

A **pronoun** is a word utilized to replace a noun; usually, it is used to avert the repetition of nouns in a sentence or a paragraph. Some examples of nouns are she, he, him, her, I, me, you, your, us, we, they, them, etc. They are used to enhance the reading and writing experience by removing the repetition of nouns.

Example 1: Misha loves to eat Ice Cream

Here the word or name **Misha** is a noun, and if you use 'she' instead of the name, it is a pronoun.

So, we can write -

She loves to eat Ice Cream.

Example 2: Amit is going to the mall, and Amit wants to buy a pen from there.

Again, Amit is the noun, and using it twice brings monotony to the sentence.

Therefore, you can write -

Amit is going to the mall, and **he** wants to buy a pen from there.

So, we used 'He,' i.e., a pronoun, instead of using a noun twice.

Kinds of Pronouns:

1-Personal Pronouns

These pronouns refer to a particular person or thing. They are used as a substitute for people or things, and their form changes when you indicate a number, person, gender, or case.

Types of personal pronouns:

First Person

The speaker is the first person. I, we, me, us, my, our, mine and ours are pronouns of first person.

*** Second Person**

The listener is the second person. You, your and yours are the pronouns of second person.

***Third Person**

About whom/which the speaker is saying something. He, she, it, they, him, her, them, his, her, its, their are pronouns of third person.

Read the following examples

- (i) Goldy wants to talk to you.
- (ii) He didn't like his new bicycle.
- (iii) The horse was moving its tail.

2-Demonstrative Pronouns

These pronouns direct to and help identify a noun or a pronoun. Some of the demonstrative nouns are that, this, those, these, etc. Let us understand them with the help of an example.

1. **This** is my house.
2. **Those** are lily flower

3-Reflexive Pronouns

Pronouns that show the effect of work upon the subject are called Reflexive Pronouns.

e.g.

1. We enjoyed **ourselves**.
2. She praised **herself**.

Emphatic Pronouns

When reflexive pronouns are used for the purpose of emphasising it becomes an emphatic pronoun. It is either used just after the subject or in the mid of the sentence.

e.g.

1. I **myself** will go.
2. You **yourself** can make a way.

3-Interrogative Pronouns

Pronouns that are used to ask questions are interrogative pronouns.

e.g.

1. **What** is your name?
2. **Where** is the Taj Mahal situated?

Here, what and where are interrogative pronouns as these words are used to ask a question. These are who, whom, whose, what, which, where, when, why, how, whence, wherever etc.

4-Relative Pronouns

Pronouns that are used to join two sentences and reveal the relation with the noun that comes before it.

e.g.

1. I know the **man who** is a fighter.
2. I like the **book which** has a hologram.

In the above sentences who and which join the two parts of sentence and reveals the relation with the antecedent noun.

1. **Sourabh who** is a diligent worker is loved by everyone.
2. Do you know the **girl whom** you talked to in the party?
3. **Nigar whose** ring was stolen is my neighbour.

5-Possessive Pronoun

Possessive pronouns are words that indicate ownership or possession, replacing a noun to avoid repetition. Because they stand alone, they never come before a noun. In English, these pronouns are **mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and theirs**

Examples:

1. That coffee cup is **mine**.
2. Is this jacket **yours**?
3. This book is **hers**.

6-**Indefinite pronouns** refer to people, things, or amounts without specifying exactly who or what they are. They are divided into three groups based on whether they take singular or plural verbs.

Singular Indefinite Pronouns

These always take a singular verb (e.g., **is, has, works**). They often end in *-body, -one, or -thing*.

Examples:

Anyone / Anybody: **Anyone** is welcome to join.

Everyone / Everybody: **Everybody** loves the weekend.

Plural Indefinite Pronouns

These always take a plural verb (e.g., **are, have, work**).

Examples:

Both of the options look great.

Few have climbed this high.

Many were invited, but few came.

Singular or Plural (Variable)

These change based on the noun they refer to. If the noun is countable, use a plural verb. If it is uncountable, use a singular verb.

Examples:

All of the **cake is** gone. / All of the **cookies are** gone.

Is any **water** left? / Are any **seats** open?

More **time is** needed. / More **people are** arriving.

Most of the **work is** done. / Most of the **students are** here.

None of the **information is** useful. / None of the **answers are** correct.

In the sentences given below identify the pronoun and state its type.

1. She met me on the highways.
2. I forgot my purse in the hall.
3. Who are you talking to over the phone.
4. She lost the book which I gave her.
5. Each and every aspect has been discussed.

Solution:

1. She, me – **Personal pronoun**
2. I, my – **Personal pronoun**
3. Who – **Interrogative pronoun**
You – **Personal pronoun**

4. She, I, her – **Personal pronoun**
Which – **Relative pronoun**
5. Each, every – **Distributive pronoun**

Question 2:

Fill in the blanks with suitable possessive pronouns.

1. We have done duty.
2. She called mother yesterday.
3. You should keep house clean.
4. I can do work easily.
5. The house has boundaries decorated.

Solution:

1. our
2. her
3. your
4. my
5. its

Question 3:

Fill in the blanks by using suitable interrogative pronoun.

1. Do you know I am?
2. In country does the river Nile flow?
3. are you upset all these days?
4. type of dress would she like?
5. does the bell ring usually?

Solution:

1. who
2. which
3. Why
4. Which
5. When

Question 4:

Fill in the blanks by using suitable relative pronoun.

1. He is the man did all this.
2. I know the way can lead to highway.
3. She broke the vase her dad had gifted.
4. I have done the work will make you happy.
5. The man is a thief has been shot dead.

Solution:

1. who
2. that/which
3. that/which
4. that/which
5. who

Question 5:

Choose the correct form of pronoun; from among the four options given before each example; to fill in the blanks.

1. **Most of the politicians work for own selfish interests.**
(a) her (b) their
(c) his (d) themselves
2. **Do you know name?**
(a) him (b) his
(c) himself (d) her
3. **The boy you were waiting for is here.**
(a) him (b) who
(c) his (d) whom
4. **You should respect job and take pride in doing it.**
(a) his (b) her
(c) our (d) your
5. **India is proud of great, rich culture.**
(a) him (b) its
(c) itself (d) their
6. **..... aim is to eradicate corruption from the world.**
(a) I (b) Mine
(c) Our (d) Theirs
7. **They will find out their way by**
(a) you (b) them
(c) himself (d) themselves
8. **Angiosperms are the plants bear flowers and produce fruits.**
(a) which (b) who
(c) whose (d) whom
9. **He knows duties as well as rights very well.**
(a) him (b) theirs
(c) his (d) himself
10. **We must value great heritage.**
(a) our (b) ourselves
(c) us (d) ourself

Solution:

1. (b) their
2. (b) his
3. (d) whom
4. (d) your
5. (b) its
6. (c) Our
7. (d) themselves

8. (a) which
9. (c) his
10. (a) our

Question 6:

There are two blanks in each of the following examples. Four pair of options have been provided in each example. Pick the correct pair to form meaningful sentences.

1. **God helps who helps**
(a) they/themselves
(b) we/ourselves
(c) them/themselves
(d) him/himself
2. **I don't know name but I know**
(a) your/her (b) her/your
(c) yourself/himself (d) your/hers
3. **Why doesn't take medicine on time?**
(a) you/your (b) she/her
(c) they/their (d) he/him
4. **..... brain, sometimes doesn't follow orders.**
(a) My/my (b) I/my
(c) My/mine (d) My/me
5. **Anurag participates in the games though coaches junior players too.**
(a) him/he (b) his/himself
(c) himself/he (d) himself/him

Solution:

1. (d) him/himself
2. (d) your, hers
3. (b) she/her
4. (a) my/my
5. (c) himself/he

Question 7:

Rewrite the following sentences replacing all the nouns (personal) with suitable pronouns.

1. Plato was the greatest disciple of Socrates.
2. The man gave some instructions to the woman.
3. Why don't people understand this?
4. Shourya tried to recollect the girl's name.
5. The old man took the boy in his arms.

Solution:

1. He was the greatest disciple of his.
2. He gave some instructions to her.
3. Why don't they understand this?
4. He tried to recollect her name.
5. He took him in his arms.