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THINKING GOVERNMENT JOBS ..

An Introduction to Pronouns

STUDY NOTES



Pronoun: *A word that can replace a noun is known as a Pronoun. Pronouns are used so that our language does not appear to be cumbersome with the same nouns being repeated over and over in a paragraph.*

Some examples of pronoun are **I, we, me, mine, yourself, herself, themselves etc.**

The 10 kind of Relative Pronouns are given below:

1. **Personal Pronoun:** A personal pronoun refers to the person speaking, the person being spoken to, or the person or thing being spoken about.

Personal pronouns are divided into two groups: **Subjective and Objective.**

Subjective Pronoun: A pronoun which plays the role of a subject in the sentence is known as a Subjective Pronoun. **I, we, you, he, she, it and they fall under this category.**

Objective Pronoun: A pronoun which plays the role of an object in the sentence is known as an Objective Pronoun. **Me, us, you, him, her, it and them fall under this category.**

The table drawn below indicates the three persons of Personal Pronouns along with their respective cases.

Singular Personal Pronouns

Person	Subjective Case	Objective Case	Possessive Case
First Person	I	me	my, mine
Second Person	you	you	Your, yours
Third Person	He, she, it	Him, her, it	his, her, hers, its

Plural Personal Pronouns

Person	Subjective Case	Objective Case	Possessive Case
First Person	we	us	our, ours
Second Person	you	you	your, yours
Third Person	they	them	their, theirs

2. **Interrogative Pronoun:** Interrogative Pronouns are pronouns which introduce a question. An Interrogative Pronoun is used in order to ask a question. **Who, what, which, whom, whose are the five Interrogative Pronouns.**

Eg. Whose car is it ?

Who has broken your window pane?

3. **Indefinite Pronoun:** Indefinite Pronouns are those which refer to an unspecified person, place, thing, or idea.

Eg. All, anyone, one, anything, everybody, many, no one, some, someone etc

4. **Relative Pronoun:** Relative Pronouns are used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. These are: **who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever and that.**

Eg. The person **who** helped her was profusely thanked by me.

Whoever knows the truth, should tell it at once.

5. **Reflexive Pronoun:** It is a pronoun which refers back to the subject of a sentence and also receives the action of the verb. **Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves are the eight Reflexive Pronouns.**

Eg. Sawita made **herself** a cup of tea.

Here 'herself' is a Reflexive Pronoun as it is referring back to the subject, Sawita and also receiving the action of the subject.

6. **Emphatic Pronoun:** Emphatic Pronouns are used for the sake of emphasis. The list of Emphatic Pronouns is same as that of Reflexive Pronouns but the usage of the two are different. **While Emphatic Pronouns are used to lay stress, Reflexive Pronouns are used to indicate the reflex of an action taken.**

Eg. They **themselves** cleaned their car.

Here, "themselves" is used to lay stress on "they". So, it is an Emphatic Pronoun.

7. **Possessive Pronoun:** Possessive Pronouns are used to indicate a sense of belongingness. While the Possessive Pronouns - my, our, your, his, her, its and their are used before an object, the Possessive Pronouns- mine, ours, his, hers, its and theirs are used after the subject followed by a verb.

Eg. This is **their** house.

THEIR HOUSE IS THEIRS.

It is **our** car.

This car is **ours**.

8. **Demonstrative Pronoun:** A Demonstrative Pronoun is a pronoun that points towards the noun it replaces. The four Demonstrative Pronouns and their correct usage is given below:

This – It refers to a singular noun that is close to the person speaking.

Eg. **This** is a present from my father.

That – It refers to a singular noun that is far from the person speaking.

Eg. **That** is a lame excuse.

These – It refers to a plural noun that is close to the person speaking.

Eg. **These** are the clothes that I bought last year.

Those – It refers to a plural noun that is far from the person speaking.

Eg. **Those** are the very girls who helped me yesterday.

9. **Distributive Pronoun:** A Distributive Pronoun refers to persons or things one at a time and are always singular in nature.

Each denotes every one of a number of persons or things, one-by-one.

Eg. Each of these boys is smart.

Either is used to refer to one or the other of two persons or things.

Either of these two brothers will help you.

Neither indicates to not one and also the not the other of the two persons or things.

10. **Reciprocal Pronoun:** **Reciprocal Pronouns** express a mutual action or relationship. The two Reciprocal Pronouns are **Each other** and **One another**. If the pronoun refers to something between “**Two people**”, use “**Each other**” but if the pronoun refers to “**More than two people**” use “**One another**”.

Eg. The two children shared the chocolate among **each other**.

We should be merciful to **one another**.

Q1. Fill in the blank spaces with appropriate pronouns.

1. Can Sohan drive _____ to work?
 - a. her
 - b. she
 - c. what
 - d. None of these

2. She asked _____ I preferred, tea or coffee.
 - a. which
 - b. what
 - c. that
 - d. None of these

3. Please describe the person _____ you met earlier today.
 - a. who
 - b. whose
 - c. whom
 - d. None of these

4. The little boy tied his shoelaces _____.
 - a. himself
 - b. herself
 - c. oneself
 - d. None of these

5. The vase _____ I bought from Walmart broke when I dropped it.
 - a. Who
 - b. Which
 - c. When
 - d. None of these

6. Suresh watched the children carefully as _____ crossed the road.
 - a. them
 - b. themselves
 - c. she
 - e. None of these

7. The baby is crying because _____ is hungry.
 - a. it

- b. what
- c. it
- d. None of these

8. I wonder why Roger rushed off. Did you upset _____ ?

- a. them
- b. him
- c. hers
- d. None of these

9. The twins loved _____.

- a. eachother
- b. oneanother
- c. I
- d. None of these

10. Mr. Bingley is as smart as _____ is.

- a. I
- b. me
- c. she
- d. None of these

Answers

- 1. a. her
- 2. b. what
- 3. a. whom
- 4. a. himself
- 5. b. Which
- 6. d. None of these
- 7. c. it
- 8. b. him
- 9. a. eachother
- 10. c. she



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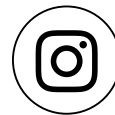
SBI PO | IBPS PO | RBI GRADE B | IBPS CLERK | IBPS SO | NABARD | SBI CLERK | SIDBI
RBI ASSISTANT | IPPB OFFICER | IBPS RRB OFFICER | IBPS RRB ASSISTANT |
DENA BANK PO | BOB MANIPAL | BOM MANIPAL | SYNDICATE BANK PO | IDBI BANK PO

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