D Order of Adjectives

Adjectives in a sentence are usually arranged in a specific order.

1. quantity or number
2. quality or opinion
3. size
4. age
5. shape
6. colour
7. origin
8. purpose

determiner	A	The	An	
quantity/number		three		Two
quality/opinion	beautiful	gorgeous	amazing	good-looking
size	big		king-sized	tall
age	old			young
shape		oval		
colour	red	white	red and white	
origin	Italian			Russian
purpose/material	sports		leather	
noun	car	plates	sofa	men

E Underline the *adjectives* in the following sentences and identify their kinds.

1. The movie was really boring! ....Quality.....
2. He was standing in this row. ....Demonstrative
3. This is not your book, it is hers. ....Possessive....
4. Every student was asked to attend the yoga class. ....Distributive..
5. There is sufficient grain in the granary. ....Quantity.....
6. Whose shoes are you wearing? ....Interrogative.
7. Your very words impressed the audience. ....Emphasising.....
8. He stood second in the class. ....Number.....

F Replace the personal pronouns in the brackets with *possessive adjectives* to fill in the blanks.

1. Where is .....my..... (I) book?
2. Here is .....our..... (we) coach.
3. .....Your..... (You) laptop is very expensive.
4. .....His..... (He) favourite hobby is reading.
5. .....Their..... (They) family home is in the hills.
6. She went to the market with .....her..... (she) backpack.

G Use the correct *interrogative adjectives* to fill in the blanks.

1. .....whose..... child is crying?
2. .....Which..... method suits your learning style best?
3. .....Which..... videos do you find the most inspiring?
4. .....Whose..... bag is this?
5. .....What..... percentage of drinkable water will be available on the Earth in the future?

H Circle the correct options to fill in the blanks.

1. .....Many..... students did not attend the class today.
   (a) either (b) many (c) any
2. I spent .....all..... my pocket money today.
   (a) few (b) some (c) all
3. She finished the .....whole..... packet of chips.
   (a) few (b) some (c) whole
4. He has .....little..... interest in music.
   (a) much (b) little (c) many
5. It may rain .....heavily..... .
   (a) many (b) insufficient (c) heavily
6. We should eat .....light..... dinner every night.
   (a) little (b) light (c) some

7. This company has ...enough... manpower to complete its projects.
   (a) enough (b) more (c) few
8. My speech was heard by every ...single... student in the courtroom.
   (a) double (b) some (c) single

I Fill in the blanks with *much* or *many*.

1. We saw ...many... animals at the zoo.
2. How ...many... oranges did you put in the box?
3. There isn't ...much... sugar in my coffee.
4. I don't have ...many... friends.
5. The old man hasn't got ...much... hair on his head.
6. I've packed ...many... bottles of water.
7. I didn't get ...much... sleep last night.
8. How ...many... fruits do you eat in a day?

J Fill the table with the right *degrees of adjectives*.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	rich	richer	richest
2.	late	later	latest
3.	little	less	least
4.	useful	more useful	most useful
5.	careless	more careless	most careless
6.	heavy	heavier	heaviest
7.	old	older	oldest
8.	delicious	more delicious	most delicious
9.	pretty	prettier	prettiest
10.	interesting	more interesting	most interesting

K Underline the incorrect *adjectives* and write the correct ones in the blanks.

1. Cities are more noisy than villages. .....noisier.....
2. Her brother is most handsome than he is. .....more handsome
3. These pair of shoes are good than the others. .....better.....
4. Platinum is the costly metal. .....costliest.....
5. Yesterday was pleasanter than today. .....more pleasant
6. Akbar was a wiser Mughal emperor. .....wise.....
7. Lilies are most beautiful than daisies. .....more beautiful
8. He gave the better answer in the whole class. .....best.....
9. Dawn is the more beautiful time of the day. .....most beautiful
10. Some say that Cairo is as hotter as Dubai. .....hot.....

L Form *adjectives* from the following words by adding the correct suffixes.

1. accident .....accidentally
2. coward .....cowardly.....
3. hunger .....hungry.....
4. adventure .....adventurous.....
5. agree .....agreeable.....
6. world .....worldly.....
7. duty .....dutiful.....
8. memory .....memorable
9. fever .....feverish.....
10. poet .....poetic.....

M Fill in the blanks using the correct *order of adjectives*.

1. He is a .....thin tall..... man. (*tall, thin*)
2. I love eating .....big red..... strawberries. (*red, big*)
3. The woman is wearing a .....long yellow..... dress. (*yellow, long*)
4. Their dog is a big brown German Shepherd. (*brown, big, German*)
5. The company makes excellent farming products. (*excellent, farming*)
6. Please recycle those three empty water bottles. (*three, water, empty*)
7. The scientists have found a .....great new..... cure for the disease. (*new, great*)
8. I am going to wear my .....big blue cotton..... tie to the wedding. (*big, cotton, blue*)
9. She packed her clothes in a flimsy green cardboard box. (*green, flimsy, cardboard*)
10. The intelligent young woman did well on the test. (*intelligent, young*)

Chapter 6

Pronouns

A Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are of two types.

1. **Subject pronouns:** *I, you, he, she, it, we, they* are used as subjects in a sentence
2. **Object pronouns:** *me, you, him, her, it, us, them* are used as objects in a sentence

Some of these pronouns refer to the speaker, some refer to the listener, while some refer to the one being talked about.

- **First person** refers to the speaker.
- **Second person** refers to the one being spoken to (the listener).
- **Third person** refers to the one being spoken about.

	Singular		Plural	
Person	**Subject**	**Object**	**Subject**	**Object**
First	I	me	we	us
Second	you	you	you	you
Third	he she it	him her it	they	them

B Underline the correct *personal pronouns* to complete the sentences.

1. He is taller than (I/me) am.
2. They are known to my brother and (I /me).

3. (You, she and I/I, you and she) cannot work together.
4. (He/Him) grew up in a run-down section of Mumbai.
5. Vandana and (she/her) took part in the debate competition.
6. Since this coat is yours, (it/you) can pick it up after the show.
7. I don't think it's a good idea for (them/they) to move to Kolkata.
8. You can sprain your ankle if (your/you're) not careful when hiking.
9. (I/Me) would like to acknowledge all the hard work Mohan has been doing.
10. A small spark of static electricity shocked my cat when (I/me) brushed her coat.

C Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are words that show ownership. They are: *mine, yours, his, hers, ours and theirs.*

Person	Singular	Plural
First	Mine	Ours
Second	Yours	Yours
Third	His Hers	Theirs

Note

1. 'Its' is not a possessive pronoun but a possessive adjective.
   Example: we do not say,
   - *The bone is its.*

   We say,
   - *It is its bone.* ('its' being possessive adjective)
2. However, 'theirs' does stand as a possessive pronoun for animals as well as things.
   Example:
   - *These bones are theirs.* (animals)
   - *These pearls have lustre. Those pearls have lost theirs.* (things)

D Replace the personal pronouns with *possessive pronouns* to complete the sentences.

1. The ball is ...mine..... (I).
2. This cat is ....ours..... (we).
3. The ring is ...hers..... (she).
4. This book is ....yours..... (you).
5. The luggage is ....his..... (he).
6. The blue car is ....ours..... (we).
7. The pictures are ...hers..... (she).
8. This was not my fault. It was ....yours..... (you).
9. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is ....theirs..... (they).
10. There is a bird in our garden. The nest is ....its..... (it).

E Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are words that introduce a question, like *who, what, which, whom, whose.*

Examples:

- What do you know about pronouns?
- Which is the cup that Sahil painted?

F Difference between Interrogative Pronouns and Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative pronouns stand alone. They replace a noun and generally precede a verb.

Interrogative adjectives do not stand alone. They modify a noun and generally precede a noun or a pronoun.

Examples:

- Which is the most interesting book in the library? (interrogative pronoun)
- Whose mother is a nurse? (interrogative adjective)

G Fill in the blanks with suitable *interrogative pronouns.*

1. ...What.... did you say?
2. ...Who..... sits next to Firoz?

3. .Who..... is guilty of this crime?
4. .What.... is sweeter than honey?
5. A car is missing. .where. can it be?
6. To whom.... should I give this packet?
7. .Whose.. do you think these gloves are?
8. .What.... is the topic of today's discussion?

H Reflexive Pronouns and Emphatic Pronouns

Both reflexive and emphatic pronouns have the same form. They are: *myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself* and *themselves.*

Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and the object of the sentence are the same. The doer of the action is also the receiver of the action.

Examples:

- I enjoyed myself at the concert.
- She bought a present for herself.

Emphatic pronouns emphasise upon the subject of a sentence.

Examples:

- I baked this cake myself.
- You yourself would know better.

Note

The meaning of a sentence does not change if an emphatic pronoun is dropped.

Examples:

I myself saw him do it.

can as well be:

I saw him do it.

However, emphatic pronouns do not stand alone as subjects.

We do not say:

Myself saw him do it.

I Underline the *reflexive pronouns* and circle the *emphatic pronouns.*

1. I (myself) did the job.
2. We exerted ourselves.
3. The boys fooled themselves.
4. I wash myself when I get up.
5. He (himself) made the remark.
6. He (himself) wanted to be alone.
7. We have got ourselves into a mess.
8. You (yourself) have set an unattainable goal.

J Indefinite Pronouns

A pronoun that refers to an unspecified noun is called an **indefinite pronoun**. Examples: *somebody, nobody, everybody, no one, everyone, one, none, some, few, many, any, other, each, all, anyone, anything,* etc.

K Underline the *indefinite pronouns* in the sentences given below.

1. One must exercise every day.
2. Someone has stolen my watch.
3. Does anyone know this poem?
4. Everyone liked the birthday cake.
5. Mother gave the book to another.
6. Anyone can do this if he/she tries.
7. No one was there to help the child.
8. Many called in to congratulate him.

L Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are used to introduce a clause that tells us something about the noun in a sentence. Some relative pronouns are *who, whom, whose, which* and *that*.

who	people (nominative case)	She is the girl who can sing Korean songs.
whom	people (objective case)	The man whom you wanted to meet is here.
whose	used for showing possession of people, animals, things	• Riya is a woman whose opinions I respect. • The puppy whose paws are white is mine. • That house whose door is red is haunted.
which	animals and things	• The hen, which lay golden eggs, was killed. • It is the film which was directed by them.
that	animals and things	• The hen that lay golden eggs was killed. • It is the film that was directed by them.

M Fill in the blanks with appropriate *relative pronouns*.

1. Here is the book .....that..... I read last week.
2. This is the old man ..who..... has a big garden.

3. Do you know anyone ...whose..... parent is a lawyer?
4. It was her mother on ...whom..... she depended a lot.
5. The house ..that..... was advertised is already sold.
6. An ornithologist is a person ..who..... studies about birds.

N Position of Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns should be placed as close as possible to the nouns that they refer to. Take a look at the following sentences.

- Ravi, was bitten by a dog, who was walking on the road. (*incorrect*)
- Ravi, who was walking on the road, was bitten by a dog. (*correct*)

O Omission of Relative Pronouns

Some sentences can also be written without using relative pronouns. Take a look.

With Relative Pronouns	Omission	Without Relative Pronouns
Oranges that are grown in Nagpur are very juicy.	omission of *that*	Oranges grown in Nagpur are very juicy.
The museum which I wanted to visit has been closed for renovation.	omission of *which*	The museum I wanted to visit has been closed for renovation.
The child about whom you are complaining is a neighbour of mine.	omission of *whom*	The child you are complaining about is a neighbour of mine.
This is the pen with which I wrote the exam.	omission of *which*	This is the pen I wrote the exam with.

P Rewrite the following sentences to make complete sense.

1. The child, which was very heavy, could not lift the chair.
2. That girl, is taking Kathak classes, whose mother is a dancer.
3. The man was very polite, whom we interviewed yesterday.
4. Dr Verma addressed the audience, who is a famous scientist.
5. Tina was called by the teacher who had won the Science quiz.
6. The bus did not stop at the bus stop that was full of passengers.