

Pronouns for Class 8

Definition: All the words that you simply have listed are *pronouns*. We usually introduce *people, places*, and things by using their *name (a noun)* first. Pronouns are applied instead of nouns to prevent a reoccurrence of the noun to which they refer. It can be singular or plural-like nouns. Pronouns help you NOT to duplicate the same nouns again.

We, He, She, You, They, Myself, Etc.

The noun or group of nouns a pronoun is called the *antecedent*. A *noun* must agree to its *antecedent* in number and gender.

For Example, Rikki gave me her profile link. (*Rikki is the *antecedent* of her*)

Examples of pronouns for class 8

5 examples of Pronoun for class 8

1. **I** called **you** yesterday.
2. **Everybody** was present in the online webinar.
3. **They** are good at playing football.
4. **He** is planning to surprise **her** on birthday.
5. **I** have lost **my** pens on the bus.

Types/Kinds Of Pronouns For Class 8

1. Personal Pronouns
2. Possessive Pronouns
3. Demonstrative Pronouns
4. Relative Pronouns
5. Reflexive or Emphatic Pronouns
6. Interrogative Pronouns
7. Indefinite Pronouns and distributive pronouns

1. Personal Pronoun for class 8

Definition: The personal pronoun is utilized for a particular object or person in the sentence and they change their forms to show the various *gender, number*, and *persons vocalizing*.

Personal Pronouns can be separated into two groups:

1. Subjective Pronouns
2. Objective Pronouns



1. Subject Pronoun

They are used in the place of nouns used as a subject, a substitute of a proper noun, and a common noun in a sentence. They belong to a person or thing in writing or communication.

The titles ***I, You, He, She, It, We, They*** are personal subjective *pronouns*.

A subject pronoun indicates:-

GENDER: Male or female

PERSON: first, second, or third

NUMBER: singular or plural

2. Objective Pronoun:

Object *pronouns* occur after either a *verb* or a *preposition*. Personal pronouns are at times used as an objective too. ***Me, Us, It, Them, You, Her, And Him*** are such *pronouns* used as an object of a sentence.

SUBJECTIVE PRONOUNS	OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS
I	Me
He	Him
You	You
She	Her
It	It
We	Us
They	Them

5 Examples of the personal pronoun

1. **He** will take **my** interview on Wednesday.
2. Rohan, will **you** please tell **them** to keep my books safe.
3. **They** asked **me** about the road accident case.
4. After graduation, **we** will go to South Africa.
5. **You** must ask **him** about the meeting.

2. Possessive Pronoun

Definition: A possessive pronoun is a part of speech that attributes ownership to something or someone.

Words ***Mine, Yours, His, Her, Ours, Their***, Its are possessive pronouns. they determine who or what something relates to.



Like: This chocolate is **mine**, not **yours**. The terms mine and yours are possessive pronouns and settle for "**my chocolate**" and "**your chocolate**"

Possessive pronouns are usually involved with *possessive adjectives*. It depends on how they're utilized in the sentence.

Personal Pronouns	I, We, You, He, She, They, We, It
Possessive Adjectives	My, Yours, His, Her, It, Our, Your, Their
Possessive Pronouns	Mine, Yours, His, Theirs, Her, Ours, Its, Yours

A possessive adjective modifies the noun following it so as to point out possession.

5 Examples Possessive Pronoun:

1. Her father is rigid than **mine**.
2. This black car is not **ours**.
3. The whole room is **your** form now.
4. Complete your paper first then talk about **theirs**
5. Vishal and **his** brother are believable.

3. Demonstrative Pronoun

Definition: A demonstrative points out an **area**, **person**, **thing**, or **idea**. It is practiced in place of a **noun**. Demonstrative pronouns indicate which person or thing is being connected to.

This, That, These, Those

5 Examples of Demonstrative Pronoun:

1. **Those** red roses are for me.
2. **This** is your 3rd-year result.
3. **That** laptop is costly.
4. **These** all are my dresses
5. **This** class of students is so talented.

4. Relative Pronoun

Definition: A *relative pronoun* is utilized to connect a relative clause or sentence indicating their relation most approaching to a **noun** or **pronoun**. The commonly used relative pronouns are:- **Which, Whose, Whom, Who, That**

1. "**Which**" is used only for things.
2. "**Whose**" is used for both people and things.
3. "**Whom**" is used as an objective pronoun for people.



4. "Who" is used as a subject pronoun for people.
5. "That" is used for people and things.

5 Examples of Relative Pronoun

1. Do you remember the dog **that** is playing with grass?
2. This is the boy **who** broke my car window.
3. This is peter, **whose** sister went shopping with me.
4. In this competition **which** dish you going to make.
5. The lady is in the hospital **whom** you give the party invitation.

5. Reflexive or Emphatic Pronouns

Definition: These pronouns are used in which the complement of the verb is the same as the subject.

Myself, Yourself, Herself, Himself, Itself, Ourselves, Themselves words are used reflexive pronouns also as emphatic pronouns.

5 Reflexive or Emphatic Pronouns Example:

1. I decide to make blueberry shake **myself**.
2. She cleans all the house dust **herself**.
3. They can prepare for the exam **themselves**.
4. The child eats lunch **itself** in the school.
5. Give a brief introduction about **yourself**.

6. Interrogative Pronouns

Definition: An *interrogative* pronoun maybe a pronoun utilized to ask an issue or questions.

What, Which, Who, Whom, Whose are interrogative pronouns. They simply have one individual form. They don't differentiate between singular and plural. Interrogative pronouns create answers to the questions that ask more than a 'yes' or 'no' answer.

Interrogative Pronouns Examples:

1. **Who** is likes to participate in college functions?
2. **Which** is the better resort to stay in the summer?
3. **What** do you like about this dress?
4. **Whose** father is in the army?
5. To **whom** you will share your lunch?

7. Indefinite and Distributive Pronouns

Definition: These are *pronouns* that do not refer to a specific *person* or *thing*.



Indefinite pronouns are words like: **One, None, Nothing, Nobody, All, Few, Some, Many, Anybody, and Everybody.**

They are used in a general way.

Distributive pronouns also do not specify the person or things, but they are always singular referring to things one at a time.

Each, Either, Neither words are distributive pronoun.

5 Indefinite and Distributive Pronouns Examples:

1. I'm hungry but I have **nothing** to eat for dinner.
2. **Someone** called you in the morning.
3. I have learned **everything** for the exam.
4. We may take **either** of these two dresses.
5. **Each** of these children deserved a prize.

Pronoun Exercise for class 8

Choose the correct pronoun for each sentence:

1. Did she know ____ ? (we/us)
2. Yesterday, my mom and ____ went for coffee. (I/me)
3. Her nursery settled just opposite to ____ . (me/ mine)
4. ____ was nice to meet you after a long time. (this/it)
5. I made maths project ____ . (yourselves/myself)
6. A woman has two kids ____ all go for a morning walk. (it/they))
7. In the class, the teacher thought it was ____ . (he/him)
8. Afrin and I will wait for ____ (no people/none)
9. Seema told me about the syllabus ____ I wrote down on the front page. (when/which)
10. ____ Ammy nor I knew about this accident. (neither/each)

Answers:

1. Us
2. I
3. Mine
4. It
5. Myself
6. They
7. Him
8. None
9. Which
10. Neither