

English Grammar (Class 6)

Lesson – 10

The Pronouns

Answer the following:-

1. What is a pronoun?

Ans. A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun to avoid repetition.

2. How many kinds of pronoun are there? What are they?

Ans. There are nine kinds of pronouns. They are:-

- 1) Personal pronouns.
- 2) Compound personal pronouns.
- 3) Possessive pronouns.
- 4) Demonstrative pronouns.
- 5) Indefinite pronouns.
- 6) Interrogative pronouns.
- 7) Distributive pronouns.
- 8) Reciprocal pronouns.
- 9) Relative pronouns.

3. What are Personal pronouns?

Ans. I, we, you, they are called personal pronouns because they stand for the three persons.

- 1) First person- I, we, me, us, mine, ours are the first person.
- 2) Second person- You, yours are second persons.
- 3) Third person- He, she, it, they, him are third person.

4. What are Compound personal pronouns?

Ans. When self is added to my, your, him, her, it and selves to our, your, them we get compound personal pronouns. These self forms of pronouns can be used as reflexive pronouns or emphatic pronouns.

1) Reflexive pronouns are used to show that the person does something to himself.

Example: He hurt himself.

2) Empathic pronouns are used to put emphasis on a particular nouns.

Example: They themselves admitted their mistake.

5. What are Possessive pronouns?

Ans. Possessive pronouns are the words that show possession.

Example: Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.

6. What are Demonstrative pronouns?

Ans. Demonstrative pronouns point to the nouns for which they are used. This, that, these, those and such are used as demonstrative pronouns.

7. What is Indefinite pronouns?

Ans. An Indefinite pronouns refers to a person or thing in a general way but does not refers to any person or thing in particular.

Example:

- Somebody has stolen my pen.
- Many missed the train.

8. What are Interrogative pronouns?

Ans. Interrogative pronouns are used to ask question about the nouns for which they stand.

Example:

- Who has broken my chair?
- Whose is this laptop?

9. What are Distributive pronouns?

Ans. Each, Either and Neither are called distributive pronouns because they refer to persons or things taken one at a time.

Example:

- Each of you gets a medal.
- Neither of you came in time.

10. What are Reciprocal pronouns?

Ans. Each other and one another because they express a mutual or reciprocal relationship.

Example:

- The two rivals faced each other.
- We must all help one another.

11. What are relative pronouns?

Ans. A relative pronoun refers or relates to some noun going before which is called its Antecedent.

Example:

- Here is the woman whose husband died yesterday.
Here the noun woman is the antecedent of whose.

Exercises:

A. Choose the correct option.

1. The third person is the person spoken of.
2. A pronoun used to convey emphasis is called a/an emphatic pronoun.

B. Fill in the blanks with words given below.

who whose whom which that

1. I like the man whose temper is good.
2. There was an old man who lived in a hut.
3. Unfortunately, she took the road which led in the wrong direction.
4. This is the boy whom I wanted to meet.
5. This is the house that my father built.

C. Fill in the blanks below with suitable pronouns.

1. My mother taught me to stitch.
2. I'm hungry, I'd like something to eat.
3. We're bored, we've got nothing to do.
4. You look worried. Is anything wrong?
5. He gave me a picture as a gift.

D. Use the correct form of the interrogative pronouns in the following.

1. What do you want?
2. Which is better, honour or wealth?
3. Which of these dictionaries will you take?
4. What are you saying?
5. Whose is this book?

E. Join each of the following pairs of sentence using a relative pronouns. The first one has been done for you.

1. **We met the sailors. Their ship was wrecked.**
We met the sailors whose ship was wrecked.
2. **This is the man. His wife was killed in an accident.**
This is the man whose wife was killed in an accident.
3. **The thief stole my laptop. He has been arrested.**
The thief who stole my laptop has been arrested.
4. **I know the brave boy. The class teacher praised him.**
I know the brave boy whom the class teacher praised.
5. **The man was killed in an accident. He was the father of a friend of mine.**

The man who was killed in an accident was the father of a friend of mine.

F. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate 'self' form:

1. The room itself is good but not the surroundings.
2. You yourselves are to blame.
3. The boys went all by themselves.
4. Do this work yourself.
5. The children are quarrelling among themselves.

G. Write the following sentence choosing Pronouns from the brackets:

1. She cut (her, herself) on some broken glass.
She cut herself on some broken glass.
2. Are you sure it was not (he, him).
Are you sure it was not him.
3. The boy laughed at (I, me).
The boy laughed at me.
4. He left (we, us) alone.
He left us alone.
5. I lent (he, him) several books, but (he, him) has not read any of (them, their).
I lent him several books, but he has not read any of them.

H. Underline pronouns in the following sentence and mention the kind of each:

1. The terrorist shot himself dead.
Himself- reflexive.
2. The people respect him very much.
Him- personal
3. Show me the boy whom you want to marry.
Me- personal, Whom- relative, You- personal
4. This is the news that shocked him.
This- demonstrative, That- relative, Him- personal

5. What made you laugh so loudly.

What- interrogative, **You-** personal