

CLASS - IV (4) A, B, C, D

SUBJECT - ENGLISH LANGUAGE

LESSON

4

## PRONOUNS – WORDS IN PLACE OF NOUNS

Sometimes, we have to use the same Noun again and again. To avoid repetition, we use a few words in place of Nouns.

Anupam studies in my class. Anupam is a good boy. Anupam helps everyone.

We may better say:

Anupam studies in my class. He is a good boy. He helps everyone.

**Words used in place of Nouns are called Pronoun.**

### 1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

We have seen that some Nouns are males, some are females and some are common for both. Lifeless objects, ideas and small creatures generally belong to Neuter Gender. All Nouns are called Person.

**Pronouns used for persons are called Personal Pronoun.**

For males, we use	-	he, him.	} they, them.	(Masculine)
For females, we use	-	she, her.		(Feminine)
For lifeless objects, we use	-	it, it.		(Neuter)

#### 1A. Personal Pronoun as Subject- (he, she, it)

### LET US DO - 4.1

Use he, she, it in the following.

1. Shahjahan was a Mughal Emperor.

Shahjahan ( He ) built the Red Fort.



2. Noorjahan was a beautiful lady.

Noorjahan ( She ) was the wife of Jahangir.

3. Vijay Stambh is a beautiful tower in Chittorgarh.

Vijay Stambh ( It ) was built by Rana Kumbha.

4. Qutub Minar is the highest historical tower.

Qutub Minar ( It ) is in Mehrauli in New Delhi.

5. Sudama was the friend of Krishna.

Sudama ( He ) went to Dwarka to see him.

### 1B. Personal Pronoun as Object- (him, her, it)

#### LET US DO - 4.2



Use Subject forms (he, she, it) or Object forms (him, her, it) in the following blanks.

1. The mother does not want her son to go away. She loves him too much.
2. A patriot loves his country more than anything else. He makes all sacrifices for her.
3. The brother is honoured ~~by~~ his sister. He swears to protect her.

When two persons talk, we use I, we, me, us for the speaker (I Person) and you for the listener (II Person).

Pronouns have three Persons and two forms each.

- i) Subject/Complement- I, we, you, he, she, it, they.
- ii) Object of a Verb/Object of a Preposition- me, us, you, him, her, it, them.

#### LET US DO - 4.3



- i. Fill in the blanks with I, II and III Persons as Subject and Object in place of the underlined Nouns.

Once Siddhartha was sitting in his garden. Siddhartha ( He ) saw a swan wounded with an arrow. Siddhartha ( He ) dressed

the swan ( it ). Just then Devdatta came there. Devdatta ( He ) said, "Devdatta ( I ) shot the swan. The swan ( It ) belongs to Devdatta ( me )." Siddhartha said, "Devdatta ( you ) shot the swan but Siddhartha ( I ) saved the swan ( it ). Siddhartha ( I ) will not give the swan ( it ) to Devdatta ( you )."

II. Rewrite the following passage using appropriate Personal Pronouns.

Ramesh and his friends went to the zoo. It is outside the city. They went there by bus. Ramesh was the leader. He said to his friends, " you should wait outside. I will soon buy tickets." Then they went inside and saw a lion. He was sleeping. Then they went to the monkeys' enclosure. They were chattering loudly. Then they went to the birds' cage. They were chirping and flying from one tree to another. Finally, they rode an elephant. It was a wonderful experience.

1C. There are seven forms of Personal Pronouns which function only as Adjective- **my, our, your, his, her, its, their**. They are always followed by Nouns.

Hence they are called **Possessive Adjective**.

Possessive Adjectives + Nouns = Possessive Pronouns.

The seven Possessive Pronouns are- **mine, ours, yours, his, hers, its, theirs**.

1. This is **my** book.
2. **Their** song was the best song.
3. **Our** country is the oldest country.
4. **Your** class is wonderful.
5. Take your seat, leave **his** seat.

This book is **mine**.  
**Theirs** was the best song.  
**Ours** is the oldest country.  
**Yours** is a wonderful class.  
Take your seat and leave **his**.





## LET US DO - 4.4

Rewrite the following using Possessive Pronouns in place of Possessive Adjectives and Nouns.

1. Take your pen and give me **my** pen.

*Take your pen and give mine.*

2. This is my house, which is **your** house?

*This is my house, which is yours?*

3. We love our country, they love **their** country.

*We love our country, they love theirs.*

4. Others spoke well but **her** **speech** was the best speech.

*Others spoke well but hers was the best speech.*

Note that Possessive Pronouns function as Subject, Object and Complement.  
Study the following table of Personal Pronouns.

### 1D. Forms of Personal Pronouns (Learn)

I	Person – Singular	I	Me	My	Mine
	– Plural	We	Us	Our	Ours
II	Person – Singular	You	You	Your	Yours
	– Plural	You	You	Your	Yours
III	Person – Singular	He	Him	His	His
	Singular	She	Her	Her	Hers
	Singular	It	It	Its	Its
	– Plural	They	Them	Their	Theirs

### 2. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

**This** and **that** point to some Nouns. **These** and **those** are their Plural forms. They also can function as Adjectives (before Nouns) and as Pronouns (in place of Nouns).



When they function as Subject, they take Singular/Plural Verbs.

1. With **this /that** we use is, was, has, had.
2. With **these /those** we use are, were, have, had.

**A Pronoun, which points to the Noun, for which it is used, is called Demonstrative Pronoun.**

## LET US DO - 4.5



Rewrite the following sentences by using Demonstrative Adjectives as Demonstrative Pronouns. Make other changes, if required. (The first has been done for you.)

1. This tree is tall.
2. These plants are green.
3. This river is the deepest.
4. These clothes are new.
5. This picture is very well directed.
6. These mistakes are not serious.

This is a tall tree.

These are green plants.

This is the deepest river.

These are new clothes.

This is a very well directed picture.

These aren't serious mistakes.

## 3. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Some Pronouns are used to ask questions.

**A Pronoun used to ask questions is called Interrogative Pronoun.**

### 3A. Subject- (who, what, whose, which)

1. **Who** is used for the living.  
Manas is playing. **Who** is playing?
2. **What** is used for the non-living.  
The river is flowing. **What** is flowing?
3. **Whose** is used with be Verb to show possession.  
This is school property. **Whose** is this property?

4. **Which** is used with **be** Verb to point to something.  
**That** is my seat. **Which** is my seat?

### 3B. Object- (whom, what)

1. **Whom** is used for the living.

Give this book to **Garima**. To **whom** should I give this book?

2. **What** is used for the non-living.

I need books. **What** do you need?

See the above examples carefully.

**Whose** and **which** are not used as Object.



## LET US DO - 4.6

Rewrite the following as questions, using the given Interrogative Pronouns in place of the underlined words.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Shivam</u> loves to read.          | (who) <u>Who loves to read?</u>                 |
| 2. He is not afraid of <u>ghosts</u> .   | (whom) <u>Whom is he not afraid of?</u>         |
| 3. He plays <u>football</u> .            | (what) <u>What does he play?</u>                |
| 4. His father congratulated <u>him</u> . | (whom) <u>Whom did his father congratulate?</u> |
| 5. <u>That</u> is his old school.        | (which) <u>Which is his old school?</u>         |
| 6. This house is <u>of my friend</u> .   | (whose) <u>Whose house is this?</u>             |

### 4. PRONOUNS OF NUMBER AND QUANTITY

There are two types of Nouns- Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns.

For Countables, (Number), we use - **one, two, first, second, a few, some, many, all.**

For Uncountables, (Quantity), we use - **a little, some, much, all.**

These are called Pronouns of Number and Quantity. When they are used in place of Nouns, they are Pronouns. When they are used before Nouns, they are Adjectives.

- a. There are only **a few** students present.

(Adjective)

- b. **Many** are absent.

(Pronoun)



## LET US DO - 4.7



I. State whether the underlined words are Adjectives or Pronouns.

1. Some feel drowsy after lunch.
2. Much work is still left.
3. Much can be said on this subject.
4. All work hard in our colony.
5. A little rest will make you fresh.
6. All that glitters is not gold.
7. Will you give me some information?
8. Many feel that India is rising fast.
9. Four students will sit on chairs.
10. Others will stand behind them.
11. Some have the habit of blaming others.
12. I need some money to buy books.

Pronoun

Adjective

Pronoun

Pronoun

Adjective

Pronoun

Adjective

Pronoun

Adjective

Pronoun

Pronoun

Adjective

## SO FAR YOU HAVE LEARNT

1. Pronoun is a word used in place of Noun.
2. Most of the Pronouns are Personal Pronouns. They have three Persons used as Subject, Object and Complement. They have only two forms—Subject and Object.
3. My, our, your, his, her, its and their are used only as Adjectives.
4. In place of Adjective + Noun, we use mine, ours, yours, his, hers, its, and theirs. They are called Possessive Pronoun.
5. To ask questions we use who and whom for the living and what for the non-living. Whose as Pronoun is used for whose + Noun. Which is used to point to something.
6. Demonstrative, Numerical and Quantitative words are used as Pronouns in place of Nouns and as Adjectives before Nouns.



## (Based on Nouns)

- I. From the box given below, write four Nouns each in the given blanks.

army, bhutan, committee, cotton, courage, crane,  
crew, dancer, fleet, gold, honesty, lucknow, pigeon, plastic,  
rapti, swan, truth, vindhyachal, wisdom, wood

Abstract Noun	<u>courage</u>	<u>honesty</u>	<u>truth</u>	<u>wisdom</u>
Material Noun	<u>cotton</u>	<u>gold</u>	<u>plastic</u>	<u>wood</u>
Common Noun	<u>crane</u>	<u>dancer</u>	<u>pigeon</u>	<u>swan</u>
Collective Noun	<u>committee</u>	<u>fleet</u>	<u>crew</u>	<u>army</u>
Proper Noun	<u>Lucknow</u>	<u>Bhutan</u>	<u>Vindhyachal</u>	<u>Rapti</u>

- II. Rewrite the following using Capital letters as required.

1. ujjain is situated on the bank of river shipra.

Ujjain is situated on the bank of river Shipra.

2. char minar is in hyderabad in telangana.

Char minar is in Hyderabad in Telangana.

3. buland darwaza was built by akbar at fatehpur sikri.

Buland Darwaza was built by Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri.

4. buddha gave his first sermon at sarnath near varanasi.

Buddha gave his first sermon at Sarnath near Varanasi.

- III. Make Abstract Nouns from the following.

behave behaviour

cruel cruelty

friend friendship

happy happiness

hero heroism

permit permission

- IV. Write the names of the first four days of a week.

Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday

- V. Write the names of the last four months of a year.

September October November December



## TEST PAPER – 3

### (Based on Pronouns)

I. Fill in the blanks with **he, him, she, her, it**.

1. Ravi has a new bat. He loves it much.
2. His mother is a doctor. She gives him nourishing food.
3. He obeys her and eats this food though it is not spicy and tasty.

II. Rewrite the following changing the underlined into Plural.

1. He is an intelligent student.

They are intelligent students.

2. She is a talented singer.

They are talented singers.

3. I am interested in games.

We are interested in games.

4. Teachers encourage me to play.

Teachers encourage us to play.

5. This is an interesting story.

These are interesting stories.

III. Fill in the blanks with **who, whom, what, which**.

1. Which is your classroom?
2. Whom do you regard your best friend?
3. What did you throw into the dustbin?
4. Who does not love his country?
5. What can a hard working person not achieve?

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable Pronouns from the given sentences.

1. It is he who is rich.

2. He has many servants.

3. They obey him.

4. Amar plays with them.

a. He is the Subject of the Verb rich.

b. Amar is the Subject of the Verb plays.

c. Him is the Object of the Verb obey.

d. Rich is the Complement of the Verb is.

e. Them is the Object of the Preposition with.

## HOME WORK

1) Complete all the exercise given in  
TEST PAPER-2