

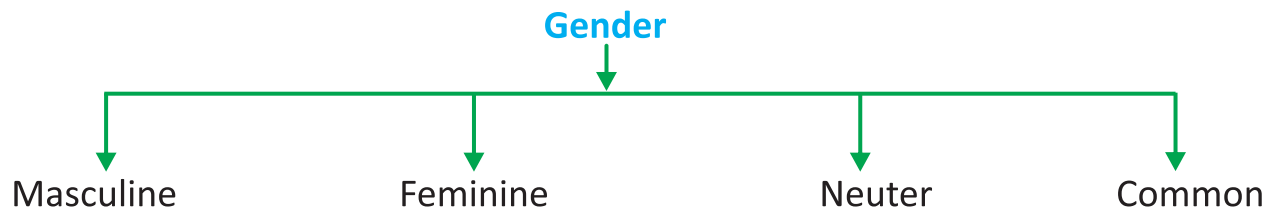


Gender



LEARNING TIME

- A. As a rule, the gender of the nouns are divided into four categories.



- A noun which refers to a male is called as **masculine gender**.
Examples : man, boy, king, brother, etc.
- A noun which refers to a female is called a **feminine gender**.
Examples : woman, girl, queen, sister, etc.
- A noun which refers to a lifeless thing, neither a male nor a female is called as **neuter gender**.
Examples : table, fan, pen, book, etc.
- A noun which refers to both a male or a female is called as **common gender**.
Examples : doctor, teacher, student, etc.

PRACTICE TIME



1. Write **M** for masculine, **F** for feminine, **C** for common and **N** for neuter gender.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (a) aunt | <input type="text"/> |
| (c) princess | <input type="text"/> |
| (e) teacher | <input type="text"/> |
| (g) people | <input type="text"/> |
| (i) tiger | <input type="text"/> |

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (b) pencil | <input type="text"/> |
| (d) brother | <input type="text"/> |
| (f) computer | <input type="text"/> |
| (h) goddess | <input type="text"/> |
| (j) peahen | <input type="text"/> |



LEARNING TIME

- B. **Rule 1** : Some **masculine genders** have their particular **feminines**:

Masculine

king

Feminine

queen

Masculine

brother

Feminine

sister



bull - cow
dog - bitch
sir - madam

brother - sister
landlord - landlady
horse - mare

cock - hen
gentleman - lady
wizard - witch

Rule 2 : By adding 'ess' to the masculine :

priest - priestess
poet - poetess
patron - patroness

host - hostess
giant - giantess
heir - heiress

lion - lioness
prince - princess
author - authoress

Rule 3 : In the following 'ess' is added after dropping the last vowel of the masculine :

tiger - tigress
actor - actress

emperor - empress
founder - foundress

benefactor - benefactress
conductor - conductress

Rule 4 : By putting a word before or after :

landlord - landlady

grandfather - grandmother

man-servant - maid-servant

PRACTICE TIME

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable nouns of the neuter gender.

box bananas plants notebooks milk

- (a) The _____ need enough sunlight to grow.
- (b) Kim went market to purchase some _____.
- (c) The students had scattered the _____ in their class.
- (d) The baby needs _____.
- (e) Mona picked a bunch of _____.

Let Me Answer 

- a. Do you keep your notebooks properly?
- b. Have you ever planted trees?

3. Write the opposite gender beside the following nouns.

- (a) lion _____
- (b) son _____
- (c) master _____
- (d) landlord _____

TEACHER'S NOTES

Discuss masculine and feminine of different nouns with the help of given examples.

- (e) waiter _____ (f) peacock _____
(g) man-servant _____ (h) poet _____

4. Rewrite the following sentences after changing the gender. Also use nouns and pronouns according to the gender.

- (a) The headmaster of the school was addressing the girls.

- (b) The tiger killed the son of a shepherd.

- (c) The mother and son work together in their shop.

- (d) Her nephew and sister went to watch a movie.

- (e) The peacock was dancing in the rain.

- (f) My father and aunt went to market.

- (g) The king and the princess were walking in the royal garden.

- (h) The shepherd was guarding the sheep.

Fun With Grammar

Divide the class in such a way that each row of students becomes a team.

- Ask each team one by one to give a neuter noun.
- The team which gives a wrong neuter noun loses a point. The team which writes a correct noun but spellings are incorrect loses half point. The team which gives more correct nouns wins.
- Play the game for 5-8 minutes.
- Announce and applaud the winning team.



Pronouns



LEARNING TIME

Words we use in place of nouns are called **pronouns**.



Sachin Tendulkar is a cricketer. **He** is famous world-wide.
All the people like **him**.

He, him → Sachin Tendulkar

He and **him** are pronouns. We use pronouns in order to restrict the repetition of nouns in a sentence. There are six types of pronouns.

Types of Pronouns



A. Personal Pronouns

Pronouns that stand for one person or thing are called **personal pronouns**.

Examples: I, we, you, he, she, it, they, her, him, us.



Let's Learn

- My, our, your, his, her, its and their are strictly speaking, possessive adjectives. His and her can be used as a pronoun. (The pen of his, I want to meet her.)

Persons	Singular	Plural
First Person (the person speaking)	I, me , myself	We, ours, ourself, ourselves, us
Second Person (the person spoken to)	You, yourself	You, yours, yourselves
Third Person (the person spoken about)	He, she, hers, it, him, himself, herself, itself	They, them, themselves



PRACTICE TIME

1. Fill in the blanks with personal pronouns.

- All of _____ left the school at 6 P. M.
- _____ are not accepting your mistake.
- _____ dress is looking pretty.
- _____ are watching movie.
- _____ am going with _____.
- Rohit and _____ sister were reading.



2. Complete with the personal pronouns.

- My name is Adam. (Adam) _____ am an Indian.
- My friend's name is Anjolina. (Anjolina) _____ will come tomorrow.
- Mr. Sen is my dad. (Mr. Sen) _____ is a professor.
- On the right, you can see Leena. (Leena) _____ is my neighbour.
- Sumit is a smart boy. (Sumit) _____ sings sweetly.

3. Write the personal pronouns in the following sentences in proper columns.

- Will you show us your gifts?
- He does not care for what you say to him.
- The old man thanks her in front of me
- You don't worry, I will do it myself.
- Those toys are ours neither hers nor yours.

No.	1st person	2nd person	3rd person
a.			
b.			
c.			
d.			
e.			



LEARNING TIME

B. Possessive Pronouns

Pronouns used to show ownership or possession are called **possessive pronouns**. Mine, ours, his, hers, yours and theirs are **possessive pronouns**.

Examples:

- The bat is **mine** and the ball is **yours**.
- The book is **hers** but the pen is **theirs**.

Let Me Answer 

- How many toys do you have?
- Do you show your birthday gifts to everyone?

TEACHER'S NOTES

Motivate students to learn about pronouns with the help of the mentioned illustrative examples. Explain the concept of first, second and third person to the students.

PRACTICE TIME

4. Underline the possessive pronouns in the following sentences.

- This bike is his.
- The pink dress is hers.
- Those pens are mine.
- The boxes are theirs.
- Those glasses are yours.
- This idea is ours.

5. Complete the table.

Possessive pronouns	Singular	Plural
First Person	mine	
Second Person		yours
Third Person	his, hers	

LEARNING TIME

C. Reflexive Pronouns

When the subject in a sentence is the receiver of the action, we use **reflexive pronouns** to replace the subject. We add **self** to personal pronouns to make reflexive pronouns.

Examples:

- I completed my project **myself**.
- Deepa looked **herself** in the mirror.

Reflexive Pronouns	
First Person	myself, ourselves
Second Person	yourself, yourselves
Third Person	himself, herself, itself themselves

PRACTICE TIME

6. Fill in the blanks with reflexive pronouns given in the box.

himself herself themselves yourself itself

- A baby can't take care of _____.
- You can solve your problem _____.
- The workers finished their task _____.
- Nisha wrote the letter _____.
- Anu could not solve the sum _____.





LEARNING TIME

D. Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are used to refer a noun used earlier in the sentence.

Examples:

The boy **who** is wearing a yellow cap is my brother.

The old man **whom** I met is an engineer.

- **Who, whom and whose** are used to talk about people.
- We use **that** to talk about people, animals or things.
- We use **which** to talk about animals and things only.

PRACTICE TIME



7. Choose the correct relative pronouns from the brackets to complete the sentences.

- The woman _____ you met yesterday was my mother. (**who/whom**)
- The lady _____ umbrella was stolen was looking sad. (**whom/whose**)
- Please return the pen _____ I gave you. (**who/which**)
- The role model _____ I admire most is Mother Teresa. (**whom/which**)
- The girl _____ sister is a minister is my friend. (**whom/whose**)
- The man _____ came for the interview today has been selected. (**whose/who**)



LEARNING TIME

E. Demonstrative Pronouns

Pronouns which are used to point out the object for which they are used are called **demonstrative pronouns**.

1. This is a ball.



3. That is an orange.



2. These are balls.



4. Those are oranges.



In the above sentences, the words **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** are used as pronouns.

In sentence 1, **this** stands for a ball, in sentence 2, **these** stands for balls.

In sentence 3, **that** stands for **an orange** and in sentence 4 **those** stands for **oranges**.

As these pronouns are used to point out the object or objects they refer to, they are called **demonstrative pronouns**.

Demonstrative Pronouns and Demonstrative Adjectives

Read the following two sentences.

1. **This** is a bird.
2. **This bird** is a pigeon.

In sentence 1, **this** stands for the noun bird, so **this** is a demonstrative pronoun.

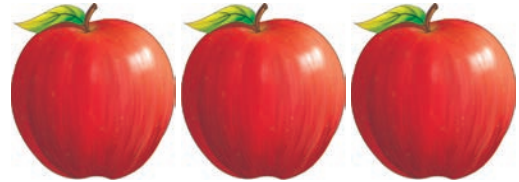
In sentence 2, **this** qualify the noun bird so, **this** is a demonstrative adjective.

Now read the following sentences.

1. **These** are apples.
2. **These apples** are sweet.

In sentence 1, **these** is a demonstrative pronoun.

In sentence 2, **these** is a demonstrative adjective.



PRACTICE TIME

8. Choose the suitable demonstrative pronouns to complete the sentences.

- (a) _____ (**These/This**) is the real reason for their disagreement.
- (b) _____ (**This/These**) are the staff quarters.
- (c) Whose house is _____ ? (**this/these**)
- (d) _____ (**Those/This**) is the book he bought in Chennai yesterday.
- (e) _____ (**These/That**) are the mangoes I want to buy.



LEARNING TIME

F. Interrogative Pronouns

Pronouns like **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **which** and **what** used in asking questions are called **interrogative pronouns**.

Examples:

1. **Which** is your school?
2. **Whose** pen is this?
3. **Whom** did you meet?
4. **What** was that noise?
5. **Who** will introduce the dancers?



PRACTICE TIME

9. Complete the sentences with suitable interrogative pronouns.

- (a) _____ plays the flute?
- (b) _____ is your favourite subject?



- (c) _____ will bring the car you want?
 (d) _____ is your bag?
 (e) _____ bag is this?
 (f) _____ will you do if nobody comes with you?
 (g) _____ did you meet yesterday?

10. Read the following sentences and write the pronouns in the proper columns.

- (a) We will go to picnic by our car.
 (b) They hid themselves behind a wall.
 (c) This is her house.
 (d) Those are your toys. Which ones are ours?
 (e) What was the reason to call him?
 (f) The girl who is wearing a blue dress is my sister.

No.	Personal Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun	Relative Pronoun	Demonstrative Pronoun	Interrogative Pronoun
a						
b						
c						
d						
e						
f						

Fun With Grammar

- Instruct the students to read the given sentences. Bob put dry food in Bob's dog's food dish and then the dog gobbled Bob's dog's food.
- Ask students why these sentences seem awkward. Elicit their suggestions for improving them.
- Use a student suggestion or provide an edited version of the sentences, depending on the brainstorming results. You might suggest: Bob put dry food in his dog's food dish and then the dog gobbled its food.
- Explain that you will be studying two types of pronouns in this lesson: subject pronouns and object pronouns.