



10 Kinds of Pronouns

THINK



Problem Solving and
Decision Making

Read the passage given below. Underline the pronouns in the first person, circle the pronouns in the third person.

I was sleeping in my bedroom. Ratan, my brother, was sleeping in the neighbouring room. Suddenly I heard a loud noise. I woke up with a start. Ratan came into my room. We went downstairs to check. Our parents also came outside their room. They turned on the lights. We saw a lamp on the floor. It was shattered. We saw the window beside it open and the wind blowing in. We sighed in relief. Ratan and I could not sleep. He asked if I would like some ice cream. Our parents first looked at us doubtfully, but later smiled. We had ice cream at night and laughed at our silliness.

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Kinds of Pronouns

Look at the pronouns in colour in these sentences.

- Shantanu hurt **himself** yesterday.
- They gave **themselves** too little time for the activity.

Please note that the pronouns in colour here are the objects in the sentences. They refer to the subjects (Shantanu, They). **Reflexive pronouns** are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same.

The reflexive pronouns are **myself, yourself, himself, herself, oneself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves.**

Now, notice how the same words are being used in these sentences.

- You **yourself** achieved all the success.
- We **ourselves** organised the winter fête.

When reflexive pronouns are used to emphasise the actions of the subject of the sentences, they are called **emphatic pronouns.**

PRACTISE

A. Use suitable reflexive or emphatic pronouns to complete the sentences.



1. He hurt himself while cooking vegetable soup.
2. Karan enjoyed himself at the party.
3. I myself did the shopping for books.
4. The glass jar cracked by itself.
5. My brother himself decided the strategy.
6. This year, I visited Tharangambadi myself.
7. You will burn yourself if you touch that pan.
8. The aliens hid themselves on Earth.



B. Underline the reflexive pronouns and circle the emphatic pronouns in the given sentences.



1. The coach herself asked me to rest today.
2. Esha hurt herself while chopping onions.
3. Be careful! Don't burn yourself while lighting the match.
4. Varun and his friends themselves cleaned the grounds.
5. Karuna expressed herself well on the stage.
6. Hemant and Shobhit cleaned their room themselves.
7. Gaurav himself handed the bouquet to the chief guest.
8. She enjoyed herself at the fair.
9. We hid ourselves behind the trailer.
10. He himself offered to do all the chores.

Tips & Tricks

Reflexive pronouns are placed after the verb in a sentence and emphatic pronouns are placed before the verb.

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Look at these sentences. Notice the words in colour.

- **This** is my house.
- **These** are your seats.
- **That** is my kite.
- **Those** are our rooms.

The words in colour are used to point out the objects to which they refer. They are not used with nouns, but in place of nouns. Such words are called **demonstrative pronouns**.

PRACTISE

C. The boxes given below are some of the things belonging to you and your friend. Decide what belongs to whom. Then, complete the sentences given below.

Friend	You

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>That</u> is your book. | 2. <u>This</u> is my book. It is |
| 3. <u>That</u> is your notebook. | 4. <u>That</u> is my scale. |
| 5. <u>That</u> is your bag. | 6. <u>These</u> are my paper clip |
| 7. <u>Those</u> are your paints. | 8. <u>This</u> is my pen. |
| 9. <u>That</u> is your globe. | 10. <u>This</u> is my microscop |
| 11. <u>That</u> is your pencil. | 12. <u>This</u> is my highlighte |
| 13. <u>This</u> is my calculator. | 14. <u>That</u> is your paint br |
| 15. <u>This</u> is your eraser and sharpener. | |

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Possessive pronouns

Read the sentences given below.

- This pen is **mine**.
- That bicycle is **hers**.
- These tickets are **yours**.
- Those books are **his**.

Notice that the words in colour refer to the owners of the objects. These words are called possessive pronouns.

	singular	plural
first person	mine	ours
second person	yours	yours
third person	his, her	theirs

PRACTISE

D. Fill in the blanks with possessive pronouns. Some can have more than one correct answer.



1. This is my room. This room is mine.
2. I have forgotten my pen. May I borrow yours?
3. This bicycle belongs to Ratna. It is hers.
4. These are her blue trousers. The blue trousers are hers.
5. Whose turn is it to speak? It is yours.
6. This seat is mine. That seat is yours.
7. Which book is yours? This book is mine.
8. Did Tara buy a German car? No, hers is a Japanese car.
9. Does this bottle belong to Kunal? Yes, this bottle is his.
10. Do they own this house? No, this house is not theirs.

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Interrogative Pronouns

Read the sentences given below.

- **Who** is the new member of your team?

- **Whom** are you talking about?
 - **Which** of these bags is yours?
 - **What** are you looking for in the cupboard?
- The words in colour are used for asking questions. Such words are called interrogative pronouns.

PRACTISE

E. Fill in the blanks with the correct interrogative pronouns.

1. Who did you invite for the party?
2. Where is your bottle of water?
3. What is the capital of Turkey?
4. Whom did you visit yesterday?
5. Where is our room?
6. What is your name?

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Pronouns and Adjectives

Pronouns

- **This** is a house.
- **That** is a bird.
- **These** are the new pens.
- **Those** are stars.
- The red mug is **mine**.
- The team that won is **ours**.
- This seat is **yours**.
- This notebook is **hers**.
- This bike is **his**.
- This class is **theirs**.

Adjectives

- **This** house belongs to Riya.
- **That** bird is a sparrow.
- **These** new pens are expensive.
- **Those** stars are bright.
- This is **my** red mug.
- **Our** team won.
- This is **your** seat.
- This is **her** notebook.
- This is **his** bike.
- This is **their** class.

- Which is your cup?
- Whom did you want to meet?
- Who is sitting on the sofa?
- What is the day today?

- Which cup is yours?
- What day is it today?
- Whose bag is this?

Remember, a pronoun stands for a noun while an adjective describes a noun. A word can be either an adjective or a pronoun based on its usage in a sentence.

PRACTISE

F. Write A for adjective and P for pronoun based on the use of highlighted words given in the sentences below.



1. I found **this** umbrella on the street.
2. Ruchi saw **his** car parked in the garage.
3. Do you know which seat is **mine**?
4. **Which** is your suitcase?
5. Maria and Jyoti saw **their** bus leave the stop.
6. The notebooks on the other shelf are **yours**.
7. The gloves you found in the park yesterday are **his**.
8. **What** day is the festival?
9. Did you read **these** stories?
10. The articles published in **your** magazine are excellent.
11. Did you like **those** caps I got you the other day?
12. **Who** is giving the lecture in Hall A?

A

A

P

P

A

P

P

A

A

A

A

P

LAY



Critical Thinking



Problem Solving and Decision Making

Take turns and say a sentence that has a pronoun. Another learner will identify the pronoun and its type. Repeat the same activity until all kinds of pronouns are covered and all of you have had the opportunity to speak and answer.

