

H.W
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Pronouns

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Personal pronouns

	Subject	Object
First person singular	I	Me
Second person singular	You	You
Third person singular	He	Him
	She	Her
	It	It

First person plural	We	Us
Second person plural	You	You
Third person plural	They	Them

Possesive Pronoun

Singular personal pronoun	Possesive pronouns
I, me	Mine
You	Yours
He, him	His
She, her	hers

Plural personal pronoun	Possesive pronouns
We, us	Ours
You	Yours
They, them	theirs

Indefinite Pronouns

All	Each	Most	Other
Another	Either	Neither	Several
Any	Everybody	Nobody	Some
Anybody	Every one	No one	Somebody
Anyone	Few	None	Some one
both	Many	One	such

Indefinite pronouns are used to refer to nouns without saying who or what they are. Pronouns ending with **-body, -thing, -one** such as *somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody, something, anything, nothing, someone, anyone, none* and *no one* are some of the indefinite pronouns. Other examples are *all, a few, one, many*, etc.

Examples:

All is fair in love and war.

Something was strange about the place.

Two people died while *many* got injured in the accident.

Note: Words such as *many, all, a few* and *several* act as indefinite pronouns if they refer to nouns in a sentence, and as quantifiers if they appear immediately before a noun in a sentence.

Examples:

This book had fifty pages, but *a few* are missing. (*A few* acts as an indefinite pronoun.)

I bought a few chocolates from her. (*A few* acts as a quantifier.)

3. Underline the pronouns in the following sentences. Write *P* for personal, *PO* for possessive and *I* for indefinite pronouns. One has been done for you.

(a) She went to Mussoorie with a cousin of hers. (*P, PO*)

(b) Do they have anything better?

(c) You must keep these certificates of yours safely.

(d) I ate my sweets, but Parul is saving hers.

(e) This monastery is very old. Only a few like it exist today.

(f) The ball we were playing with was theirs, not ours.

(g) Everybody agreed with them and signed the letter.

(h) They are going to visit a friend of theirs, but one of them will stay at home to help me with my homework.

Read the sentences given below.

She is going to buy *herself* a new mobile phone.

The children introduced *themselves* to each other.

You should behave *yourself* in front of your teachers.

Note: When a reflexive pronoun is used to emphasise a noun other than the subject, it is placed immediately after the noun. For example, *Sumit had dinner with the President himself.* (not, *Sumit himself ...*)

4. Write *R* for reflexive pronouns and *E* for emphatic pronouns in the following sentences.

(a) She enjoyed herself to the fullest in the village.

R

(b) They themselves went to the bank to deposit the money.

E

(c) The monkey looked at itself in the mirror.

R

(d) I was quite happy as I had repaired the car by myself.

R

(e) We ourselves saw the thief entering the bank.

E

(f) The players started quarrelling among themselves.

R

(g) Vansh himself is not bothered about his admission.

E

Now, look at the following sentences.

This is the best pancake I've ever had!

Those are my favourite dresses.

That is a hummingbird, and *these* are parakeets.

In the sentences above, the words in red are used as pronouns. *This* points to the pancake, *those* points to the dresses, *that* points to the hummingbird and *these* points to the parakeets. Such pronouns are called **demonstrative pronouns**.

Pronouns that point to a particular noun in a sentence are called **demonstrative pronouns**. *This, that, these* and *those* are demonstrative pronouns.

Examples:

That is the watch my father used to wear.

These are the notebooks he has been looking for.

This is the mother and *those* are her children.

Read the following sentences.

He lost the camera *that* we bought yesterday.

The boy *whom* you met is my cousin.

All the people *who* were invited attended the function.

Note: When possessive, demonstrative, interrogative and distributive pronouns are immediately followed by a noun, they act as possessive, demonstrative, interrogative and distributive adjectives, respectively.

Examples:

These pens are hers. (*These* – demonstrative adjective, *hers* – possessive pronoun)

These are her pens. (*These* – demonstrative pronoun, *her* – possessive adjective)

Whose is this? (Interrogative pronoun)

Whose mug is this? (Interrogative adjective)

Neither took care of the ailing father. (Distributive pronoun)

Neither son took care of the ailing father. (Distributive adjective)

5. ✓ Select the correct pronouns to complete the following sentences.

(a) The jacket with blue buttons is mine (*mine/my*).

(b) One (*one/someone*) must never give up on one's dreams.

(c) Either (*either/who*) of the boys will have to cook by themselves (*themselves/himself*).

(d) She (*he/she*) could not perform very well as her mike wasn't working properly.

(e) These (*this/these*) are the most delicious cookies I've ever had! Did you prepare them yourself (*yourself/themselves*)?

(f) All (*theirs/all*) is well that (*who/that*) ends well.

(g) What (*whom/what*) is the name of the girl who (*who/which*) is planting roses in the garden?

6. Complete the following sentences using pronouns given in the box. You can repeat some pronouns. State their types in brackets: *P* for personal, *RF* for reflexive, *E* for emphatic, *PO* for possessive, *R* for relative, *IN* for interrogative and *I* for indefinite pronouns.

I	you	anyone	me	who
himself	mine	them	yourself	we

(a) _____ () is the composer of this melody?

(b) Does _____ () want a cup of tea or coffee?