



Pronouns and their types

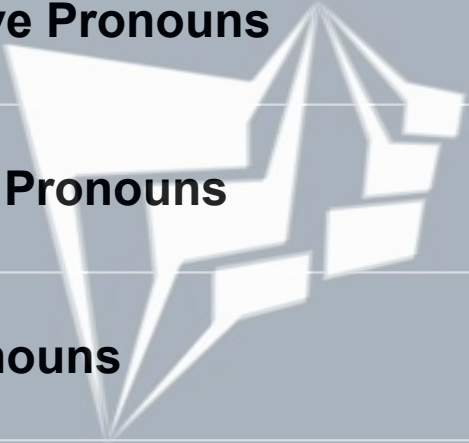
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▶ Definition of Pronouns

- ▶ A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun to avoid repetition and make sentences smoother and more concise.

Pronouns refer to people, places, things, or ideas without naming them explicitly.

Type of Pronoun	Description
Personal Pronouns	Replace specific people or things, varying by person, number, and gender.
Reflexive Pronouns	Refer back to the subject of the sentence and end in "-self" or "-selves."
Demonstrative Pronouns	Point to specific people or things (e.g., <i>this, that, these, those</i>).
Interrogative Pronouns	Used to ask questions (e.g., <i>who, whom, whose, which, what</i>).
Relative Pronouns	Introduce dependent clauses and link them to a noun (e.g., <i>who, whose, that</i>).
Indefinite Pronouns	Refer to nonspecific people or things (e.g., <i>someone, everyone, few, all</i>).
Possessive Pronouns	Show ownership or possession (e.g., <i>mine, yours, ours, theirs</i>).
Distributive Pronouns	Refer to individual members of a group separately (e.g., <i>each, either, neither</i>).



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▶ 1. Personal Pronouns

- Definition: Personal pronouns replace specific nouns (people, places, or things) and vary based on person, number, gender, and case (subjective, objective, or possessive).

• Detailed Usage:

- **Subjective Case:** Used as the subject of a sentence.

Examples: *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*

- *She is writing a letter.*
- *We went to the park.*

- **Objective Case:** Acts as the object of a verb or preposition.

Examples: *me, you, him, her, it, us, them*

- *Please call him.*
- *They invited us to the party.*

- **Possessive Case:** Shows ownership or possession.

Examples: *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs*

- *This book is mine.*
- *The house is theirs.*

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► **Identify the Pronoun Case**

► **For each sentence below, identify whether the underlined personal pronoun is subjective, objective, or possessive.**

1. She loves painting landscapes.
2. The tickets were sent to them last week.
3. This laptop is yours, not mine.
4. We decided to postpone the trip.
5. Can you tell me the way to the station?

- ▶ **Correct the Errors**
- ▶ **Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the incorrect pronouns with the correct ones.**

1. **Them** are going to the store later.
2. This gift is for **he** and I.
3. The cat cleaned **it's** fur after the bath.
4. **Ours** is better than **their's** in every way.
5. You should call **I** when you get there.

► **Fill in the Gaps**

► **Choose the correct personal pronoun to complete the sentences. Use subjective, objective, or possessive as needed.**

1. John and I worked together, but the credit went to _____ (him / he).
2. That cake belongs to Sarah and me. It is _____ (our / ours).
3. _____ (They / Them) were excited about their upcoming vacation.
4. The teacher asked _____ (we / us) to stay after class.
5. _____ (She / Her) has always been a great friend to everyone.

► Transform the Sentences

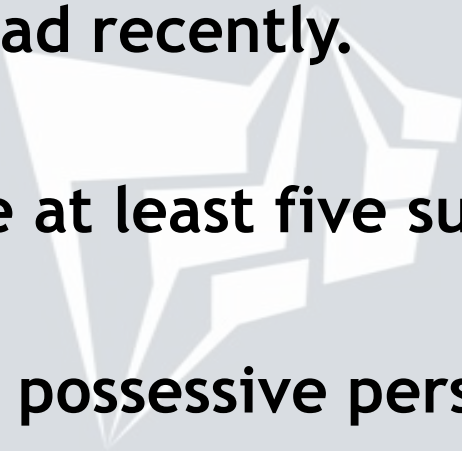
► Rewrite the following sentences using a different pronoun in place of the underlined noun or phrase.

1. The children are playing in the garden.
2. This coat belongs to James.
3. I sent a letter to my sister.
4. Sarah and I are attending the conference.
5. He borrowed the book from *the library*.

► Creative Writing with Pronouns

► Write a short paragraph (5-6 sentences) about a fun day you had recently.

► Use at least five subjective, three objective, and three possessive personal pronouns in your writing.



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▶ 2. Reflexive Pronouns

- Definition: Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and the object of the sentence are the same. They end in "-self" (singular) or "-selves" (plural).
- Examples: *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*
 - *He hurt himself while playing.*
 - *We enjoyed ourselves at the party.*
- **Key Rule:** Reflexive pronouns are essential when the subject and object refer to the same person/thing. Without it, the sentence may lose its meaning.

▶ Reflexive Pronoun Exercises

▶ A. Fill in the blanks

1. The cat looked at _____ in the mirror and got scared.
2. If you want something done right, you must do it _____.
3. The children behaved _____ very well during the trip.
4. The CEO introduced _____ to the team during the meeting.
5. I sometimes find _____ talking to the plants in my garden.

▶ Error Spotting

▶ Find and correct the mistakes in these sentences:

1. She himself baked this cake for you.
2. They hurt themselves during the game.
3. He locked the door and himself left for the airport.
4. You should complete this work by yourselves
(addressing a single person).
5. We enjoyed themselves at the beach.

▶ **Sentence Transformation**

▶ **Rewrite the following sentences using reflexive pronouns:**

1. I solved the problem.
2. They cleaned their room.
3. You should blame only you for this mistake.
4. She painted the wall all by her.
5. We fixed the car on our own.

▶ **Creative Writing Challenge**

- ▶ Write five sentences describing a situation where reflexive pronouns are essential (e.g., a day you spent alone). Make sure each sentence uses a different reflexive pronoun.

▶ 3. Demonstrative Pronouns

- Definition: Demonstrative pronouns point to specific people, places, or things.
- Examples: *this, that, these, those*
 - *This is delicious.* (refers to something near)
 - *Those are expensive shoes.* (refers to something farther away)
- Usage Tips:
 - *This* and *these* refer to things nearby (singular/plural).
 - *That* and *those* refer to things farther away (singular/plural).

▶ 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct demonstrative pronoun (this, that, these, those):

- _____ is the book I've been looking for.
- Can you pass me _____ pen over there?
- I've seen _____ movies already this year.
- _____ cookies on the counter look so tempting!
- I don't like _____ shoes; they are too big for me.
- _____ is the moment we've all been waiting for

► **Correct the errors in the sentences below:**

1. These is the best idea I have ever heard.

- That are the keys I was searching for.
- These flowers smells beautiful.
- Those is my favorite coat.

► **Choose the correct demonstrative pronoun for each sentence:**

- _____ is the restaurant I was telling you about. (This/That)
- I don't think _____ pencils belong to me. (these/those)
- _____ is the most beautiful painting I've ever seen!
(This/That)
- Could you hand me _____ books on the shelf? (these/those)

▶ **Complete the sentences with a suitable demonstrative pronoun:**

- _____ car over there belongs to my cousin.
- _____ flowers are from my garden.
- _____ person sitting in the back is my friend.
- _____ idea sounds like a good plan.

▶ **Rewrite the sentences, replacing the noun with the correct demonstrative pronoun:**

- I don't like the blue dress. I prefer the red one.
- The teacher asked if anyone knew the answer to the question.
- I don't like the green apples. I prefer the red ones.
- The book on the table is mine, but the one in your hand is yours.
- The shoes I bought are comfortable, but I like the boots better.

▶ 4. Interrogative Pronouns

- Definition: Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions about people or objects.
- Examples: *who, whom, whose, which, what*
 - *Who is at the door?*
 - *Whom did you invite to the event?*
 - *What is your favorite color?*
- Usage Notes:
 - *Who* is used as a subject, while *whom* is used as an object.
 - *Whose* asks about possession.
 - *Which* and *what* are used to ask about choices.

- Fill in the blanks with the correct interrogative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, what).

1. _____ is responsible for organizing the event?
2. To _____ should I address the letter?
3. _____ of these books do you recommend?
4. _____ idea was it to reschedule the meeting?
5. _____ do you think will win the championship?

► Rewrite the following statements as questions using appropriate interrogative pronouns.

1. The teacher is explaining the lesson to the students.
2. This laptop belongs to Maria.
3. He prefers the blue shirt over the red one.
4. They are discussing a topic related to history.
5. She invited her best friend to the wedding.

► Identify and correct the errors in the use of interrogative pronouns.

1. Whose is the person standing by the door?
2. To who did you lend the book?
3. Whom of these candidates is the most qualified?
4. Which is your's among these bags?
5. What you have decided to do about the project?

► Write a question for each scenario using interrogative pronouns.

1. You want to know the owner of a lost wallet.
2. You are choosing between two movies to watch.
3. You want to learn about someone's favorite subject.
4. You're asking about a decision someone made.
5. You need to know the recipient of a gift.

► Choose the correct interrogative pronoun to complete each sentence. Write your reasoning below the sentence.

1. (Who/Whom) did you call for help?
2. (Whose/Which) shoes are these lying on the floor?
3. (What/Which) is the best way to solve this problem?
4. (Who/Whom) should I meet to discuss the issue?
5. (What/Whose) are the ingredients in this recipe?

▶ 5. Relative Pronouns

- Definition: Relative pronouns link a dependent (relative) clause to a main clause, providing more information about a noun.
- Examples: *who, whom, whose, which, that*
 - *The boy who won the race is my brother.*
 - *The book that you lent me is amazing.*
- Usage Tips:
 - *Who/whom/whose* refer to people.
 - *Which* refers to things.
 - *That* refers to both people and things (but is often restrictive).

► **Complete the Sentences**

► **Fill in the blanks with the correct relative pronoun: *who, whom, whose, which, that*. Some sentences may have more than one correct answer.**

1. The scientist _____ discovered this element won a Nobel Prize.
2. This is the painting _____ I was talking about.
3. The girl _____ dog went missing is very upset.
4. Do you know the person to _____ this wallet belongs?
5. The movie _____ we watched last night was fascinating.
6. The team _____ coach is retiring has won the championship three times.

► **Combine the Sentences**

► **Combine the following sentences into one using relative pronouns.**

1. The man is my uncle. He is wearing a red jacket.
2. The city has beautiful beaches. I visited it last summer.
3. This is the house. Its roof is painted green.
4. The book is very old. You borrowed it from the library.
5. The woman is a famous author. Her speech inspired everyone.

▶ Error Detection

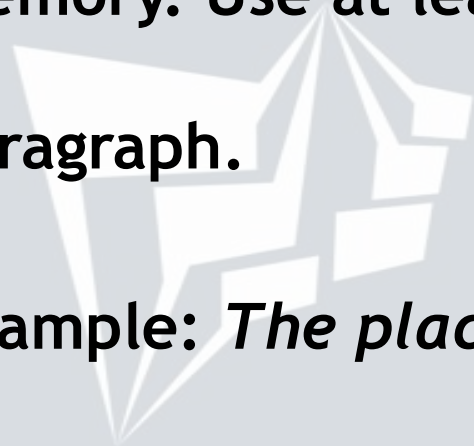
▶ Each sentence below has an error in the usage of relative pronouns. Identify and correct it.

1. The man which gave me the directions was very kind.
2. This is the dog who barked all night.
3. I saw the car, that color was bright blue.
4. She is the teacher whom class everyone loves.
5. The cake, which you made it yesterday, is delicious.

▶ Creative Writing with Relative Clauses

- ▶ Write a short paragraph about your favorite holiday or memory. Use at least five relative clauses in your paragraph.

- ▶ Example: *The place where we stayed was right by the beach, which was perfect for early morning walks.*



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▶ 6. Indefinite Pronouns

- Definition: Indefinite pronouns refer to nonspecific people, places, or things.
- Examples: *someone, anyone, everyone, nobody, something, everything, nothing, all, few, many, several*
 - *Someone left their phone on the table.*
 - *Few attended the meeting.*
- Categories of Indefinite Pronouns:
 - Singular: *anyone, everyone, no one, someone, anything, everything, nothing, something*
 - Plural: *both, few, many, several*
 - Singular or Plural (depending on context): *all, any, more, most, some*

► **Fill in the Blanks**

► **Complete the sentences with the correct indefinite pronoun from the options provided.**

1. _____ knows the answer to this riddle. (Someone, Anyone, Nobody)
2. I searched everywhere, but I found _____. (something, nothing, anything)
3. _____ of the cookies were eaten before the party started. (All, Few, None)
4. Does _____ want to join me for lunch? (Anybody, Everyone, Nobody)
5. _____ of the books on the shelf belong to me. (Some, Most, Nothing)

▶ **Error Identification**

▶ **Find and correct the errors related to indefinite pronouns in these sentences:**

1. Everybody forgot their homework in class.
2. Few of the money was spent on unnecessary things.
3. Anyone can do it if they puts in the effort.
4. No one know where the treasure is buried.
5. Something are wrong with this machine.

▶ **Sentence Transformation**

▶ **Rewrite the sentences by replacing the highlighted word with an appropriate indefinite pronoun:**

1. (The exact person is not known) Someone left their bag in the hall.
2. (Nobody specific is interested) _____ cares about the announcement.
3. (An unspecified number) _____ of the guests have arrived.
4. (A negative context) He found _____ to help him fix the car.
5. (Positive generalization) _____ in the class submitted their assignment on time.

► **Context-Based Usage**

► **Choose the correct indefinite pronoun for the situation:**

1. You're offering leftover food to guests.

1. (Something, Anything, Nothing) left in the fridge is yours to take.

2. Asking about attendance at an event.

1. Did _____ show up for the performance?

3. Describing a mystery:

1. There's _____ strange about this house.

4. Talking about choices:

1. You can take _____ you want from the basket.

► **Creative Writing Prompt**

► Write a short paragraph (6-8 sentences) describing an unusual day you experienced. Include at least five indefinite pronouns. Highlight them after completing your paragraph.

▶ 7. Possessive Pronouns

- Definition: Possessive pronouns indicate ownership or possession.
- Examples: *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs*
 - *The decision is yours.*
 - *That car is theirs.*
- Difference from Possessive Adjectives:
 - Possessive Pronoun: *This book is mine.*
 - Possessive Adjective: *This is my book.*

▶ **Correct the Mistakes**

▶ **Each sentence contains a mistake in the use of possessive pronouns or adjectives. Rewrite the sentences correctly.**

1. That phone is her's, not my.
2. This is their's problem, not ours one.
3. The team has completed its work; now the credit is them's.
4. These shoes are mine's.
5. Yours car is parked in the wrong spot.

- ▶ **Transform the Sentences**
- ▶ **Convert the following sentences to use possessive pronouns instead of possessive adjectives.**

1. This is my pen.
2. That was her decision.
3. These are their books.
4. Is this your bag?
5. That is our project

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▶ **Complete the Dialogue**

▶ **Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive pronouns to complete the conversation.**

▶ **Jake: I think I left my phone here. Is this one _____?**

Amy: No, that's _____. Mine is blue.

Jake: Oh, I see. Is this bag _____?

Amy: No, it belongs to Sarah. It's _____.

Jake: Ah, so the book on the table must be _____.

- ▶ Each sentence below contains two errors related to possessive pronouns or adjectives. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

1. *This is yours coat, but the gloves are my's.*
2. *These books are theirs ones, not ours's.*
3. *The cat cleaned it's fur after playing with her's toys.*
4. *Your car is parked next to our's house.*
5. *This victory is their, not her.*

- ▶ **Creative Writing Challenge**

- ▶ Write a short story of 100-150 words. You must use at least 10 possessive pronouns correctly throughout your story. Highlight each possessive pronoun.

8. Distributive Pronouns

- **Definition:** Distributive pronouns refer to individuals within a group, considered separately.
- **Examples:** *each, either, neither*
 - *Each of the students received a certificate.*
 - *Neither of the options is suitable.*
- **Usage Notes:**
 - *Each* emphasizes individual items in a group.
 - *Either* implies one of two.
 - *Neither* means not one or the other (of two).

► **Distributive Pronouns**

► **Part A: Fill in the Blanks**

1. _____ of the two books is worth reading; both are poorly written.
2. _____ student in the class must complete this assignment individually.
3. _____ of the solutions provided by the team was accurate.
4. Would you like _____ of the two apples, or should I keep both?
5. _____ of these roads leads to the same destination; you can choose either.

► **Identify and correct the errors in the use of distributive pronouns in the sentences below:**

1. Neither of the three players is ready to join the game.
2. Each of the boys were given a task to complete.
3. Either of the four options is acceptable to me.
4. Neither of the statements are true.
5. Each are responsible for their own actions.

► Rewrite the sentences using distributive pronouns:

1. All the candidates were given equal opportunities to showcase their skills.
2. Not a single plan out of the two seemed feasible.
3. Every member of the team received a trophy.
4. None of the two projects was considered innovative enough.
5. Both paths are blocked due to the storm.

► Match the beginnings of sentences with their correct endings:

Beginnings	Endings
1. Neither of the suggestions	A. are available to borrow.
2. Each of the children	B. contains an adequate solution.
3. Either of the laptops	C. is responsible for their behavior.
4. Neither of the answers	D. can help solve the problem.
5. Each of the ideas	E. was supported by the group.