

Class - VII

Teacher - Ms Jaswinder

Subject - English Language

Chapter - 2 Pronouns

Good morning students

Today we are going to do 'Pronouns' as a part of your English Language assignment which will be submitted to you on dated 10th April, 2023. All the students are requested to open page number- 27 Ch-3 of your English Language book titled 'Collins English Grammar and Composition'. Students, keep your practice notebook ready as during this lesson you will be asked a few questions in order to check your understanding of the topic.

Students, now let us start with 'pronouns'. As we have done this topic in our previous classes so all of you must be knowing that 'Pronouns are words that are used in place of nouns'. The noun which a pronoun stands for is called its antecedent.

Example - Monica is a brilliant girl. She is the favourite of all the teachers.

In the above example 'She' is pronoun that stands for the noun Monica. So the noun Monica is the antecedent of the pronoun 'She'.

Now, let us revise the kinds of pronouns.

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1. Personal Pronouns

Pronouns that stand for persons or things
There are three persons: first person, second persons and third person.

- ★ The first person is the person speaking;
I, me, we, us.
- ★ The second person is the person spoken to;
You, yours
- ★ The third person is the person spoken about; he, she, it, they, him, her, them

2. Interrogative Pronouns

Pronouns that are used to ask question are called interrogative pronouns.

Example - who brought these flowers?
What do you need?

3. Demonstrative Pronouns

Pronouns that are used to point out the objects or object they refer to.

Example - This is a large house.
Those are the certificates for the participants.

4. Reflexive Pronouns

Pronouns like myself, yourself, herself, when used as the receiver of an

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action are called reflexive pronouns.
Example - How did you hurt yourself?
They blamed themselves.

5. Emphatic Pronouns

Pronouns that are used to convey emphasis are called emphatic pronouns. Both reflexive and emphatic pronouns have the same form i.e myself, himself, yourself, herself etc.

Example - I myself locked the door.
He himself signed the letter.

Students, now let us take a short break to check your understanding. You will be asked a few questions after listening to the questions you may to write your answers.

Q1. What are Pronouns?

Q2. What do you mean by an antecedent?

Q3. Pick out the pronouns in the following sentences and state their kinds.

i. He is a big fan of J.K. Rowling. All the Harry Potter books on that shelf are his.

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- ii. Whose is this luxury car. I have never seen it before.
- iii. How did you hurt yourself?
- iv. I can assure you that each of these candidates is well qualified for the job.

Students, break is over we will continue with the topic.

6. Distributive Pronouns

Pronouns that refer to persons or things one at a time are called distributive pronouns.

Example - Each of these men is eligible for this post.

- Either of the two bags could be your.

7. Indefinite Pronouns

Pronouns that stand for some noun understood or implied. They are used to talk about people or things in general. They do not refer to specific things.

Example - All are satisfied.

Many were invited but few came.

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8 Possessive Pronouns

Pronouns that show possession or ownership. They tell us who or what something belongs to. The possessive pronouns are mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.

Example - These gloves are mine.

That book is yours.

9 Relative Pronouns

Pronouns that relate a noun to a group of words that follow. They also help us join two sentences. The relative pronouns are who, whom, whose, that and which.

Example - We admire the man who does his duty sincerely.

- The medicine which the doctor had suggested proved effective.

★ Using relative pronouns

- who, whose, whom is used for persons only.
- which is used for things without life and for animals.
- That is used for both persons and things.

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★ Omission of the Relative Pronouns

We can often leave out the relative pronouns when it is in the objective case. In such cases, we change the position of the preposition in the sentence.

Example - This is the pen with which I wrote the letter.

- This is the pen I wrote the letter with.

Students, in the second sentence you can see that 'which' is omitted and the position of the preposition 'with' is changed.

- Alright students we have done with the topic pronouns. Now you all are required to revise the content and attempt exercises A to D given in the book.

★ Work to be done in Notebooks.

- Letter writing (Informal)

- Write a letter to your grandfather to wish him on the auspicious occasion of his 70th birthday as you have settled up your business in abroad and can't be present personally.

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