

## Pronouns for Class 6

**PRONOUN DEFINITION:** Pronouns substitute nouns in a sentence. A pronoun can name *people* or *things, objects, questions, reciprocate meaning*, and a lot more. The word pronoun is more often known as a word “on behalf of a noun” which means something that stands in for a noun to avoid recurring nouns in writing or speech.

We can understand the pronoun more clearly through a speech Para written below:

**Ajay** is invited to the institute where **Ajay** will conduct a workshop in which **Ajay** would deliver a live lecture to discuss **Ajay's** life hardship and struggle to motivate today's youth.

Ajay is a noun (name). A pronoun performs a similar task, it is used in place of a noun.

We can see recurring use of Ajay, which either describes his qualities, what he would do, or various activities performed by him. And if we write, Ajay is invited to the institute where **he** will conduct a workshop in which **he** would deliver a live lecture to discuss **his** life hardship and struggle to motivate today's youth.

Here, we are using 'he' a lot of times, which is a noun that indicates what he would do.

### EXAMPLES:-

1. Rita went for a walk. **She** saw a dog on the street, so **she** went back to **her** house.
2. Tigers live in the forest. **He** works hard to take good care of **his** cubs, for which **he** needs to deal with a lot of hunters every day.
3. Cats are the most loving animal. **They** are being loved unconditionally.
4. Vijay daily goes to computer classes. Where **he** learns all the coding language.

### List Of Pronouns For Class 6

Here is the basic list of pronouns that assist to choose the correct pronoun.

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## Types of Pronouns

There are numerous types of pronouns listed below:

1. Personal pronouns
2. Indefinite pronouns
3. Interrogative pronouns
4. Demonstrative pronouns
5. Distributive pronouns

6. Reciprocal pronouns
7. Reflexive pronouns
8. Emphatic pronouns

Let's elaborate each of them in detail with respect to the appropriate example.

## 1. Personal Pronouns

Pronouns such as '*I*', '*you*', and '*they*', which mean to a person in speech or in writing. Generally, Personal pronouns refer to a person, animal, place, thing, or object.

Personal pronouns grant us the following information written below:

- Person – Who is speaking
- Number – Is the pronoun plural or singular
- Gender – Is the pronoun feminine, masculine, or neuter

There are a few types of personal pronouns discussed below:

**First-person**– I, me, we, us, ours, mine, when the sentence is related to us or our self than that is termed as the first person.

**Second person**– You, your, yours, when the sentence is related to the listener person, than that is termed as the second person.

**Third-person**– They, them, he, she, him, her, them, when that sentence is related to someone, than it is termed as third-person.

There are major seven object pronouns that also come about to be personal pronouns:

**Examples:-**

- Me
- You
- Him
- Her
- It
- Them
- Us

There are some examples of personal pronouns in sentences given below:

1. **They** got ill from yesterday's party.
2. **I** love to play badminton with my friend.
3. **She** went on a trip without having lunch.
4. Does **he** go to college the studying daily or not?
5. Youngsters like to enjoy themselves with **them** so much.

As we can see they, *I, she, he, them* and *it* mentioned above are examples of personal pronoun as it means to a person or thing in respective sentence.

## 2. Indefinite Pronouns

Pronouns such as *all, some, much*, etc. don't indicate a fixed number of people, persons, things, or objects and are known as the indefinite pronoun. Generally, it's a kind of pronoun that doesn't specify the exact value of a particular person, person, thing, or object.

**Examples:-**

- All
- Much
- Some
- Few
- One
- Many
- Other
- Somebody
- Anybody
- Much
- Nobody
- Several
- None
- Someone
- Little
- Whatever
- Whichever
- Either

There are some examples of indefinite pronouns in sentences given below:

1. **All** of you need to be present on time for tomorrow's trip.
2. **Some** of you would not get enlisted for the trip.
3. Does **anyone** have the information regarding the schedule of tomorrow's trip?
4. **A few** of us would definitely get the opportunity and be enlisted.
5. Try as **much** as possible to get enlist as this opportunity would assist you to succeed.

## 3. Interrogative Pronouns

Pronouns such as *what, where, how*, etc, which is the buildup to asking questions easily. Generally, there are just five major interrogative pronouns. Each one assists to ask a very specific question or indirect question. Some like '*who*' and '*whom*', refer only to people. Others can be used to refer to objects or things. The five interrogative pronouns are named *what, which, who, whom*, and *whose*. And others pronouns are used as suffix such as *Whatever, Whatsoever, Whichever, Whoever, Whosoever, Whomever, Whomsoever*, and *Whosever*.

**Examples:-**

- What
- Where
- How
- When
- Whose
- Which
- Whenever
- Why
- Whom

Let's discuss a few more examples of distributive pronouns in the sentences given below:

1. **What** food are you making?
2. **What** is the recipe for this delicious dish?
3. **How** many types of spices are required to make this dish?
4. **When** will you provide me with the exact recipe for this?
5. **Whom** you are preparing this dish?

#### 4. Demonstrative Pronouns

Pronoun such as *this, that, those*, etc. are the kind of demonstrative pronoun as it is used to refer to a particular *name, place, animal* or *thing*. Generally, a demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that is used to point to something specific or particular within a sentence. These pronouns can indicate *specific item, name, place, or thing*.

**Examples:-**

- This
  - That
  - These
  - Those
1. **This**- singular something which is near
  2. **That**- singular something far away
  3. **These**- plural of something near
  4. **Those**- plural of something far away from us

There are some more examples of demonstrative pronouns in the sentence given below:

1. **This** is my pen.
2. **Those** flowers are so pretty.
3. **These** clips belong to me.
4. **That** was not your responsibility
5. **This** soup looks so delicious
6. **This** isn't as per my expectation.
7. **That** girl looks drop dead gorgeous.

8. **These** are good dresses, but they reflect uncomfortably.
9. **Those** students appear more often at the campus.
10. **Such** a good command of the language.

As we can see *this, those, these, that, such* mentioned above are examples of demonstrative pronouns as they all are referring to something exact or definite.

## 5. Distributive Pronoun

Pronoun such as *each, any, other*, etc. that distributes any *person, animal, thing, or object* is known as a **distributive pronoun**. Generally, a distributive pronoun is described as a kind of pronoun that refers to the members of the group individually instead of together or as a collection.

**Examples:-**

- Each
- Any
- None
- Some
- Every
- Either

Let's discuss a few more examples of distributive pronouns in the sentences given below:

1. **Each** one of us needs to be present on time.
2. **Any** dishes left on the table?
3. There are **some** papers.
4. **Neither** of us is interested in your offer.
5. **Neither** of us enjoyed last night's event.
6. The teacher insisted students bring their parents for the meeting as he wants to individually meet with **each** of their parents.
7. **Each** man has a unique pattern of mind.
8. **Each** of my relatives is so excited for my result.
9. I gave **each** person equal respect.
10. Noodles **or** burgers, what would you love to eat?

As we can see *each, any, some, neither, or, each* mentioned above are examples of distributive pronouns as they all refer to individuals instead of a collection.

## 6. Reciprocal Pronouns

Pronouns such as "each other" and "one other" which refer to show the relationship between two different pronouns are known as reciprocal pronouns. Generally, the reciprocal pronoun is the specific type of pronoun which are used to specify a relationship where two or more people or group does an action of a similar type

**Examples:-**

- Each other
- One other

Let's discuss some more examples of reciprocal pronouns in the sentences written below:

1. Ram and Rita are made for **each other**.
2. We should respect **each other**.
3. Family supports **one other** in their hard times.
4. Mohan and sham help **each other** with their homework.
5. All the group members are blaming **one another** for the destruction

As we can see each other and one other mentioned above are examples of reciprocal pronouns as it defines the relationship between two different nouns.

## 7. Reflexive Pronouns

Nouns such as *myself*, *himself*, and *herself*, etc. which are used when both the subject and the object of a sentence are same refers to reflexive pronouns. Generally, when the subject of a sentence is doing something by itself or to itself, a Reflexive pronoun is used. Also, know that the reflexive pronouns provide as objects either direct or indirect objects to a sentence and always come after the verb in the sentence.

### Examples:

- Myself
- Our self
- Himself
- Herself
- Yourself
- Themselves

There are a few more examples of reflexive pronouns in the sentence written below:

1. They enjoyed **themselves** during the collaboration event.
2. The teacher praised **herself** while narrating her life struggles.
3. I like to do my all work by **myself**.
4. She **herself** decided this career option.
5. We **ourselves** have the right to decide good or bad paths in life segments.
6. He **himself** cooks and eats daily.
7. The teacher introduces **herself** during his first class with students.
8. He enjoys more with **himself** more than others
9. We have to prepare for our exams with our **own selves**.
10. She loves **herself** more than anyone else.

As we can see *themselves*, *herself*, *myself*, *ourselves*, *himself*, and *own self* are examples of reflexive pronouns as in all the sentences subject and object are one and same.



## 8. Emphatic Pronouns

Generally, reflexive pronouns and emphatic pronouns are the same but the only difference is that in emphatic pronouns we ask whom? Nouns such as *ourselves*, *herself*, and *himself* which are used to emphasize a noun is known as **emphatic pronouns**.

There are some examples of emphatic pronouns are written below:

- Ourselves
- Herself
- Himself
- Themselves
- itself

There are a few more examples of emphatic pronouns in sentences listed below:

1. They **themselves** will manage the presentation and would get selected.
2. She **herself** planned and decides to leave the country.
3. We **ourselves** will leave the party.
4. He **himself** prepared for the exam without coaching.
5. Rita blamed **herself** for all the destruction that occurred.
6. The king **himself** attended the party.
7. The dog opened the door **itself**.
8. The only thing we should be fear of is fear **itself**.
9. She will attend the party **herself**.
10. He will pay the bill by **himself**.

As we can see themselves, herself, himself, ourselves and itself mentioned above are examples of emphatic pronouns as they all are emphasizing the noun in every sentence respectively.

## Pronouns Worksheet For Class 6

### Exercise-1

Choose the appropriate (personal pronoun) option for each question given below:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ often awakes in midst of the night.
  1. He
  2. Alice
  3. Harry
  4. Them
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is walking up and down the stairs.
  1. The cat
  2. She
  3. My sister



4. You
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is from Brazil.
  1. Ram
  2. My collection
  3. He
  4. This bag
4. Have \_\_\_\_\_ got a flat, Rita?
  1. Anyone
  2. They
  3. Someone
  4. It
5. We really adore the white flowers so much. \_\_\_\_\_ really delighted up the beauty of the garden.
  1. They
  2. Its
  3. Someone
  4. Flowers
6. Rita isn't a singer, \_\_\_\_\_ is a dancer.
  1. He
  2. They
  3. It
  4. She
7. Are \_\_\_\_\_ best friends or not Ajay?
  1. He
  2. It
  3. We
  4. They
8. My mother was born in Turkey. \_\_\_\_\_ teaches Turkish language lessons in her idle time.
  1. They
  2. It
  3. She
  4. He
9. All of my friends are foreigners. \_\_\_\_\_ came up from all over the world.
  1. She
  2. We
  3. They
  4. Them
10. My friends are a sports person. All of \_\_\_\_\_ are either strong, talented, or both.
  1. We
  2. They
  3. Them
  4. You

## ANSWERS

1. (A) – He



2. (B) – She
3. (C)– He
4. (B) –they?
5. (A)– They
6. (D) –she
7. (C)– we
8. (C) – She
9. (C)– They
10. (C) – them

### Exercise-2

Identify the correct interrogative pronouns for each sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite food? (which, whose)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Pair of shoes you have brought? (what, which)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ notebook is that? ( what, whose)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to favor during the debate? ( whose, whom)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite photo yet? (which, whose)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the seven wonders of the world situated? (what, where)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you didn't invite to the inauguration event? ( whom, whose)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you have prepared for tomorrow's event? ( what, when)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is your father returning from Japan? ( when, how)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ much more work I need to do? (what, how)

### ANSWERS

1. Which
2. Which
3. Whose
4. Whom
5. Which
6. Where
7. Whom
8. What
9. When
10. How

### Exercise-3

Fill up the blank space with suitable Distributive Pronouns:

1. I want to take \_\_\_\_\_ of those shoes.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ student needs to be present on time.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of these dresses are beautiful and fine.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ of those guavas is well enough to eat.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ of them will make it to finals.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ of your opinion I require.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ of them or someone else will make that happen.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ of the team members were awarded a gold medal.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ of these girl is an intelligent student.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ of them get enlisted for tomorrow's trip.

### ANSWERS

1. Either
2. Each
3. Each
4. Each
5. Either
6. Neither
7. Either
8. Each
9. Each
10. Each

### Exercise-4

Choose the suitable option of demonstrative pronoun to complete each sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was such an important opportunity.
  1. That
  2. These
  3. Those
  4. Such
2. Are \_\_\_\_\_ your earphones?
  1. That
  2. Them
  3. Those
  4. This
3. Bring your own stationary. \_\_\_\_\_ is mine.
  1. That
  2. Those
  3. Such
  4. This
4. There is no possibility to \_\_\_\_\_ .
  1. Such
  2. Those
  3. This
  4. None
5. Because of academic performance \_\_\_\_\_ of the student got permitted to enter the semester.



1. None
  2. That
  3. Those
  4. Them
6. \_\_\_\_\_ of them has done their homework.
1. Those
  2. Neither
  3. Such
  4. This
7. Is \_\_\_\_\_ belong to you?
1. This
  2. Those
  3. These
  4. Such
8. Everyone has already left. When we arrived, \_\_\_\_\_ was there at the destination.
1. That
  2. Such
  3. None
  4. Neither
9. Please pass me one of \_\_\_\_\_ fruit.
1. That
  2. Those
  3. This
  4. Such
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is not what I expected from you.
1. This
  2. That
  3. These
  4. Such

## ANSWERS

1. A – **That**
2. C – **those**
3. D – **This**
4. C – **this.**
5. A – **none**
6. B – **Neither**
7. A – **that**
8. C – **none**
9. B – **those**
10. A – **This**

## Exercise-5

Identify in emphatic pronoun and reflexive pronoun in each sentence given below:



1. He himself decides this career option.
2. I like to do my work by myself.
3. The student hurt himself during games lecture.
4. I cut myself during saving beards.
5. The prime minister himself distributed the medals to players who make to finals.
6. Tell me something about yourself.
7. I myself heard their gossip about you.
8. He cannot blame himself for the group result.
9. I make my food myself.
10. The guy lived in slum area killed herself cause of shortage of money.
11. You have taken all the responsibility of yourself as you get adult.
12. He loved himself so much that he thought of nobody else.
13. We enjoyed ourselves in the last night event.
14. He categorized himself as bizarre.
15. don't do it all, have some mercy on yourself.
16. He completes his presentation by himself.

## Answers

1. Himself – emphatic as it emphasizes the pronoun he
2. Myself – emphatic as it emphasizes the pronoun I
3. Himself – reflexive as the object of the verb hurt
4. Myself – reflexive as the object of the verb cut
5. Himself – emphatic as it emphasizes the noun prime minister
6. Yourself – emphatic as it emphasizes the pronoun me
7. Myself – emphatic as it emphasizes the pronoun I
8. Himself – reflexive as the object of the verb blame
9. Myself – emphatic as it emphasizes the pronoun I
10. Herself – reflexive as the object of the verb killed
11. Yourself – reflexive as the object of the verb landed
12. Herself – reflexive as the object of the verb adores
13. Ourselves – reflexive as the object of the verb enjoyed
14. Himself – reflexive as the object of the verb categorized
15. Yourself – reflexive as the object of the verb mercy
16. Himself – reflexive as it acts as the object of the preposition by