



Pronoun

A word that replaces a noun and indicates a person, animal and thing, is called pronoun.

e.g. He, it, that, somebody etc.

1. Kusum is a good girl. **She** respects everybody.
2. Ravi brought some **copies** and kept **them** in his bag.

Kinds of Pronoun

There are eight kinds of pronoun. They are as follow

1. Personal Pronoun

Pronouns that indicate specific person or thing known to the speaker, are called personal pronouns.

- (i) Ajay saw **me**.
- (ii) **They** were waiting for the Principal.

It includes- He, him, she her I, me, you, we, us, they, them

2. Indefinite Pronoun

Pronouns that indicate person, animal or thing but does not show exact number, are called indefinite pronouns.

- (i) He wrote **something** in his copy.
- (ii) **All** are coming to my home.

It includes- All, some, everybody, nobody, anything, much, few, little etc.

3. Demonstrative Pronoun

Pronouns that are directly addressed, are called demonstrative pronouns.

- (i) You should read **this**.
- (ii) **Those** were not my shoes.

It includes- This, that, these, those.

4. Distributive Pronoun

Pronouns that indicate one person or thing among many are called distributive pronouns.

- (i) **None** wanted to help him.
- (ii) You will have to read **each** of the books.

It includes- Each, every, either, neither, none

5. Possessive Pronoun

Pronouns that show the possession of something by a person or thing, are called possessive pronouns.

- (i) **Yours** is a good height.
- (ii) His father is older than **mine**.

It includes- Mine, yours, ours, their, his, hers.

6. Reflexive Pronoun

Pronouns that show the subject also receives the action of the verb, are called reflexive pronouns.

- (i) I hit **myself**.
- (ii) Ravi saw **himself**.

It includes- Myself, yourself, ourselves, themselves, himself, herself.

7. Interrogative Pronoun

Pronouns that are used to ask a question about a person or thing are called interrogative pronouns.

- (i) **Who** will help you?
- (ii) **What** does he need ?

It includes- What, who, which, whom

8. Relative Pronoun

Pronouns that join two clauses and work either as subject or as object, are called relative pronouns.

- (i) I met Rahul **who** was waiting for me.
- (ii) You should sell the car **which** you bought last year.

It includes- Who, which, that, whom.

Practice Exercise

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-5) Name the underlined pronoun.

1. He met with him after a long time.
(a) Relative Pronoun
(b) Possessive Pronoun
(c) Personal Pronoun
(d) Demonstrative Pronoun
2. Priya herself presented a car to the manager.
(a) Relative Pronoun
(b) Reflexive Pronoun
(c) Demonstrative Pronoun
(d) Personal Pronoun
3. Shahid wants to finish it alone.
(a) Personal Pronoun
(b) Indefinite Pronoun
(c) Relative Pronoun
(d) Distributive Pronoun
4. Who has knocked the door?
(a) Interrogative Pronoun
(b) Relative Pronoun
(c) Distributive Pronoun
(d) Possessive Pronoun
5. The pencil **which** he gave to me, is lost.
(a) Personal Pronoun (b) Possessive Pronoun
(c) Reflexive Pronoun (d) Relative Pronoun

Directions (Q. Nos. 6-10) Choose the pronoun in the following sentences.

6. He killed a snake.
(a) He (b) killed (c) a (d) snake

7. You should help your friends in the class.

- (a) You (b) help
(c) friends (d) in

8. They will bring themselves an umbrella.

- (a) will (b) bring
(c) themselves (d) umbrella

9. She went on a trip which was very exciting.

- (a) on (b) a
(c) which (d) very

10. He wrote this with a pen.

- (a) wrote (b) this
(c) with (d) pen

Directions (Q. Nos. 11-20) Choose the appropriate options to complete the sentences.

11. The students have welcomed their new teacher but she ignored

- (a) him (b) them (c) ours (d) hers

12. Both the sisters quarrelled but they love so much.

- (a) one another (b) none
(c) each other (d) nobody

13. The boys were in hall , broke the window.

- (a) which (b) that (c) whose (d) who

14. I covered with a blanket as it was very cold.

- (a) myself (b) yourself
(c) himself (d) herself

15. This is not the bag I used to carry with me.
(a) who (b) which
(c) whose (d) None of these
16. of these students got a prize in the tournament.
(a) Each (b) Neither
(c) Either (d) All of these
17. I have a dog, I call Tom.
(a) him (b) it (c) her (d) me
18. is my mobile which you have picked up.
(a) That (b) These
(c) He (d) Its
19. has coloured the painting?
(a) Whose (b) Which (c) What (d) Who
20. In this river of the devotees take a dip every year.
(a) many (b) little
(c) none (d) some

Directions (Q. Nos. 21-25) Choose the error part from the following sentences.

- 21.** Let you and I go to play.
(a) Let you (b) and I (c) go (d) to play
- 22.** There is a close relation between you and I.
(a) There is (b) a close
(c) relation between (d) you and I
- 23.** Everyone should obey their parents.
(a) Everyone (b) should obey
(c) their (d) parents

- 24.** I helped a girl which was weeping.
(a) I helped (b) a girl
(c) which was (d) weeping
- 25.** We had to teach themselves as our teacher was ill.
(a) We had to
(b) teach themselves
(c) as our teachers
(d) was ill

Directions (Q. Nos. 26-35) *Find the error in the following sentences.*

- 26.** I wrote (a)/ten sentences (b)/but could not (c)/read it (d).
- 27.** The teacher saw (a)/that no body (b)/were shouting (c)/ in the class (d).
- 28.** Your (a)/is a (b)/hard job (c)/no error (d).
- 29.** She wants (a)/to know (b)/which stole (c)/her purse (d).
- 30.** That were (a) /my bags(b) /that he wanted (c)/to take (d).
- 31.** Kiran is (a) /more intelligent (b) /than his (c)/ No error (d).
- 32.** Seeing everybody (a)/ laughing (b)/ saw himself (c)/in the mirror (d).
- 33.** They gave (a)/me a dog (b)/who was (c)/very cute (d).
- 34.** His sister (a)/is taller (b)/than my (c)/No error (d).
- 35.** You and me (a)/will go to (b)/doctor today (c)/No error (d).

Answers

[illegible]