

SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

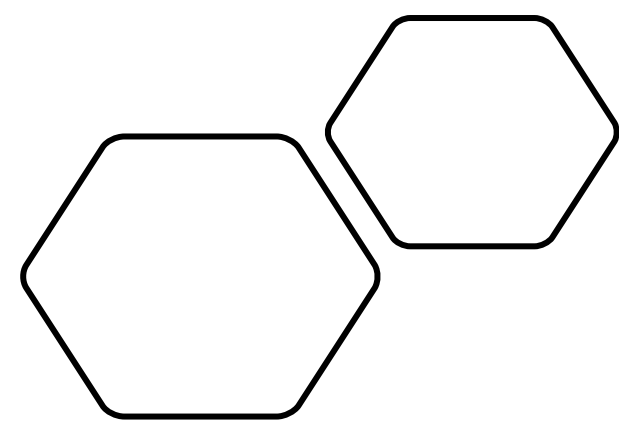
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

# PRONOUN

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CLAT

9<sup>th</sup> June 2020 | 2:00 PM – 3:00 PM



# PRONOUN

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# REVISION

## Wrongly used Nouns/Noun Phrases

### **Wrong**

Freeship ✗

Boundation

Lecturership ✗

Offsprings ✗

Cousin brother/sister

Strong breeze

Angry mob

Space/place (खाली स्थान के लिये)

Boarding and lodging ✗

Fooding and lodging ✗

### **Right**

Free scholarship ✓  
/studentship ✓

Bounds ✓

Lectureship ✓

Offspring ✓

Cousin ✓

Strong wind

Mob ✓

Room

Board & lodging ✓

Food and lodging ✓

*mob lynching*



## **SOME NOUNS ARE ALWAYS PLURAL.**

Scissors, tongs (चिमटा), pliers (प्लास),  
pincers (सड़सी), bellows (फूँकनी), trousers,  
pants, pajamas, shorts, gallows (फाँसी का  
फन्दा), fangs (डंक), spectacles, goggles,  
binoculars (दूरबीन), eyeglasses, intestines  
(आँत), alms (दान), amends (संशोधन), archives  
(ऐतिहासिक दस्तावेज), arrears, auspices (मदद),  
congratulations, regards, embers (राख-red  
piece of wood/coal), fireworks, lodgings  
(किराये का कमरा), outskirts, particulars,



proceeds (बिक्री से प्राप्त आय), riches (सम्पत्ति),  
remains (अवशेष), savings (बचत), shambles  
(अव्यवस्था की स्थिति), surroundings, tidings  
(समाचार), troops, tactics, thanks, valuables,  
belongings (सम्पत्ति), cattle (मवेशी/पशु),  
cavalry (घुड़सवार सेना), infantry (पैदल सेना),  
poultry (मुर्गी पालन), peasantry (किसानों का समूह),  
children, gentry (लोग), police, people,



**SOME NOUNS LOOK PLURAL BUT THEY ARE SINGULAR IN NATURE.**

News, Innings (पारी), Summons (कोर्ट का आदेश), Mumps (गले का रोग), Measles (खसरा), Rickets (हड्डी का रोग), Shingles (नसों में सूजन), Billiards, Athletics etc.

**Names of subject** – Physics, Economics, Mathematics, etc.

Names of topics/books/titles etc.

Summon – (V) –  
to call

Summons  
Plu (N)



### 3. **SOME NOUNS ARE ALWAYS SINGULAR** **(UNCOUNTABLE)**

Scenery, Poetry (कविताओं का संकलन), Furniture, Advice, Information, Hair, Business, Mischief (शरारत), Bread, Stationery, Crockery, Luggage (यात्रा का सामान), Baggage (घर का सामान), Postage, Knowledge, Wastage, Jewellery, Equipment, Work (Works का अर्थ है साहित्य लेख/रचनाएँ), Evidence, Word (जब word का अर्थ वादा/संदेश हो), Fuel, Cost etc.

#### **Examples –**

- (i) The scenery of Kashmir is very charming.
- (ii) I have no information about her residence.

a/an X  
[st/es X]

many works X

much work  
(UNC)

many pieces of work



•

•

•

•



- 1. The Manager put forward a)/ a number of criteria b)/ for the post. c)/ No Error d)
  2. Alms a)/ are given b)/ to the poor. c)/ No error d)
  3. The present data a)/ show that the illiteracy rate b)/ in India has fallen down but not to the level of expectation. c)/ No error

3

sheaf - sheaves ✓  
leaf - leaves

4. The sheafs a)/ of the wheat- plants were too heavy b)/ for me to carry on the head. c)/ No error d)

5. 'Language consists of several stratums' a)/ said a linguist b) in his lecture on language. c)/No error d)

sing ✓  
strata

several / A no. of / many / various + Pl (R)  
several stratum × strata



3

*much work*

6. I shall not go to party tonight a)/ since I have many works to complete  
b)/ before I give presentation tomorrow. c)/ No error d)

*many pieces of work*

3

lectureship

7. He was offered a)/ lecturereship b)/ by the committee. c)/ No error d)

8. The house a)/ was divided in its b)/ opinion. c)/ No error d)

b

were

Collective

Noun

Sing. — its

Plu. — their  
possessive



3

- 9. One must be always a)/ true to one's words b)/ if one wants to get respect from everyone. c)/ No error d)
- 10. The sceneries a)/ of Kashmir is b)/ very charming. c)/ No error d)

word ✓

scenery ✓

3

*cattle*

11. Cattles are a)/ not allowed b)/ to enter this ground. c)/ No Error d)



3

- 12. He paid the caretaker for his board and lodging.
- A) Room
- B) furniture
- C) boarding
- ☒ D) No improvement

3





Pronoun - Poo + Noun  
favour / support

Sub + verb + object

↓ ↓ ↓

I gave him a pen.

CASE		PERSONS								
		I		II			III			
Subjective		<u>I</u>	<u>We</u>	<u>You</u>	<u>He</u>	<u>She</u>	<u>It</u>	<u>They</u>	<u>One</u>	<u>Who</u> <u>Ram</u>
		Before Verb								
Possessive	Adj.	<u>My</u>	<u>our</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>His</u>	<u>her</u>	<u>its</u>	<u>their</u>	<u>one's</u>	<u>whose</u> <u>Ram's</u>
	Pro.	<u>mine</u>	<u>ours</u>	<u>yours</u>	<u>his</u>	<u>hers</u>	(x)	<u>theirs</u>		<u>Ram's</u>
		After Noun								
Objective		me	us	you	him	her	it	them	one	whom <u>Ram</u>
		After Verb								
Reflexive		Myself	ourselves	yourself, yourselves	himself	herself	itself	themselves	oneself	
		Never come alone - always after subjective N / Pro.								

myself Riya . = I myself am Riya  
I am Riya .

Any name  
He gave me a pen.  
S V O  
This is my pen.  
N  
This pen is mine.  
N



# RULE NO.1

2 3 1

- When two or all the three persons come together as subject / object, the order is..... 2,3,1

- eg. I, you and he have done a great job. You he and I ✓
- I and he are doing it. He and I ✓

2	3
2	3

NOTE--- When there is a feeling of confession and plural pronouns, the order is

1,2,3

eg. You and I have killed him.

I and you

## RULE NO.2

- Let/ like/ between/ ~~but=except~~/ preposition + Obj.(me, him, them etc.)

eg. 1. Let <sup>me</sup> I/me go now.

- 2. This pen is for ~~she~~ <sup>her</sup>.
- 3. All ~~but~~ <sup>her</sup> ~~she~~ were present in the class.
- 4. She is singing ~~but~~ <sup>except</sup> he is dancing.

conj (not as 1)

# RULE NO.3

- (As/than) + Sub.[I, she, he]
- It + (is/ was/will be) + Sub.[I, she, he]

obj X

It's me

- Eg. She is better than me/ I.

is / am / are.  
verb is hidden

- It is me.



## RULE NO.4

2 / more than 2

- Both/ Either/ Neither/each + of the two

2/3/4

- All /anyone/ none /every one+ of the three, four,.....

3/4/5

Each ✓

- Either of the five pens is gel.

- All of the two cars are Maruti.

Both

# RULE NO. 5

one should solve one's  
problems himself oneself ✓

• Everyone/everybody/each....he/ his/ himself ✓

• someone/body she/ her/ herself ✓

• No one they/ their/ themselves(wrong) ✗

• One ..... one/one's/oneself (correct) ✓

• he/ his/himself (incorrect) ✗

• One should do his duty. one's ✓

• One has to drink water if he wants to survive. one ✓

• Each of the four students have submitted their notebooks. has ✓

his or her ✓

# RULE NO. 6

- Some verbs (hurt, introduce, present, absent, enjoy, avail, pride etc.)  
take obj./ Reflexive Pronoun (myself, himself, ourselves, herself etc.)

V + obj/ Reflexive

- He enjoyed the party. *himself*
- He enjoyed in the party. *place*
- She absented me from the class yesterday.
- She absented from the class yesterday. *herself*



# RULE NO. 7

- Some verbs don't take reflexive pronoun with them.
- Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest, hide etc.
- eg.1. A worldly person should keep himself from the stoics.
- 2. The plunderer hid himself behind the door.

indifferent  
to pleasure  
or pain

गद II

# RULE NO.9

- Each other.....( for two )
- One another.....( for more than two )

eg. The astrologer and the astronaut are fighting with one another.

A theist, an atheist, a pantheist and an agnostic are fighting with each other

# RULE NO.10

- Some words (all, much, nothing, none, the little, the few, the same, the only, superlative degree) take Relative Pronoun(that)
- This is the same ornithologist who scolded me.
- He is the bravest boy who won the acclaim.



- Anyone of his eyes is defective.
- Both you as well as my brother are going to attend her marriage tomorrow.
- Both of them are not going there.
- He is not one of those who will help everybody whom he meets.
- He and myself alone will complete this work.
- Each of the brother could get their share of property.
- This is only one of her novels which have been published till date.

•

•

1. Such rules (A) do not apply to (B) you and I. (C) No error (D)

*Handwritten notes: A circle around 'C' on the left. A circle around 'I' with an arrow pointing to it from the word 'me' written above. Below the phrase 'you and I' is the handwritten text 'prop. of'.*

2. Let they (A) do it in a proper (B) way. (C) No error (D)

*Handwritten note: 'them' with an arrow pointing to 'they' in the sentence above.*



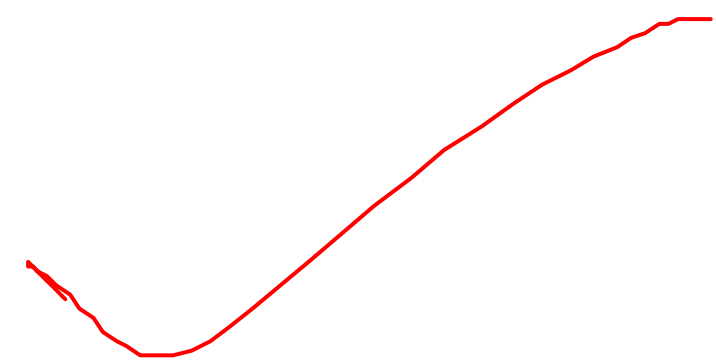
•  
I asked his that <sup>him</sup>/(a) why he was angry /(b) but he did not answer. /(c) No error. (d)

•

1. He is (A) fatter (B) than me. (C) No error (D)

2. It was him (A) who came running (B) into the classroom. (C) No error (D)

he



• neither

3. None of the two sisters has come. ✓

4. Any Either of the four boys was playing on the field.

5. He is a university professor(A)but of his three sons (B)neither has any merit. (C) No error (D) *now ✓*



Someone

Anyone

Everyone

No one

Each

One ..... one/one's/oneself (correct)

Every student promised to complete their work themselves.

One should do his duty.

One has to drink water if he wants to survive.

Each of the four students have submitted their notebooks

# RULE NO.9

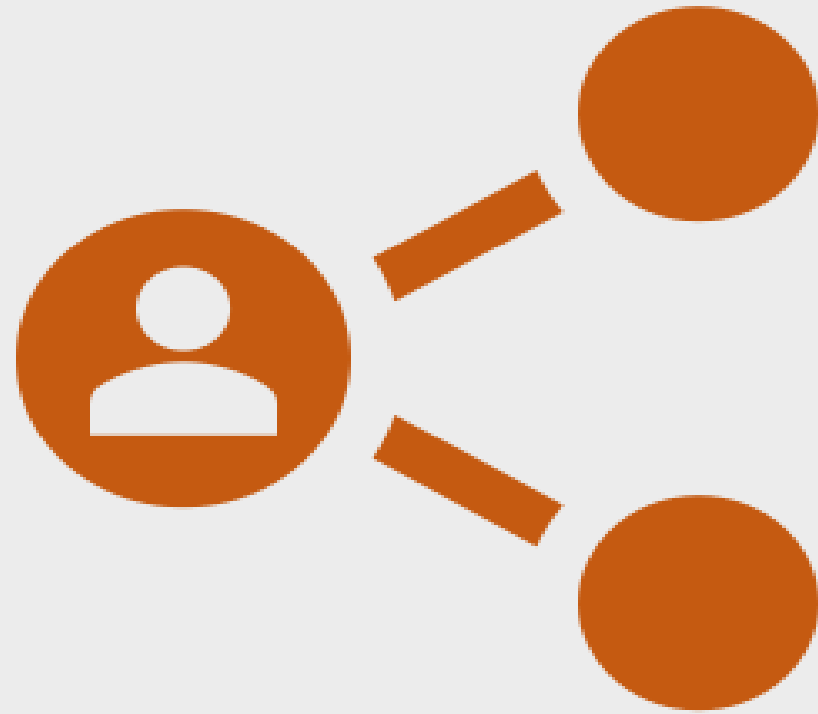
All  
much  
none  
the same,  
the only  
superlative degree

that  
who which  
X X

- 1. This is the same ornithologist who scolded me. ✓
- 2. He is the bravest boy who won the acclaim. ✓
- 3. It was all which I had. that ✓

that





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