

she = Miss Bhushan (the person spoken about)

She is a pronoun of the third person.

- ▶ **First person** the person(s) speaking I, we, etc.
- ▶ **Second person** the person(s) being spoken to you, etc.
- ▶ **Third person** the person(s) being spoken about he, she, it, they, etc.

1. Like nouns, pronouns can also be singular or plural.
2. Pronouns can be of masculine, feminine, common or neuter gender.

The table expresses the various forms of personal pronouns and their use:

First person	Singular	→ I	me	mine	used both for males and females (common gender)
	Plural	→ we	us	ours	
Second person	Singular	→ you		yours	used both for males and females (common gender)
	Plural	→ you		yours	
Third person	Singular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> he she it 	him	his	← used for males
			her	hers	← used for females
					← used for non-living things and animals
	Plural	→ they	them	theirs	used for males, females, animals and non-living things

Write the personal pronouns in the following sentences in proper columns:

1. We do not care for what he says to us.
2. Will you tell us your views on this problem?
3. He asked me, "Is this shirt yours or mine?"
4. You congratulated us for the good work we had done.
5. You need not worry. She can do it alone.

No.	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
1.	We, Us		he
2.	Us	You	
3.	Me, Mine	Yours	he
4.	Us, We	You	
5.		You	She, it



F Rewrite the following using pronouns in place of the underlined nouns:

1. Ashok and Dilip are brothers. Ashok and Dilip are my cousins. I love Ashok and Dilip very much.

Ashok and Dilip are brothers. They are my cousins. I love them very much.

2. When the dog saw the stranger, the dog began to bark at the stranger.

When the dog saw the stranger, it began to bark at him.

3. Tara is a dancer. Last night Tara danced so well that everybody praised Tara.

Tara is a dancer. Last night she danced so well that everybody praised her.

4. Sunil has a number of books. The books contain stories. But Sunil does not lend the books to anyone.

Sunil has a number of books which contain stories. But he doesn't lend them to anyone.

5. Arjun invited Jaya to his birthday. Jaya presented Arjun a watch. The watch was an expensive one. Arjun liked the watch very much and thanked Jaya for the beautiful present.

Arjun invited Jaya to his birthday. She presented him a watch. It was an expensive one. He liked the watch very much and thanked her for the beautiful present.

G Demonstrative Pronouns

Look at these sentences:

1. **This** is a pen.

3. **That** is a book.



2. **These** are pens.

4. **Those** are your books.



In these sentences, the words *this*, *these*, *that* and *those* are used as pronouns. In sentence 1, *this* stands for *pen*; in sentence 2, *these* stands for *pens*; in sentence 3, *that* stands for *book*; and in sentence 4, *those* stands for *books*.

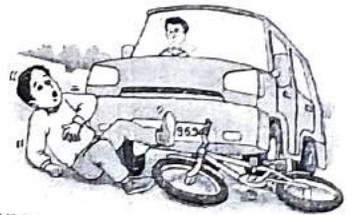
Pick out the pronouns in the following sentences and write them in proper columns:

1. They hid themselves behind a bush.
2. Ours is the last house of the street.
3. What is the latest news about the match?
4. These are only rumours. Don't believe them.
5. Who is to lead the group?
6. The dog hurt itself.
7. I myself requested the Principal to accept the application.
8. She wrote this poem herself.
9. Have you done the entire work yourself? Did your mother help you?
10. You yourself gave me the news.

No.	Personal Pronouns	Demonstrative Pronouns	Interrogative Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns	Emphasising Pronouns
1.	they			themselves	
2.	Ours				
3.			What		
4.	Them	These			
5.			Who		
6.				itself	
7.	I				
8.	She				myself
9.	You, you				herself
10.	You me				yourself yourself

Fill in the blanks with the proper form of a reflexive pronoun:

1. She corrected herself immediately.
2. I hurt myself in an accident.
3. He presented himself at the clinic at 9 a.m.
4. Ruchi, you should blame yourself for your failure.

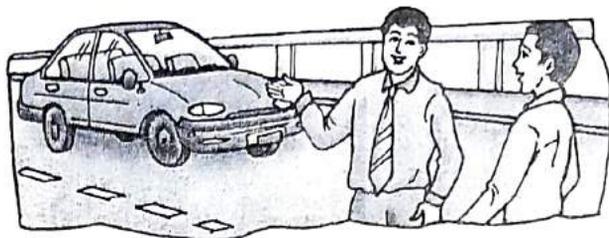


5. Children, you will hurt yourselves.
6. The fox hurt itself.
7. We enjoyed ourselves during the vacation.
8. They set themselves a difficult task.

Q Possessive Pronouns

Look at these two sentences:

1. That is **my** car.
2. That car is **mine**.



In sentence 1, my qualifies the noun *car*. So *my* is an *adjective*. We know that it is a *possessive adjective*. Sentence 2 says the same thing in a different way. In this sentence, *mine* is a *pronoun*. Since *mine* shows possession, it is called a **possessive pronoun**.

► A pronoun that shows possession is called a possessive pronoun.

Possessive pronouns

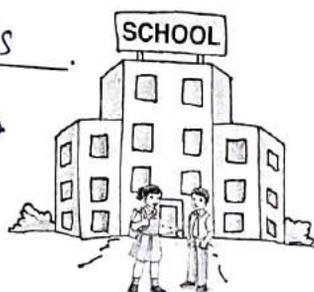
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
► First person	mine	ours
► Second person	yours	yours
► Third person	his, hers	theirs

Of these, *mine*, *ours*, *yours* and *theirs* are of *common gender*, that is, they can be used both for males and females. *His* is masculine; *hers* is feminine.

- my ... possessive adjective
- mine ... possessive pronoun

P Fill in the blanks with suitable possessive pronouns:

1. This is my room. This room is mine.
2. This is our pet. This pet is ours.
3. These crayons belong to him. These crayons are his.
4. Children, these books are for you. They are yours.
5. That is their school. That school is theirs.
6. This is her doll. This doll is hers.



7. Is this your pen? Is this pen yours ?
8. This is my painting. This painting is mine.
9. This car belongs to him. This car is his.
10. This is your book. This book is yours.



11. Complete the following sentences using possessive pronouns:

[Example. This watch belongs to me. This watch is *mine*.]

1. These shoes belong to her.

These shoes are hers

2. He owns this garden.

This garden is his

3. These are his tools.

These tools are his

4. That frock belongs to you.

That frock is yours

5. This is her dog.

This dog is hers

6. These toys belong to us.

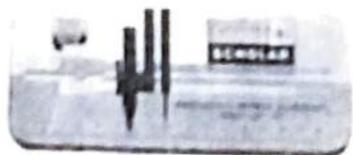
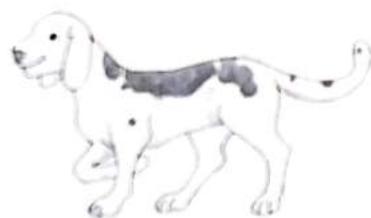
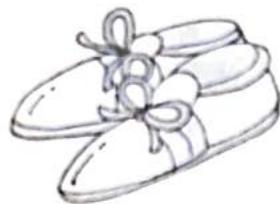
These toys are ours

7. They own these fields.

These fields are theirs

8. That is my geometry box.

That geometry box is mine.



R Noun-Pronoun Agreement

A pronoun must agree in number and gender with the noun for which it stands. Look at these examples:

1. **Amit** was happy because **he** had won the race.

In this sentence, *he* stands for *Amit*. *Amit* is of singular number, masculine gender. *He* is also of singular number, masculine gender. So *he* is of the same number and gender as *Amit*.

2. **Anita** was happy because **she** had won the race.

Both *Anita* and *she* are of singular number, feminine gender.

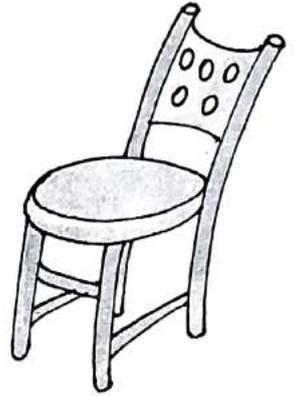
3. **Amit** and **Anita** were happy because **they** had won the race.

Amit and Anita is plural; *they* is also plural.

Amit is masculine but *Anita* is feminine. So we have used *they* which can be used for both.

Carefully look at the following examples also:

1. I did not buy the **chair** because **it** was costly.
2. I did not buy the **chairs** because **they** were costly.
3. **Rohit** was late, so the teacher was angry with **him**.
4. **Meeta** was late, so the teacher was angry with **her**.
5. **Some students** were late, so the teacher was angry with **them**.



Now look at these two sentences:

1. My dog was ill, so I took **it** to the vet.

2. My dog was ill, so I took **him** to the vet.

Which one is correct? Normally we use *it* for animals. But in case of pets, it is quite common to use *him* or *her* also. So both these sentences are correct.

5 Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns:

1. Papa brought these books for Arshia. They are hers. Ask her to take them to her room.
2. Some rooms give a beautiful view of the valley. But they are all booked.
3. "Are these my gloves or yours?" I asked Rahul.
4. Mama has the habit of blaming herself for everything bad.
5. Rashmi has a beautiful doll. She likes to play with it.
6. They themselves wanted this change in the timetable.
7. The teacher said, "Children, I have asked you many times to keep quiet."
8. Where are my car keys? I have been looking for them for ten minutes. Who has taken them?

9. "We bought this bag yesterday. This bag is ours," said Rohit and Sunil.

10. Who is going to preside over the function?

T I or Me?

Look at these two sentences:

1. He is more intelligent than I.
2. He is more intelligent than me.

Which one of these two sentences is correct? Let us write them as complete sentences.

1. He is more intelligent than I am.
2. He is more intelligent than me am.

Now it is clear that sentence 1 is grammatically correct.

But *He is more intelligent than I* sounds very awkward. So in informal English, *He is more intelligent than me* is quite acceptable.

Similarly,

Who is there? It is I. ✓ It is me. ✓

U Tick (✓) the correct pronouns:

1. We shall invite (she, her) to our house.
2. They enjoyed (them, themselves) very much.
3. I have seen (him, he) many times.
4. It is your duty, not (my, mine), to do this work.
5. She (her, herself) told me so.
6. I am going to my house. You should go to (your, yours).
7. Puneet and (I, me) went to meet (they, them).
8. "Is it my bag or (your, yours)?" Manan asked Ria.
9. You should blame (you, yourself) for your losses.
10. We should not blame them. The mistake is (our, ours).

