

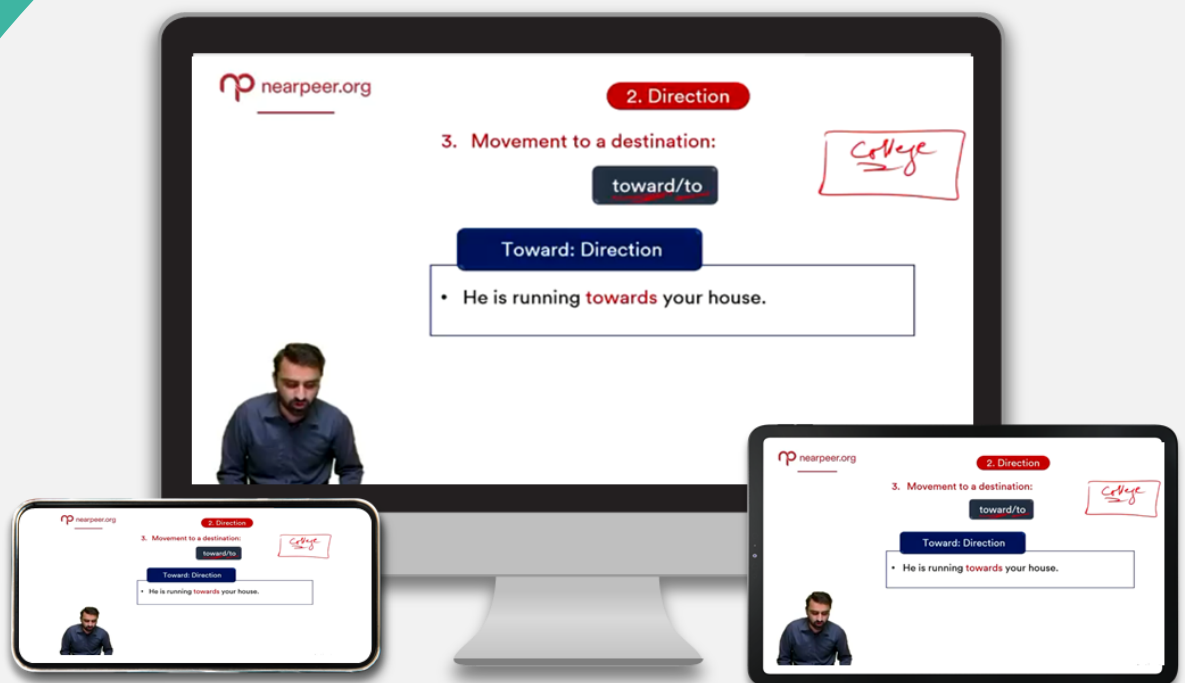
MDCAT

# English

Quick Practice Book

[www.nearpeer.org](http://www.nearpeer.org)

Oldest, Largest and Most Credible Platform



# Chapter 04

## Pronouns



## Pronouns

Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun to avoid its (noun's) repetition.

Example:

- Ali is a good student. He respects his elders.

**Antecedent:**

An antecedent is a word for which a pronoun stands.

Examples:

- The students have done their work.  
                    ↓                                    ↓  
                    Antecedent                    Pronoun
- If Ayesha wants to pass her exams, she needs to work hard.  
                    ↓                                    ↓                    ↓  
                    Antecedent                    Pronoun            Pronoun

## Noun-Pronoun Agreement

The pronoun must agree with its antecedent in:

1. Number
2. Gender
3. Case
4. Person

### 1. Number:

- Singular & Plural

### 2. Gender:

- Male & Female

### 3. Case:

- Subjective
- Objective
- Possessive Adjective
- Possessive Pronoun
- Reflexive

#### 4. Person:

- First
- Second
- Third

#### Types of Pronouns:

1. Personal
2. Emphatic
3. Indefinite
4. Reciprocal
5. Interrogative
6. Relative
7. Demonstrative
8. Distributive

#### 1. Personal Pronoun

A personal pronoun is a short word we use as a simple substitute for the proper name of a person. Each of the English personal pronouns shows us the grammatical person, gender, number, and case of the noun it replaces.

Persons	Subjective	Objective	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive
1 <sup>st</sup>	I We	Me Us	My Our	Mine Ours	Myself Ourselves
2 <sup>nd</sup>	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself Yourselves
3 <sup>rd</sup>	He She They	Him Her Them	His Her Their	His Hers Theirs	Himself Herself Themselves
Impersonal	it	it	its	its	itself

### Cases of Personal Pronouns

#### Rule 1: Use of Subjective Case

Use subjective case after “Be” form of verb i.e. (be, is, am, are, was, were etc.)

Example:

- It was he who helped me in my difficult time.

## Rule 2: Comparison/ Use of “than”, “as”

Comparing one subject with the other subject, we use subjective case of pronoun after “than” or “as”. If “than” or “as” compares one object with another object, we use objective case after “than”.

Examples:

- Ali runs faster than I.
- You gave more money to Ali than me.

## Rule 3: Use of objective Case:

- Use objective case of pronoun after the verb “LET”

Example:

- Let me go to college today.

- Use objective case of pronoun after prepositions.

Example:

- He is sitting between you and me.

## Rule 4: Possessive Adjective vs Possessive Pronoun

Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
My	Mine
<u>Our</u>	<u>Ours</u>
Your	Yours
His	His
Her	Hers
<u>Their</u>	<u>Theirs</u>
Its	Its

### I. Possessive Adjective:

Possessive adjectives are used in place of a possessive noun. They must follow a noun.

### Examples:

- It is Jamil's bag. It is his bag.
- I borrowed Aliya's books. I borrowed her books.

## II. Possessive Pronoun:

Possessive pronouns are used to show the possession of a subject and they do not follow a noun.

### Examples:

- It is Jamil's bag. The bag is his.
- That is my book. That book is mine.
- That is mine.

## Rule 5: Use of Possessive Adjective

If a pronoun follows a noun or gerund, use possessive case.

### Examples:

- I like Ali's driving. = I like his driving.
- My teacher does not mind my sleeping in the class.

## 2. Reflexive Pronoun

Reflexive pronouns are words ending in -self or -selves that are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same (e.g., I believe in myself).

They can act as either objects or indirect objects.

## Rule 6: Use of Reflexive Pronoun

Use reflexive pronouns after these transitive verbs when these verbs have no object. Enjoy, amuse, satisfy, teach, prepare, cut, hurt, resign, avail, avenge, busy, pride, devout, content, absent, etc.

### Examples:

- We enjoyed ourselves at the farewell party.

### Exception:

- i. Reflexive pronoun is not used with the following verbs:

Break, Make, Lengthen, Stop, Steal, Form, Feed, Qualify, Bathe, Gather, Hide, Burst, Roll, Rest, Turn, Move, Keep

- ii. Reflexive pronoun is not used as a subject or object in a sentence.

Example:

- Ali and myself are working on the new project. (Incorrect)
- Ali and I are working on the new project. (Correct)

1.

### 3. Emphatic Pronouns

Emphatic pronouns are reflexive pronouns that are used to emphasize the subject or antecedent in a sentence.

Example:

- Alina made her dinner herself.
- I myself told you about the news about NRO.

### Use of More Than One Person

Rule 7:

- I. If the action in a sentence is positive, we observe the following sequence for multiple persons in the sentence.

2<sup>nd</sup>                      3<sup>rd</sup>                      1<sup>st</sup>                      (231)

Example:

- You, he and I planted the trees.

- II. If the action in a sentence is negative, we observe the following sequence for multiple persons in the sentence.

1<sup>st</sup>                      3<sup>rd</sup>                      2<sup>nd</sup>                      (132)

Example:

- I, he and you stole the car.

### 4. Indefinite Pronoun

An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun which does not have a specific familiar referent. Indefinite pronouns are in contrast to definite pronouns. Indefinite pronouns can represent either count nouns or noncount nouns.

### Types of Indefinite Pronouns

1. Singular
2. Plural
3. Skeptical/ Either Singular or Plural

### 1. Singular:

Singular indefinite pronouns include compounds of –body, –thing, and –one” along with the words “one, another, each, either, neither and much.”

A singular verb is used with these pronouns.

Each	Somebody	Something	Someone
Every	Everybody	Everything	Everyone
Either	Any body	Anything	Anyone
Neither	Nobody	Nothing	No one
One			

Example:

- Everyone is responsible for his deeds.

### 2. Plural:

A plural verb is used with the pronouns “few, many, both, several”.

Example:

Many of our young people go to larger cities to find work for themselves.

### 3. Skeptical/Either Singular or Plural:

Indefinite Pronouns that can be either Singular or Plural

S	A	N	A	M
Some	Any	None	All	Most

Pronouns like most, none and some take their meaning from the word to which they refer which is often found in the phrase following the pronoun.

Example:

- All of the milk has been drunk by the cat.



## 5. Distributive Pronoun

A distributive pronoun is a pronoun that describes members of a group separately and not collectively. It refers to a person or thing. So, this pronoun is always singular, and we use it with a singular noun and verb. We use this pronoun to describe all the members of the particular group.

- I. Following distributive pronouns are used when referring a group of two nouns.

Each,      Either,      Neither

Example:

- Neither of the two brothers will get his father's property.

- II. Following distributive pronouns are used when referring a group of more than two nouns.

Every,      Anyone,      None

Example:

- None of the committee members agreed to increase the building maintenance.

## 6. Reciprocal Pronoun

A reciprocal pronoun is used to express a mutual action or relationship.

There are two reciprocal pronouns:

- I. Each other (For two)
- II. One another (For more than two)

Examples:

- These two brothers always help each other.
- All the five faculty members do respect one another.

## 7. Relative Pronoun

A relative pronoun shows relation of two nouns.

- The boy is a topper of MDCAT. He is in red shirt.
- The boy who is in red shirt is a topper of MDCAT.

Following are the relative pronouns:

**That, Which, Who, Whose, Whom**

“Who” is used for people.

“Which” is used for things.

“That” is used for people and things.

## Who vs Whom

### Rule 8:

- I. Pronoun “Who” is used when the verb is active voice.

#### Examples:

- There are many boys whom we know are hardworking. (Incorrect)
- There are many boys who we know are hardworking. (Correct)

**Note:** Pronoun “who” can be replaced with any subjective case (I, we, you, he, she, they”

#### Example:

- Who is calling you? He is calling you.

- II. Pronoun “Whom” is used when the verb is passive voice.

#### Examples:

- Who are you calling? (Incorrect)
- Whom are you calling? (Correct)

**Note:** Pronoun “whom” can be replaced with any objective case (me, us, him, her, them”

#### Example:

- Whom I met? I met him.

## Use of “That” instead of “Who & Which”

### Rule 9:

- i. After adjectives in the superlative degree.

#### Example:

This is the best book that you can read.

- ii. After the words “all, like, same, nothing and only”.

#### Example:

All that glitters is not gold.

- iii. After interrogative pronouns.

#### Example:

- Who is the man that was annoying you?

- iv. After two antecedents; one denoting a person and other an animal or thing.

Example:

- Alina and her cat that stayed here for a week have left now.