



Hi, I am EeeBee



# Pronouns

## Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the definition and types of pronouns.
- They will learn how to replace nouns with appropriate pronouns in sentences.
- They will identify personal, possessive, demonstrative, and reflexive pronouns.
- They will use pronouns correctly to avoid repetition and improve sentence structure.



## Lead in

Encircle the pronouns in this word grid.

S	H	H	U	T	H	E	Y	O
O	A	A	I	I	O	T	J	H
U	B	B	D	T	A	H	S	I
R	T	T	E	I	R	E	K	M
W	E	E	S	O	I	M	J	M
M	I	I	H	I	H	D	F	R
E	D	D	E	E	N	Y	O	U

**A word that is used in place of a noun is called a pronoun.**

**Read the following sentences.**

- Rani is a girl. Rani studies in class 5.

Rani is a girl. **She** studies in class 5.

To avoid repetition, we used the word **she** instead of Rani.



Ankit is a boy. **He** loves to fly kites.  
Here we used the word **he** instead of Ankit.

This is a balloon. **It** is red.  
Here we used **it** instead of the balloon.

Rohit and Kanika are sibling. **They** go to school together.  
Here, we used the word **they** instead of Rohit and Kanika.

*In the above sentences, the words, **he**, **it** and **they** are pronouns.*



## Grammar Byte

- ◉ When we talk about one person, place, thing or animal, we use the pronouns **I, me, you, he, she, him, her, it**.
- ◉ When we talk about more than one person, place, thing or animal we use pronouns **we, us, they** and **them**.
- ◉ The pronoun **you** is used both for one person as well as more than one person.  
**Examples:** **You** are a good girl. (for one girl)  
**You** are good girls. (for more than one girl)

## Kinds of Pronouns

Pronouns are of different kinds.

### 1. Personal Pronouns

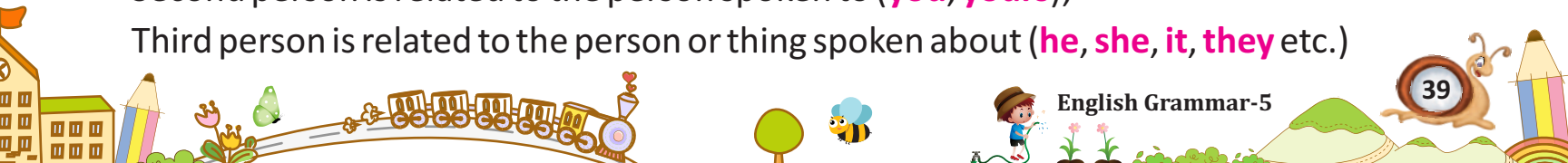
The pronouns which stand for persons or things are called **personal pronouns**.

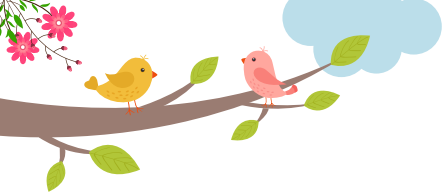
Personal pronouns stand for three persons —

The first person (**I, we, ours** etc.);

Second person is related to the person spoken to (**you, yours**);

Third person is related to the person or thing spoken about (**he, she, it, they** etc.)





	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I, me	we, us
2nd Person	You, yours	you, yours
3rd Person	He, him, his, she, her, it	they, them

### A. Encircle the correct pronouns.

- I gave (she/her) my book.
- Darjeeling Tea is world famous. (It/He) is renowned for its flavour.
- Nilu has a pet dog. She plays with (it/us).
- The children are reading. (We/They) are not playing.
- The teacher told (we/us) to do our homework.
- Seema and Madhu are sisters. (They/Them) are twins.
- I am going to school with (my/me) friend.
- Raj is a boy. (He/She) is my brother.
- Are you coming with (I/me)?
- Is (he/him) coming today?



Skills/Level  
READING/A1



## 2. Reflexive Pronouns

When the action done by the subject reflects upon the subject, then **Reflexive pronouns** are used. **Self** to singular and **selves** to plural are added to pronouns to make them reflexive.

- Examples:**
- I did my homework **myself**.
  - My father did it **himself**.
  - We finished the project **ourselves**.
  - My mother cooked dinner **herself**.



Skills/Level  
LISTENING/A1



### B. Fill in the blanks with suitable reflexive pronouns.

- The bird made its nest \_\_\_\_\_.
- They cut the vegetables \_\_\_\_\_.
- Nikita sang a song \_\_\_\_\_.
- Prakash tied his shoelace \_\_\_\_\_.
- I wrote this letter \_\_\_\_\_.
- You did your homework \_\_\_\_\_.



7. She cooks food \_\_\_\_\_.

8. We collected the fruits \_\_\_\_\_.



### 3. Demonstrative Pronouns

Read the following sentences.

1. **This** is your book.
2. **That** is your umbrella.
3. **These** are lovely flowers.
4. **Those** are ripe mangoes.



In the above sentences, **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** are pronouns. They are used to point out the objects they refer to. Such pronouns are called **Demonstrative pronouns**.

#### Difference between Demonstrative Pronouns and Demonstrative Adjectives

##### Demonstrative Pronouns

This is my pen.

That is your bike.

These are my books.

Those are your toys.

##### Demonstrative Adjectives

This pen is mine.

That bike is yours.

These books are mine.

Those toys are yours.



### Grammar Byte

- ◉ Demonstrative adjectives go with nouns. Demonstrative pronouns stand for those nouns and are the subject of the verbs.
- ◉ Demonstrative pronouns replace nouns whereas demonstrative adjectives are used before nouns.

#### C. Fill in the blanks with suitable demonstrative pronouns.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (This/These) is his table.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ (This/These) is my bike.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ (This/These) is my kite.

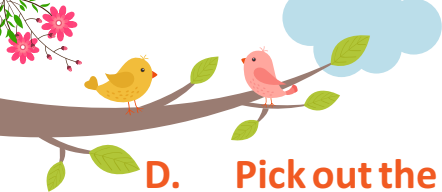
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (This/Those) are kites.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (This/These) are my toys.



Skills/Level  
LISTENING/A1





D. Pick out the demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adjectives in the following sentences.



Skills/Level  
WRITING/A1



Demonstrative  
Pronouns

Demonstrative  
Adjectives

1. These are ripe mangoes.
2. Those oranges are juicy.
3. This is a new car.
4. That is your bicycle.
5. This girl was lost.

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#### 4. Interrogative Pronouns

Read the following sentences.

1. **Whom** do you want to see?
2. **Where** do you live?
3. **Which** is your favourite colour?
4. **What** is your name?
5. **Who** is there?



#### I.Q. Test

What is the difference between interrogative pronoun and interrogative adjective?

In the above sentences, **what**, **who**, **where**, **which** and **whom** are pronouns. These pronouns are used to ask questions towards certain objects, persons or places. These are called **Interrogative pronouns**.

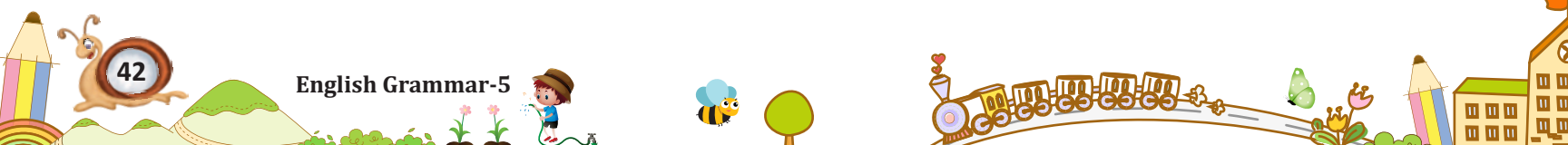
#### 5. Possessive Pronouns

Read the following sentences.

1. This is **your** book.
2. That is **their** house.
3. That umbrella is **mine**.



In the above sentences, **your**, **their** and **mine** are pronouns. These pronouns show possession. Therefore, these are called **Possessive pronouns**.







## Grammar Byte

- ◉ Possessive pronouns are often confused with possessive adjectives which are used before nouns.
- ◉ A pronoun that shows possession or belongingness in a sentence is called a **possessive pronoun**.

**Examples:** mine, his, her, etc.

### E. Underline the interrogative pronouns and encircle the possessive pronouns in the following sentences.

1. This house is ours.
2. Which place do you live?
3. When is your birthday?
4. These toys are yours.
5. That frock is hers.
6. These books are mine.
7. What have you found?
8. Which way shall we go now?



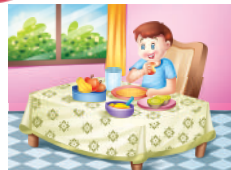
**Skills/Level**  
READING/A1



### 6. Emphatic Pronouns

**Read the following sentences.**

1. You **yourself** did your homework.
2. She **herself** went there.
3. He **himself** hurt his food.
4. We **ourselves** cook our breakfast.

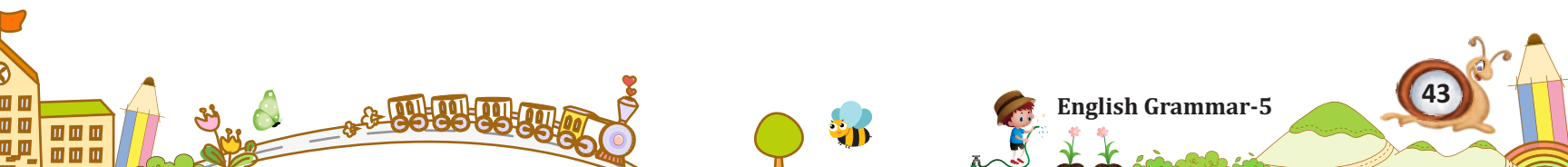


In the above sentences, **ourselves**, **herself**, **himself** and **yourself** are pronouns.

These pronouns emphasize upon the actions done by the subject. These are called **Emphatic pronouns**.



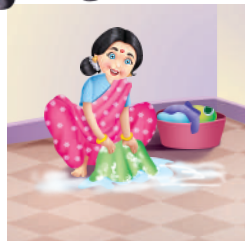
**Skills/Level**  
READING/A1





F. Fill in the blanks with **emphatic pronouns**.

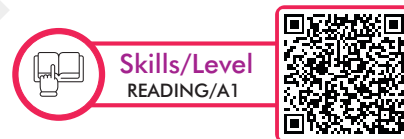
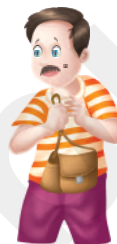
1. He \_\_\_\_\_ bought that toy.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ rode the horses.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ did the whole work.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ drew the painting.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ washed my clothes.



**Relative Pronouns**

**Read the following sentences.**

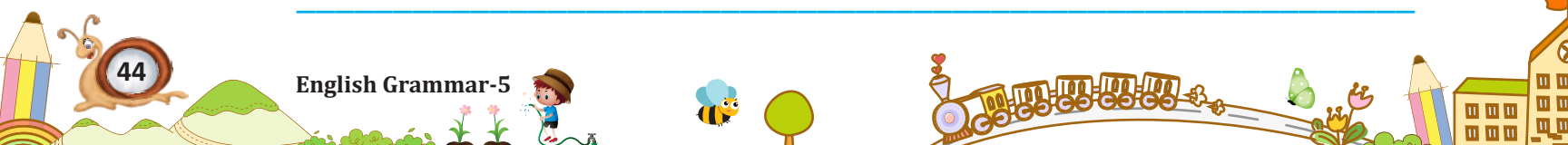
1. I know the boy. He got the first prize.  
I know the boy **who** got the first prize.
2. He is a thief. No one trusts him.  
He is a thief **whom** no one trusts.
3. This is the house. My father built it.  
This is the house **which** my father built.
4. Here is the book. You gave it to me.  
Here is the book **that** you gave to me.



In the above sentences **who**, **which**, **whom** and **that** are pronouns. These pronouns refer to or relate the second sentence to the noun in the first sentence. They replace the pronouns used in the second sentence. Such pronouns are known as **relative pronouns**.

G. Join the following sentences using **relative pronouns**.

1. That is Akshay. He is my best friend.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I met a boy. The boy had lost the way.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Show me the way. This way leads to the railway station.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. This is my friend. His uncle lives in Canada.  
\_\_\_\_\_





## Points to Remember

- A word that is used in place of a noun is called a **Pronoun**.
- Pronouns that stand for persons or things are called **Personal pronouns**.
- When the action done by the subject reflects upon the subject then **Reflexive pronouns** are used.
- **Demonstrative pronouns** are used to point out the objects they refer to.
- **Possessive pronouns** show possession.
- The pronouns emphasize upon the actions done by the subject are called **Emphatic pronouns**.
- Pronouns that refer to or relate the second sentence to the noun in the first sentence are called **Relative pronouns**.



## My Activity Corner

Underline the pronoun in each sentence. Write the noun it replaces in the given sentences. Some sentences may have more than two pronouns.

1. This is Chinky. She is my sister.
2. Rohan borrowed my notebook yesterday. He has not returned it yet.
3. This story book is very interesting. Read it.
4. The farmers are tired. They are sitting under a tree.



## My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

