



Mahendra's



SSC CGL/CPO/CHSL

ENGLISH

PRONOUN

PART-3



LIVE

08:30 PM





VOCAB OF THE DAY



Vocab of the day

⇒ Vocab of the day :-

1. **RECIDIVISM (NOUN)** : (गिरावट) Lapse

Synonyms: backsliding, decline

Antonyms: ascent, increase

Example Sentence: Recent trends show no recidivism towards the prices of Jackfruit.

2. **BOLSTER (VERB)** : (सहायता देना) Help

Synonyms: aid, strengthen

Antonyms: block, halt

Example Sentence: Ankit bolstered his friend in the market.

3. **ADVENT (NOUN)** : (आगमन) Onset

Synonyms: arrival, coming

Antonyms: departure, leaving

Example Sentence: The movie became interesting after the advent of Ashoka.



PRONOUN **(सर्वनाम)**



ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRONOUN (सर्वनाम)

(5) **Relative Pronoun** :- It used to introduce **dependent clauses** in the sent.

Eg :- (1) I am looking for a person **who** can work with me day and night.

WHO

WHICH

[Subjective
Case]

WHOM

WHICH

[Objective
Case]

WHOSE

OF WHICH

[Possessive
Case]

⇒ Living things

⇒ Non-Living things

Eg (for Living things) :-

(1) I have a friend **who** is an engineer. (**Subjective Case**)

(2) I have a friend **whom** I trust a lot. (**Objective case**)

(3) I have a friend **whose** brother work in an N.G.O. (**Possessive Case**)



ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRONOUN (सर्वनाम)

Some more examples :-

- Eg :-** (1) I have a friend **whom** I met last month, started a new business, was not so much interested in it. (**Incorrect**)
(2) I have a friend **who** I met last month, started a new business, was not so much interested in it. (**Correct**)

Eg (for Non-Living things) :-

- (1) I had a house **which** was bought in 2002. (**Subj. Case**)
(2) I had a house **which** I gifted to my brother. (**Obj. Case**)
(3) I had a house **of which** walls were being painted. (**Poss. Case**)



ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRONOUN (सर्वनाम)

Use of "THAT" :- It's also a part of Relative Pronoun and used with some particular cases.

Case (1) :- (With Indefinite Pronoun).

Someone, Somebody, Something, Somewhere
Everyone, Everybody, Everything, Everywhere
No one, Nobody, Nothing, Nowhere, None.....etc

Case (2) :- (With some words).

All, Few, Little, Same, Only

Case (3) :- (With superlative degree of Adjective)

Best, Tallest, Smartest.....



ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRONOUN (सर्वनाम)

- Eg :- (1) There was **none** **that** could have helped me.
(2) **All** **that** I did, was only for my career.
(3) It was the **best** moment **that** I have ever experienced.

⇒ Some important formations :-

Formation (1) :- Question word + HV + Subject + Verb ?

⇒ What are you doing ?

Formation (2) :- Question word + Subject + HV + Verb.

⇒ What you are doing.

Eg :- (1) I know what you are doing here.

(2) What you are doing **that** is not good for you.

(3) Why do you behave like a fool **that** makes everyone disappoint?



ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRONOUN (सर्वनाम)

Formation (3) :- Living + Non - Living ⇒ That
Human + Animal ⇒ That

- Eg:-** (1) My student and his laptop **that** are generally seen on the desk, are missing today.
- (2) Mr. Yogi and his cow **that** show a nice message to the entire world, are followed by many people.
- (3) Rahul and his dog **that** come in this park daily, are not coming now a days.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRONOUN (सर्वनाम)

(6) Interrogative Pronoun :- The words which are used to **ask the questions** in the sentences.

Like :- When, Where, Why, How, Who.....

Eg :- (1) **What** are you doing in this room?
(2) **Why** did you buy this article?

(7) Demonstrative Pronoun :- The words which are used to **indicate specific things** in the sentences.

Like :- This, That, These, Those.....

Eg :- (1) **These** students are very intelligent.
(2) **This** is a very tasty apple.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRONOUN (सर्वनाम)

(8) Distributive Pronoun :- The words which are used to consider the members of a group separately, rather than collectively.

Like :- Each, Either, Neither.....

- Eg :-** (1) **Each** of the girls draws a picture.
(2) **Either** of these boys has this information.

(9) Emphatic Pronoun (Intensive Pronoun) :- When we use **reflexive pronoun** as **an object** or just **after the subjects** in the sentences known as Emphatic Pronoun.

- Eg :-** (1) I bought this car **myself**.
(2) You **yourself** can tell us about the situation.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS



ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRONOUN (EXERCISE)

⇒ Practice Exercise :-

Ques. (1) :- They are very (a)/ talented in this college (b)/ which can (c)/ win this competition. (d)/ No Error (e)

Sol. :- Error in (c) part, 'who' in the place of 'which'.

Ques. (2) :- He is the same (a)/ student who will (b)/ help you in (c)/ completing this assignment. (d)/ No Error (e)

Sol. :- Error in (b) part, 'that' in place of 'who'.

Quest. (3) :- Mohit and his parrot (a)/ who are very close (b)/ to each other, (c)/ are playing in the garden. (d)/ No Error (e)

Sol. :- Error in (b) part, 'that' in the place of 'who'.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRONOUN (EXERCISE)

⇒ Practice Exercise :-

Ques. (4) :- That are my (a)/ friends of childhood and (b)/ they have to (c)/ come with me in this function. (d)/ No error (e).

Sol. Error in (a) part, 'those' in place of 'that'.

Ques. (5) :- Someone is calling (a)/ you at this time (b)/ who wants to (c)/ talk to you now. (d)/ No error (e).

Sol. Error in (c) part, 'that' in place of 'who'.

Ques. (6) :- Ramesh is the (a)/ most talented employee of (b)/ this company who can get (c)/ promotion this year. (d)/ No error (e).

Sol. Error in (c) part, 'that' in place of 'who'.

Thank
you

