

What is a Pronoun?

Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun in order to avoid repetition of the latter.

Kinds of Pronoun

1. **Personal Pronouns**—Words used in place of nouns referring to persons.

'I, we, you, he, she, it, they' etc.

The Case of Personal Pronouns		Subject	Object	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
Singular	First Person	I	me	my	mine
Plural		We	us	our	ours
	Second Person	You	you	your	yours
Singular		She	her	her	hers
	Third Person	He	him	his	his
		It	It	Its	—
Plural		They	them	their	theirs

2. **Demonstrative Pronouns**—Words used for nouns to point out objects.

'This, that, these, those' etc.

(i) This is my book.

(ii) That is her house.

But in the following examples 'This' and 'That' are used as demonstrative adjectives.

(i) This book

(ii) That house

3. **Relative Pronouns**—Words used for nouns to express functions relating to 'who, which, that, whose, whom' etc.

(i) The man **who** has just entered the room is my friend.

(ii) The book **that** I bought is very costly.

4. **Interrogative Pronouns**—Words used for nouns to ask questions.

Who? What? Which? Whose? Whom?

(i) **Who** took my bag?

(ii) **Whom** did you meet?

(iii) **Whose** books are these?

(iv) **What** are you doing?

(v) **What** shirt is this?

(vi) **Whose** book is this?

Interrogative adjective

Interrogative adjective

- 5. Indefinite Pronouns**—Words used for nouns in vague and general meaning 'everybody, nobody, somebody, either, neither, all, much, several, each, others, another' etc.
- 6. Reflexive Pronouns**—Words used as forms of Personal pronouns for emphasis. 'myself, ourselves, himself, themselves, yourself' etc.
- 7. Distributive Pronouns**—Used for individuals and objects referring to them as one at a time.
'either, neither, each, every, none, anyone', etc.
- (i) **Either** of the two sisters is staying here.
 - (ii) **Neither** of his arms is defective.
 - (iii) You can take **either** room. Distributive adjective
 - (iv) You can talk to **each** boy. Distributive adjective
- 8. Reciprocal Pronouns**—Words used to point out mutual relationship.
'each other, one another' etc.
- (i) Both the brothers love **each other**.
 - (ii) Indians should not fight with **one another**.

Rules of Pronoun

Rule I

When the subject of the verb is the receiver of the action, the action is said to be reflected. Such verbs are used reflexively.

'Acquit, absent, avail, reconcile, amuse, resign, avenge, revenge, enjoy, exert, apply, adapt, adjust, pride' overreach, etc, are used reflexively. e.g.,

- (i) You should avail yourself, of every chance in life. (Correct)
- (ii) They enjoyed picture last evening. (No reflexive pronoun is needed)
- (iii) They enjoyed during summer vacation. (Place 'themselves' after 'enjoyed')
- (iv) He resigned himself to his failure. (Correct)
- (v) The former D.M. acquitted very efficiently. (Place 'himself' after 'acquitted').
- (vi) He was determined to avenge the death of his wife. (Correct)

Rule II

The following verbs are not used reflexively.

'Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest, hide' are not used reflexively. e.g.,

- (i) You should keep yourself from bad boys. (Drop 'yourself')
- (ii) He has qualified himself for the post. (Drop 'himself')
- (iii) He hid himself in the room. (Drop 'himself') (Int. verb)
- (iv) The thief hid money under the carpet. (Correct) (Tran. Verb)

Rule III

A reflexive pronoun cannot act as a subject or object of a verb unless it is preceded by pronoun or noun concerned. e.g.,

- (i) Myself will see to it that you get your share of property. (Change 'myself' into 'I')
- (ii) Yourself and he reached there in time. (Change 'yourself' into 'you')
- (iii) I myself like him. (Correct)
- (iv) Raj will do it for myself and my sister. (Change 'myself' to 'me')

Rule IV

- (a) The verb 'to be' should be followed by subjective form when the complement is pronoun. e.g.,

- (i) It is me who have brought you home. (Change 'me' into 'I')
 (ii) Was it her who did it for you? (Change 'her' into 'she')
 (iii) It will be us who will buy a new house. (Change 'us' into 'we')

Rule V

Verbs and Prepositions are followed by objective case of a pronoun.

- (i) Between you and I Suhani is intelligent. (Say 'me')
 (ii) She is teaching Rohit and 'she'. (Say 'her')
 (iii) Let they go. (Say 'them')

Rule VI

- (a) Good manners require that the order of singular pronouns should be **second person, third person and first person (231)**.

- (b) But in plural 'we' is used before 'you' and 'they' after 'you' (123). The latter order is also observed while referring to unpleasant acts. e.g.,

- (i) I and you will attend her wedding tomorrow. (Correct use is 'You' and 'I')
 (ii) He and you will share the mangoes. (Use 'You' and 'he')
 (iii) You, Mohan and I will watch movie tonight. (Correct)
 (iv) We, you and they are leaving for Mumbai tomorrow. (Correct)
 (v) You and I will be punished. (Unpleasant act, use 'I and you')

Rule VII

Use of possessive adjectives (Possessive case of the pronoun)

- (A) When two subjects are joined by—

'As well as, together with, along with, and not, in addition to, like, unlike, with' rather than, except, no less than, nothing but, more (noun) than one, the possessive case of the pronoun (possessive adjective) is used in accordance with the first subject.

- (B) When two subjects are joined by—

'Either-or, neither-nor, not only-but also, none-but.' the possessive case of pronoun (possessive adjective) is used according to the nearest subject.

- (C) When the pronouns

'Each, every, neither, either, anyone' many a, more than one (possessive adjective) are used as subject, the possessive case should be third person singular. They may refer to two or more than two objects or persons.

- (D) When 'one' is used as a subject, the possessive case of the pronoun should be according to one. (i.e. one's)
- (E) When a pronoun is used for more than one noun or pronouns of different persons, the possessive case is in the form of first person plural (**our**) and second person plural (**your**). e.g.,
- (i) Each boy and each teacher is required to bring their luggage.
(Use 'his' in place of 'their')
 - (ii) One should do his duty sincerely.
(Use 'one's' in place of 'his')
 - (iii) Neither the students nor the teacher was playing in their proper uniform.
(Use 'his' for 'their')
 - (iv) Reena as well as her children has returned to their home.
(Use 'her' for 'their')
 - (v) Only you and I have brought your books.
(Use 'our' for 'your')
 - (vi) You and he completed their work.
(Use 'your' for 'their')
 - (vii) Have you, he and I received their letters?
(Use 'our' for 'their')
 - (viii) Neither of the two brothers has brought their bedding.
(Use 'his' for 'their')
 - (ix) Each one of us is doing our duty properly.
(Use 'his' for 'our')
 - (x) Every one should do one's duty.
(Use 'his' for 'one's')
 - (xi) My sister along with her friends is doing her job at Delhi. (Correct)

Rule VIII

A noun or pronoun in the possessive case should not be used sometimes with the nouns such as—

'Separation, leave, excuse, mention, report, pardon, sight, favour.' e.g.,

- (i) Your separation is very painful to me. (Say 'separation from you')
- (ii) At his sight the robbers fled. (Say 'At the sight of him')
- (iii) I beg your favour, please. (favour of/from you)
- (iv) She did make mention of you. (Correct, 'your mention' is wrong.)

Rule IX

'Either, neither, each other'

are used in speaking of two persons or things. e.g.,

'Anyone, none, one another'

are used while referring to more than two persons or things. e.g.,

- (i) Indians should never fight with each other. (Use 'one another' in place of 'each other')
- (ii) Anyone of his eyes is defective. (Use 'either' in place of 'anyone')
- (iii) None of his arms was wounded in the accident. (Use 'neither' for 'none')
- (iv) Either of his four sons has sold his property after his death.
(Use 'anyone' for 'Either')

Rule X

While writing question tag the subject and verb must be according to the main sentence. e.g.,

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| (i) Our teacher is intelligent, isn't it? | (Use 'isn't he?') |
| (ii) The boys are not going on picnic, are they? | (Correct) |
| (iii) They went to Delhi yesterday, isn't it? | (Use 'didn't they?') |
| (iv) She comes here daily, does she? | (Use 'doesn't she?') |
| (v) She will help me, won't she? | (Correct) |
| (vi) I shall not play, shall I? | (Amn't is not correct) |
| (vii) Shall not play, | (Correct) |
| (viii) He is seldom absent, is he? | (Correct) |
| (ix) We need not worry, need we? | (Correct) |
| (x) I used to write poetry, didn't I? | (Correct) |
| (xi) We have a book, don't we? | (Correct) |
| (xii) You have taken food, haven't you? | |

Imperative Sentence

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (xiii) Don't close the room, will you? | (Correct) |
| (xiv) Close the room, won't you/will you? | (Correct) |
| (xv) Let them stay here, will they? | (Correct) |
| (xvi) Let us stay here, shall we? | (Correct) |
| (xvii) Let us play, shall we? | (Correct) |

Indefinite Pronouns

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (xviii) Everything is settled, isn't it? | (Correct) |
| (xix) Nothing is settled, Is it? | (Correct) |
| (xx) None of your friends like her, do they? | (Correct) |
| (xxi) Few students are working hard, are they? | (Correct) |
| (xxii) Everybody can speak English, can't they? | (Correct) |
| (xxiii) No one can speak English, can they? | (Correct) |
| (xxiv) One of/most of/all of you will go there, won't you? | (Correct) |
| (xxv) One of/most of/all of us shall go there, shan't we? | (Correct) |
| (xxvi) One of/most of/all of them will go there, won't they? | (Correct) |

Note : (i) The negative statements having words such as 'hardly, seldom, barely, scarcely', few, little are followed by ordinary question tag. (Affirmative)

(ii) With 'everybody, everyone, somebody, someone, nobody, no one, anybody, none, neither, either'. 'They' is used in question tag.

Rule XI : Use of Both

'Both' should be followed by 'and' and not by 'as well as',

Negative is avoided with Both e.g.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| (i) Both you as well as my brother are going to attend her marriage tomorrow. | (Use 'and' in place of 'as well as') |
| (ii) Both of them are not going there. | (Incorrect) |
| Neither of them is going there. | (Correct) |

Rule XII

'Which' is used in place of 'Who' when we are referring to a choice between two or more than two things or persons. e.g.,

- (i) Of the two sisters who is the more intelligent. (Use 'which' in place of 'who')
- (ii) Who is your father in the crowd? (Use 'which' in place of 'who')
- (iii) Who is better of the two dancers in our society?
(Place 'the' before better and change 'who' into 'which')

Rule XIII

Possessive case—We don't use noun after possessive case of a pronoun. e.g.,

- (i) This book is mine = This is **my** book.
- (ii) This shirt is yours = This is **your** shirt.
- (iii) **Our** is a populous country. (Say 'Ours')

Rule XIV

The relative pronoun should be expressed according to its relation with the verb of the adjective clause. 'Who' is used as a subject of a verb of adjective clause and 'whom' is used as an object of a verb of adjective clause. e.g.,

- (i) He was talking of the women who, he said, he met in America.
(Use 'whom' in place of 'who')
- (ii) She is the kind of lady whom, every body knows, is intelligent.
(Use 'who' in place of 'whom')

Rule XV

The use of '**But**' as a relative pronoun. e.g.,

- (i) There was none but wept. (Who did not weep)
- (ii) There is no country but is corrupt. (Which is not corrupt)

Rule XVI

The use of the 'same' as pronoun is wrong. e.g.,

- (i) I shall give you a book and **the same** is very useful. (Say 'it' for the 'same')
- (ii) He bought a house and is living **in the same**. (Say 'it' for the 'same')

Rule XVII

'What' is used without an antecedent and it refers to things only. e.g.,

- (i) It is incredible what she said.
- (ii) I don't believe in the words what she uttered.
(Use 'which'/'that' in place of 'what')
- (iii) I don't believe in what you say. (Correct)
- (iv) I know which you say. (Say 'what')

Note : For detailed study of relative pronouns look up adjective clause in the chapter on Clauses.

Work Book Exercise (A)

Directions : Spot the errors, if any, in the following sentences—

1. He bought the books and put it in the bag.
2. Civil servants should acquit efficiently in the service of a common man.
3. My father always advices me that I should keep myself from bad boys.
4. Avail every chance that comes your way lest you should repent in the long run.
5. There should be no misunderstanding between your father and she.
6. It was Mohan or her who came here last night and kept on knocking at the door.
7. Let Rohit and she complete this job as they like to do it.
8. Was it him who gave money to buy new books?
9. He and myself alone will complete this work because we don't need the help of anyone.
10. You, I and he should take examination seriously.
11. It was with great difficulty that each of the brothers could get their share of property.
12. They that hanker after fame and money are likely to be disappointed.
13. I am sad to learn that you and your brother have lost their money in share market.
14. Both he as well as I are going to Delhi tomorrow to buy new motorbike.
15. This is only one of her novels that have been published till date.
16. Neither of the two brothers has got their money back from the government.
17. You and I are expected to do your duty in the interest of the students.
18. Who is the more intelligent, you or he?
19. Anyone of the students is allowed to keep their books in the staff room.
20. Our is a country that is governed by corrupt politicians.
21. One should always remember that it is his duty to help the weak and the poor.
22. Everybody is honest in my office and does their work honestly.
23. I don't like which you told my father last night.
24. What is it which makes life happy?
25. This is not my house, it is her.
26. She was playing which was not liked by her father.
27. He taught me and which I admire most even today.
28. I gave him a pen but he has not returned the same to me.
29. His picture is the same that mine.
30. She did not tell me the story what you had told me.

Work Book Exercise (B)

Directions : Spot the errors, if any, in the following sentences—

1. Which we saw surprised all and one present at the function.
2. She is the woman who, I know, you can always rely upon.
3. Don't respect such persons who have no respect for elders.
4. When warned he stopped himself at once.
5. He is the same person who was present at the wedding party last night.
6. The only person who can read and write English well is my friend.
7. The Saraswati is a river whose origin has always been a matter of conjecture.

8. They that tell a lie should not be depended upon for doing anything right.
9. My friend is honest and hard working, isn't it?
10. They did not go to attend the marriage of their neighbours' daughter, didn't they?
11. Your separation is very painful to me.
12. It is difficult to say who is the better of the two sisters.
13. He is the same man who always likes to boast of his bravery.
14. All which glitters is not gold.
15. I never expected that you would provide me with such a servant that was not reliable at all.
16. My problem is the same like his because we both are living in the same locality.
17. I am getting late and beg your leave.
18. At my sight he ran inside the house because he did not like to meet me.
19. This is the best which we can do in the present circumstances.
20. To my surprise I found my brother smarter than he.
21. Generally we have our dinner at 9.00 p.m., haven't we?
22. Which cannot be cured, must be endured.
23. His marks in History are higher than English.
24. I don't like the students whose actions are dishonest and their words are contrary to their actions.
25. He is not one of those who will help everybody whom he meets.

Review Exercise

Directions : Some of the following sentences are grammatically incorrect and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark that part. If there is no error, mark that part as your answer.

1. These kind of dresses seems to be expensive but it is relatively economical
a b c
to maintain. No error
d e
2. It was she who suggested that you be at the door to welcome each participant
a b c
on their arrival. No error
d e
3. Book I read last week was an interesting one. No error
a b c d e
4. The teacher asked the boys, if it was their practice to leave the class
a b c
whenever he pleased. No error
d e
5. Each cigarette which a person smokes does some harm and eventually you
a b c
may get a serious disease from its effects. No error
d e
6. One should take advantage of opportunities to talk with native speakers if one
a b
wants to improve your English. No error
c d e
7. The bus was hired by the ladies for its picnic. No error
a b c d e
8. The hall is full, there is no place for anyone else. No error
a b c d e
9. How I wish it had been me whom you had chosen and not she. No error
a b c d e
10. She is one of those persons whom, I am sure, always do their best even
a b c
in the most trying circumstances. No error
d e

11. He has a bad cold and a sore throat. He may still get flue. No error
 a b c d e
12. I am given so many works to do at the same time. No error
 a b c d e
13. For her sake as well as for Mohan I hoped fervently that she might get a job.
 a b c d
No error
 e
14. In evaluating your progress I have taken into account your classroom
 a b
 performance, your receptivity and how you have improved. No error
 c d e
15. A body of volunteers has been organised to help the faculty in their attempt
 a b c d
 to raise funds. No error
 e
16. Everyone of the men present here has given a day's pay
 a b c
as their contribution to the fund. No error
 d e
17. Neither he nor his brother can walk faster than me. No error
 a b c d e
18. Whom did you mean to hurt by your unkind remarks except Sita and I.
 a b c d
No error
 e
19. Two external men and yourself will correct the answer-books. No error
 a b c d e
20. Who, of the two do you think, will be dismissed first? No error
 a b c d e
21. We will learn a lot by attending the English course, isn't it? No error
 a b c d e
22. I would like you to meet my cousin brother who has just returned from
 a b c
the States. No error
 d e

23. India is one of the leading film producing country in the world. No error
a b c d e
24. This is the man whom I remember had picked my pocket. No error
a b c d e
25. He tried all the drawers in his old desk but could not find his purse in
a b c
anyone of it. No error
d e
26. I will have both the blue or the black pen. No error
a b c d e
27. A legislation that restricts the fundamental rights of a citizen has
a b c
no legal force. No error
d e
28. After every participant had had three minutes to express their opinion the
a b c d
debate was thrown open to the audience. No error
e
29. My choice is quite different from your's. No error
a b c d e
30. The great poet and dramatist the Kalidas is quite often described as the
a b c
Shakespeare of Sanskrit literature. No error
d e
31. You should make it a rule never to interfere with other affairs. No error
a b c d e
32. At that very moment they were showing signs of growing nervousness,
a b c
isn't it? No error
d e
33. She has a remarkably kindly disposition who wins her friends whenever
a b c d
she goes. No error
e

34. It was generally agreed that the speeches of their Prime Minister were better
 than the Ministers. No error
 a b c
 d e
35. She is not leaving Dehradun tomorrow as order for her transfer have been
 cancelled. No error
 a b c d
 e
36. Myself and Gopalan will take care of the function on Sunday. No error
 a b c d e
37. Whatever work that which you undertake put your best efforts in it. No error
 a b c d e
38. As it was Ranjan's first interview he dressed himself in his most formal suit.
No error
 a b c d
 e
39. The party chief made it a point to state that the Prime Minister and the Union
Home Minister should also come and see what his party men had seen.
No error
 a b c d
 e
40. If the teacher is good the students will respond positively to them. No error
 a b c d e
41. Mr. Sunil Pawar, our representative, he will attend the meeting on our behalf.
No error
 a b c d
 e
42. He could not plan his strategy until he knew whom his opponents could be.
No error
 a b c d
 e
43. Last summer he went to his uncle's village and enjoyed very much. No error
 a b c d e
44. May I know who you want to see please? No error
 a b c d e

45. The scientist must follow his hunches and his data wherever it may lead.
a b c d

No error
e

46. Wherever they go, Indians easily adapt to local circumstances. No error
a b c d e

47. The ruling party stood for implementation of the Bill and was ready to stake their political existence. No error
a b c d e

48. The teacher was busy and asked three of us to divide the work and do it.
a b c d
No error
e

49. He was fascinated by insects and the more he studied their habits greater was his fascination. No error
a b c d e

50. I go to the bed at eight every night. No error
a b c d e

51. Troy was taken by Greeks; this formed the basis of a story which has become famous. No error
a b c d e

52. A person I met in the theatre was the playwright himself. No error
a b c d e

53. Dr. Chandra is only dentist in our village. No error
a b c d e

54. The majority of the computer professionals recommends that effective measures should be taken against software piracy. No error
a b c d e

55. On my request Lalit introduced me to his friend who is singer and a scientist.
a b c d
No error
e

56. Sunita opened a almirah full of books and took one of them for reading.

a b c d

No error

e

57. According to the Bible it is meek and humble who shall inherit the heaven.

a b c d

No error

e

58. The road to famous monument passes through a forest. No error

a b c d e

59. A large scale exchange of nuclear weapons will produce unprecedented
amounts of radiation that can penetrate into the biological tissue. No error

a b c d e

60. He fixed a metal ladder for the wall below his window so as to be able to
escape if there was fire. No error

a b c d e

61. I am sure that neither the house nor its content is for sale. No error

a b c d e

62. The Hindi and the Marathi are different forms of the Sanskrit language,
which was once spoken in almost every part of India. No error

a b c d e

63. The future is yet to come but you have a right to shape it. No error

a b c d e

64. He won't return the money that he had borrowed, will he? No error

a b c d e

65. The foremost criterion of selection we adopted were the number of years of
training a dancer had received under a particular guru. No error

a b c d e

ANSWERS

UNIT-III

8. Articles

Work Book Exercise (A)

1. Drop 'the' before 'air'.
2. Drop 'a' before 'politician'
3. Drop 'the' before 'executive'
4. Drop 'a' before 'mention'
5. Drop 'a' before 'headache'
6. Insert 'a' before 'hurry'
7. Insert 'the' before 'country and town'
8. Insert 'a' before 'pity'
9. Insert 'an' before 'M.A.'
10. No error
11. Insert 'the' before 'dog'
12. Insert 'the' before 'snake'
13. Drop 'the' before 'bed'
14. Insert 'a' before 'child'
15. Insert 'the' before 'elephant'
16. Insert 'an' before 'hour'
17. Drop 'A' before 'sugar'
18. Insert 'the' before 'first'
19. Insert 'the' before 'flute'
20. Insert 'the' before 'Vedas'
21. Insert 'the' before 'rich'
22. Insert 'the' before 'Rajputs'
23. Insert 'a' before 'nice'
24. Drop 'a' before 'kind' and insert it before 'fellow'
25. Insert 'the' before 'World Cup'

Work Book Exercise (B)

1. Add 'a' before 'boy' by removing 'a' before weak
2. Drop 'an' before 'advice'
3. Drop 'the' before 'pride'
4. Drop 'a' before 'beautiful'
5. Drop 'the' before 'prison'
6. Drop 'the' before 'television'
7. 'an' in place of 'a'
8. Insert 'the' before 'tea'
9. Insert 'a' before 'day'
10. 'the' in place of 'a' before 'good'
11. Drop 'the' before 'singing'
12. Insert 'the' before 'Milton'
13. Insert 'the' before 'higher and colder'
14. Insert 'the' before 'fire'
15. Drop 'the' before 'ear'
16. Insert 'the' before 'criminal'
17. Insert 'the' before 'radio'
18. Drop 'a' before 'work' or use 'a piece of work'
19. Drop 'a' before 'word'
20. Drop 'an' before 'employment'
21. Insert 'the' before 'question'
22. Insert 'the' before 'wisdom'
23. Drop 'the' before 'Chinese'
24. Insert 'the' before 'news'
25. Drop 'the' before 'lions'.

9. Noun

Work Book Exercise (A)

1. 'Cattle' in place of 'Cattles'
2. 'many pieces of information'/much information
3. 'Orders have' in place of 'Order has'
4. 'scenery' in place of 'sceneries'
5. 'alphabet' in place of 'alphabets'
6. 'score' in place of 'scores'
7. 'mischief' in place of 'mischiefs'
8. 'Sheep are' in place of 'Sheeps are'
9. 'contents' in place of 'content'
10. 'Twenty head of cattle' in place of 'Twenty cattles'
11. 'much work' in place of 'many works'
12. 'men servants' in place of 'man servants'
13. 'sisters-in-law' in place of 'sister-in-laws'
14. 'word' in place of 'words'
15. 'five year old boys' in place of 'five years old boys.'
16. 'rupee' in place of 'rupees'
17. 'advice'/'a piece of advice'
18. 'are' in place of 'is'
19. 'somebody else's' in place of 'somebody's else'
20. 'girls' school' in place of 'girl's school'
21. 'woman' in place of 'female'
22. 'seat' in place of 'place'
23. 'spectacles' in place of 'spectacle'
24. 'is' in place of 'are'
25. 'vacation' in place of 'vacations'
26. Say 'lectureship'

Work Book Exercise (B)

1. 'Rations have' in place of 'Ration has'
2. 'The wood of the table' in place of 'Table's wood'
3. 'was very encouraging' in place of 'were very encouraging'
4. 'like' in place of 'likes'
5. 'are' in place of 'is'
6. 'is' in place of 'are'
7. No error, 'a lot' of and 'lots of' (both are correct)
8. Remove 'a' before 'fair means'
9. 'information' in place of 'informations'
10. 'work' in place of 'works'
11. 'evidence' in place of 'evidences' and 'was' in place of 'were'
12. 'Commander-in-Chief's' in place of 'commander's-in-chief'

13. 'proceeds' in place of 'proceed'
14. 'are' in place of 'is'
15. 'fish' in place of 'fishes'
16. Say 'brick and stone marble'
17. 'has been' in place of 'have been'
18. 'These data' in place of 'This data'
19. 'criterion' in place of 'criteria'
20. 'oxen' in place of 'oxes'
21. 'signature' for 'sign'
22. 'Evidence' for 'witness'
23. 'room' for 'place'
24. 'Four pieces of bread' for 'four breads'
25. 'Alumni' for 'Alumnus'
26. Use 'asset' in place of 'assets'
27. Say 'five member delegation'
28. Say 'page after page'
29. Say 'pass mark'
30. Remove 'brother'
31. Delete 'a' before 'news'
32. delete 'a'
33. Say free 'studentship' for 'freeship'
34. Say 'Right from wrong'
35. Say 'Faults' for 'fault'
36. Say 'Time immemorial'
37. Say 'go to bed'
38. Delete 'O' clock.

10. Pronoun

Work Book Exercise (A)

1. 'them' in place of 'it'
2. 'acquit themselves' in place of 'acquit'
3. Drop 'myself'
4. 'Avail yourself of' in place of 'Avail of'
5. 'her' in place of 'she'
6. 'she' in place of 'her'
7. 'her' in place of 'she'
8. 'Was it he' in place of 'Was it him'
9. 'I' in place of 'myself'
10. 'You, he and I' in place of 'You, I and he'
11. 'his' in place of 'their'

12. 'those' in place of 'they'
13. 'your' in place of 'their'
14. 'and' in place of 'as well as'
15. 'has' in place of 'have'
16. 'his' in place of 'their'
17. 'our' in place of 'your'
18. 'Which' in place of 'Who'
19. 'his books' in place of 'their books'
20. 'Ours' in place of 'Our'
21. 'one's' in place of 'his'
22. 'his' in place of 'their'
23. 'what' in place of 'which'
24. 'that' in place of 'which'
25. Use 'hers' for 'her'
26. Use 'and this' in place of 'which'
27. Use 'and this' in place of 'and which'
28. Use 'it' for 'same'
29. Use 'as' for 'that'
30. Use 'that' for 'what'

Work Book Exercise (B)

1. 'What' in place of 'which'
2. 'whom' in place of 'who'
3. 'as' in place of 'who'
4. Drop 'himself'
5. 'that' in place of 'who'
6. 'that' in place of 'who'
7. 'origin of which' in place of 'whose origin'
8. 'those' in place of 'they'
9. 'isn't he ?' in place of 'isn't it?'
10. 'did they?' in place of 'didn't they?'
11. 'separation from you' in place of 'your separation'
12. 'which' in place of 'who'
13. 'that' in place of 'who'
14. 'that' in place of 'which'
15. 'as' in place of 'that'
16. 'as' in place of 'like'
17. 'leave of you' in place of 'your leave'
18. 'at the sight of me' in place of 'my sight'
19. 'that' in place of 'which'
20. 'him' in place of 'he'
21. 'don't we?' in place of 'haven't we?'
22. 'What' in place of 'Which'
23. Insert 'those in' after 'than'
24. 'whose' in place of 'their'
25. 'they meet' in place of 'he meets'

Review Exercise

1. (a) Say 'this kind'
3. (a) Place 'The' before 'book'
5. (c) Say 'he' for 'you'
7. (d) Say 'their picnic'
9. (b) Say 'had been I'
11. (d) Say 'the flue'
13. (b) Say 'Mohan's'
15. (d) Say 'in its attempt'
17. (d) Say 'than I'
19. (b) Say 'you'
21. (d) Say 'won't we'
23. (c) Say 'countries'
25. (d) Say 'anyone of them'
27. (a) Use 'The' for 'A'
29. (d) Correct form is 'yours'
31. (d) Say 'other's' for 'other'
33. (c) Say 'that' or 'which'
35. (c) Say 'orders'
37. (b) Remove 'that'
39. (d) Say 'their'
41. (b) Omit 'he'
43. (d) Say 'enjoyed himself'
45. (d) Say 'they/these' for 'it'
47. (d) Say 'its' for 'their'
49. (d) Say 'the greater'
51. (b) Say 'the Greeks'
53. (b) Say 'the only'
55. (d) Say 'a singer and scientist'
57. (b) Say 'the meek and the humble'
59. (b) Say 'amount of radiation'
61. (c) Say 'contents are'
63. (e) No error
65. (b) Say 'was'
2. (d) 'his arrival' for 'their arrival'
4. (d) Use 'they'
6. (d) Use 'one's'
8. (c) Say 'seat'
10. (b) Use 'who' for 'whom'
12. (b) Say 'so much work'
14. (a) Use 'while' for 'in'
16. (d) Say 'his contribution'
18. (d) Say 'me'
20. (a) say 'which' for 'who'
22. (c) Delete 'brother'
24. (c) Say 'who' for 'whom'
26. (d) Use 'and' for 'or'
28. (d) Say 'his'
30. (b) Delete 'the' before 'Kalidas'
32. (d) Say 'weren't they'
34. (d) Say 'than those of Ministers'
36. (a) Say Gopalan and I.
38. (b) Delete 'himself'
40. (d) Say 'him' for 'them'
42. (c) Say 'who' for 'whom'
44. (b) Say 'whom'
46. (c) Add 'themselves' after 'adapt'
48. (c) Say 'of us'
50. (b) Say 'go to bed'
52. (a) Say 'The person'
54. (b) Say 'recommend'
56. (a) Say 'an almirah'
58. (b) Say 'the famous'
60. (b) Say 'against the wall'
62. (a) Delete 'The'
64. (e) No error