoun meaning 'your pen'. After 'is it', we need a pronoun that stands alone. 'Your' is a possessive adjective and must be followed by a noun.

7. “hers” (c)

'Hers' is a possessive pronoun meaning 'her phone'. Sarah is female, so we use 'hers'. It stands alone after 'it's'. 'Her' is a possessive adjective and would need a noun after it (e.g., 'her phone').

8. “yours” (d)

'Yours' is a possessive pronoun meaning 'your house'. It is the subject of 'is very big' and stands alone. 'Your' is a possessive adjective and needs a noun.

9. “mine” (c)

'Mine' is a possessive pronoun meaning 'my books'. After 'are', we need a pronoun that stands alone. 'My' is a possessive adjective and needs a noun after it.

10. “theirs” (d)

'Theirs' is a possessive pronoun meaning 'their garden'. After 'than', it stands alone to make a comparison. 'Their' is a possessive adjective and must modify a noun.

11. “mine” (a)

'Mine' is a possessive pronoun meaning 'my keys'. After 'they're', we need a possessive pronoun that stands alone. 'My' is a possessive adjective and needs a noun.

12. “hers” (b)

'Hers' is a possessive pronoun meaning 'her lunch'. It stands alone after 'has'. 'Her' here could be confused with the possessive adjective, but without a noun following, we need 'hers'.

13. “yours” (a)

'Yours' is a possessive pronoun meaning 'your jacket'. After 'is this jacket', we need a pronoun that stands alone. The reply 'my jacket' confirms a possessive meaning.

14. “Ours” (b)

'Ours' is a possessive pronoun meaning 'our car'. It is the subject of 'is white' and stands alone. 'Our' is a possessive adjective and needs a noun after it.

15. “his” (d)

'His' works as a possessive pronoun here, meaning 'his umbrella'. It stands alone after 'is'. 'He' is a subject pronoun and 'him' is an object pronoun — neither shows possession.

16. “your” (c)

Before the noun 'seats', we need the possessive adjective 'your', not the possessive pronoun 'yours'. Possessive adjectives always come before a noun.

17. “its” (b)

Before the noun 'tail', we need the possessive adjective 'its' (no apostrophe). 'It's' means 'it is' — it is not a possessive form.

18. “their” (d)

Before the noun 'passports', we need the possessive adjective 'their'. The possessive pronoun 'theirs' cannot modify a noun — it must stand alone.

19. “her” (a)

After the preposition 'to', we need the object pronoun 'her'. 'Hers' is a possessive pronoun and cannot follow a preposition in this structure. 'She' is a subject pronoun.

20. “yours” (c)

After 'is it', we need the possessive pronoun 'yours' meaning 'your scarf'. It stands alone without a noun. 'Your' is a possessive adjective and must be followed by a noun.