

Weekly Test 7

Date : 20-Sep-2020

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

Pronoun: means for-a-noun

A pronoun is a word. It is used instead of a noun.

It is just replacement of noun. It is used to avoid the repetition of the noun.

Example: Rama is absent, because Rama is ill. (noun-noun sentence)

But it is better to avoid the repetition of the noun Rama, and say-

Rama is absent, because he is ill. (noun-pronoun sentence)

So, Pronoun ' he ' is used for a noun ' Rama '

Important types of Pronouns:

1. Personal Pronouns
2. Reflexive Pronouns
3. Emphatic Pronouns
4. Demonstrative Pronouns
5. Indefinite Pronouns
6. Distributive Pronouns
7. Relative Pronouns
8. Compound Relative Pronouns
9. Interrogative Pronouns

1. Personal Pronouns:

I, we, you, he,(she,it), they are called Personal Pronouns. Because they stand for the three persons.

1. First Person Pronouns:

The Pronouns I and we, which denote the person or persons speaking, are said to be Personal Pronouns of the First Person.

Example: I, we, me, us, my, mine, me, our, ours

1. I am young.
2. We are young.

2. Second Person Pronouns:

The Pronoun you which denotes the person or persons spoken to, is said to be a Personal Pronouns of the Second Person.

Example: you, your, yours

1. You are young

Note: You is used both in the singular and plural.

3. Third Person Pronouns:

The Pronouns **he**(**she**) and **they**, which denotes the person or persons spoken of, are said to be Personal Pronouns of the Third Person.

it is also called a Personal Pronouns of the Third Person.

Example: **he, she, it, they, his, her, hers, its, their, theirs, him, them**

1. **He (she,it) is young.** 2. **They are young.**

Note: **You** is used both in the singular and plural.

1.1 Forms Of The Personal Pronouns:

Nominative means subject of a verb.

Possessive means somebody's own things and not willing to share.

Accusative means direct object of a verb.

a). First Person Pronouns: Used for male (Masculine) or female(Feminine)

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<u>Nominative</u>	I	we
<u>Possessive</u>	my, mine	our, ours
<u>Accusative</u>	me	us

b). Second Person Pronouns: Used for male (Masculine) or female(Feminine)

	<u>Singular/Plural</u>
<u>Nominative</u>	you
<u>Possessive</u>	your, yours
<u>Accusative</u>	you

c). Third Person Pronouns: Used for male (Masculine) or female(Feminine)

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>All Genders</u>	
<u>Nominative</u>	he	she	it	they
<u>Possessive</u>	his	hers	its	their,theirs
<u>Accusative</u>	him	her	it	them

Questions:

1. Pronoun means use _____

A. for-a-noun

2. _____Sentence: Rama is absent, because he is ill

A. Noun-Pronoun

3. Personal Pronouns _____types.

A. 3

4. _____are First Person Pronouns.

A. I, we, our,...

5. _____are Second Person Pronouns.

A. you, your, yours

6. _____are Third Person Pronouns.

A. he, she, it,...

7. _____are used as subject of a verb.

A. I, we

8. _____ are used as object of a verb.
A. me, us

Weekly Test 8

Date : 27-Sep-2020

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word
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Note: It will be seen that the Possessive cases of most of the Personal pronouns have two forms

have two forms. Of these, the Forms **my, our, your, her, their** are called Possessive Adjectives because they are used with nouns and do the work of Adjectives.

Possessive Adjectives are sometimes called Pronominal Adjectives, as they are formed from pronouns.

Example: 1. This is **my** book.
2. These are **your** books.
3. That is **her** book.

d) The pronoun of the third person has three Genders. He, she, it.

e) Uses of the Pronoun it:

i) It is used for things without life.

Example: 1. This is **your** book. Take **it** away.

ii) It is used for animals, unless we clearly wish to speak of them as male or female.

Example: 1. He loves **his** dog and can not do without **it**.

iii) It is used for young child, unless we clearly wish to refer to the sex.

Example: 1. That baby was **torn** its clothes.

iv) It is used to refer to some statement going before

Example: 1. He deserved **his** punishment; as **he** knew **it**.

v) It is used as a provisional and temporary subject before the verb to be when the real subject follows.

Example: 1. It is **easy** to-find fault.

vi) It is used to give emphasis to the noun or pronoun following.

Example: 1. It was **I** who first promised.

vii) It is used as dummy subject(an indefinite nominative of an impersonal verb).

Examples: 1. It rains. (**The rain** rains) 2. It snows.

Note: Impersonal verbs: nouns supplied from verbs rains, snows, thunders etc.

are impersonal verbs.

The noun **The rain** is supplied by verb **rains**.

Questions:

1. You love dog. Here, you is the _____Pronoun.
A. Nominative
2. Dog love you. Here, you is the_____Pronoun.
A. Accusative
3. This is your dog. Here, your is the _____ Pronoun.
A. Possessive
4. Personal Pronouns of Third Person are, strictly speaking, _____Pronouns.
A. Demonstrative
5. He love dog. Here, he is Third Person _____ Pronoun.
A. singular
6. Dog love him. Here, him is Third Person_____ Pronoun.
A. singular
7. This is his dog. Here, his is Third Person _____ Pronoun.
A. singular
8. Pronouns to show ownership or possession are called _____Pronouns.
A. Possessive

Weekly Test9

Date : 4-Oct-2020

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word
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viii). It is used in speaking of the weather or the time.

Examples: 1. It is fine. 2. It is winter. 3. It is ten o'clock.

1.2 Since a personal pronoun is used instead of noun, it must be of the same number, gender, and person as the noun for which it stands

Examples: 1. Sita helps her mother in household work. She also does her lesson.
2. Those beggars are idle. They refuse to-work for their living.

1.3 When a pronoun(its) stands for a Collective Noun(fleet), it must be in the Singular Number (and Neuter Gender)

a) If the Collective Noun is viewed as a whole.

Examples 1. The fleet will reach its destination in a week.

b) If the Collective Noun (committe) conveys the idea of separate individuals comprising the whole, the pronoun(their) standing for it must be of the plural number._

Example: 1. The committe decided the matter without leaving their seats.

1.4 When two or more Singular Nouns are joined by and, the Pronoun(They) used for them must be plural.

Example: 1. Rama and Hari work hard. They are praised by their teacher.

1.5 When two or more Singular Nouns are joined by **and**, the Pronoun(**They**) used for them must be plural.

Example: 1. **Rama and Hari** work hard. **They** are praised by **their** teacher.

But when two Singular Nouns joined by **and** refer to the same person or thing the Pronoun(**his**) used must be of course be singular.

Example: 1. **The Secretary and Treasurer** is negligent of **his** duty.

1.6 When two Singular nouns are joined by **and**, are preceded by each or every the Pronoun(**his**) used must be Singular.

Example: 1. **Every Soldier and every sailor** was in **his** place.

1.7 When two or more Singular nouns are joined by 1. **or** 2. **either...or** 3. **neither...nor**, the Pronoun(**her**) is generally Singular.

Example: 1. **Either Sita or Amina** forgot to take **her** umbrella.

1.8 When a Plural Noun and a Singular Noun are joined by 1. **or** 2. **nor**, the Pronoun(**their**) must be in the Plural.

Example: 1. **Either the manager or his assistants** failed in **their** duty.

1.9 When a Pronoun(**our**) refers to more than one Noun or Pronoun of different persons, it(**our**) must be of the first person plural(**our**) in reference to the second(**I**), and of the second person plural(**your**) in reference to the third(**Hari**).

Example: 1. **You and I** have done **our** duty.

1. **You and Hari** have idled away **your** time.

1.10 Good manners require that we should say -

1. ' **You and I** ' not ' **I and you** '.

2. ' **Hari and I** ' not ' **I and Hari** '.

3. ' **You and he** ' not ' **he and you** '.

1.11 Each of the personal pronouns, **I, he, she, we, they** has a different form for the accusative case(means direct object of a verb), namely, **me, him, her, us, them**. It is a common mistake to use I for me, when the Pronoun is connected by a conjunction(**and, or**) with some other word in the accusative case.

Study the following correct sentences:

Example: 1. **The presents are for you and me** (Not, I).

2. **My uncle asked my brother and me** to dinner.

1.12 Note that **but** is a preposition in the following sentence.

Example: 1. **Nobody will help you but me** (Not, I)

Questions:

1. 1. This is my book. 2. those are your books. my,your are _____.

A. Adjectives

2. Here is your book; take it away. Here It is a _____.

A. Pronoun.

3. It is easy to find fault. Here It is a _____subject.

A. Temporary

4. It rains. Here It is called _____Pronoun.

A. Impersonal

4. It rains. Here rain It s is called _____verb.

A. impersonal verb

5. It is winter. Here It means_____.
- A. weather
6. It is ten o'clock. . Here It means_____.
- A. Time
7. Either the manager or his assistants failed in _____ duty
- A. their
8. Nobody will help you but me. Here me is a _____.
- A. Accusative case.

WeeklyTest10 Date : 11-Oct-2020

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

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2. Reflexive Pronouns:

2.1 Compound Personal Pronouns:

- a) -self is added to **my, your, him, her, it**
we get **myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself**
- b) -selves is added to **our, your, them** we get **ourselves, yourselves, themselves**

2.2 Reflexive Pronouns:

Compound Personal Pronouns are called Reflexive Pronouns when the action done by the the subject turns back (reflects) upon the subject.
Examples: 1. I killed myself. 2. They killed themselves.

3. Emphatic Pronouns:

Compound Personal Pronouns are called Emphatic Pronouns when they are used for the shake of emphasis.
Examples: 1. I will do it myself. 2. We will see to it ourselves.

4. Demonstrative Pronouns: (Latin demonstrare, to show clearly)

Pronouns to point out the objects to which they refer usually are called Demonstrative Pronouns

Examples: **this, these, that, those, such**

1. **This is the present from my uncle.**
2. **These are merely excuses.**
3. **That is the red-fort.**
4. **The stranger is welcomed as such.**

4.1 (Demonstrative) Adjectives:

this, that etc are (Demonstrative) adjectives when they are used with nouns.

Examples: 1. **This book is mine.**

2. That pen is yours.
3. Those books are mine.

4.2 That, with its plural those, is used to avoid the repetition of a preceding Noun.

- Examples:
1. The climate of Belgaum is like that of Pune.
 2. The rivers of America are longer than those of India.

5. Indefinite Pronouns:

Pronouns refer to persons or things in a general way, but do not refer to any person or thing in particular. They are called Indefinite Pronouns.

Examples: one, none, all, some, somebody, nobody, few, many.

1. One hardly knows what to-do.
2. None of his poems are well known.
3. Somebody has stolen my watch.

5.1 Most of these words may also be used as adjectives.

- Examples:
1. I will take you there one day.
 2. Any tool can do that.
 3. Some milk was spilt.

5.2 In referring to anybody, everybody, everyone, anyone, each etc., the pronoun he(his) or she is used according to the context.

- Examples:
1. I shall be glad to-help everyone of boys in his studies.
 2. Anybody can do it if they try.
 3. Each of them had their share.

Questions:

1. To get compound pronouns, add _____ to my, your, him, her, it.
A. -self
2. myself, yourself, himself are called _____Pronouns.
A. Compound
3. To get compound pronouns, add _____ to our, your, them.
A. -selves
4. Ourselves, yourselves, themselves are called____Pronouns.
A. Compound
5. This is a gift from my uncle. ___used as a Demonstrative Pronoun.
A. This
6. The climate of Bangalore is like that of Hyderabad. Word___is a preceding noun.
A. That
7. None of his poems are well known. ____is a Indefinite Pronoun.
A. None
8. Any fool can do that. ____is an adjective.
A. Any

WeeklyTest11 Date : 18-Oct-2020

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7.
CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word

6. Distributive Pronouns:

Each, either, neither are called Distributive Pronouns because they refer to persons or things one at a time. For this reason they are always singular and as such followed by the verb in the singular.

Note: **Each** is used to denote every one of a number of persons or things taken singly.

Either means the one or the other of two.

Neither means not the one **nor** (and not) the other of two. It is the negative of **either**.

Hence **either** and **neither** should be used only in speaking of two persons or things.

When more than two are speaking of, **any, no-one/nobody, none** should be used.

Examples: 1. **Each of the boys gets a prize.**

2. **Either of you can go.**

3. **Neither of the accusations is true.**

6.1 The position of the pronoun **each** should be noticed. It may have three positions.

Examples: 1. **Each of the men received a reward.**

2. **These men received each a reward.**

3. **These horses cost five hundred rupees each.**

6.2 **Each, either, neither** are used as adjectives. They are followed by nouns of the singular number.

Examples: 1. **Each boy took his turn. Neither accusation is true.**

6.3 Compound pronouns (called reciprocal pronouns):

Each and **one** really belong to the subject, **other** and **another** are objects. but **each-other** and **one-another** have become in practice Compound pronouns (called reciprocal pronouns) and are rarely separated even by a preposition.

Examples: 1. **The two men hate, each hates the other.**

The two men hate each-other.

2. **They cheated, one cheated another.**

They cheated one-another.

3. **The brothers quarrelled with each-other.** (two persons)

4. **They all gave evidence against one-another.** (more than two persons)

7. Relative Pronouns: **who, which, that** are relative pronouns.

Examples: 1. **I met Hari. Hari had just returned.** (two sentences)

I met Hari who had just returned. (one sentence)

2. **I have found the pen. I lost the pen.**

I have found the pen which I lost.

3. **Here is the book. You lent me the book.**

Here is the book that you lent me.

Note: 1. **who** is used instead of the noun Hari. So, who does the work of a pronoun.

2. **who** is joined two statements. So, **who** does the work of conjunction. We might, therefore, call it a **Conjunctive Pronoun**.
3. **who** is called Relative pronoun because it refers or relates (ie. carries us back) to some noun (Hari) going before. Hari is called antecedent. pen is antecedent of which and book is antecedent of that.

7.1 Forms of the relative pronouns:

- a) **who**: The relative pronoun **who** has different forms for Accusative and Genitive.

Singular and plural

Nominative (subject of the verb) **who**
 Genitive (possession) **whose**
 Accusative (Direct object of the verb) **whom/who**

Examples: 1. **This is the boy (or girl) who works hard.**

(Nominative)

These are the boys (or girls) who work hard.

2. **This is the boy (or girl) whose exercise is done well.** (Genitive)

These are the boys (or girls) whose exercises are done well.

3. **This is the boy (girl) whom/who all praise.** (Accusative)

These are the boys (girls) whom/who all praise.

- b) **which**: The relative pronoun **which** has same form for Nominative and Accusative. **which** has no Genitive case but **whose** is used as a substitute for 'of which'.

Singular and plural

Nominative (subject of the verb) **which**
 Genitive (possession) -
 Accusative (Direct object of the verb) **which**

Examples: 1. **This is the house which belongs to my uncle.** (Nominative)

2. **A triangle whose three sides are equal is called an equilateral triangle.** (substitute Genitive)

3. **The house which my uncle built cost him Rs. 3,50,000** (Accusative)

- c) **that**: The relative pronoun **that** has same form in the singular and plural, and in the Nominative and Accusative. It has no genitive case.

Examples: 1. **He that is content is rich.** (Nominative)

2. **They that touch pitch will be defiled.**

3. **Take anything that you like.** (Accusative)

- d) **what**: The relative pronoun **what** is used only in the singular. and has same form in the Nominative and Accusative.

Examples: 1. **What has happened is not clear.**

(Nominative)

2. **I say what I mean.**

3. **He failed in what he attempted.** (

Accusative)

7.2 Uses of the relative pronouns:

- 7.2.1 As a general rule, **who** is used for persons only, It may refer to singular or plural Noun.

Examples: 1. **The man who is honest is trusted.**

2. **Blessed is he who found his work.**

2. **He who hesitates is lost.**

- 7.2.2 **Whose** (the possessive form of **who**) is used in speaking of persons, animals, and also things without life.

Examples: 1. The sun whose rays give life to the earth is regarded by some people as a god.

7.2.3 Which is used for things without life and for animals. It may refer to a singular or plural Noun.

Examples: 1. The moment which is lost is lost for ever.
2. The horse which I recently bought is an Arab.

7.2.4 Which may also refer to sentence.

Examples: 1. He said he saw me there, which was a lie.
2. He is here, which is fortunate.

7.2.5 That is used for persons and things. It may refer to a singular or plural Noun. That has no genitive case and it is never used with a preposition preceding.

Examples: 1. This is the boy that I told you of.
2. I know the house that he lives in.

7.2.6 The relative pronoun that is used in preference to who or which.

a) After adjectives in the Superlative Degree.

Examples: 1. The wisest man that ever lived made mistakes.
2. This is the best that we can do.

b) After the words, all, same, any, none, nothing, (the) only.

Examples: 1. All is not gold that glitters.
2. Man is the only animal that can talk.

c) After the Interrogative Pronouns who, what.

Examples: 1. Who that saw her did not pity her.
2. What is it that troubles you so much ?
3. What is there that I do not know ?

7.2.7 What refers things only. It is used without an antecedent expressed, and equivalent to that which (or the thing which).

Examples: 1. What (=that which) cannot be cured must be endured.
2. I say what (=that which) I mean.
3. What is done cannot be undone.
4. He found What he was looking for.

Note: It will be noticed that what is used in the nominative and accusative singular only.

7.2.8. Agreement of the relative Pronoun and its Antecedent.

a) As the Relative Pronoun refers to Noun or Pronoun (called Antecedent) it must be of the same number and person as its antecedent.

(remember that the verb shows the number and person of the Relative Pronoun)

Examples: 1. The boy who was lazy was punished.
2. The boys who were lazy were punished.
3. I, who am your king, will lead you.
4. They who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

b) But the case (who, whom, whose) of the Relative Pronoun depends upon its relation to the verb in the clause in which it occurs.

Examples: 1. Rama is the boy who did it.
2. Rama is the boy whom I want.

3. Rama is the boy whose pencil I have.

4. Rama is the boy to whom I spoke.

7.2.9 Position of the Relative Pronoun.

To prevent ambiguity, the Relative Pronoun should be placed as near as possible to its Antecedent (boy).

Examples: 1. The boy who won the first prize is the son of my friend.

8. Compound Relative Pronouns:

a) Pronouns formed by adding ever, so, soever to who, which, and what we get whoever, whoso, whosoever, whichever, whatever, whatsoever. These are called Compound Relative Pronouns. These Relative Pronouns have no Antecedent expressed.

Examples: 1. Whosoever (= any and every person who) exalteth himself shall be abased.

2. Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein.

b) The forms whoever, whichever, and whatever are now ordinarily used.

Examples: 1. Whoever (any and every person who) comes is welcome.

2. Take whichever (any which) you like.

3. I will take with me whomsoever you choose.

4. Whatever (anything which) he does, he does well.

9. Interrogative Pronouns: If Relative Pronouns: who, whose, whom, which, what are used for asking questions, then they are called Interrogative Pronouns.

Examples: 1. Who are you?

2. whose is this book?

3. which is the house?

4. What do you want?

9.1 The Interrogative Pronouns are used in asking Indirect Questions.

Examples: 1. I asked Who was speaking.

2. I do not know who is there.

3. Tell me what you have done.

4. Ask What he wants.

5. Say which you would like best.

9.2 Nominative, Possessive, Accusative Interrogative Pronouns.

Examples: 1. Who gave you that knife? (who: nominative)

2. Whose is this book? (whose: Possessive)

3. To whom were you speaking? (whom: Accusative)

9.3 Who is used of persons only.

Examples: 1. Who spoke? 2. Who goes there?

3. Who made the top score?

9.3 Which is used of both persons and things.

Examples: 1. Which is your friend? 2. Which are your books?

3. Which of the doys saw him?

9.4 What is used of things only.

Examples: 1. What have you found?

3. What do you want?

9.5 The word **what** does not refer to the person but to his profession or employment.

- Examples:
1. What are you? I am a doctor.
 2. What is he? He is an engineer.
 3. What is this man? This man is a worker.

9.6 In the following sentences **which** and **what** are used as Interrogative Adjectives.

- Examples:
1. Which way shall we go?
 2. What books have you read?
 3. What pranks are you playing?

9.7 In the following sentences **Whoever, Whatever** are used as Compound Interrogative Pronouns.

- Examples:
1. Whoever told you so?
 2. Whatever are you doing?

Note: The forms **whoever, whichever, whatever** are intensive.

Questions:

1. _____ are called Distributive Pronouns.
A. Each, either, neither
2. _____ are Relative Pronouns.
A. who, which, that
3. _____ are called Compound Relative Pronouns.
A. whoever, whoso, whosoever
4. _____ are used for asking questions
A. who/whose/whom, which, what
5. _____ are called Interrogative Pronouns.
A. who/whose/whom, which, what
6. _____ is used of persons only.
A. Who
7. _____ is used of both persons and things.
A. Which
8. _____ is used of things only.
A. What

-----The End-----