

Class VI

ENGLISH

Chapter - 5

PRONOUNS

Date: - 10 July 2020

Day: - Friday

[Continuing]

Interrogative Pronouns

Who, whom, whose, which, and *what* are **interrogative pronouns**.

- ▶ **used for people** *who, whom, whose, which*
- ▶ **used for things** *what, which*

Who has made this painting?

Whom did you want to meet?

Whose is this pair of gloves?

What do you want?

- ▶ *Whom*, being very formal, is now rarely used. *Who* is the preferred pronoun even where *whom* is grammatically correct:

Who did you want to meet?

Reflexive and Emphasising Pronouns

Both *reflexive* and *emphasising* pronouns have the same form:

myself

ourselves

yourself

yourselves

himself

herself

itself

themselves

► *Reflexive pronouns* are used as **the receiver of an action**:

How did you hurt **yourself**?

She blamed **herself** for her problems.

► *Emphasising pronouns* are used to **convey emphasis**:

I **myself** locked the door.

He **himself** signed the letter.

Class VI

ENGLISH

Chapter - 5

PRONOUNS

Date: - 10 July 2020

Day: - Friday.

[Continuing]

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

An Interrogative pronoun is a pronoun which is used to make asking questions easy.

The five interrogative pronouns are 'what', 'which', 'who', 'whom' and 'whose'.

- What — used to ask questions about people or objects.

Examples:

What do you want for dinner?

What is your friend's name?

- Which — used to ask questions about people or objects.

Examples:

Which colour do you prefer?

Which seat do you like?

- Who - used to ask questions about people.

Examples:

Who is that?

Who was driving the car?

- Whom - used to ask questions about people.

Examples:

Whom did you speak to?

Whom do you prefer to vote for?

- Whose - used to ask questions about people or objects, always related to possession.

Examples:

Whose sweater is this?

Whose parents are those?

REFLEXIVE AND EMPHASISING PRONOUNS

Reflexive Pronouns are formed by the addition of the suffix 'self' (singular) or 'selves' (plural) to simple pronouns such as 'my', 'your', 'her', 'him', 'it', 'them' and 'our'.

My + self = Myself / Them + selves = Themselves

When the subject and the object refer to the same person, a reflexive pronoun is used for the object.

Examples:

(i) I cut myself.

(ii) You cut yourself.

[Here the subject and the object refer to the same person. — (i) I, (ii) You]

When Reflexive Pronouns are used to put emphasis on a particular noun they are called, Emphasising Pronouns.

He himself told me this.
I finished the job myself.

Examples:

He blamed himself. (Reflexive Pronoun)

He himself cut the cake. (Emphasising Pronoun)

I spoke to the teacher myself.
(Emphasising Pronoun)

You must ask yourself first.
(Reflexive Pronoun)

Exercises

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with suitable 'interrogative' pronouns:

1. _____ is this luxury car?
I have never seen it before.
2. _____ shall I approach to
get my problems addressed?
(Informal English)
3. _____ do you think deserves
credit for her success?
4. _____ of these pacers can
bowl the fastest?
5. _____ will happen if we
run out of fuel?
6. _____ are all these photo
frames? Are they yours?
7. Have you read my story? _____
do you think about it?

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks with suitable 'reflexive' and 'emphasising' pronouns.

1. Children, I am sure you enjoyed _____ at the party.
2. The plan _____ was fine but you did not give clear instructions.
3. You are holding a sharp knife. Be careful lest you should cut _____.
4. We have often made the same mistake _____.
5. She is looking very pleased with _____ . Anything special?
6. He slipped in the bathroom and hurt _____.
7. The buffalo defended _____ bravely when a lion attacked it.
8. He amused _____ by playing with the dog.

ANSWERS

Exercise 1.

Underline the pronouns in these sentences and write what kind of pronoun they are.

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

→ He - Personal Pronoun

→ His - Possessive Pronoun

2. These are the children who have been selected to represent the school in badminton.

→ These - Demonstrative Pronoun

→ who - Relative Pronoun

3. Nobody knew that she herself had given these instructions.

→ Nobody - Indefinite Pronoun

→ she - Personal Pronoun

→ herself - Emphasising Pronoun

4. I can assure you that each of these candidates is well qualified for the job.

→ I - Personal Pronoun, you - Personal Pronoun

→ each - Distributive Pronoun

5. She fully availed herself ~~of~~
the opportunities that came
→ her way.
→ She - Personal Pronoun
→ ~~herself~~ herself - Reflexive Pronoun
→ that - Relative Pronoun

6. Which of your bats has been
stolen? Do you suspect
anybody?

→ Which - Interrogative Pronoun
→ You - Personal Pronoun
→ anybody - Indefinite Pronoun

7. I have full faith in each
of these people. You may
select any. The choice
is yours.

→ I - Personal Pronoun
→ each - Distributive Pronoun
→ You - Personal Pronoun
→ Yours - Possessive Pronoun

Exercise 2.

Complete the following dialogue between the Greek philosopher Socrates and a man who comes running to him by filling in suitable personal pronouns.

Man: Sir, I was just in the market. I got some news about one of your disciples. I would like to share it with you.

Socrates: Please wait. First, is it good or bad?

Man: I am afraid. It is painful.

Socrates: See, it concerns a disciple of mine. So it is a serious issue. Did you see something yourself?

Man: No, Sir, I simply heard it.

Socrates: The second question, are you sure it is true?

Man: Most probably it is false.

Socrates: One last point. Will it be useful for me to hear it?

Man: Not really.

Socrates: If something is painful,
most probably not true
and not useful, why
do you want me to
hear it?

[To be continued]

Next Day → English 1 class → 13 July 2020

Answers will be provided to you in the next English 1 class!

STAY HOME, STAY SAFE