

Replaces Noun (जो Noun के स्थान पर आता है।)

Questions based on this definition are asked

(इसी परिभाषा पर प्रश्न आधारित होते हैं।)

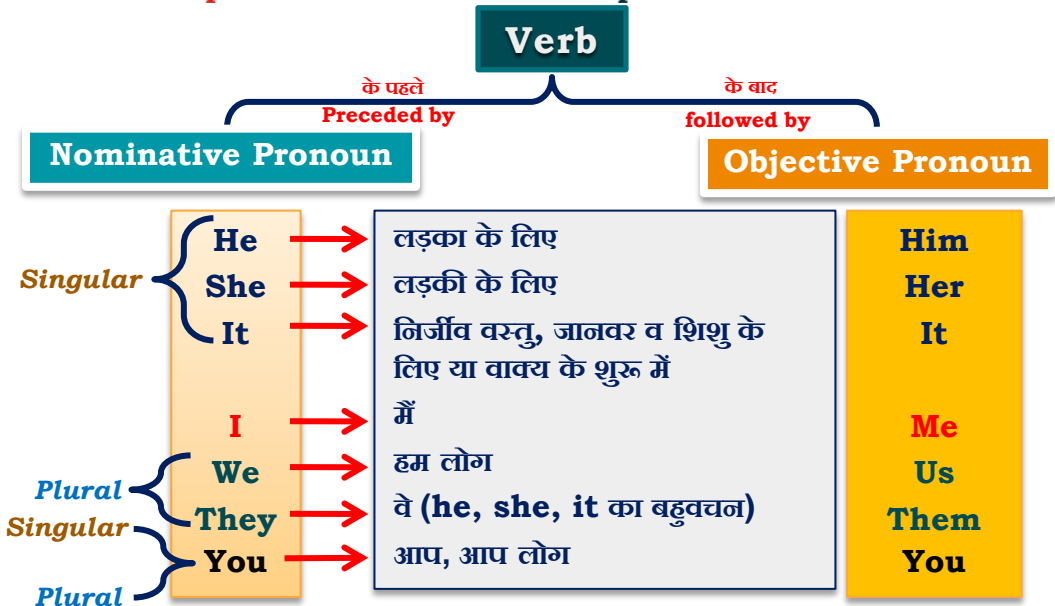
- Que.** 1. Mother Teresa, who was a philanthrope, she was loved by all.
 2. Those who work hard, they will succeed.
 3. The one, who has suffered the most, let him speak.

- Ans.** 1. Remove 'she'.
 2. Remove 'they'
 3. Remove 'him' and put 'let' at the beginning of the sentence.

Pronoun does not come with noun or words that can be replaced by a Noun (Pronoun Noun और Noun के स्थान पर आने वाले शब्दों के साथ नहीं आ सकता है)

Types of Pronoun

1. **Personal pronouns** → Substitute a person's name.



He → Substitutes a masculine gender.

She → Substitutes a feminine gender.

'It' comes for

- Non-living
- Animal
- Baby
- as Dummy

	Singular	Plural
1st Person →	I	We
2nd Person →	You	You
3rd Person →	He, She, It	They

Order of Pronoun

- ★ **The order of pronouns depends on the sentence whether it is an accusation or praise.** (Pronouns किस order में होगा यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि हम तारीफ कर रहे हैं या नाकारात्मक वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं।)
- ★ **The order of pronouns also depends on the number of people.** (Pronoun का order लोगों की संख्या पर भी निर्भर करता है।)

Order of Personal Pronoun



- I, you and he went to see a movie.
- Rohit, I and you are to blame for this blunder.
- She, I and you work hard.
- They, we and you played well.
- They, I and you acted smartly.

- Ans.**
- Order is You, he and I
 - Order is I, You and Rohit
 - Order is You, she and I
 - Order is → We, you and they
 - Order is → You, they and I

Remember a funny saying → 'the donkey comes the last'.

- _____ is raining.
- _____ is 7 O'clock.
- _____ is getting dark.
- _____ is summer now.
- _____ is 7th of March/June/ 2020.
- _____ is O.K
- I bought a dress. _____ was beautiful.
- I bought two dresses. _____ were beautiful.
- Shake the medicine properly before giving _____ to the child.
- The book is well illustrated and attractively bound making altogether a presentable volume.

time, season, weather, month, days, dates

take 'It'

Answer

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. It | 6. It |
| 2. It | 7. It |
| 3. It | 8. They |
| 4. It | 9. It |
| 5. It | |
| 10. Add 'it' | |
| After | |
| 'making' | |
| because | |
| question | |
| arises | |
| making | |
| 'what' a | |
| presentable | |
| volume | |

Use of 'Object form/Subject form of Pronoun'

1. It is me who wrote this book.
2. All of _____ will come. (we/ us)
3. There is no love lost between _____ and _____. (he/him & she/her)
4. He is like _____. (me/ I)
5. You are unlike _____. (me/ I)

Answer

1. Ans → Change 'me' into 'I'
It + be + Subject form of Pronoun.
2. Ans → us
Preposition ^{के बाद} followed by object form of Pronoun.
3. Ans → him and her.
between ^{...} and ^{...}
object form of Pronoun
4. Ans → me.
like ^{के बाद} followed by object form of Pronoun.
5. Ans → me.
unlike ^{के बाद} followed by object form of Pronoun.

6. Let _____ go. (him/ he)
7. All, but _____ (she/ her), have come.
8. You are better than _____. (me/ I)
9. I love him as much as _____. (her/ she)

6. Ans → him.
Verb is followed by object form
7. Ans → her.
But/ Except are followed by object form of pronoun (But/ Except के बाद pronoun object form में आता है।)
8. Ans → I
Comparison is between Subject & Subject or Object & Object (तुलना Subject और Subject अथवा Object अथवा Object के बीच होता है।)
9. Ans → both correct.
(1) I love him as much as her- मैं him और her से समान प्यार करता हूँ।
(2) I love him as much as she - मैं और she एक समान प्यार him से करते हैं।

Gender Specific Pronouns for Inanimate Objects

(निर्जीव वस्तु के लिए Pronoun)

1. The Sun is a star. _____ is the only natural source of light.
2. The sun shines with all _____ fury in June.
3. The Sea screeched with all _____ might.
4. A cow is a milch animal. _____ is useful for mankind.
5. A lioness becomes very ferocious if _____ finds _____ cubs in danger.
6. Nature showers _____ love on all.

Answer

1. It
2. his
3. his
4. It
5. she, her
6. her

Non-living can take he/she or him/her in place of it/ its if masculine or feminine characters are expressed by them. (अगर मर्दाना या औरताना गुण दर्शाये जाए तो निर्जीव वस्तु के लिए भी he/she और his/ her का प्रयोग it/ its के स्थान पर किया जा सकता है।)

Masculine Characters → Bravery, Fury & Toughness, Might (वीरता, गुस्सा, दीढ़ता, ताकत)

Feminine Characters → Beauty, Love & Motherhood (सुंदरता, प्यार, ममता)

Possessive Case

Possessive Adjective

are Determiners	His	Determiners are followed by 'Noun'
	Her	
	Its	
	My	
	Your	
	Their	
	Our	

Possessive Pronoun

His Hers Its* Mine Yours Theirs Ours	Possessive Adjective	} + Noun Replaced by Possessive Pronoun

* Its and one's are not used as Possessive Pronoun except when followed by 'Own'.

Its और one's Possessive Pronoun के रूप में नहीं आते जब तक 'own' उनके बाद ना आए)

Detect 'error' / choose correct answer

- This is my book and that is _____.
(1) yours book (2) your's (3) yours
- _____ bus arrived on time.
(1) Their (2) Theirs (3) Their's
- The dog had a chain around _____ neck.
(1) its (2) it's
- My a friend has come.
- The police will give her report in a week.

Answer

- (3)
- (1)
- (1)
- A friend of mine.
'My' and 'a' i.e possessive Adjective and Article cannot come together.
- Change 'her' into 'their'. Police (Plural Noun) will take plural possessive Adjective 'their'.

Order of Possessive Adjective

Order




Plural

{ Our
Your
Their

If 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons or two out of the above three of come in a sentence, the order of Possessive Adjective must be 123 (Plural) / (अगर 1st, 2nd और 3rd person या तीन में से दो का प्रयोग एक वाक्य में हो, तो Possessive Adjective का क्रम 123 (Plural होगा)

- I and you must mind _____ business.
- You and she must mend _____ ways.
- I, you and she must perform _____ duties properly.

1. **I and you** according to 1st person **our**
2. **You and she** according to 2nd person **your**
3. **I, you and she** according to 1st person **our**


Example :-

1. The company has appointed some telecallers to call their clients.
2. The Ganga has been revered by the civilizations flourishing on their banks.
3. I am writing my autobiography.
4. I need your favour now.
5. I would like to take your leave now.
6. I cannot tolerate your separation.

1. Change 'their' into 'its'. P.A will follow company
2. Change 'their' into 'its'. P.A will follow the Ganga.
3. Change 'my' into 'an'. 'Auto' means own (स्वयं). 'My' with 'autobiography' becomes superfluous.
4. Change 'your favour' into 'favour from you'.
5. Change 'your leave' into 'leave of you'.
6. Change 'your separation' into 'separation from you'. Favour, leave, separation, mention and sight are such nouns that cannot take Possessive Adjective.

Possessive Adjective + Gerund

(Possessive Adjective का प्रयोग Noun/Gerund के पहले होता है)

1. I am confident of me passing the exam.
2. Owing to me being an orient*, I had to face racism.
3. I know you love my cooking for you.
4. I don't like your working with him.

- | Answer |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Change 'me' into 'my'. |
| 2. Change 'me' into 'my'. |
| * 'Orient' means 'of the east'.
'Occident' means 'of the west'. |
| 3. No error |
| 4. No error |

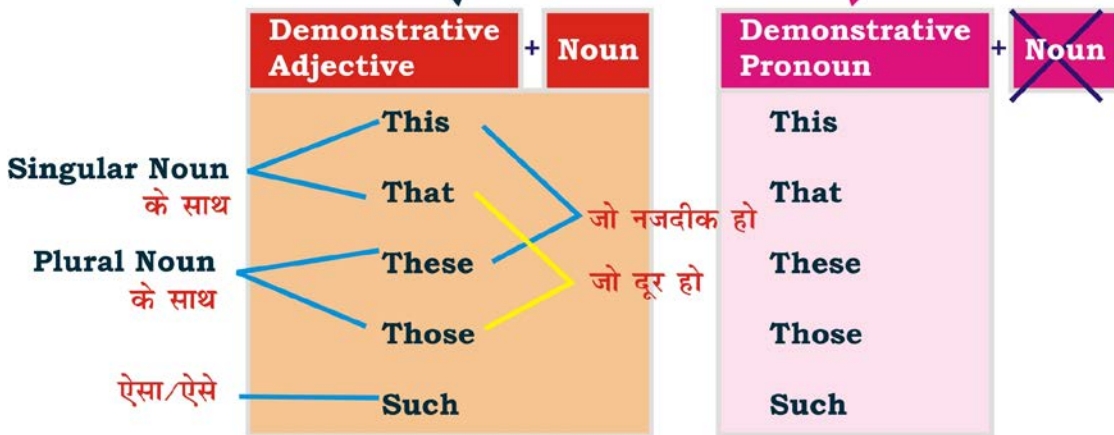
Reciprocal Pronoun

- **Each other** — दो (एक दूसरे से)
- **One another** — दो से अधिक (एक दूसरे से)

1. He was so afraid that his knees knocked against _____.
2. All the MPs co-operate with _____ when it comes to increasing their salaries.

- | Answer |
|----------------|
| 1. each other |
| 2. one another |

Demonstrative Case



Example :-

1. This types of books is useful.
2. These informations are reliable.
3. She loves this kinds of dresses.
4. Such a behaviour is deplorable.
5. Such an acts of terror should be condemned.
6. Such a gentry can influence the police.

The examples given above are of Demonstrative Adjective.

(उपरोक्त उदाहरण Demonstrative Adjective के हैं)

Answer

1. Change 'types' into 'type'.
2. Change 'informations' into 'pieces of information'.
Information is uncountable
3. Change 'kinds' into 'kind'
4. Remove 'a'. Behaviour is U.N.
5. Change 'acts' into 'act'
Such + a/an + S.C.N'
6. Remove 'a'. Gentry is a plural noun

Now let us see Demonstrative Pronoun.

(अब Demonstrative Pronoun के उदाहरण देखें)

1. The streets of Delhi are wider than Mumbai.
2. The population of China is greater than India.
3. The laws of Iraq are not less severe than Egypt.

Answer

1. Add 'those of' before Mumbai. Streets of Delhi can be compared with the streets of Mumbai and not with Mumbai. Replace Streets (P.N) with 'those' because Noun should not be repeated.
2. Add 'that of' before India. We can compare population of China with the population of India and not with India. Replace population (S.N) with 'that' because Noun should not be repeated.
3. Add 'those of' before 'Egypt'.

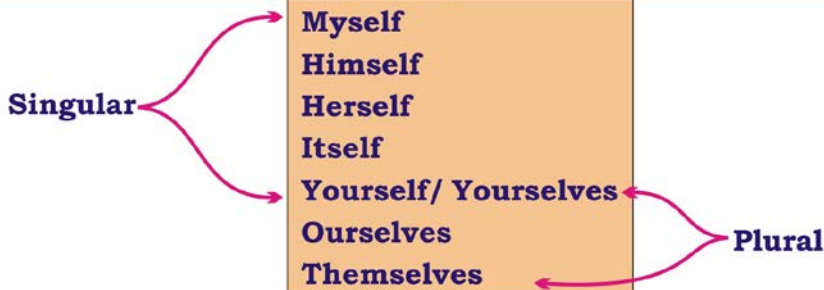
4. The Climate of Mumbai is not as extreme as Jaipur.
 (i) Jaipur's
 (ii) those of Jaipur
5. Those were useless comments.
6. This is sufficient.

Answer

4. (i) We have no option like 'that of Jaipur'. Climate (S.N) can be replaced by 'that' and not 'those'. So we have only Jaipur's as the correct option.
5. No error. 'Those' is pronoun here.
6. No error. 'This' is pronoun here.

Reflexive/ Emphatic Pronoun

जब वाक्य में स्वयं/ खुद/ खुद ही/खुद को या अपने आप का प्रयोग हो।



- One must do his duty himself.
- We must protect ourself from this pandemic.
- The poor man killed him and his own son.
- I do my work _____.
- She _____ is responsible for her problems.
- He hurt _____.
- We adapt ourselves to the changing climate.
- Fishes are adapted to an aquatic life.

Answer

- Change 'his' into 'one's' and himself into oneself. One ... one's ... oneself.
- Change 'ourself' into 'ourselves'.
- Change 'him' into 'himself'.
- myself.
- herself
- himself

Adapt

V to make fit often by modification (ढालना)

Adapted

Adj. suited by nature, character or design to a particular use (के अनुकूल ढला होना)

- I availed myself of the golden opportunity.
- An umbrella is of no avail when it comes to thunderstorm.

Reflexive Pronoun follows

No Reflexive Pronoun follows

Avail

V To make use of or take advantage of (लाभ उठाना) **Reflexive Pronoun follows**

N Advantage towards attainment of a goal (लाभ या सहायता हेतु कोई वस्तु) **No Reflexive Pronoun follows**

11. I enjoyed the party.

12. Please enjoy yourself.

13. I enjoyed myself at the party.

Enjoy

V If followed by an object (अगर enjoy के बाद object हो) **No Reflexive Pronoun follows**

V If not followed by an object (अगर enjoy के बाद object ना हो) **Reflexive Pronoun follows**

14. I was absent.

15. I absented myself.

Absent

V To keep oneself away (अनुपस्थित होना) **Reflexive Pronoun follows**

Adj. Not present (अनुपस्थित) **No Reflexive Pronoun follows**

16. The court acquitted the accused.

17. The soldiers acquitted themselves well during the Kargil War.

Acquit

V To discharge completely from any accusation (बरी करना) **No Reflexive Pronoun follows**

V To conduct oneself satisfactorily especially under stress (तनाव जैसे हालात से संतोषजनक तरीके से निपट कर निकलना) **Reflexive Pronoun follows**

18. He reconciled with his business partner.

19. She reconciled herself to the demand of her in-laws.

Reconcile

V to restore harmony (समझौता करना) **No Reflexive Pronoun follows**

V to submit to accept something unpleasant (किसी अप्रिय हालात इत्यादि के आगे घुटने टेक देना) **Reflexive Pronoun follows**

20. He resigned from his post.

21. The farmers resigned themselves to yet another year of famine.

Resign

→ **V** to give up one's office or position
(त्यागपत्र देना)

No Reflexive Pronoun follows

→ **V** to accept something as inevitable
(अटल मान कर स्वीकार कर लेना)

Reflexive Pronoun follows

22. Water exerts pressure in all directions.

23. Do not exert yourself during the examination.

Exert

→ **V** to put forth (strength, effort etc)
लगाना (ज़ोर, बल, इत्यादि)

No Reflexive Pronoun follows

→ **V** To put (oneself) into action or to
tiring effort (पुरजोर कोशिश करना)

Reflexive Pronoun follows

24. She applied for the post of manager.

25. She applied the ointment on the wound.

26. Rules apply to freshmen only.

27. She applied herself whole-heartedly as she wanted to be a surgeon.

Apply

→ **V** To make a request especially in the
form of a written application
(आवेदन करना)

No Reflexive Pronoun follows

→ **V** To lay or spread on (लगाना- फैलाकर)

No Reflexive Pronoun follows

→ **V** To have relevance (पर लागू होना)

No Reflexive Pronoun follows

→ **V** To work with effort and attention
(मेहनत व ध्यान के साथ करना)

Reflexive Pronoun follows

28. Late Abdul Kalam was the pride of India.

29. He prides himself for thinking out of the box.

Pride

→ **N** delight arising from some, person,
possession, act etc. (किसी व्यक्ति,
वस्तु, कार्य इत्यादि से प्राप्त खुशी व गर्व)

No Reflexive Pronoun follows

→ **V** taking pride in one's ability, quality
etc. (गर्व करना)

Reflexive Pronoun follows

- 30. Behave yourself.
- 31. He lived by himself.
- 32. Please help yourself.
- 33. I see myself as an IAS Officer after 5 years.
- **Certain verbs have an altogether different meaning when a Reflexive Pronoun is added.** (कुछ verbs का अर्थ Reflexive Pronoun लगाने पर परिवर्तित हो जाता है।)

- 30. Behave yourself — behave properly (शिष्ट तरीके से व्यवहार करना)
- 31. By himself — without any external help (बिना बाहरी सहायता के)
- 32. Help yourself — to serve food and drink for oneself (खुद के लिए खाना अथवा पेय परोसना)
- 33. See oneself — to imagine (कल्पना करना)

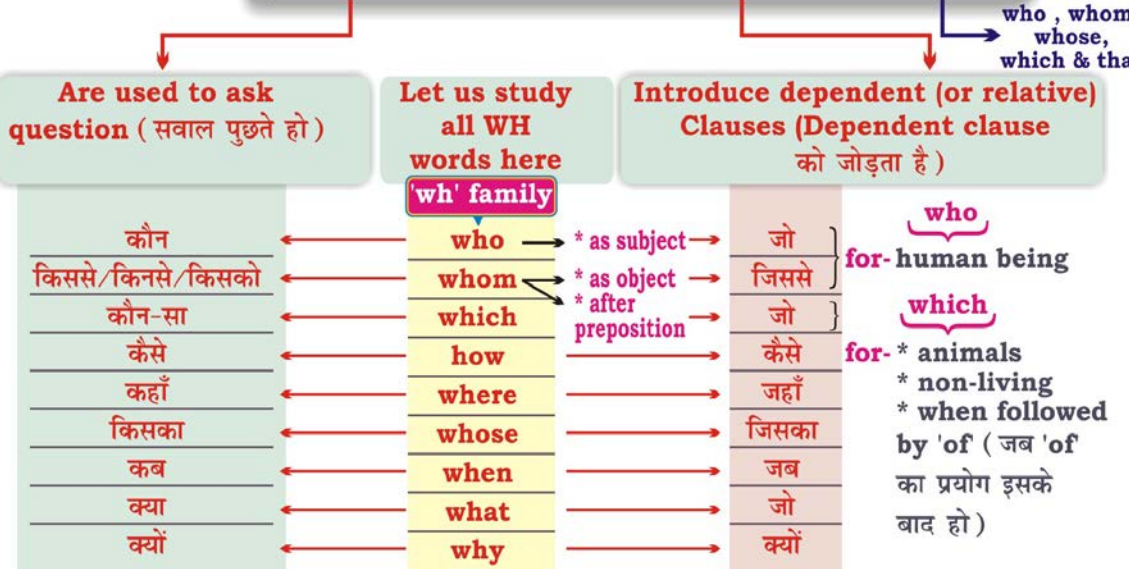
Note:- For Indefinite Pronoun and Distributive Pronoun see 'Subject-Verb Agreement'

- 34. He hid himself behind the curtain. 34. Remove 'himself'.
- 35. Keep yourself fit. 35. Remove 'yourself'

Explanation

Keep, stop, turn, bathe, move, rest, hide, shave, think and qualify do not take Reflexive Pronoun.

Interrogative/ Relative Pronouns



Interrogative Pronoun

Who / Whom / Which

- _____ has come?
- _____ did you meet?
- _____, you think, is guilty?
- _____ knows you?
- To _____ are you known?
- _____ is your room?
- _____ is your book?
- _____ dress did you buy?
- _____, you feel, will win the race?
- By _____ was this done?
- _____ of the rooms is yours?
- _____ of the workers is the most efficient?

⊗ In place of subject

⊗ In place of object
⊗ Replaces 'who' if preceded by a preposition (Preposition के बाद who नहीं whom आता है।)

⊗ कौन-सा के अर्थ में
* If followed by 'of' (अगर 'of' के पहले हो)

Answer

- Who
- Whom
- Who
- Who
- whom
- Which
- Which
- Which
- Who
- whom
- Which
- Which

Interrogative Pronoun

Fill in the blanks with appropriate 'Wh' word:

- _____ book is this?
- _____ room is that?
- _____ do you live?
- _____ did he reach?
- _____ are you crying?
- _____ will the exam start?

Answer

- Whose
- Whose
- Where
- When/Where
- Why
- When

WH Family

- I know _____ has come.
- I know _____ he had met.
- I know _____ boy is at fault.
- The government _____ is chosen by the people has the right to govern.
- The Saraswati is the river whose disappearance is a mystery.
- My friend Rohan lives in a colony whose name I have forgotten.
- I know _____ the problem is and _____ to solve it.
- I wondered _____ to do.
- I know _____ to swim.
- He taught me _____ to drive.

Answer

- Who. Here 'who' is the subject.
- Whom. Here 'whom' is the object and he is the subject here.
- Which. जहाँ कौन-सा का एहसास हो वहाँ which आता है।
- Which. For 'non-living' we use 'which'.
- In traditional Grammar we do not use 'whose' for non-living things. Change 'whose disappearance' into 'the disappearance of which'.

Answer

- Change 'whose name' into 'the name of which'. Explanation is same as that of 5.
 - What, how.
 - what
 - how
 - how
- If know, wonder, teach, learn and discover are followed by Infinitive (to + V_{b,1}), a 'wh' word precedes the Infinitive.

11. It was in Delhi that I met him.
12. It was in 2009 that I came to Delhi.
13. The reason why I did not come was because I was not well.
14. She forgot to bring her admit card which caused the problem.
15. The rain flooded the roads which brought life to a standstill.

Answer

11. Change 'that' into 'where'. For place (Delhi) use 'where'.
12. Change 'that' into 'when'. For time (2009), use 'when'.
13. The reason why (क्योंकि) cannot be followed by 'because' because the sentence will become superfluous. Superfluous means more than what is needed, redundant. Change 'because' into 'that'.
- 14 & 15. Here 'which' refers to 'admit card' and 'roads' while the second action was the outcome of the first action. Hence join the second action by conjunction 'and' and use pronoun 'this' for the 1st action. Remove 'which'.

That

1. All _____ glitters is not gold.
2. All is well _____ ends well.
3. He is the same locksmith _____ I saw in that shop.
4. This is the same dress as mine.
5. He is so weak _____ he cannot walk.
6. We eat _____ we may live.
7. This is the best offer _____ I can give.
8. We tried everything _____ was feasible.
9. We can provide all facilities _____ a tenant requires.
10. Your shop has nothing _____ I need.
11. She can't buy anything _____ can provide comfort to her grieving soul.
12. He is the boy _____ won the race.
13. This is the horse _____ won the race.

Answer

1. All is followed by that not what, which etc. Moreover this is a phrase.
अर्थ → हर चमकने वाली चीज़ सोना नहीं होती।
2. Ans. 'that'. This is also a phrase.
अर्थ → अंत भला तो सब भला।
3. the same' is followed by 'that' if we find a verb in the latter part. 'The same ... that'
correlative
4. the same' is followed by 'as' if there is no verb in the latter part. 'The same ... as'
correlative
5. So ... that is a pair of conjunction.
6. So that ताकि (Compound conjunction)
7. Superlative degree' is followed by 'that'.

Answer

- 8, 9, 10 & 11. Ans.— 'that'
- Everything, all, nothing, anything are followed by 'that' and not any other Relative Pronoun.
12. Boy takes who.
(person)
13. Horse takes which.
(animal)

14. The jockey and the horse _____ won the race are missing.

15. The accused and the gun _____ the police were looking for have been found.

16. He is such an idiot _____ he understands nothing.

17. He is such an idiot _____ I have never seen.

Answer

14. **Jockey** (person) + horse (animal) take 'that'.
पेरोवर पड़सवार

15. **Accused** (person) + gun (non-living) take 'that'.
(आगेसे)

16. Such ... that (If 'that' is followed by a sentence that substantiates what is in the 1st part) (अगर दूसरा भाग पहले भाग के लिए सबूत का काम करें)

17. Such ... as. ('as' is followed by a sentence that categorizes the 1st part) (अगर दूसरा भाग category बता रहा हो जिसके बारे में पहले भाग में बताया गया हो। (see chapter conjunction))

Compound Pronouns

to emphasize

जो कोई भी

—

whoever

—

whosoever

जिस किसी को भी

—

whomever

—

whomsoever

जो कुछ भी

—

whatever

—

whatsoever

जो सा भी

—

whichever

—

whichsoever

जब कभी भी

—

whenever

—

whenssoever

जहाँ कहीं भी

—

wherever

—

wheressoever

जैसे भी (in whatever manner)

—

however

—

howessoever

जितना भी/ जिस हद तक भी

(to whatever degree or extent)

1. Buy _____ you want.

2. Come _____ you are free.

3. _____ wants to succeed must burn the midnight oil.

4. Now you are of age. You can marry _____ you desire.

5. _____ sins will have to remit.

6. To _____ this certificate may concern.

7. You can buy _____ dress you want.

8. You can't break it _____ hard you try.

9. I will help you _____ I can.

10. _____ wants to meet me may come between 10 am and 5 pm.

Answer

1. Whatever

2. Whenever

3. Whosoever

4. Whomsoever

5. Whosoever

6. Whomsoever

7. Whichever

8. However

9. However

10. Whoever or whosoever