



Hi, I am EeeBee



Pronouns

Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn what pronouns are and how they replace nouns.
- They will be able to identify pronouns (he, she, it, they) in sentences.



Lead in

Read the story and circle the word that you find is not suitable.



There was a farmer. The farmer lived in a small village. The farmer had a duck. The duck gave a golden egg every day. By selling eggs, the farmer became very rich. One day, the farmer decided to get all eggs in a single day. The farmer killed the duck but the farmer did not get any golden egg inside. The farmer became very sad. The farmer repented for this act.



Pronouns

Words that are used in place of nouns are called **Pronouns**.

Kinds of Pronouns

Pronouns are of following kinds:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Personal Pronouns | 2. Reflexive/Emphasizing Pronouns | 3. Demonstrative Pronouns |
| 4. Distributive Pronouns | 5. Possessive Pronouns | 6. Indefinite Pronouns |
| 7. Relative Pronouns | 8. Reciprocal Pronouns | |

1. Personal Pronouns

Pronouns that stand for persons or things are called **Personal Pronouns**.

Personal Pronouns stand for three persons :-

First Person : I, we, me, us, mine, ours (the person speaking)

Second Person : you, yours (the person spoken to)

Third Person : he, she, it, him, her, his, they, them, theirs (person or thing spoken of)

Position of Personal Pronouns

- Pronouns **I, we, you, he, she, it, they** are used in the subject position.

Examples:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I am doing my homework. | 2. We are eating our breakfast. | 3. It is a new pen. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|

- Pronouns **me, us, you, him, her, it, them** are used in the object position in a sentence. **It** and **you** can be used both in the subject and object positions.



Examples :

1. Rupa gave **me** a gift.
2. They told **you** the secret.
3. I put **it** in the box.

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns choosing from the brackets.

1. _____ (we/us) used to swim in the river for a long time.
2. Would _____ (you/him) like a mug of coffee?
3. Neelam and _____ (me/I) both want to go out with father.
4. She rang Varun and invited _____ (he/him) to dinner.



2. Reflexive/Emphatic Pronouns

Pronouns are called reflexive pronouns when the action of the verb turns back on the subject. **Reflexive Pronouns** are usually objects of the verbs.

Examples :

1. I do my duty **myself**.
2. Rahul blamed **himself** for the defeat.

Emphatic Pronouns

When reflexive pronouns are used to emphasize the nouns, they are called **Emphatic Pronouns**.

Examples :

1. She **herself** cooked food.
2. We **ourselves** finished the project.

B. Underline the reflexive pronouns and circle the emphatic pronouns in the following sentences.

1. You made the card yourself.
2. She herself planted all the new saplings.
3. The girls themselves choose their dress.
4. He himself heard the teacher's remarks.
5. I saw it myself.



3. Demonstrative Pronouns

Pronouns that are used to point out the things and persons they refer to are called **Demonstrative Pronouns**.

Examples :

1. **This** is the poem my mother wrote.
2. **That** was an interesting story.

C. Fill in the blanks with demonstrative pronouns.

1. _____ shoes are grey.
2. _____ shoes are black.
3. _____ car is old.
4. _____ pen is new.

4. Distributive Pronouns

Pronouns that refer to persons or things one at a time are called **Distributive Pronouns**.





Examples :

1. **Each** of the girls is happy.
2. **Either** of the roads leads to the bus stop.

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable Distributive Pronouns.

1. _____ individual is different.
2. _____ of the books is mine.
3. _____ of these answers is correct.
4. _____ of the boys got a prize.



5. Possessive Pronouns

Pronouns that refer to possession or ownership are called **Possessive Pronouns**.

Examples : mine, yours, his, hers, ours, their.

Difference between possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns:

Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
1. It is my book.	This book is mine .
2. That is your bag.	That bag is yours .

E. Fill in the blanks with suitable possessive pronouns choosing from the brackets.

1. She is a friend of _____ (my/mine).
2. This is my book, that book is _____ (your/yours).
3. The new house is _____ (their/theirs).
4. That coat is _____ (my/mine).

6. Interrogative Pronouns

Pronouns that are used to ask questions are called **Interrogative Pronouns**.

Examples :

1. **Who** solved these sums?
2. **What** is your aim in life?

F. Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative pronouns.

1. _____ came here in the evening?
2. _____ do you want to meet?
3. _____ would you prefer, tea or coffee?
4. _____ is the longest river in the world?



Skills/Level
READING & WRITING/A2

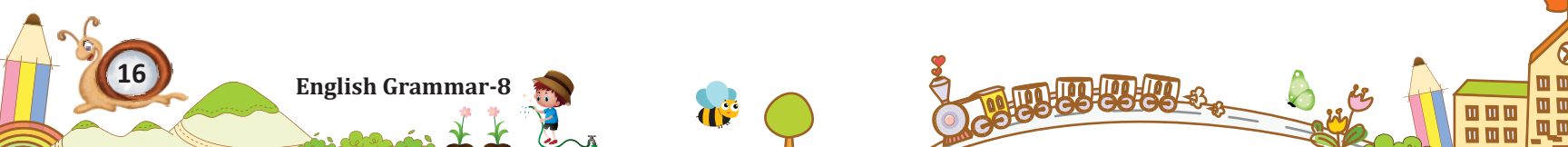


7. Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are pronouns that are used to refer to people or things without mentioning who or what exactly they are. They do not refer to anything or any person in particular.

Examples :

1. Can **anyone** answer this question?
2. **One** must love one's country.
3. **All** is well.





G. Fill in the blanks with indefinite pronouns.

1. Has _____ done their homework?
2. It is not certain. We can go _____ we wish to.
3. Would you like _____ to eat?
4. Can _____ pluck that fruit?



8. Relative Pronouns

Pronouns that are used to refer to nouns mentioned previously are called **Relative Pronouns**. Relative pronouns can be used to join sentences.

Pronouns **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **which** and **that** are called relative pronouns.

Relative Pronouns	Uses	Examples
Who, whom	For persons	1. The cyclist who won the race trained hard. 2. This is the boy whom I gave your key to.
Which	For animals or things	1. This is the dog which chased me 2. Khichdi, which we eat at least twice a week, is one of my favourite meals.
Whose, that	For persons and things	1. She is the girl whose father is a doctor. 2. This is the watch that I bought yesterday

9. Reciprocal Pronouns

Pronouns that express mutual action or relationship are called **Reciprocal Pronouns**.

There are two reciprocal pronouns — **Each other** and **One another**.

- We use **each other** when two persons are involved. We use **one another** when more than two persons are involved.

Examples:

1. Shravan and Suman hate **each other**.
2. They gave **each other** presents.

- We use **one another** when more than two persons are involved.

Examples:

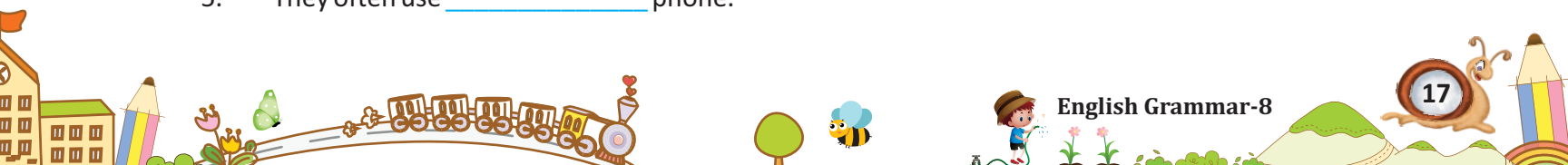
1. The children spent the afternoon kicking the ball to **one another**.
2. The employees blamed **one another** for the failure of the project.

H. Fill in the blanks with each other or one another.

1. Rohan and Priya bought _____ presents for Christmas.
2. The four sisters were very fond of _____.
3. The two friends are not speaking with _____.
4. People should love _____.
5. They often use _____ phone.



Skills/Level
LISTENING & WRITING/A2





Points to Remember

- **Pronouns** that stand for persons or things are called **personal pronouns**.
- **Pronouns** are called **reflexive pronouns** when the action of the verb turns back on the subject.
- When reflexive pronouns are used to emphasize the nouns, they are called **Emphatic Pronouns**.
- Pronouns that are used to point out the things and persons they refer to are called **Demonstrative Pronouns**.
- Pronouns that refer to persons or things one at a time are called **Distributive Pronouns**.
- Pronouns that refer to possession or ownership are called **Possessive Pronouns**.
- Pronouns that are used to ask questions are called **Interrogative Pronouns**.
- **Indefinite Pronouns** are pronouns that are used to refer to people or things without mentioning who or what exactly they are.
- Pronouns that are used to refer to nouns mentioned previously are called **Relative Pronouns**.



My Activity Corner

Tick (✓) the correct option.

4. The neighbourhood _____ we live is safe.
 (a) where ☐ (b) whose ☐ (c) who ☐
3. The people _____ we saw yesterday are my neighbours.
 (a) whose ☐ (b) where ☐ (c) whom ☐
4. The boy _____ bike was stolen is crying.
 (a) whose ☐ (b) where ☐ (c) whom ☐
2. The people _____ live across the street are from Portugal.
 (a) who ☐ (b) whose ☐ (c) where ☐
1. The man _____ we met on the street is my uncle.
 (a) whose ☐ (b) whom ☐ (c) where ☐



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

