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Volume - 3

English, Math's & Reasoning

SIERRA
INNOVATIONS

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1 CHAPTER

Articles

An article is word used before a noun. 'A', 'an' and 'the' are known as articles and they are also known as determiners.

Types:

1. Definite Article – The
2. Indefinite Article – A, An

Uses of definite article 'The'

It is used when noun is certain or known already.

Example :-

(i) The house in which I live is new.
(ii) The people of India are generous.

- Before the name of 'A series of Mountains' –
  The Himalayas, The Alps, The Vindhyas, The Eastern Ghats, The Western Ghats etc.
- Before the home of 'Rivers, Oceans, Sea'–
  The Ganga, The Narmada, The Pacific Oceans, The Indian Oceans, The Real Sea, The Mediterranean Sea etc.
- Before the name of "Bays, Gulfs, groups of islands, canals" etc.
  The Bay of Bengal, The Bay of China, The Gulf of Mexico, The Gulf of Guyana, The Albert Canal etc.
- Before the name of "Airplanes, Ships, Trains" –
  The Air India, The Indigo, The Victoria, The Vile Rant, The Punjabi Mail etc.
- Before the name of "Nationality expressing words" –
  The Indians, The Americans, The Japanese etc.
- Before the name of "Direction, Religious boat and community" –
  The East, The West, The Gita, The Ramayana, The Hindus, The Muslims.
- Before the name of "Government branches or Armed forces" –
  The Judiciary, The Legislative, The Air force, The Navy etc.
- Before the name of "Unique Things"-
  The Sun, The Moon, The Earth.
- Before the name of "Historical Empires, Castes, Places, Dynasties, Buildings, Events, Period, Age"-
  The Mughal Empire, The Aryans, The Gandhi Maidan, The Chola Dynasty, The Taj Mahal, The Battle of Panipat, The New Stone Age.
- Before the name of "Political Parties" –
  The Bhartiya Janta Party, The Aam Aadmi Party etc.
- Before the name of "Musical Instruments"-
  The Tabla, The Guitar, The Harmonium etc.
- Before the name of "Newspaper" –
  The Times of India, The India Nation.
- 'The + Adjective' is used as plural noun to denote a class of people.
  The Rich, The Poor, The Sick, The Deaf etc.
- When a proper noun is compared to other proper noun of same class.
  Mumbai is the London of India.
  Abdul Kalam is the newton of India.
- 'Short forms, federal, Acronyms and abbreviations' –
  The R.B.I, The C.B.I, The U.K, The U.S.S.R, The U.S.A. etc.
- Before **Superlative Degree**

Example:-
  (i) The tallest man.
  (ii) The happiest man.

- **Before Ordinal Adjectives (first, second, etc.)]**

Example:-
  (i) The first prime minister of India.
  (ii) The last chapter of this book.

- **Comparative Degree + of the two + Plural Countable Noun**

EXample: -
  (i) She is the better of the two girls.
  (ii) Suman is the more handsome of the two boys.

- **The + Comparative + Sub. + V + (,) + Comparative + Sub + V + (.)**

Example:-
  (i) The more he gets, the more he wants.
  (ii) The higher we go, the cooler we feel.

- **"The + Plural Surname" → It indicates family.]**

Example:-

  The Sharma's, The Thakur's.

Omission of 'The'

- Before the name of 'Language':

Example:-
(i)   The English is spoken in England. (✗)
(ii) English is spoken in England. (✓)
(iii) Do you know the English language. (✗)
(iv) Translate the English into the Hindi. (✓)

- Before 'Material and Abstracts noun –
  Gold is a precious matter. (✓)
  That statue is made up of Iron. (✗)
- Before the names of "games" –
  He plays the cricket. (✗)
  But The cricket of India is amazing. (✓)
- Before the name of "Festivals and holidays"-
  Holi, Deepawali, Christmas, Republic Day.

- No use before kind of, Sort of, Type of, Variety of etc.
- By + means of Transport + [A/An/The] (✗)
- Not used before name of seasons.
- "The" is not used before home, work, sea, town, office etc.

Uses of Indefinite Article – A/An
(It is used when noun is not certain.)

Example:-

  (i)   She has an umbrella.
  (ii) I met a boy.
  (iii) They saw an old man.

Usage of 'A'
A – (Consonant sound)

Example:-

  (i) Kapil is a smart student.
  (ii) I met a girl.

- If the first letter of a countable singular common noun is "consonant" 'A is used before noun'.

Example:-
  (i) Ravi is a singer.
  (ii) Rakesh has bought a new car.

- A/An not used with uncountable nouns.

Example:-
  His friend gives him a <u>very bad news.</u> (uncountable noun)

- 'A' is used with a singular countable common noun when the noun denotes a complete class of things/persons/animals etc.

Example:-
  A cow has four legs.
  In the above sentence "A" has been used before 'cow'. Because we are talking about a complete class of cows.

- "A" is used before the name of profession –

Eample:-

(i) Sita is a nurse.

(ii) Ram is a teacher.

- "A" is used with certain number – A hundred, A million, A dozen.

- If 'such/quite/rather/many/now' are placed before noun '<u>a</u>' is used before that noun.

Example:-

(i) Many a woman would welcome such a chance.

(ii) It was quite a brilliant story.

(iii) It was quiet <u>an</u> impossible task. (Vowel)

- A/An used in expression of price, speed, ratio etc.

Example:-

(i) She can run twelve kilometers an hours.

(ii) Ten rupees a kilo/Ten rupees per kilo.

(iii) Forty words <u>per</u> minute/Forty words a minute.

- A is used in exclamations:

Example:-

(i) What a dog!

(ii) What a great match it was!

- We use 'A' before an adjective, when the adjective is followed by singular noun.

Example:-

(i) Lata is <u>a good</u> <u>singer.</u>
    Adj. Noun (s)

(ii) Rita is a graceful dancer.

- 'A' is used when a verb is used as a noun –

Example:-

(i) He goes for a walk daily.

(ii) He has gone for a ride.

- 'A' is used before indefinite collective noun –

Example:-

(i) A team of football player, a bundle of money.

USAGE OF 'AN'

'AN' – (Vowel Sound)

(i) He is an astronaut.
    Kapil is an intelligent student.

- We use 'An' before some abbreviations which starts with H, L, M, N, F, R, S, X etc.

Example:-

(i) He is an M.L.A.

(ii) He is an S.D.O.

- An honest man. (Not a honest man)
  An hour ago (✓)
  A union. (✓)
  A European. (✓)
  A University. (✓)
  A one eyed man. (✓)

- Use of articles with some phrases expressions –
  o In a hurry / rage / mood / temper / dilemma / fix / nuts hell.
  o Go for a walk / go into a comma, go on a journey.
  o Make a chance, Make a fun of, Make a noise, make an impression, Make a request, Make a guess, Make a fool etc.
  o Have a talk/rest/cough/pain/fever/meal/drink/sleep etc.

No use of article a/an

- No use of articles with some phrasal expressions-
  At work, at leisure, at first, at last, at least, at peace, at risk, on duty, on leave, on demand, on fire, in heaven, in love, in debt, in silence, in haste, in danger, by day, by name, by agreement, by accident, by post, for sale, for money, for leave etc.

- Before names of regular meals (we don't use article) :
  Ex. Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner,

- Ravi was absent from <u>a</u> dinner. (✗)

  But, If the meal becomes particular, article is used.

  Ex. The dining is hosted by the queen was superb. (✓)

- No use before proper Noun → A Bihar/Bihar (✓)

- Not use before uncountable Noun → A Gold /Gold (✓)

- Not used before kind of sort of, type of, variety of.

EXERCISE

Q.1 My students have decided not to/watch the movies because/they have to study for the/test to be held the next day.

Ans. Be held next day. (remove the)

Q.2 Knowledge of regional language is/necessary for bank officers because/they are required/what their customer say.

Ans. The knowledge of regional.

Q.3 French revolution /had a deep impact/on the political and/social ideas of many nations.

Ans. The french revolution.

Q.4 As the present guidelines/the bank required to obtain/a photograph from any person/who wishes to open an account.

Ans. From the person.

Q.5 The sole idea behind/conducting such programs/is to create awareness/among young minds for our culture.

Ans. Create an awareness.

Q.6 When the building was set on the fire/all the furniture started burning/and people started/crying at the top of their voices.

Ans. Set on fire.

Q.7 Money which is a/source of the happiness in life/becomes a source of peril and/confusion unless we control it.

Ans. Source of happiness.

Q.8 He has been sent to the prison/several times but/has not shown any sign/of improvement in his conduct.

Ans. Sent to prison.

Q.9 Having finished his breakfast/he started working/on the problem/that had been awaiting disposal for the long time.

Ans. For a long time.

Q.10 The uncle of mine/who is a farmer/gave me a piece of useful advice/when I went to see him three weeks ago.

Ans. An uncle of mine.

2 CHAPTER
The Clause

➢ **Subject** - The one who is about to act or about whom something is expressed in the sentence, is the subject.

➢ **Predicate** - The work to be done by the subject or whatever is said in the sentence about the subject is called Predicate.

➢ **The Clauses** - Those small sentences of a big sentence from which a big sentence is made and these sentences have their own main verb, then each such sentence is called Clause.

Types of Clauses - Clauses are of two types –

1. Principal Clause
2. Subordinate Clause

1. **Principal Clause** - In a sentence, that clause which is not dependent on any other clause and which has its own full meaning, then it is called Principal Clause, in such clause it has its own main Verb.

E.g.: - **Ram said** that Shyam is working in an Oil Company.

(Bold part is Principal Clause)

2. **Subordinate Clause** - In a sentence, that clause which does not have its full meaning and which is dependent on any other clause, then it is called Subordinate Clause.

• Such clause can mostly start with that, if, when, since, because etc.

EX . Ram said **that shyam is working in an Oil Company.**

(Bold part is Subordinate Clause)

There are three types of Subordinate Clauses: -

1. **Noun Clause:** - That Subordinate Clause which acts like a Noun, then it is called Noun Clause. For example –
She asked me where I was going

(Bold part is Noun Clause)
Tell me who left his bag in the class.

(Bold part is Noun Clause)

2. **Adjective Clause:** - That Subordinate Clause which acts like an Adjective, i.e., if a Clause expresses the characteristic of a Noun or Pronoun coming in another clause, then it is called Adjective Clause. Like –

She is the girl who **secured first position.** (Bold part is Adjective Clause)

The pen which has a yellow cap is mine. (Bold part is Adjective Clause)

Adverb Clause: - That Subordinate Clause which acts like an Adverb i.e., if a Clause reveals the characteristic of a Verb coming in another clause, then it is called Adverb Clause. Adverb Clause also has different forms according to the type of Adverb –

(A) Adverb Clause of time: - It expresses the time the work is done.

EX. I get up before the sun rises.
She cooked after her husband went to market.

(B) Adverb Clause of Place: - It expresses the place of the work being done.
EX. This is the room, where I lived in.

(C) Adverb Clause of Manner: - It expresses the way the work is done.
EX. she behaved as if she is known to me.

(D) Adverb Clause of Reason: - It expresses the cause of the work being done.
EX. I am happy because my son passed in IAS.

(E) Adverb Clause of Purpose: - It expresses the purpose of the work.
EX. He worked hard so that he could succeed.

(F) Adverb Clause of Condition: - It expresses the condition of completion of work.
EX. I will go if he comes.

(G) Adverb Clause of Comparison: - It is expressed in the sentence for comparison.
EX. He is not so strong as his brother.

(H) Adverb Clause of Result: - It expresses the result of the work.
EX. He is so poor that he cannot buy a pen.

Exercise

Q. Analyze the following sentences pointing out the kind of clause. A student is also required to state their functions.

1. The boy stated that his brother would not come.
2. The boy, who lives here, said that his brother would not come.
3. The boy, who lives here, told us that his brother, who was a doctor and whom they had called would not come.
4. We don't know, how our ancestors led their lives in great difficulties when there were no comforts of life.
5. We, who live in the present age, do not know how our ancestors led their lives in ancient India.
6. We do not know whether our ancestors led their lives in great difficulties but we are certain of their problems.
7. The house that was constructed by me has been rented to the student, who came yesterday.
8. The persons, who do wrong to others, are always humiliated by those, whom they wrong.
9. Once he said that he could not do the work his brother was doing as he was illiterate.
10. He told us that he had read the book, which was written by Tagore.
11. He was ordered that he would not go out until the rain had stopped.
12. Those, who do not respect others don't know that others will not respect them unless they respect them.
13. I doubt if he said that those, who would not come in time, would not get food.
14. We cannot say anything about any religion unless we agree that all the religions teach us to be compassionate.
15. Those, who do not help others unless their motive is fulfilled, are called selfish.
16. I did not tell him that I would not help those boys, who do not work hard.
17. I don't know how this came to be so although I must confess that if I had inquired I could have found out why he acted so selfishly.

18. He tells everybody that nobody will help and give him money because nobody believes him.

19. She told me that if I gave her book she would be grateful to me.

20. Satya knows very well that when her husband returns from office she will be asked to leave the house.

Answers

1. (a) The boy stated – Principal Clause
   (b) That his brother would not come – Noun clause, Object to the transitive verb 'Stated''
   (The sentence is complex)

2. (a) The boy said – Principal Clause
   (b) who lives here – Adjective clause, Qualifying the noun 'the boy'
   (c) That his brother would not come – Noun clause, Object to the transitive verb 'said''
   (The sentence is complex)

3. (a) The boy told us – Principal Clause
   (b) who lives here – Adjective clause, Qualifying the noun 'the boy'
   (C) That his brother would not come – Noun clause, Object to the transitive verb 'told'
   (d) who was a doctor – Adjective clause, Qualifying the noun 'brother'
   (e) And whom they had called – Co-ordinate clause to 'd
   (The sentence is complex)

4. (a) we don't know – Principal Clause
   (b) How our accestors led their lives in great difficulties – Noun clause, Object to finite verb 'know''
   (c) when there were no comforts of life – Adverb clause of time, modifying the verb 'lead'.
   (The sentence is complex)

5. (a) we do not know – Principal Clause

   (b) who live in the present age – Adjective clause, Modifying the pronoun 'We'
   (c) How our ancestors led their lives in ancient India – Noun clause, Answer to the finite verb
   (The sentence is complex)

6. (a) we do not know – Principal Clause
   (b) whether our ancestors led their lives in great difficulties – Noun clause, Answer to finite verb 'know''
   (c) But we are certain of their problem – Co-ordinate clause of 'a'
   (The sentence is complex)

7. (a) The house has been rented to the student – Principal Clause
   (b) That was constructed by me – Adjective clause, Qualifying the noun 'house'
   (c) who came yesterday – Adjective clause, Qualifying the noun 'student'.
   (The sentence is complex)

8. (a) The persons are always humiliated – Principal Clause
   (b) who do wrong to others – Adjective clause, Qualifying the noun 'Persons
   (c) Whom (by those) they wrong – Adjective clause, Qualifying the pronoun 'those'.
   (The sentence is complex)

9. (a) Once he said – Principal Clause
   (b) That he could not do the work his brother was doing – Noun clause, Object to the verb 'say'
   (c) As he was illiterate – Adverb clause of reason, Qualifying the verb 'do'
   (The sentence is complex)

10. (a) He told us – Principal Clause
    (b) That he had read the book – Noun clause, Answer to the verb 'told'

(c) which was written by Tagore – Adjective clause, Qualifying the noun 'the book'.
(The sentence is complex)

11. (a) He was ordered – Principal Clause

(b) That he would not go out – Noun clause, Answer to the verb 'ordered'

(c) Until the rain had stopped – Adverb clause of condition, specifying the condition.
(The sentence is complex)

12. (a) Those don't know – Principal Clause

(b) who don't respect others – Adjective clause, Qualifying the pronoun 'those'

(c) That others will not respect them – Noun clause, Answer to the verb 'know'

(d) Unless they respect them - Adverb clause of condition, specifying the condition.
(The sentence is complex)

13. (a) I doubt – Principal Clause

(b) if he said – Adverb clause of condition

(c) That those who would not come in time would not get food – Noun clause, Answer to the verb 'said'
(The sentence is complex)

14. (a) we cannot say – Principal Clause

(b) Anything about any religion – Noun clause, Answer to the verb 'say'

(c) Unless we agree – Adverb clause of condition, specifying the condition.

(d) That all the religions teach us to the compassionate – Noun clause, Answer to the verb 'agree'
(The sentence is complex)

15. (a) Those are called selfish – Principal Clause

(b) Who do not help others – Adjective clause, Qualifying pronoun 'those'

(c) Unless their motive is fulfilled – Adverb clause of condition, specifying the condition.
(The sentence is complex)

16. (a) I did not tell him – Principal Clause

(b) That I would not help those boys – Noun clause, Answer to the verb 'tell'

(c) who do not work hard – Adjective clause, Qualifying the noun 'boys'
(The sentence is complex)

17. (a) I don't know – Principal Clause

(b) How this came to be so – Noun clause, Answer to the verb 'know'

(c) Although I must confess – Adverb clause of contrast, Modifying the verb 'don't know'

(d) That I could have found out - Noun clause, Object to the transitive verb 'confess'

(e) If I had inquired – Adverb clause of condition, Modifying the verb 'found'

(f) why he acted so selfishly – Noun clause, Object to the transitive verb 'found'
(The sentence is complex)

18. (a) He tells everybody – Principal Clause

(b) That nobody will help and give him money – Noun clause, Answer to the finite verb 'tell'

(c) Because nobody believes him – Adverb clause, specifying reason.
(The sentence is complex)

19. (a) She told me – Principal Clause

(b) That if I gave her book – Noun clause, Answer to the verb 'told'

(c) She would be grateful to me – co-ordinate clause.

(The sentence is compound)

20. (a) Satya knows very well – Principal Clause

(b) That when her husband returns form office – Noun clause, Answer to the verb 'knows'

(c) She will be asked to leave the house – co-ordinate clause.

(The sentence is compound)

3
CHAPTER
Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that is used in place of noun in order to avoid repetition of a noun in a sentence making language stylistic.

Types of pronoun

1. **Personal Pronoun** - It refers to persons I, me, we, us, you, he, she, her, it, they etc.
   Ex. - (i) I am a boy.
   (ii) They are boys.

2. **Demonstrative Pronoun** – It points out object. (This, that, these, those etc.)
   Ex. - (i) This is a cow.
   (ii) That is your house.

3. **Relative Pronoun** – It is related to who, whom, whose, which, that etc.
   Ex. - She is a girl who met me yesterday.

4. **Interrogative Pronoun** – It is used for asking questions – who, whom, whose, which, that etc.
   Ex. - Who asked you this question?

5. **Indefinite Pronoun** – It is used for general meaning.
   (Everybody, somebody, nobody, someone, no one, anyone, everything, all, some, any etc.)
   Ex. - (i) Somebody has come to meet you.
   (ii) I want some water.

6. **Reflexive Pronoun** – It is used to emphasize myself, ourselves, himself, themselves, yourself.
   Ex. - (i) I cook myself.
   (ii) You do your homework yourselves.

7. **Distributive Pronoun** – It refers to one at a time.
   (None, any, no one, either, neither, each etc.)
   Ex. - (i) None has come to meet you.
   (ii) Neither of the two boys has come.

8. **Reciprocal Pronoun** – It is used for natural relationship (Each other, One another)
   Ex. - (i) We respect each other.
   (ii) They love one another.

9. **Possessive Pronoun** – Pronoun that show possessions.
   (Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.)
   Ex. - Save your time and <u>mine</u> too.

10. **Emphatic or Emphasize Pronoun** – Such pronouns are used to lay stress on the subject.
    (Myself, ourselves, themselves, oneself etc.)
    Ex. - (i) You, yourself are responsible for your problems.
    (ii) I, myself will go to see her.

Subjective Pronoun	Objective Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Me	Mine	My	Myself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Hers	Her	Herself
They	Them	Theirs	Their	Themselves
We	Us	Ours	Our	Ourselves
You	You	Yours	Your	Yourself/ yourselves
It	It	-	Its	Itself
Who	Whom	Whose	Whose	-

Pronouns in different cases

Uses of Pronouns

(1) Personal Pronouns

(a) If there is a comparison between two nominative cases.

Ex. - (i) She is more beautiful than I. (nominative case)

(ii) He is as fast as I. (Nominative case)

(b) If all the three person or two out of three person come in a single sentence then the order will be -

- In positive sense → 2 3 1
- In negative sense/mistakes → 1 2 3

Ex. - (i) You, he and I shall study for the exam. (Positive sense) (2) (3) (1)

(ii) I, You and he have made a mistake. (Negative sense) (1) (2) (3)

(c) Always use objective case after - Let, like, between…. and, but, except and all preposition.

Ex. - (i) Let me do this work.

(ii) Everyone attended the party except him.

(d) Sentence start with 'It' followed by 'be' Pronoun in nominative case.

Ex. - It is I who am to blame.

Use of It

- Used with non-living things, animals, infants and insects.
- Used to denote time, weather, temperature, distance.
- Used in place of Infinitive derive and Gerund.

Ex.- (i) It is a super power.

(ii) It is raining /winter/Monday etc.

(iii) It is easy to solve it.

(2) Possessive Pronoun

Possessive Pronoun used	Examples
as the subject as the object as the object of a preposition	Yours is a new car. Here is a beautiful house. Save your time and mine too. I prefer your help to hers. Your house is better than mine.

- Separation, leave, excuse, mention, report, pardon, sight, favor → do not use possessive pronoun with these words.

(3) Reflexive Pronoun

(a) Use Reflexive Pronoun after acquit, avail, reconcile, amuse, resign, avenge, exert, apply, adapt, adjust, pride, absent and enjoy.

Ex. - (i) I pride myself on being able to work smoothly under pressure two.

(ii) You should avail yourself of this opportunity.

(b) Keep, stop, turn, quality, bathe, move, rest and hide do not take reflexive pronoun.

Ex. - He hid himself.

(c) Reflexive pronoun cannot be used as a subject /object of a sentence unless a noun /pronoun comes before it.

Ex. - (i) I myself did this work.

(ii) Myself Ram from Delhi. (I am Ram from Delhi is correct)

(4) Demonstrative Pronoun

Demonstrative Pronoun	Uses	Example
This That	Singular object/ Person Distant thing /person	This is a cat. This → These These are cats. (S) (P) That is book. That→ Those Those are books. (S) (P)

(a) Usage of 'That' :-
It uses for both <u>persons</u> and <u>things</u>.

Ex. - The man and his dog <u>that</u> I saw yesterday have been kidnapped.

(b) If 'all' denotes people and is used as a subject; <u>'who'</u> or <u>'that'</u> is used and not <u>whom/ which</u>.

Ex. - All who/that are interested to do this work can start now.

(Both are correct, either of the two can come)

(c) If 'All' denotes non-living things 'that' is used.

Ex. - <u>All</u> that <u>glitters</u> is not gold.

(d) All + uncountable noun is followed by 'that'.

Ex. - All the money that I gave her has been spent.

(5) Relative Pronoun
(a) R.P. (who/ which/ that) are used as subject in subordinate clause.
Ex. - The boy <u>who</u> came here is a player.

(b) (Who/ which/ that) are used as object in subordinate clause.

Ex. - This is the house <u>which</u> my father built.

(c) Antecedent1 + and + Anteceded 2 + that
(Human)
(Nonliving/Animal)

Ex. - The man and his dog <u>that</u> I saw yesterday have been kidnapped.

(d) 'The same + noun' followed by 'that' pronoun.

Ex. - This is the same man <u>that</u> deceived me.

(6) Distributive Pronoun

Distributive Pronoun	Usage	Example
Either Any/one Neither None	Choice between two Choose among many persons or things. None out of two things/ person. None out of more than two	Either of these two pens is red. One of these boys is naughty. Neither of the two girls is active. None of his four sons looked after him.

(7) Interrogative Pronoun
(a) 'Preposition + whom' can be used but not 'preposition + who'.
Ex. - By whom was the Ramayana written?

(b) If a choice is to be made between two or more, <u>which</u> is used ?
Ex. - Which of the servants do you want ?

(c) 'Whose' is not used with non-living thing?
Ex. - Whose book is this ?

(8) Indefinite Pronoun

(a) Everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody, everyone, someone, anyone.

No one → Singular pronouns are used.

Ex. - Everybody must have his way.

(b) Singular verb are used with these words.

Ex. - Everyone <u>likes</u> to have his ways.

Some Rules for Pronouns

(1) Possessive Adjective + Noun

(i) The Phone that (1)/ my father bought is different (2) than your (3)/ No Error (4).

Ans. (3) → your (✗) → yours/your phone (✓)

Here in this sentence yours will give the sense of '<u>your phone</u>' as the comparison is between phones.

(2) Make comparison with the same form of pronouns.

Ex. - (i) She is more beautiful than I. (both she and I are of nominative case)

(ii) I like you more than him. (both are objective case)

(3) When collective noun comes as a unit use pronoun in singular form and when it refers to it members separate use pronoun in plural form.

Ex. - (i) The team is strong. (unit) (✓)

(ii) The board **were** V(P) divided in **their** P(P) opinion. (✓)

- <u>Some Collective nouns are</u> – Class, Court, Clock, Panel, Committee, Group, Audience, Staff, Family, Team, Board, Army etc.

(4) When two singular nouns are joined by either or/neither nor → pronoun used for them must be singular.

Ex. - (i) Either Ritu or Geeta has done her work. (✓)

(ii) Neither Nitin nor Govind <u>has</u> done <u>their</u> work. (✗)

(iii) Neither Nitin nor Govind <u>has</u> done <u>his</u> work. (✓)

(5) Distributive Pronoun is a pronoun which denotes persons or things of a group separately and always becomes singular and is followed by the singular verbs. (i.e., each, either, neither, everyone, any, none, no one)

Ex. - (i) <u>Each</u> of you <u>has</u> visited Red Fort.

(ii) <u>Every</u> one of you <u>is</u> physically fit to work.

(iii) <u>Neither</u> of the two boys <u>has</u> come to meet you.

(6) The indefinite pronoun 'one' should be used as <u>one's</u> for its possessive case.

Ex. - (i) One should do one's Job.

(ii) One should not forget one's duty.

(7) Some verbs always take either an object or reflexive pronoun. [Myself, ourselves, yourself, himself, herself, itself, themselves etc.]

<u>Such verbs are</u> – Hurt, introduce, satisfy, kill, cheat, absent, prepare, teach, prostrate, present, enjoy, amuse, avail, acquit, reconcile, resign, avenge, exert, adapt, any, adjust, pride, **absent and enjoy** (exception).

Ex. - (i) We should introduce ourselves.

(ii) You should avail yourself of this opportunity.

(8) Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest and hide don't take a reflexive pronoun after them.

Ex. - (i) You should keep yourself away from bad company. (Remove yourself)

(ii) He hide himself in the room.
(Remove himself)

As a helping verb – No Reflexive Pro.
As a main verb → Reflexive Pro.

(9) Uses of anyone, anybody, anything and nobody. They are indefinite pronouns and normally they are used with singular verbs.

Ex. - (i) I do not know anybody who speaks Hindi.
(ii) Have anyone got a job?

(10) Reflexive Pronoun (Myself, our selves, yourself, your selves, himself, herself, it self, themselves etc.) should be produced by a subject for which they are being used in a sentence.

Ex. - I Myself and Roshni (1)/will take care of (2)/the event on Sunday (3).

(11) When pronoun is used as an object in a sentence it must be in objective case.

Q. – My uncle forced (A)/ my friend and **I** (B)/ to stay back(C)/ no error (D).

Ans. – (B) me

Explanation: - Replace subjective case pronoun 'I' by objective case pronoun <u>me</u> in part (B).

Exercise

Q.1 He has lost (A)/ all what (B)/ I gave him (C)/ No error.

Q.2 Swati has such a fine (A)/ memory that she can (B)/ recollect anything what (C)/ happened many years ago (D).

Q.3 The book; although written (1)/ in bad English (2)/ makes a few interesting observations (3)/ which needs to be highlighted (4).

Q.4 Everyone (A)/ must sign their full name (B)/ before entering the hall(C).

Q.5 You will come (A)/ to my party tomorrow (B)/ isn't it (C)?

Q.6 Whom(A)/ do you want to invite (B)/ to your party besides (C)/ Mr. Rao and I (D).

Q.7 The two man were (1)/ quarrelling with one another (B)/ claiming the same watch as their own (3).

Q.8 When we (1)/ reached there (2)/ nobody were (3)/ in the house (4).

Q.9 India needs a value education system who will indicate (1)/ values among the students and (2)/ enrich their personalities (3).

Answers

1. (B) What (✗) → that (✓) (all is followed by that)

2. (C) Anything is followed by 'that'

3. (D) Observations which needs (✗)(need) (✓)
(antecedent is plural the verb must be used in plural form)

4. (B) Their (✗) – his (✓) → for singular pronoun 'everyone' use 'his' in part (B).

5. (C) Personal pronoun 'you' should be used as the subject of question tag. (correct answer should be 'won't you')

6. (D) 'Besides' is followed by objective case of pronoun.
Case of 'I' → 'me' should be used.

7. One another (✗) → Each other (✓)

8. Nobody were (✗) → Nobody was (✓)

9. Who (✗) → that (✓)