

ZEE HIGH SCHOOL

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Class: IX
Sub: English

Topic: Kinds of Pronoun and Adjectives
Worksheet-4

Date 16/04/2020

The Different Types of Pronouns

The term *pronoun* covers many words, some of which do not fall easily under the description "a word that replaces a noun or a noun phrase."

There are nine different kinds of pronouns. In general, these do not cause difficulties for native English speakers, but each type has its quirks, which are covered on the main page about pronouns. The list below is for quick reference.

1. Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are used to demonstrate (or indicate). This, that, these, and those are all demonstrative pronouns.

Ex: This is the one I left in the car.

(In this example, the speaker could be indicating to a mobile phone, in which case, the pronoun *this* replaces the words *mobile phone*.)

2. Indefinite Pronouns

Unlike demonstrative pronouns, which point out specific items, indefinite pronouns are used for non-specific things. This is the largest group of pronouns. All, some, any, several, anyone, nobody, each, both, few, either, none, one, and no one are the most common.

Ex: Somebody must have seen the driver leave.

(*Somebody* is not a specific person.)

3. Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used in questions. Although they are classified as pronouns, it is not easy to see how they replace nouns. Who, which, what, where, and how are all interrogative pronouns.

Ex: Who told you to do that?

4. Personal Pronouns

The personal pronouns are I, you, he, she, it, we, they, and who. More often than not (but certainly not always), they replace nouns representing people. When most people think of pronouns, it is the personal pronouns that usually spring to mind.

Ex: We can't all be heroes because somebody has to sit on the curb and clap as they go by.

5. Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used to show possession. The possessive pronouns are mine, yours, his, hers, ours, and theirs.

Ex: The tickets are as good as ours.

These pronouns are sometimes called absolute possessive pronouns to differentiate them from possessive determiners (my, your, his, her, its, our, and their), which are also classified as a type of possessive pronoun.

This is Sarah's English book. Have you seen her French book?

(In this example, the pronoun *her* replaces *Sarah's*.)

6. Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are used to add more information to a sentence. Which, that, who (including whom and whose), and where are all relative pronouns.

Ex: The man who first saw the comet reported it as a UFO.

(In this example, the relative pronoun *who* introduces the clause *who first saw the comet* and refers back to *the man*.)

7. Reciprocal Pronouns

Reciprocal pronouns are used for actions or feelings that are reciprocated. The reciprocal pronouns are each other and one another.

Ex: They like one another.

8. Reflexive Pronouns

A reflexive pronoun ends ...self or ...selves and refers to another noun or pronoun in the sentence (usually the subject of the sentence). The reflexive pronouns are myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves.

Ex: The dog bit itself.

(In this example, the intensive pronoun *itself* refers back to the noun *the dog*.)

Are you talking to yourself?

9. Intensive (or Emphatic) Pronouns

An intensive pronoun (sometimes called an *emphatic pronoun*) refers back to another noun or pronoun in the sentence to emphasize it (e.g., to emphasize that it is the thing carrying out the action).

Ex: John bakes all the bread himself.

(In this example, the intensive pronoun *himself* refers back to the noun *John*.)

Kinds of Pronoun----- Exercise

I. Underline the pronoun and state its kind

1. He is my best friend.
2. He killed himself.
3. I met her yesterday.
4. She wants to go to the market.
5. I myself wash my clothes.
6. They cleaned the room themselves.
7. She herself answered the phone.
8. I hurt myself while shaving.
9. The principal himself distributed the prizes.
10. Each of the boys was given a present.

Adjectives

The adjective is used to modify a noun, in other words, we use adjectives to add something to the meaning of a noun. Hence an adjective describes or modifies noun/s and pronoun/s in a sentence. It normally indicates quality, size, shape, duration, feelings, contents, and more about a noun or pronoun.

Adjectives usually provide relevant information about the nouns/pronouns they modify/describe by answering the questions: *What kind? How many? Which one? How much?* Adjectives enrich your writing by adding precision and originality to it.

Example:

The team has a dangerous batsman. (What kind?)

I have ten candies in my pocket. (How many?)

I loved that red car. (Which one?)

I earn more money than he does. (How much?)

Types of Adjectives

There are eight types of adjectives which are briefly discussed here.

1. Proper adjective
2. Descriptive, qualitative or attributive adjective
3. Quantitative adjective
4. Numeral adjective
5. Demonstrative adjective
6. Distributive adjective
7. Interrogative adjective
8. Possessive adjective

1. A Proper adjective is one derived from a proper noun. For example, “The *English* language”, “The *Indian* Ocean”, “The *Victorian* attitude.”
2. A Descriptive, qualitative or attributive adjective is one that shows the kind and quality of a person or thing. For example, “A *brave* person.”, “A *beautiful* child.”, “A *careful* mother.”
Some attributive adjectives are derived from nouns, e.g. a *law* college, a *flower* garden, *pay*-day.
3. A Quantitative adjective is one that shows how much (quantity) of a thing is meant. For example, I did not eat *any* apple, he ate *much* bread, and you drink *little* milk. A quantitative adjective is always followed by a singular material or abstract noun.
4. A Numeral adjective is one that shows the number or serial order of persons or things. They are further divided into two main classes.

Definite numerals show some exact number. They are of three kinds

Cardinals (One, two, three, four)

Ordinals (First, second, third, fourth)

Multiplicative (Single, double, triple, quadruple)

Indefinite numerals do not show an exact number e.g. all, some, enough, none, many, few, several etc.

5. A Demonstrative adjective is one that points out which person or thing is meant, e.g. *this* boy, *that* person, *those* men.
6. A Distributive adjective is one that refers to each one of a number. They are four in number; each, every, either, neither.
7. An interrogative adjective is used to ask a question. For example, “*Whose* pen is this?”, “*What* book is that?”, “*Which* flower do you like best?”
8. Possessive adjective: The words my, our, your, his, her, its, their, when used before a noun, are called possessive adjectives.

Kinds of Adjectives ----- Exercise

II. Underline the adjectives and state their kinds.

1. Solomon was a wise king.
2. She has little intelligence.
3. I have bought six eggs.
4. Each boy was given a prize.
5. Which way shall we go?

III. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

“Today Tommy found a real book!”

It was a very old book. Margie’s grandfather once said that when he was a little boy, his grandfather told him that there was a time when all stories were printed on paper.

- i) The old book was found by -----.
- ii) Margie was surprised to see the book because -----.
- iii) What do you mean by ‘a real book’?
- iv) Pick out a word from the passage which means ‘small’
- v) Write the name of the author ‘The Fun They Had’.