

C.W
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Pronouns

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4) Interrogative pronouns -

Some words like who, whom, whose, ~~was~~ what and which are used in place of nouns are called interrogative pronouns.

Ex - which is your favourite ~~Sub~~ Subject?
whose pen is this?

5) Reflexive pronouns -

Some words like Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves are called Reflexive pronouns.

Ex - I can do this work myself.

- I - myself
- you - yourself
- we - ourselves
- He - himself
- She - herself
- They - themselves.

How

write the types of pronouns.

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1) He is my friend.

2) He can do his homework himself.

3) What is a brinjal, a fruit or vegetable?

4) ~~This~~ This book is mine.

5) These are my books.

6. What is a tomato - a fruit or a vegetable?

a. Whom

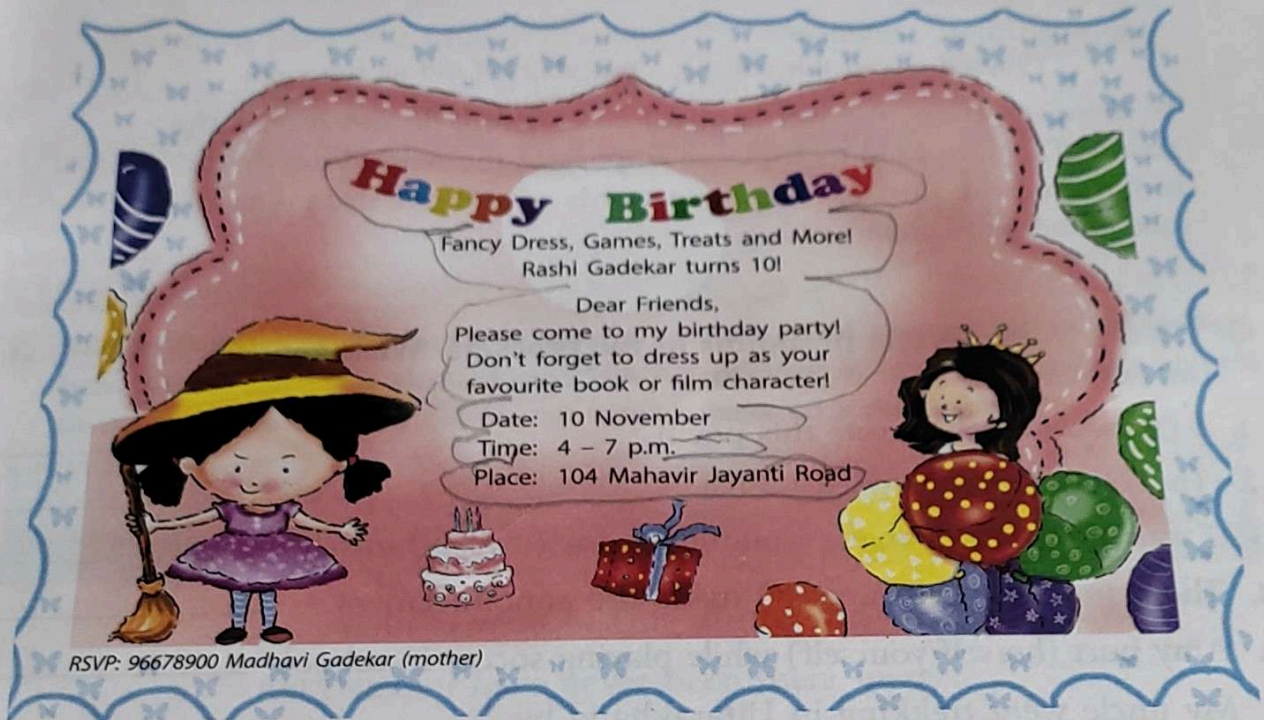
b. What

c. Who



F Read the invitation card for Rashi's tenth birthday party. Then write sentences about the card as instructed. Write two sentences with

- ◆ personal pronouns.
- ◆ demonstrative pronouns.
- ◆ possessive pronouns.
- ◆ interrogative pronouns.



(personal) I received an invitation card today.

(possessive) The invitation card is his

(demonstrative) This is Rashi's birthday card

(interrogative) Whom, did he invite on his party

nouns to which they refer - pen, shoes, scarf and gloves. They are called demonstrative pronouns.

Now, read these sentences.

Who borrowed my book? Whose bag is that?
Here, the words *who* and *whose* are used to ask questions. *Who* and *whose* show the thing that the question is about. So, *who* and *whose* are replacing a noun or personal pronoun. This makes them pronouns.
(For example - Who borrowed my book? John/He/She/You borrowed my book. Whose bag is that? It is John's/mine/yours/his/hers.)
What, which, whose, whom and *who* are interrogative pronouns.

D Tick (✓) the correct demonstrative pronouns in the brackets.

1. (That/Those) was my grandmother's bracelet.
2. (This/These) looks like the painting in your house.
3. (These/This) is the best birthday party ever!
4. Was (this/those) your idea?
5. Is (these/this) the book that you wanted me to read?
6. (This/These) are nice trousers but they are too big for me.



E Circle the most suitable interrogative pronouns.

1. Both these shirts are clean. which would you like to wear today?
a. Whom b. Which c. Who
2. I found this book on the dining table. whose is it?
a. Who b. Whom c. ✓ Whose
3. Whom did you speak to on the phone?
a. ✓ Whom b. Who c. What
4. Who is taller, you or Prabha?
a. Which b. ✓ Who c. Whose
5. Whom shall I invite to go with me?
a. ✓ Whom b. Which c. What

Read these sentences.

I looked at myself in the mirror.

Did you enjoy yourself at the party?

In both sentences, the person who does the action (I, you) is also the person who receives the action (myself, yourself). Such pronouns, where the action done by the subject affects the subject itself, are called reflexive pronouns. *Myself, yourself, themselves, ourselves, itself, herself* and *himself* are reflexive pronouns.

Now, read these sentences.

I myself baked this cake!

You yourself did all the work.

In these sentences, the words *myself* and *yourself* do not receive the action. They are used to stress or emphasize the work done by the subject. **Emphatic pronouns** use the same words as reflexive pronouns, but are used to emphasize something.

G Tick (✓) the correct pronouns in the brackets. Write reflexive or emphatic.

1. I (myself/ourselves) wrote this poem. _____
2. The kitten licked (myself/itself). _____
3. I was hungry, so I made some lunch for (myself/himself). _____
4. The principal (itself/himself) made the announcement. _____
5. Amy hurt (herself/yourself) while playing soccer in school. _____
6. My uncle went trekking in Uttarakhand by (ourselves/himself). _____



Good to know

Here is an easy way to find out if a pronoun is reflexive or emphatic. If you remove the reflexive pronoun from a sentence, the sentence becomes incomplete. If you remove the emphatic pronoun, the sentence still makes sense!

I cut *myself*. (if we remove the pronoun *myself*, the sentence becomes incomplete.)

Here *myself* is a reflexive pronoun.)

I cut the apples *myself*. (if we remove the pronoun *myself*, the sentence *I cut the apples* still makes sense. Here *myself* is an emphatic pronoun.)