

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, PRAYAGRAJ

SESSION: 2020 – 2021

WORKSHEET – 4

Class 6 (A, B, C, D, E, F)

SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Parents, please ensure that the student refers to the topic 'Pronouns' from any Grammar Book.

**Read the subject matter carefully and answer the questions that follow:-**

**PRONOUN** – A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. It is used so that we do not have to repeat the noun over and over again.

Hari is absent, because **Hari** is ill.

Hari is absent because **he** is ill.

Pronoun: he

Kinds of Pronouns:-

**1) Personal Pronoun**– Personal Pronoun is a Pronoun which stands for a person or thing.

- The person **speaking** is said to be the FIRST PERSON, eg: I, We.
- The person **spoken to** is said to be the SECOND PERSON, eg: You.  
NOTE: You is used both for singular and for plural.
- The Person **spoken of** is said to be the THIRD PERSON, eg: He, She, It, They

Eg:-

- a) **I** live in Pune.
- b) **You** should come early.
- c) **She** told **me** a secret.

*Forms of the Personal Pronouns:*

The following are the different forms of the Personal Pronouns:-

FIRST PERSON (Masculine or Feminine)

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Nominative	I	we
Possessive	my, mine	our, ours
Accusative	Me	us

## SECOND PERSON (Masculine or Feminine)

	<b>Singular/Plural</b>
Nominative	You
Possessive	your, yours
Accusative	You

## THIRD PERSON

	<b>Singular</b>			<b>Plural</b>
	<b><i>Masculine</i></b>	<b><i>Feminine</i></b>	<b><i>Neuter</i></b>	<b><i>All Genders</i></b>
Nominative	he	She	It	they
Possessive	his	her, hers	Its	their, theirs
Accusative	him	Her	It	them

From the tables given, it is clear that the personal pronouns are of two types:

**Subjective pronouns:** Pronouns in the subjective case are subjects (the 'who' or the 'what') of the verb.

**He** and **I** saw Laura yesterday. ('who' of the sentence)

The subjective case is often called the **Nominative Case**.

**Objective Pronouns:** Pronouns in the objective case are the objects (receivers of action) of the verb.

Laura saw **him** and **me** yesterday. (Receivers of the verb)

NOTE: The masculine subject pronoun is 'He' and the masculine object pronoun 'him'. The feminine subject pronoun is 'she' and the feminine object pronoun is 'her'.

**2) Possessive Pronoun:** Possessive Pronoun is a Pronoun which shows possession or relationship.

- **eg:** mine, ours, yours, hers, theirs, his
- **eg:** This house is **mine**.  
Those tools are **theirs**.

**3) Relative Pronoun:** Relative Pronoun is a Pronoun which refers or relates to a noun which goes before it.

- **eg:** whose, whom, which, who, that
- **eg:** Here comes the boy **whom** all like.  
The pen **which** I lost was expensive.  
I have lost the book **that** I took from the library.

The noun to which a relative pronoun refers or relates is called its **antecedent**. It is noticed that in the given sentences, the antecedent of **whom** is **boy**, the antecedent of **which** is **pen**, and the antecedent of **that** is **book**.

**NOTE** – The relative pronouns **who** and **whom** are used for persons. ‘Which’ is used for things without life and animals. **that** is used for persons, things and animals **what** always refers to things, never to persons. **as** is used as a relative pronoun after the same and such as.

**4). Interrogative Pronouns:** Interrogative Pronoun is used to ask a question.

e.g. who, which, what, whom, whose.

e.g. **Who** is knocking at the door?

**Whom** do you want to meet?

**Note:** If there is a noun after ‘whose’, ‘what’ or ‘which’ then they become Interrogative Adjectives.

e.g. 1. **Which** is his car? **Interrogative Pronoun**)

e.g. 2. **Which** car is his? **(Interrogative Adjective)**

**5) Reflexive Pronouns:** is formed by adding **‘self’** to my, your, her, it,(singular), and **‘selves’** to our, your and them(plural). The action of the subject reflects back to the subject.

e.g. I hurt **myself**.  
They hurt **themselves**.

**Emphasizing / Emphatic Pronouns:** The reflexive pronouns used for the sake of emphasis are called **Emphasizing Pronouns**.

e.g. She herself has done this.  
We ourselves are to blame.

**6). Demonstrative Pronouns:** Demonstrative Pronouns are used to point out the objects to which they refer (or to refer to things near or at a distance).

e.g. **That** is Sally’s house.

**These** are merely excuses.

**7). Indefinite Pronouns:** Indefinite Pronouns do not refer to any person or thing in particular. They are, therefore called **Indefinite Pronouns**.

e.g. **Nobody** was there to save the drowning child.

Do to **others** as you wish to be done by.

**Pronoun – Antecedent Agreement.**

**Pronoun – Antecedent Agreement** means that the pronoun agrees in number (singular or plural) and person (First, Second or Third person) with its antecedent.

Whenever you use a personal pronoun like **she, it** or **they**, you first have to have an antecedent, the word that the pronoun is replacing.

**Read this Sentence:**

**Gautam** slowed to the speed limit when **he** saw the police jeep in the rear-view mirror.

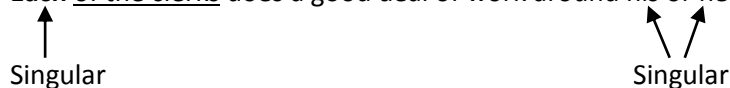
The pronoun **he** replaces **Gautam**. Pronouns like **he** will keep you from repeating **Gautam** over and over again. The pronoun must agree with its antecedent. Here, **he** agrees with the antecedent, **Gautam**.

A singular antecedent requires a singular pronoun; a plural antecedent needs a plural pronoun.

**Indefinite Pronouns as Antecedents:** Singular indefinite pronoun antecedents take singular pronoun referents. A **referent** is a word which refers to another.

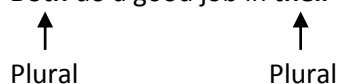
**Singular:** each, either, neither, anything.

**Each** of the clerks does a good deal of work around his or her office.



**Plurals:** several, few, both, many.

**Both** do a good job in **their** office.

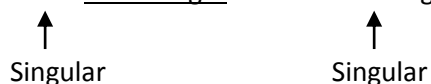


Some indefinite pronouns that are modified by a prepositional phrase may be either singular or plural.

**Either singular or plural:** some, any, none, all, most

When the object of the preposition is **uncountable** → use a **singular referent**.

Some of the sugar fell out of its bag.



Sugar is **uncountable**; therefore, the sentence has a singular referent.

When the object of the preposition is **Countable** → use a **plural referent**.

**Some** of the marbles fell out of **their** bag.

↑  
Plural

↑  
Plural

Marbles are **countable**; therefore, the sentence has a plural referent.

### EXERCICES

Q.A.) Do as directed:-

- 1) We always like boys \_\_\_\_\_ speak the truth (fill Relative Pronoun).
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ gave you that knife? (fill Interrogative Pronoun).
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ but fools have ever believed it. (fill Indefinite Pronoun)
- 4) The climate of Belgaum is like \_\_\_\_\_ of Pune. (fill Demonstrative Pronoun).
- 5) They \_\_\_\_\_ admitted their guilt. (fill Emphatic Pronoun).
- 6) That idea of \_\_\_\_\_ is excellent. (fill Possessive Pronoun).

Q.B.) Fill in the blanks with the correct Pronouns:-

- 1) The boys were shouting so the teacher punished \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Wasn't it Clive \_\_\_\_\_ joined the army?
- 3) The pen lying on the table is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) We decided to bake a cake \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) If you consider \_\_\_\_\_, you will be blessed.
- 6) To \_\_\_\_\_ should I give this note?

Q.C.) Choose the correct option:-

- 1) Nobody but \_\_\_\_\_ was present (he / him).
- 2) He and \_\_\_\_\_ were great friends (I / me).
- 3) Can you sing as well as \_\_\_\_\_? (he / them).
- 4) Kareena and Radhika called \_\_\_\_\_ parents on Saturday. (their / her)
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is a present from my uncle. (this / which)
- 6) At last I found the little brooch \_\_\_\_\_ my mother gave me. (who/which)

Q.D.) In the following sentences use Pronouns in place of nouns wherever you can:-

- 1) Rama had taken his watch out of his pocket, and was looking at the watch uneasily, shaking the watch every now and then, and holding the watch to his car.
- 2) The boys went into the garden, where the boys saw a snake.
- 3) Very soon the Rabbit noticed Alice as Alice went hunting about, and called out to Alice in an angry tone.
- 4) Suresh is at the head of his class, for Suresh studies hard.
- 5) Reema has a beautiful dress. Reema cannot wear it for a picnic. Reema should wear it for a party.
- 6) Peter comes first in our class. Peter has recently joined our school.

Q.E.) In the following sentences point out the Pronouns:-

- 1) Train up a child in the way he should go.
- 2) If the thief is caught, he will be punished.
- 3) The female lion is called a lioness. She has no mane.
- 4) The camel is a beast of burden. It is used to carry goods across the desert.
- 5) Ram, you are a lazy boy.
- 6) Hari bought his book and laid it on the table.

### **Guided English**

#### **Lesson – 4: Useful words and Phrases.**

#### **Of and Off**

**Note:** Of is pronounced **OV**.

Add of or off.

- 1) The leader \_\_\_ the men took \_\_\_ his hat.
- 2) He has gone \_\_\_ to the middle \_\_\_ the jungle.
- 3) She peeled \_\_\_ the skin \_\_\_ the orange and began to eat it.
- 4) The soldiers stopped for a drink \_\_\_ water and then marched \_\_\_.
- 5) 'Well, I must be \_\_\_ I have to catch the nine o'clock train.' 'I'll come to the station and see you \_\_\_.
- 6) The wind broke \_\_\_ a branch \_\_\_ the tree.
- 7) The price \_\_\_ the car is so high that only a person who is very well \_\_\_ (rich) could buy it. He is badly \_\_\_ so he cannot afford it.
- 8) Here's a piece \_\_\_ paper. Tear \_\_\_ a piece and write on that.
- 9) The cup fell \_\_\_ the shelf, and the handle was broken \_\_\_.
- 10) 'What did he die \_\_\_?' 'He died \_\_\_ heart failure.'

#### **Letter Writing:**

Write a letter to your cousin, explaining the importance of Lockdown, Social distancing and personal hygiene in the present scenario.

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