

PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun so that we do not have to repeat that noun.

For example, we do not say:

Rohit and Rima were hungry. Rohit and Rima wanted to order a pizza. But Rohit and Rima's mother did not let Rohit and Rima order a pizza. Instead Rohit and Rima's mother made a pizza at home.

Instead, we say:

Rohit and Rima were hungry. They wanted to order a pizza. But their mother did not let them order it. Instead she herself made one.

Pronouns have singular and plural numbers just like nouns.

Examples: I—we, mine—ours, myself—ourselves, etc

Pronouns are classified as follows:

- **Personal pronouns** are used in place of the names of persons or things. Some personal pronouns are I, we, me, us, she, her, he, him, you, it, they, them.

Examples: I went to the party.

They gave him the gift.

First person refers to the person who is speaking.

Examples: I, me, we, us

Second person refers to the person being spoken to.

Examples: you (you is used both in the singular and in the plural)

Third person refers to the person or thing being spoken about.

Examples: he, him, she, her, it, they, them

- **Demonstrative pronouns** are used to point out or indicate the objects which we are referring to. Some demonstrative pronouns are this, that, these, those.

Examples: This is the book I wanted.

These roses are beautiful.

- **Interrogative pronouns** are used when we ask questions. Some interrogative pronouns are whom, whose, who, what, which.

Examples: To whom is the letter addressed?

Which house do you mean?

- **Reflexive pronouns** are used as an object in a sentence, and they refer to the noun which is the subject in that sentence.
Examples: You should give yourself some time to adjust to the new routine.
I want to do it myself so that I learn it.
- **Emphasising pronouns** are used to emphasise or strengthen the position of the subject in that sentence.
Examples: I myself spoke to her.
She herself was present there.
- **Possessive pronouns** are used to show possession or belonging. Some possessive pronouns are my, mine, your, yours, his, hers, its, ours, their, theirs.
Examples: That is his car.
This is my bag.
- **Indefinite pronouns** are used in place of nouns, but they do not refer to any particular person or thing. Some indefinite pronouns are everyone, everybody, someone, something, anybody, nobody, one, none.
Examples: Everyone is watching the movie.
No one was at home.
- **Relative pronouns** are used to relate a noun to the group of words that follow it. They are used as connectors. Some relative pronouns are who, whose, whom, which, that.
Examples: She is the one who is responsible.
The novel that I am reading is a thriller.
- **Distributive pronouns** are used to refer to specific choices out of a given array of objects. So they are always in the singular. Some such pronouns are each, every, either, neither.
Examples: Each of the boys is present.
Neither she nor he has rested.

WORKSHEET 2

I. Pick out the pronouns in the following sentences.

- a) She is watching television.
- b) They are going to the movies today.
- c) I am studying grammar.
- d) Do you know the answer?
- e) You yourself must find a solution to this problem.
- f) Every child must go to school.
- g) God has been kind to me.
- h) The guests enjoyed themselves.
- i) This is the architect who designed my house.
- j) I could not open the email which you sent me.

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronouns from the box.

each	myself	none	which	yourself
where	many	their	this	whoever

- a) _____ is the house where I live.
- b) I _____ will speak to him.
- c) You can do this work _____.
- d) The children are having _____ dinner.
- e) _____ of these cards do you like?
- f) _____ of the passengers was searched.
- g) _____ of the sickly puppies were able to survive the winter.
- h) _____ is your father?
- i) _____ were invited to the lunch.
- j) _____ broke my pen will have to replace it.