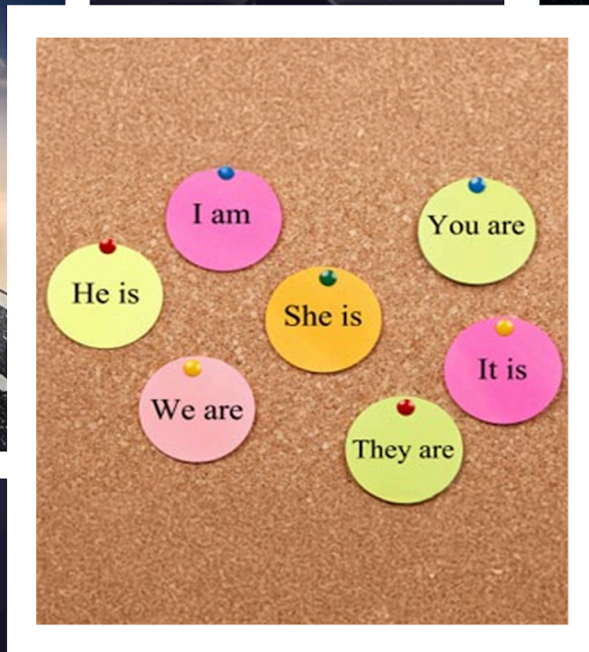
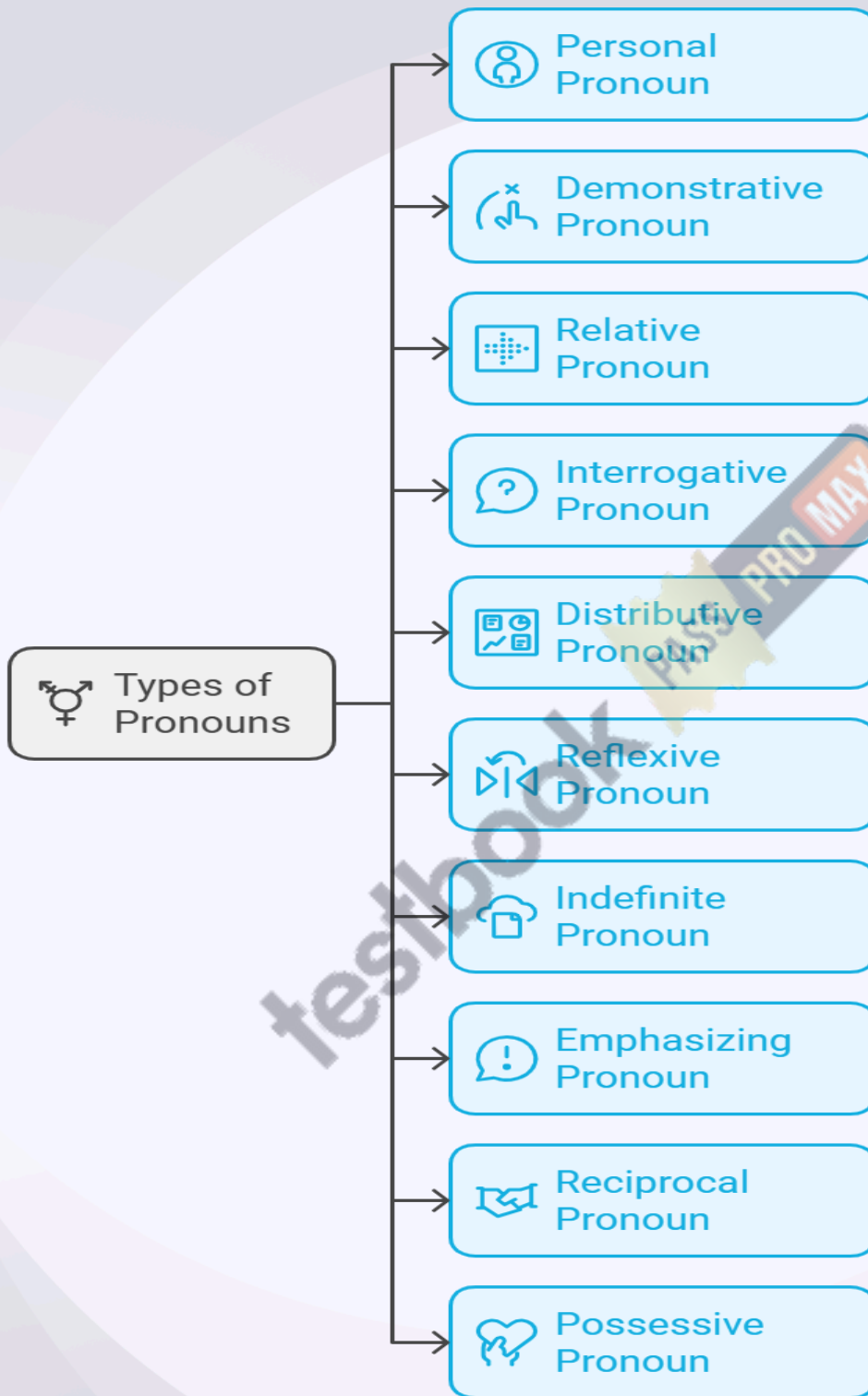


English Grammar

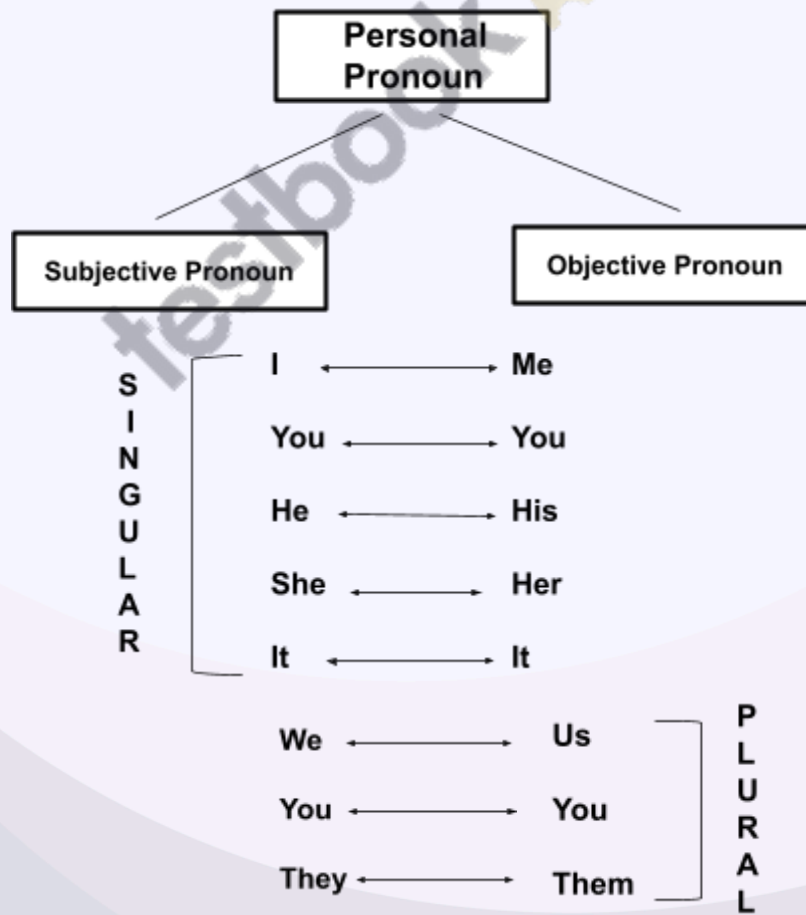
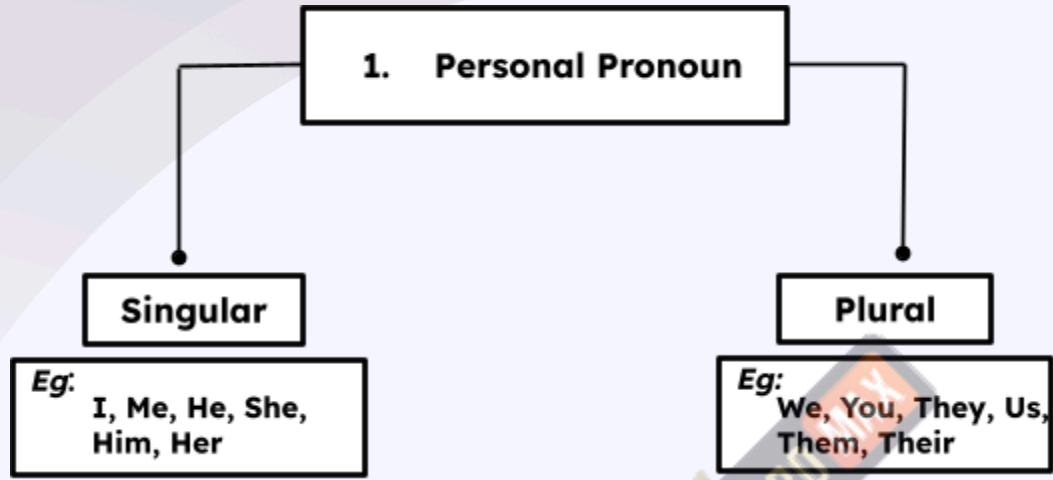
STUDY NOTES

PRONOUN (I)





Some Important rules to keep in mind:



Subjective Pronouns: Subjective pronouns act as the **subject** of a sentence. They perform the action in a sentence and answer the question "who" or "what" before the verb. Common subjective pronouns include: **I, you, he, she, it, we, and they.**

Examples:

- **I** am going to the store. (Here, "I" is the subject performing the action of going.)
- **He** plays football. ("He" is the subject doing the action of playing.)
- **They** are visiting the museum. ("They" is the subject of the sentence, performing the action of visiting.)

2. Objective Pronouns: Objective pronouns act as the **object** of a sentence. They receive the action of the verb and answer the question "whom" or "what" after the verb. Common objective pronouns include: **me, you, him, her, it, us, and them.**

Examples:

- The teacher gave **me** homework. ("Me" is the object receiving the action of "gave.")
- The book belongs to **her**. ("Her" is the object of the preposition "to.")
- They invited **us** to the party. ("Us" is the object receiving the invitation.)

2. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN: A demonstrative pronoun is a type of pronoun used to point to specific things or people. The main demonstrative pronouns in English are **this, that, these, and those.** They help indicate whether the noun being referred to is singular or plural, and whether it is near or far in terms of distance or time.

Types of Demonstrative Pronouns:

1. **This** (singular, near)
 - Used to refer to something singular that is close in distance or time.
 - Example: *This is my favourite book.* (referring to a book that is near the speaker)
2. **That** (singular, far)
 - Used to refer to something singular that is far away in distance or time.

- Example: *That was an exciting movie.* (referring to a movie watched some time ago or something far away)
- 3. **These** (plural, near)
 - Used to refer to things that are plural and close in distance or time.
 - Example: *These are my shoes.* (referring to shoes near the speaker)
- 4. **Those** (plural, far)
 - Used to refer to things that are plural and far away in distance or time.
 - Example: *Those are his books.* (referring to books that are far from the speaker)

Practice Questions: (Spot the errors)

Q1. John and me walked to the store after school.

Solutions:

“**John and me**” is the compound subject, but using “**me**” is incorrect as “**me**” is an objective **pronoun** and we must use a subject **pronoun** in this case. Therefore, we must use “**I**” instead of “**Me**”.

Q2. He gave John and I the key.

Solutions:

‘**He**’ is the subjective **pronoun**, whereas ‘**John and I**’ is the object in the sentence. However, ‘**I**’ is a subjective **pronoun**, and it must be changed to objective **pronoun**. Therefore, ‘**Me**’ must be used instead of ‘**I**’.

	Subjective		Objective	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person (1)	<i>I</i>	<i>We</i>	<i>Me</i>	<i>Us</i>
2nd Person (2)	<i>You</i>	<i>You</i>	<i>You</i>	<i>You</i>
3rd Person (3)	<i>He</i> <i>She</i> <i>It</i>	<i>They</i>	<i>His</i> <i>Her</i> <i>It</i>	<i>Them</i>

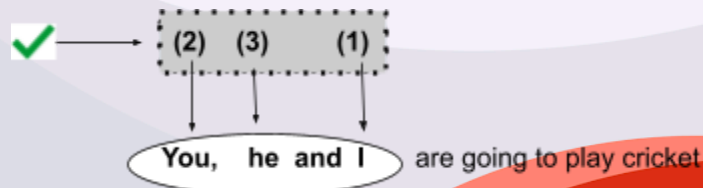
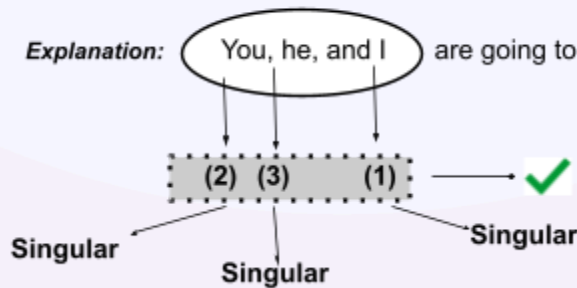
2-3-1 rule **Sequence of Singular Pronoun**

Example-

Q1. **Incorrect sentence:** I, you and he are going to play cricket. ❌

Correct sentence: You, he and I are going to play cricket. ✅

Explanation: **You, he, and I** are going to play cricket



1-2-3 rule

Sequence of Plural Pronoun

Q2. Incorrect sentence: They, we, and you are going to play cricket.

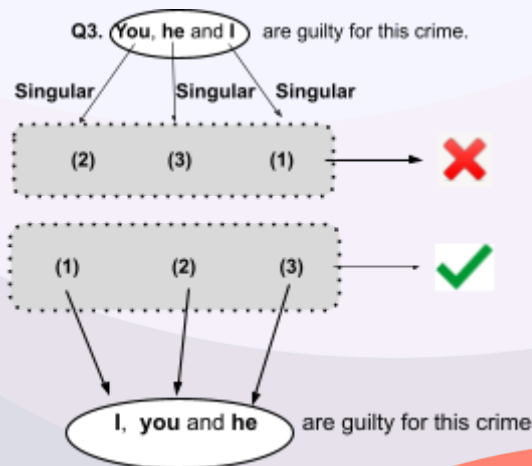
Correct sentence: We, you, and they are going to play cricket.

Explanation:



Exception Sequence (Negative Sequence)

1-2-3 sequence



3. RELATIVE PRONOUN: A relative pronoun introduces a relative clause, which provides more information about a noun in the sentence. The most common relative pronouns in English are **who, whom, whose, which,** and **that**.

Common Relative Pronouns and Their Uses:

- **Who** – Refers to people and is used as the **subject** of the relative clause.
 - Example: *The artist who painted this mural is famous.*
Here, "who" introduces a clause that describes "the artist."
- **Whom** – Refers to people and is used as the **object** of the relative clause.
 - Example: *The teacher whom we met yesterday was very kind.*
In this example, "whom" is the object of the clause "whom we met yesterday."
- **Whose** – Shows **possession** and can refer to people, animals, or things.
 - Example: *She's the author whose book became a bestseller.*
"Whose" introduces a clause that describes the author by showing ownership of the book.
- **Which** – Refers to animals or things and is often used in **non-essential clauses** (extra information that isn't crucial to the main sentence).
 - Example: *The house, which has a red roof, was built in 1920.*
Here, "which has a red roof" gives additional information about "the house."
- **That** – Refers to people, animals, or things and is typically used in **essential clauses** (information crucial to the sentence).
 - Example: *The car that won the race is very fast.*
"That won the race" is essential to know which car is being discussed.

Fill in the blanks:-

- Q1.** The Earth is the only planet in our solar system **that** (which/ that) supports life.
Q2. The Earth, **which** (which / that) is the third planet from the sun, supports life.
Q3. The letter **that** (that / which) you wrote to my sister was delivered yesterday.

4. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN:

An **interrogative pronoun** is used to ask questions and helps identify specific information about a person, thing, or idea. The most common interrogative pronouns are:

- **Who**
- **Whom**
- **Whose**
- **What**
- **Which**

These pronouns are used at the beginning of questions to ask about **people, things, ownership**, or making choices.

Common Interrogative Pronouns and Their Uses:

Understanding Interrogative Pronouns



1. **Who** – Used to ask about people, specifically the **subject** of the sentence.
 - Example: **Who** called you last night?
 - "Who" is asking for the identity of the person who performed the action (called).
2. **Whom** – Used to ask about people, specifically the **object** of the sentence.
 - Example: **Whom** did you invite to the party?
 - "Whom" is asking about the person who received the action (was invited).
3. **Whose** – Used to ask about possession or ownership.
 - Example: **Whose** jacket is this?
 - "Whose" is asking who the jacket belongs to.
4. **What** – Used to ask about things or information in general.
 - Example: **What** is your favourite colour?
 - "What" is asking for the identity of the thing (favourite colour).
5. **Which** – Used to ask about a specific choice from a defined set.
 - Example: **Which** dessert would you like—cake or ice cream?
 - "Which" is asking the person to choose between specific options (cake or ice cream)

5. Distributive pronouns: Distributive pronouns refer to individuals or items individually rather than collectively. They emphasise that members of a group are referred to individually. Distributive pronouns are often singular because they focus on one person or thing from a group. Examples: **Each, every, either, neither, none, any, one.**

Note:

Distributive **pronouns + Noun** (singular) + of the + **Noun** (plural)

Here are examples using the distributive pronoun rule:

- **Each** student of the classes **has** completed their assignment.
- **Every** member of the teams **is** responsible for their task.
- **Either** side of the streets **is** available for parking.
- **Neither** option of the choices **is** suitable for the project.
- **None** of the players **was** injured during the match.

- **Any** book of the collection **is** available for borrowing.
- **One** of the students **has** won the scholarship.

Classification of Distributive Pronouns when dealing with:		
2 persons	>2 persons	>= 2 persons
Either/Neither, Each-other	None, Any, One-another	Each

Practice Questions: (*Spot the errors*)

Q1. *None of these two girls is curious to meet our new dance teacher.*

Solution:

'None' can't be used as in the given sentence it is talking about 2 girls. Therefore, **'Neither'** will replace **'None'**.

Q2. The five brothers are at daggers drawn, so they feel it is below their dignity to talk to each other.

Solution:

'Each-other' must be replaced with **'one another'** as in the sentence, it talks about five brothers.