

Class-6 Sub.-English( Grammar)  
Pronoun: Number , Gender and Case.

Chap - Pronouns- Personal

Fill the following exercises of your book . If filled already then match them .

### 7 PRONOUNS-PERSONAL PRONOUNS: NUMBER, GENDER AND CASE

Words used in place of nouns are called **pronouns**.

**Example :** Savita is riding a bicycle. Savita stopped at the garden to play.  
Let us use the pronoun 'She' instead of 'Savita' in the second sentence and rewrite it.  
Savita is riding a bicycle. She stopped at the garden to play.

#### FEATURES


- Pronouns are used instead of nouns.
- They help make sentences shorter and simpler.

Few examples of pronouns are I, he, she, it, his, her, ours, theirs, hers and yours.

**A. Circle the pronouns in the given sentences.**

**Example :** I am feeling very hungry.

- Jay is too young to go to school alone, so he goes to school with Ramu.
- Rita and Sita are twins. They study in the same class.
- She was crying because she was lost in the forest.
- Would you like to have some tea?
- I have lost the new mobile phone.
- Rohan is a good boy. He always works hard.
- He is the new boy in the class.



#### DIFFERENT KINDS OF PRONOUNS

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      P[PRONOUNS] --- R1[RECIPROCAL]
      P --- R2[PERSONAL]
      P --- R3[POSSESSIVE]
      P --- R4[DEMONSTRATIVE]
      P --- R5[INTERROGATIVE]
      P --- R6[REFLEXIVE]
      P --- R7[EMPHATIC]
      P --- R8[RELATIVE]
      P --- R9[INDEFINITE]
      P --- R10[DISTRIBUTIVE]
  
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### PERSONAL PRONOUNS

A personal pronoun stands for a person or an object.

**Examples :** (a) Seema is not well. She went to visit the doctor.  
(b) The computer is new. It is a gift from mother.

Here, 'she' and 'it' are used instead of 'Seema' and 'computer' respectively. Hence, they are personal pronouns.  
Some examples of personal pronouns are - he, she, it and they.

Personal pronouns stand for three persons :

- the speaker of the sentence - **first person** - I, we
- the person spoken to - **second person** - you
- the person that the speaker is talking about - **third person** - he, she, it, they

**Example :** I told you about Rohan and showed you the red car that was his.

Here, I is the first person pronoun as it stands for the speaker. You is the second person pronoun as it stands for the person spoken to and his is the third person pronoun as it indicates the person spoken about.

The third-person has three genders :


- Masculine : he
- Feminine : she
- Neuter : it

Personal pronouns have two numbers :

	Singular	Plural
First person	I, me, mine	we, ours, us
Second person	you, yours	you, yours
Third person	he, him, his, she, her, hers, it	they, theirs, them

**B. Change the pronouns into their plural forms. The first one has been done for you.**

- Please use the crayon sets that are his. US
- Rohit gave me some flowers. US
- Send the letters to him. them
- The teacher was talking to me. US
- He brought many gifts for me. US
- May I come in? we
- Mother has asked you to visit the school.
- You can come along with John.



Like nouns, personal pronouns too have cases.

Personal pronouns are said to be in—

**Subjective case :** When the pronoun is the subject of the sentence, e.g., she, he, I and you.

**Possessive case :** When the pronoun shows possession, e.g., mine, yours, theirs, hers and his.

**Objective case :** When the pronoun is the object of the sentence, e.g., me, them and him.

**Examples :**

**Subjective case** - You are my friend.  
subject

**Possessive case** - This house is mine. (Here 'mine' shows possession.)  
possessive form

**Objective case** - He plays with them. (Here 'them' is the object.)  
object

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The table below displays the genders, numbers and cases.

	First person	Second person	Third person
Subjective case (when used as a subject)	I we	you you	he (male), she (female), it (neuter) they
Possessive case (to show possession)	mine ours	yours yours	his (male), hers (female) theirs
Objective case (when used as the object)	me us	you you	him (male), her (female), it (neuter) them

**The Personal Pronoun It :**

(i) may refer to a thing, an animal or a child.  
**Example :** The dog is active. **It** looks happy.

(ii) is also used as a meaningless subject when we refer to weather, time, distance or temperature.  
**Examples :** (a) **It** is pleasant today. (b) **It** is 8 o'clock now.

**C. Fill in the blanks with 'I' or 'me'.**

1. Give me something to eat. I am hungry.
2. Can you drop me at the airport.
3. I shall give you the book myself.
4. You and I will go together.
5. My parents love me.
6. I have a pet monkey.

**D. Fill in the blanks with 'us' or 'we'.**

1. We must save water.
2. They should have called us.
3. We should learn from our mistakes.
4. Most of us do not learn from our mistakes.
5. They have left us behind.
6. Let us hope for the best.

**E. Tick (✓) the suitable words from the brackets.**

1. Our students are working hard so (they, they) might win the match.
2. I called (they, them) up to know whether (they, them) had reached on time or not.
3. Please don't call (us, me) when (I, we) am working.
4. My mother is not in her room. I wonder where (her, she) has gone.
5. Can (I, you) carry the bag yourself?
6. When (I, mine) play with my pet dog, (they, it) feels happy.

**POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**

A pronoun that shows possession and ownership is called a possessive pronoun.  
**Example :** These books are his. ['his' is the possessive pronoun in this example]  
 The various possessive pronouns are as follows:

A personal pronoun in possessive form

	Personal Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	It does not have any possessive form
First person	I, we	mine, ours	
Second Person	you	yours	
Third person	He, she, it, they	his, hers, theirs	

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES**

We often get confused between possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives.  
 A possessive pronoun is always used in place of a noun.  
**Examples :** This pen is **Rita's**.  
 This pen is **hers**.

The pronouns 'hers' is the possessive pronoun here used instead of Rita's.  
 Now read this sentence—This is **her** pen. The word 'her' is placed before a noun (pen) and acts as a possessive adjective.  
 We should remember that a possessive pronoun is always used in place of a noun. But, a possessive adjective is placed before a noun.  
 Possessive adjectives are words like my, our, your, his, her, its and their.  
**Example :** The bag is new. **Its** handle is made of brass.  
 'Its' is the possessive adjective here. It is placed before the noun **handle**. We can never use **its** in place of a noun. So **it** is never used as a possessive pronoun.

Here are more examples of possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives.  
**Examples :** (a) All the toys were **his**. (possessive pronoun)  
 (b) She brought a new dress in that packet. The packet is **hers**. (possessive pronoun)  
 (c) The paintings belong to the budding artists. They are **theirs**. (possessive pronoun)  
 (d) The boy held **his** toys tightly. (possessive adjective)  
 (e) The girl gave **her** application to the teacher. (possessive adjective)  
 (f) The players kept **their** hockey sticks in the corner. (possessive adjective)

**F. Fill in the blanks using possessive pronouns given in the brackets.**

1. Can you get your football? mine has a puncture in it. (mine/ours/his/hers/theirs/yours)
2. Rahul said, "Teacher, I am yet to get my new identity card." The teacher said, "Yours is with me." (mine/ours/his/hers/theirs/yours)
3. Soma said, "Is that Rani's bag?" Rohan said, "Yes, it is hers." (mine/ours/his/hers/theirs/yours)
4. I shall carry my own bag and you should carry yours. (mine/ours/his/hers/theirs/yours)
5. Johnny does not wear caps. How can this green cap be his? (mine/ours/his/hers/theirs/yours)
6. My library card has expired. Can I borrow yours? (mine/ours/his/hers/theirs/yours)
7. These cars belong to my neighbours. Even these bikes are theirs. (mine/ours/his/hers/theirs/yours)
8. Are those chocolates and flowers on the table theirs? (mine/ours/his/hers/theirs/yours)

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**DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS**

Demonstrative pronouns are words that are used to point out people or things they stand for.

**Example :** This is my book.  
 ['This' is the demonstrative pronoun in this sentence.]

The various demonstrative pronouns are as follows:

**This and that** may be used sometimes to refer to 'all that was said earlier'.

**Examples :** The priest gave an enlightening speech.  
 Many people did not like **that**.  
 Here, **that** refers to the speech.

**G. Fill in the blanks with suitable demonstrative pronouns.**

1. This is a gift for you.
2. That is the painting I bought yesterday.
3. These are all excuses.
4. That was my friend who came from London last week.
5. These are the books which need to be returned.
6. Those are the boys who came to meet the Principal.
7. This is the route which needs to be avoided.
8. That is my book and that one lying there is yours.

**INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS**

Interrogative pronouns are used for asking questions.  
**Example :** What is your name? ['What' is the interrogative pronoun in the sentence.]

Interrogative pronouns are as follows:

- (i) who, when, whose – used for asking questions about persons
- (ii) what – used for asking questions about things
- (iii) which – used when the person who answers has to make a choice among different possibilities

**Examples :** (a) **Who** is calling me? (b) **Whom** do you want to meet?  
 Raja is calling you. I want to meet Rani.  
 (c) **What** do you want? (d) **Which** of these sweets do you want?  
 I want your cricket bat. I want the green one.

What and which can also be used as interrogative adjectives when they are placed before nouns.  
**Examples :** (a) **What** schedule did you make? (b) **Which** bag did you buy?  
 Here, 'what' and 'which' are used as interrogative adjectives as they are placed before 'schedule' and 'bag'.

**H. Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative pronouns.**

1. Who is the new teacher in your class?
2. What is your roll number?
3. Which of the books have you read?
4. Which textbook is this?

5. What is the shortest route to New Delhi?
6. With whom are you going to the market?
7. Who are the top ranking students of your class?
8. Whose pencil is this?

**REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS**

Reflexive pronouns are those pronouns in which the actions done by the subject reflect upon the subject. These are words like yourself, myself and herself.

**Example :** He hurt **himself** while running.

The following chart depicts the different forms of the reflexive pronouns:

	Personal Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns	
		Singular	Plural
First Person	I, We	Myself	Ourselves
Second Person	You	Yourself	Yourselves
Third Person	He She It, They	Himself Herself Itself	Themselves

**I. Fill in the blanks with suitable reflexive pronouns.**

1. Misha was angry with himself for the mistake.
2. I fell from the stairs and hurt myself.
3. We enjoyed ourselves in the park.
4. They went to the auditorium themselves without any guardian.
5. When alone, I often catch my grandfather talking to himself.
6. The train came to a halt by itself.

**EMPHATIC PRONOUNS**

Emphatic pronouns are those pronouns which are used for emphasis and have the same forms as reflexive pronouns.

**Example :** She **herself** asked me to call you.

An **emphatic** pronoun lays emphasis.  
**Example :** He **himself** paid the money.

A reflexive pronoun always answers the question **whom**.  
**Example :** She locked **herself** inside the room.

In the given sentence, we should ask the question : 'locked whom?'. The word **herself** is the reflexive pronoun and answers the question.