



By:-
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Pronouns

Gender		Singular	Plural
1 st Person		I	We
2 nd Person		You	You
3 rd Person	Masculine	He	They
	Feminine	She	
	Neuter	It	

Pronoun Cases:

I own this building.
This Building belongs to me.
This building is my building.
This building is mine.

Pronouns

		Person	Subjective	Objective	Possessive Adjective/Possessive
Singular		First	I	Me	My/Mine
		Second	You	You	Your/Yours
		Third Masculine	He	Him	His/His
		Third Feminine	She	Her	Her/Hers
		Third Neuter	It	It	Its/Its
Plural		First	We	Us	Our/Ours
		Second	You	You	Your/Yours
		Third	They	Them	Their/Theirs

Pronouns

		Person	Subjective	Objective
Singular		First	I	Me
		Second	You	You
		Third Masculine	He	Him
		Third Feminine	She	Her
		Third Neuter	It	It
Plural		First	We	Us
		Second	You	You
		Third	They	Them

“To be” verbs act differently:

Who is at the door? It is me. (wrong)

Who is at the door? It is I. (correct)

Is this Miss Pooja? Yes, this is her. (wrong)

Is this Miss Pooja? Yes, this is she. (correct)

It was them who were responsible and not him. (wrong)

It was they who were responsible and not he. (correct)

Conjunctions like **as** and **than** take subjective cases:

Rohit and Preety are tall, but he is taller than she.

Pronouns

Who vs. Whom

If you can replace the pronoun with he or she then Who will come and if you can replace the pronoun with him or her then Whom will come.

Eg:

Who/Whom ate my sandwich?

He ate my sandwich or Him ate my sandwich

He; therefore, Who.

Who/Whom are you talking about?

I am talking about she or I am talking about her

Her; therefore, Whom.

Parallelism

Parallel construction is required to eliminate faulty series and sentence structure. Parallelism provides clarity and symmetry to sentences.

I came; I saw; I conquered.

- Julius Caesar

We look for signs in every strange event; we search for heroes in every unknown face.

- Alan Walker

...and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the Earth.

- Abraham Lincoln

Parallelism

Parallel construction should be maintained with:

1. Correlatives and conjunctions: All elements of the parallelism that appear on one side of the conjunction/correlative (either/or, neither/nor, not only/but also, both/and) should match corresponding elements on the other side.

Ex: The complete physician has mastered not only the science of medicine but also its art.

Or: The complete physician has mastered both the science and art of medicine.

Not: The complete physician has not only mastered the science of medicine but also its art.

Ex: Three patients took their medication either incorrectly or not at all.

Not: Three patients either took their medication incorrectly or not at all.

Parallelism

2. Series or comparisons containing words, phrases, or clauses: Parallel construction ensures parallelism within elements of a series or a comparison, such that nouns are parallel with nouns, phrases are parallel with phrases, etc.

Ex: Mary likes hiking, swimming, and bicycling.

Not: Mary likes hiking, swimming, and to bicycle.

3. Elliptical comparisons: Parallel construction needs to be maintained with comparisons using than.

Ex: Women are more likely than men to consume vitamins.

Not: Women are more likely to consume vitamins than men.

4. Lists: Parallel construction should be maintained with elements of lists, whether they run in text, follow a colon, or are set off by bullets or numbers.

Ex: The dictionary can be used for these purposes: to find word meanings, pronunciations, correct spellings, and irregular verbs.

Not: The dictionary can be used for these purposes: to find word meanings, pronunciations, correct spellings, and looking up irregular verbs.

Parallelism

1. He likes reading, writing and to run marathons.
2. For Diwali, we are cooking sweets, change the wallpaper of the house and making rangolis at the door.
3. The movie is either going to be bad or marvellous.
4. The soldiers are either going to be trained for one-on-one combat or rifle shooting.
5. Women are more likely to consume vitamins than men.
6. Children are more creative in their thinking than adults.
7. The students not only have to attend the seminar but also the two-day workshop.
8. Children like playing in the rain and make paper boats.
9. Army officers are more disciplined in their day-to-day life than civilians.
10. The tailors are making the dress longer, darker and more tight than before and use lace instead of satin.
11. Neither the administration of the facilities nor the students could have predicted such a calamity.
12. Neha is more involved in sports than her sister Reena.

Parallelism (Answers)

1. He likes reading, writing and to run marathons.

A – He likes reading, writing and running marathons. (OR) He likes to read, to write and to run marathons.

2. For Diwali, we are cooking sweets, change the wallpaper of the house and making rangolis at the door.

A – For Diwali, we are coking sweets, changing the wallpaper of the house and making rangolis at the door. (OR) For Diwali, we cook sweets, change wallpaper of the house and make rangolis at the door.

3. The movie is either going to be bad or marvellous.

A – The movie is going to be either bad or marvellous.

4. The soldiers are either going to be trained for one-on-one combat or rifle shooting.

A – The soldiers are going to be trained for either one-on-one combat or rifle shooting.

5. Women are more likely to consume vitamins than men.

A – Women are more likely than men to consume vitamins.

6. Children are more creative in their thinking than adults.

A – Children are more creative than adults in their thinking.

Parallelism (Answers)

7. The students not only have to attend the seminar but also the two-day workshop.

A – The students have to attend not only the seminar but also the two-day workshop.

8. Children like playing in the rain and make paper boats.

A – Children like playing in the rain and making paper boats. (OR) Children like to play in the rain and make paper boats.

9. Army officers are more disciplined in their day-to-day life than civilians.

A – Army officers are more disciplined than civilians in their day-to-day life.

10. The tailors are making the dress longer, darker and more tight than before and use lace instead of satin.

A – The tailors are making the dress longer, darker and tighter than before and using lace instead of satin.

11. Neither the administration of the facilities nor the students could have predicted such a calamity.

A – Neither the administration nor the students of the facilities could have predicted such a calamity.

12. Neha is more involved in sports than her sister Reena.

A – Neha is more involved than her sister Reena in sports.

Active and Passive Voice

Ram jumped the fence. – Active Voice

The fence was jumped by Ram. – Passive Voice

1. I like fruits.
2. They will buy a house.
3. Do you know Sheena?
4. Who has broken this door?
5. Boil the milk.
6. I ate the rice that you cooked.
7. We must follow traffic rules.
8. Renu has detained some students.

Active and Passive Voice (Answers)

1. I like fruits.

A – Fruits are liked by me.

2. They will buy a house.

A – A house will be bought by them.

3. Do you know Sheena?

A – Is Sheena known to you?

4. Who has broken this door?

A – This door has been broken by whom? (OR) By whom has this door been broken?

5. Boil the milk.

A – Let the milk be boiled. (OR) You are ordered to boil the milk by me.

6. I ate the rice that you cooked.

A – The rice that you cooked was eaten by me.

7. We must follow traffic rules.

A – Traffic rules must be followed by us.

8. Renu has detained some students.

A – Some students have been detained by Renu.

Direct and Indirect Speech

1. He says, 'I played well.'
2. She said, 'I will be going home soon.'
3. You said, 'I am leaving for Chennai.'
4. She said to me, 'You have finished your assignment.'
5. Hemant said to Rajesh, 'You gave me a pen.'
6. He said to us, 'Are you playing today?'
7. I said to him, 'What are you up to?'
8. She said to her secretary, 'Leave at once.'
9. He said, 'Alas! I lost the ring.'
10. She said, 'Bravo! You have passed the test.'

Direct and Indirect Speech (Answers)

1. He says, 'I played well.'
A – He said that he played well.
2. She said, 'I will be going home soon.'
A – She said that she will be going home soon.
3. You said, 'I am leaving for Chennai.'
A – You said that you were leaving for Chennai.
4. She said to me, 'You have finished your assignment.'
A – She told me that I had finished my assignment.
5. Hemant said to Rajesh, 'You gave me a pen.'
A – Hemant told Rajesh that he gave him a pen.
6. He said to us, 'Are you playing today?'
A – He asked us if we were playing that day.
7. I said to him, 'What are you up to?'
A – I asked him what he was up to.
8. She said to her secretary, 'Leave at once.'
A – She ordered her secretary to leave at once.
9. He said, 'Alas! I lost the ring.'
A – He exclaimed sorrowfully that he had lost the ring.
10. She said, 'Bravo! You have passed the test.'
A – She exclaimed with joy that you had passed the test.