

Pronoun

Class - 3

Most Important Concepts

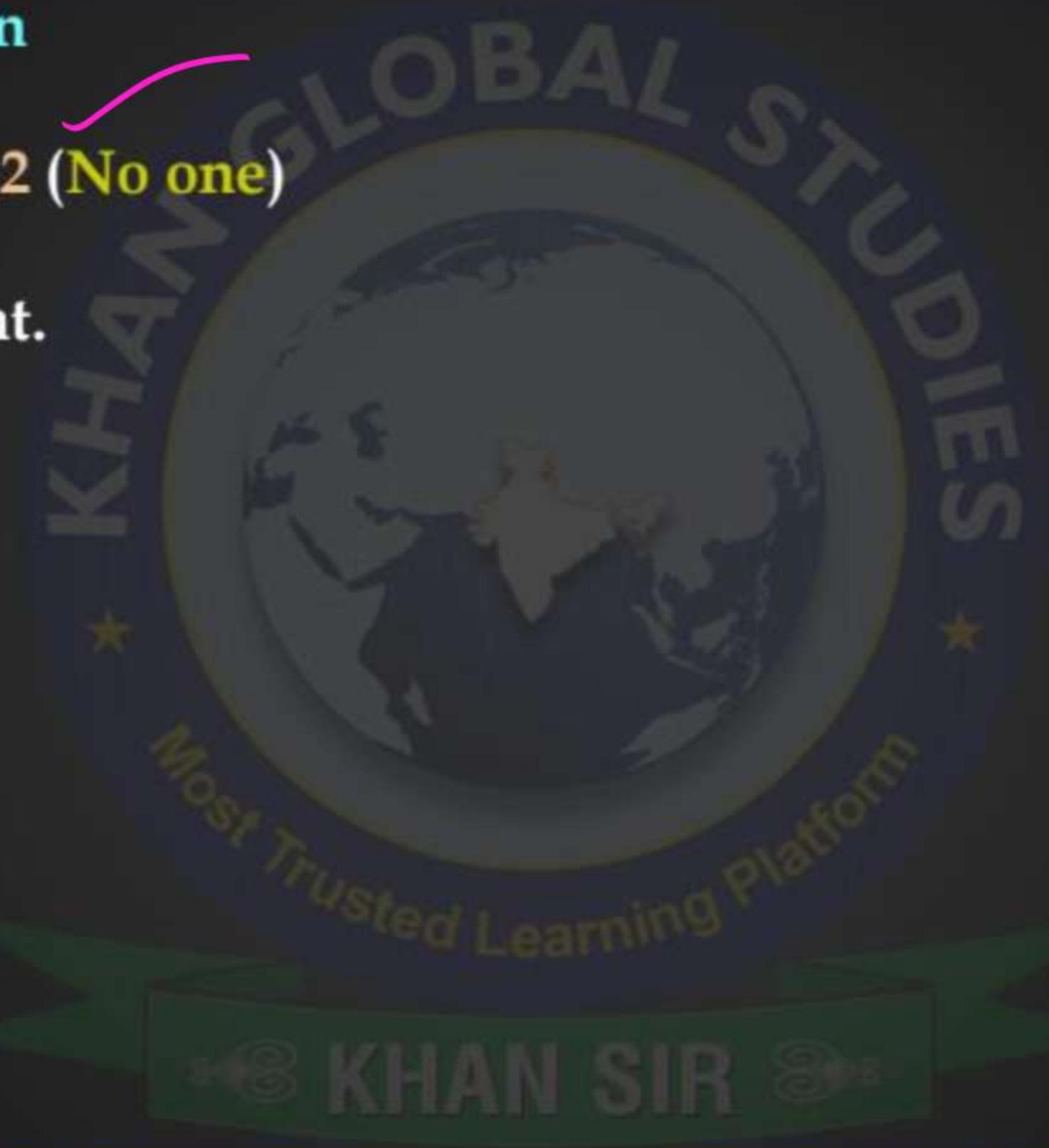


Distributive Pronoun

4. None - More than 2 (No one)

1. None is/are present.

a b



Distributive Pronoun

4. None - More than 2 (No one)

(None of + plural noun / pronoun + s.h.v / p.h.v)

1. None is/are present.

Distributive Pronoun

4. None - More than 2 (No one)

(None of + plural noun / pronoun + s.h.v / p.h.v)

2. None of the boys was/were doing his/their work.

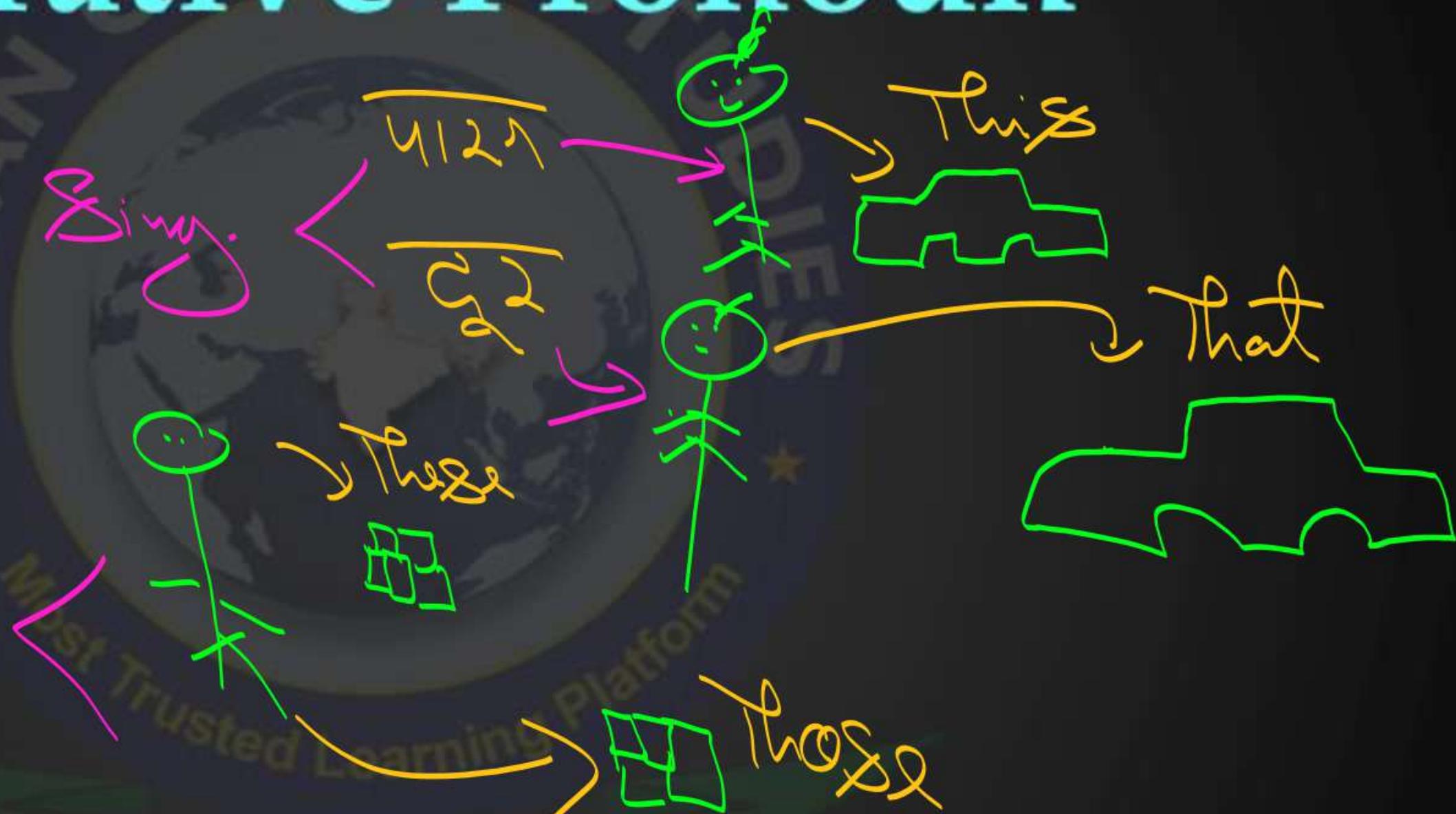
3. None of them is/are giving correct answers.



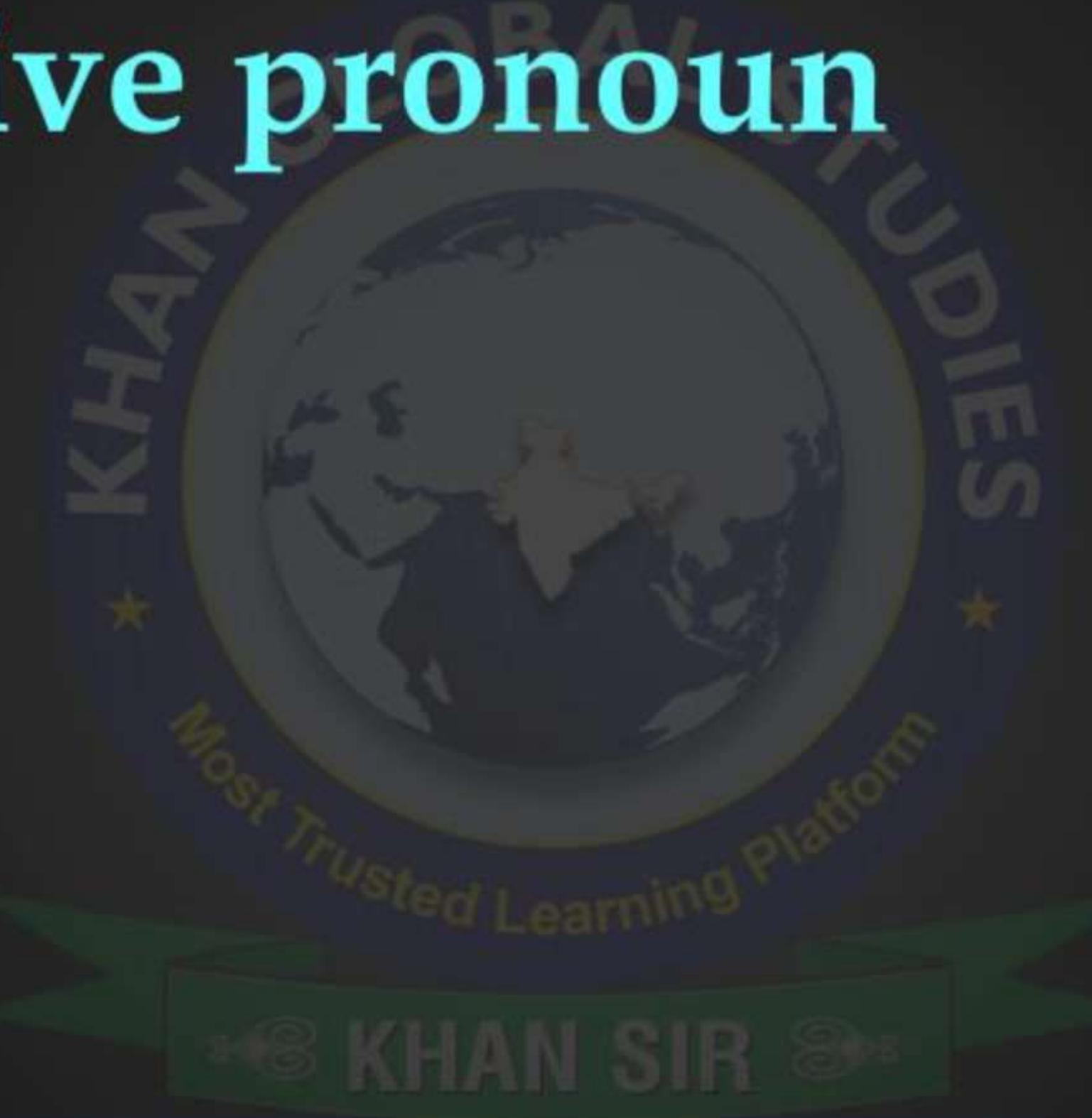
Demonstrative Pronoun

1. This = यह
2. That = वह

1. These = ये
2. Those = वे



Reflexive pronoun



Subjective Case	Reflexive Pronoun
I	<u>Myself</u>
We	<u>Ourselves</u>
You	<u>Yourself/yourselves</u>
He	<u>himself</u>
She	<u>herself</u>
It	<u>itself</u>
they	<u>themselves</u>

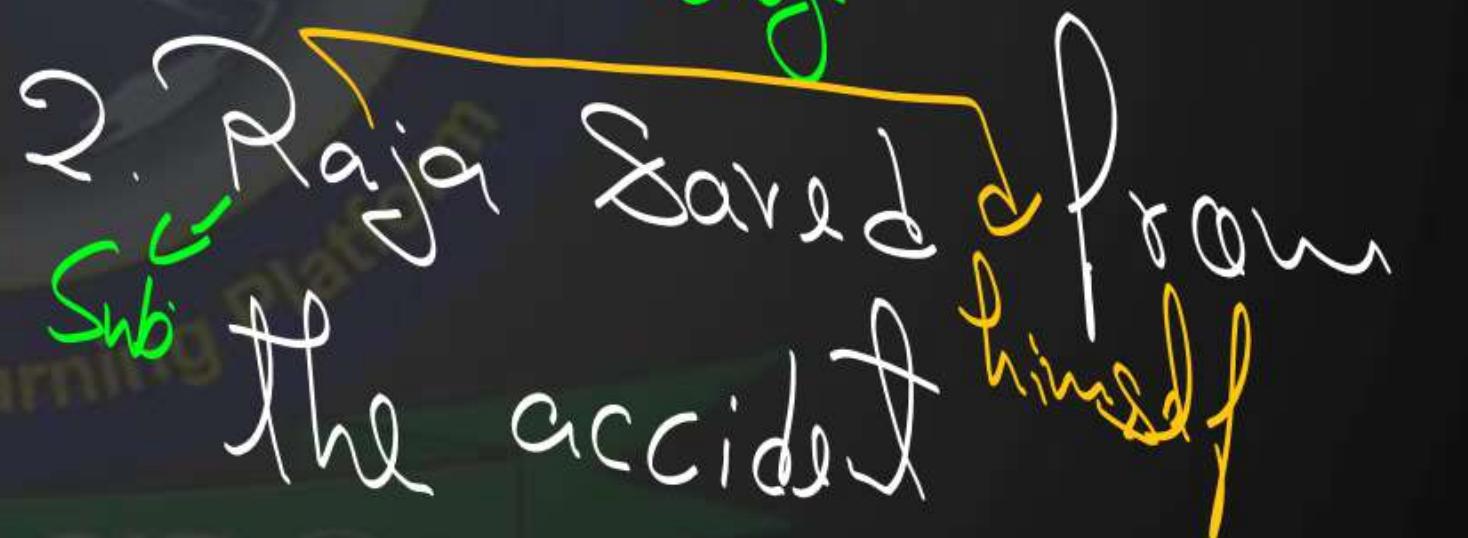
Subjective Case	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Myself
We	Ourselves
You	Yourself/yourselves
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself
they	themselves

**Sentence – Complete meaning with
Correct Arrangement of words.**

Sub + verb + object.

1. Raja saved Ravi 

Sub. Obj. Pronoun

2. Raja saved 

Sub. Obj. Pronoun himself

Subjective Case

Reflexive Pronoun

I

Myself

We

Ourselves

You

Yourself/yourselves

He

himself

She

herself

It

itself

they

themselves

**Sentence – Complete meaning with
Correct Arrangement of words.**

Sub + verb + object.

S

O.

He killed a snake.

S

He killed.

himself



Subjective Case	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Myself
We	Ourselves
You	Yourself/yourselves
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself
they	themselves

Sentence – Complete meaning with Correct Arrangement of words.

Sub + verb + object.

Sub v Obj

1. Sita introduced Rahul.

Sub v

2. Sita introduced in the interview.

herself

Subjective Case	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Myself
We	Ourselves
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He	himself
She	herself
It	itself
they	themselves

**Sentence – Complete meaning with
Correct Arrangement of words.**

Sub + verb + object.

1. Raju enjoyed music in the party.

S. V. Obj

2. Raju enjoyed in the party.

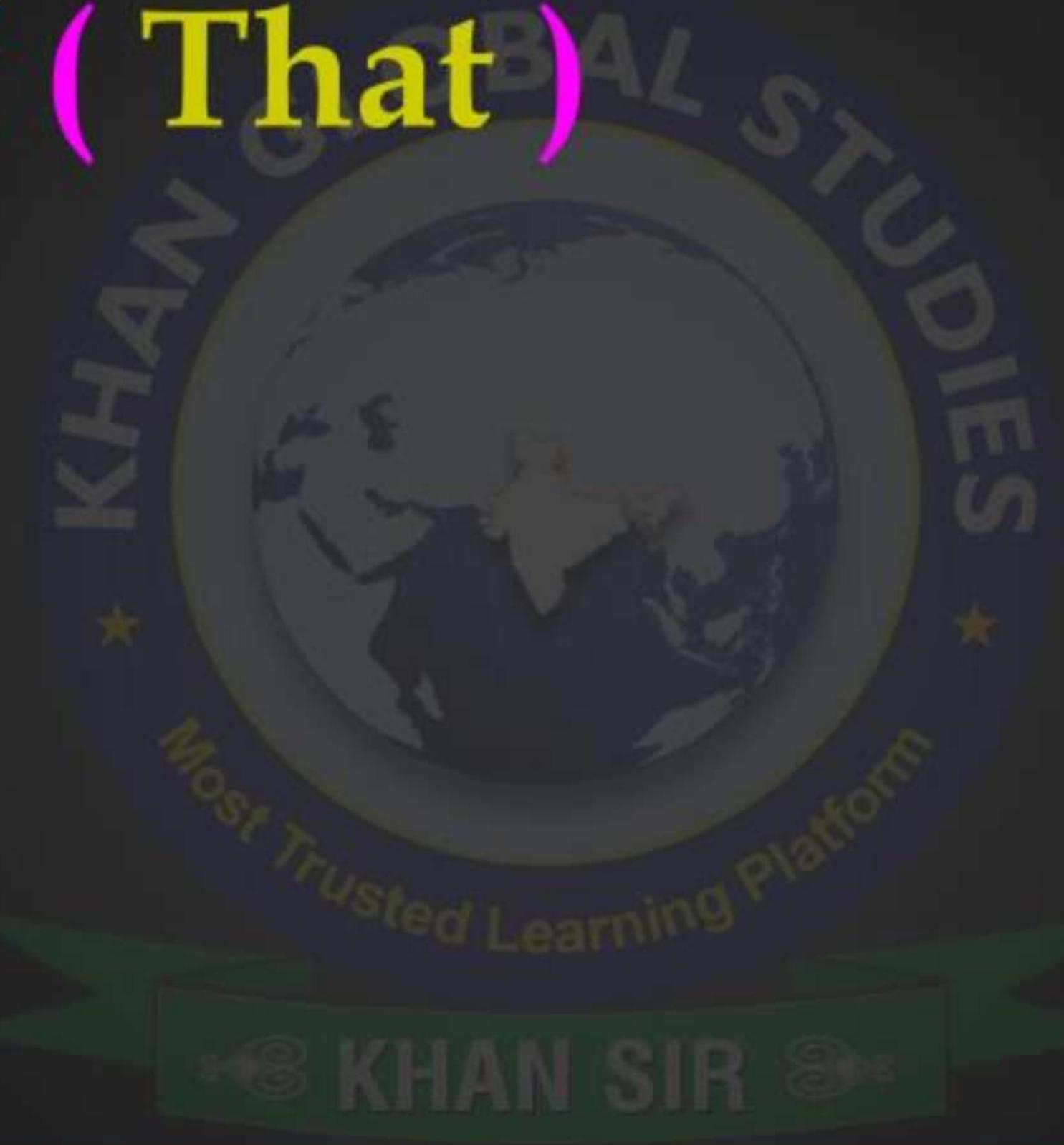
Sub. V. himself

Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest, hide, pass, drink, success, absent,...etc.

1. You should ~~keep yourself~~ away from bad boys.
2. He hid ~~himself~~ in the room.



Uses of (That)



1. Superlative degree_

that

Best , smartest, highest , tallest, ...etc.

1. She is the best singer whom/that I have ever heard.

2. He is the smartest boy who/that I have ever seen in my class.

Everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, anyone, everybody, no one, nobody.

{A} + that +
{Specific sense}

~~that~~

1. is there someone who can help me?

~~that~~

~~that~~

2. I know everybody who was present in the party.

~~that~~

Everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, anyone, everybody, no one, nobody.

{A} + that +
{Specific sense}

that

3. There is no one who can disturb me in my work.

that

4. Do you know someone who is ready to perform on the stage.

that

Everything ,something, anything, nothing.

{A} + that +
{Specific sense}

that

1. There is **nothing** which can disturb me in my work.

nothing

nothing

2. There is **something** which I want to show you.

something

something

Everything ,something, anything, nothing.

{A} + that +
{Specific sense}

that

3. Is there anything which I can do for you.

anything

4. Everything which you saw is not true.

everything



The Only, any , the few , the little , All

_____ + that + _____.
{Specific sense}

1. This is the only pen which I have.

2. All which glitters is not gold.

The Only, any , the few , the little , All

There

3. Is there any book which I should practice for success?

X Thd

4. He lost the few books which he purchased last week.

x That

5. The little water which I used for watering the plants was not enough.

the

Noun _____ + Comparative degree + Than + Same Noun _____.

Better , smarter, higher, longer... etc.

{Specific sense}

1. The **climate** of U.P is better than the **climate** of Delhi.

2. The **roads** of Mumbai are cleaner than the **roads** of Delhi.

That

X

Those

X

Pronoun

Practice Most Important Concepts



When the tiger (1)/ saw the boy, (2)/ the tiger sprang upon the boy (3) /
N.E (4).

↓
I_{nr.}



The boys went to (1)/ the park, where the boys (2)/ saw a snake(3) / N.E (4).



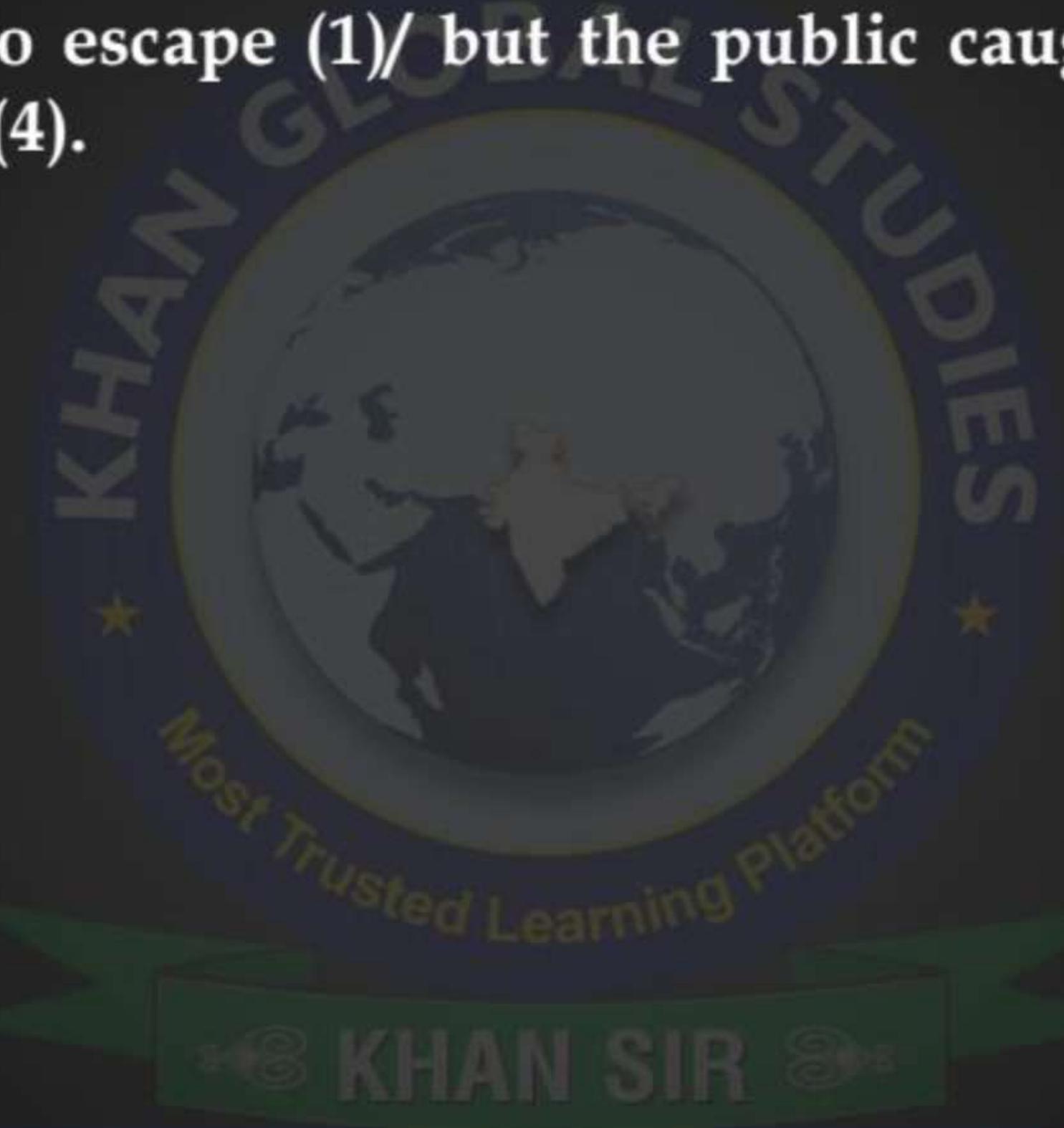
Noun



~~the~~
They

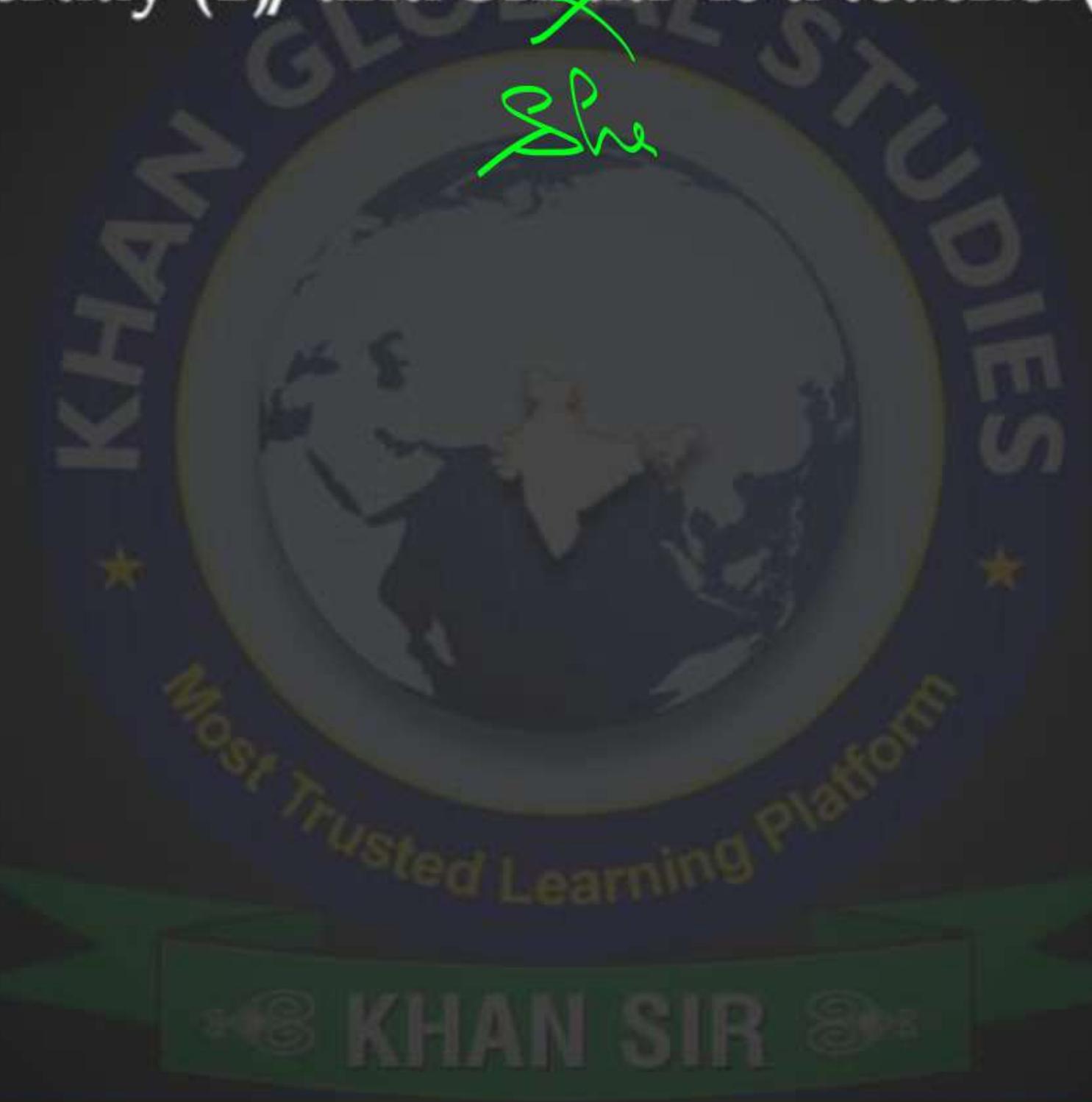
IV
The thief tried to escape (1)/ but the public caught (2)/and beat the ~~thief~~(3)/N.E (4).

Rim



I met Shruti yesterday (1)/ and Shruti is a teacher(2) / N.E (3).

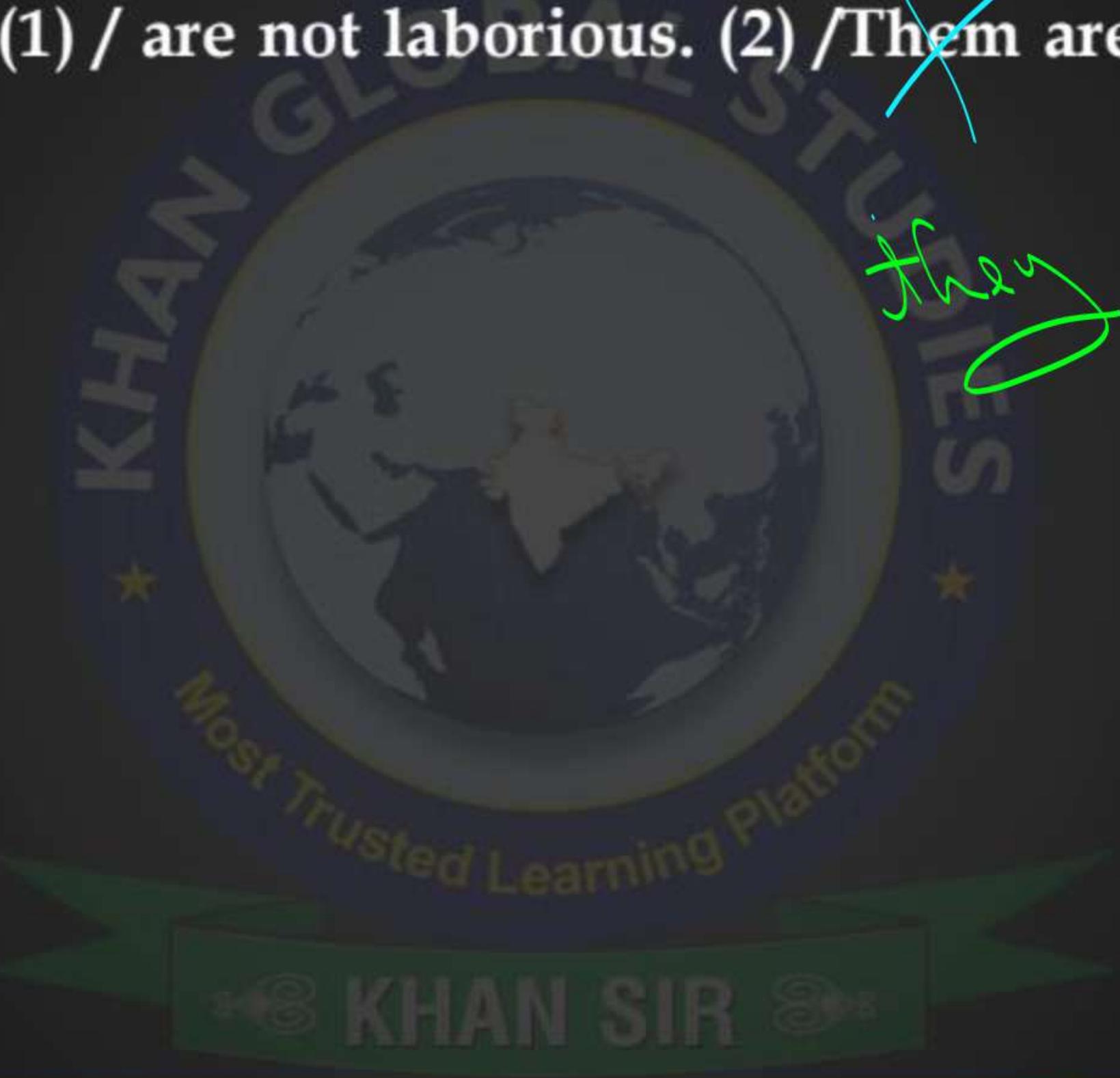
She



Mohan is a good boy (1)/ everybody likes he(2) / N.E (3).

A diagram illustrating the sentence structure **Subj. - V. - Obj.**. The words are arranged horizontally, with a green downward-pointing arrow above the first 'V.' indicating the verb, and another green downward-pointing arrow above the second 'V.' indicating the verb.

Some students (1) / are not laborious. (2) / ~~Them~~ are lazy (3) / N.E (4).



Her brother and me (1)/ went to (2)/ the police station(3) / N.E (4).

↓
S_{ubj.} 1

X
↓
S_{ubj.} 2

↓
Verb

Please wait **for** (1)/ Vivek and ~~I~~ (2) / N.E (3).

