

Mastery Course on Pronoun

Live Course by Prerna Ma'am

PART 1

Mastery Course on Pronoun From Basic to Advance level



10 Live Classes



**Class
PDFs**



QUIZZES



**Daily
Practice**



By Prerna Ma'am

Class Topic:

Day 3 - Mastery Course on Pronoun part -1 - Than and the case Session

PART 1: DAY 3

Mastery Course on Pronoun

Than and the case

Prerna Ma'am

- Definition in Hindi & English.
- Explanation with example.
- Use of Than and the case.
- Questions on the topics explained.

Introduction

इस कोर्स में आप pronoun के बारे में पढ़ेंगे वो भी basic level to advance level. इस कोर्स में आपलोगो को examples के द्वारा concept को clear किया जाएँगे साथ ही साथ competitive based questions करवाया जाएगा, हर concept को कहानी के द्वारा clear किया जाएगा आपलोगो को notes provide किया जाएगा previous year questions के साथ so why to wait join our pronoun mission.

Learning Objective:

The learning objective of this lesson as follows:

In this session we will learn about cases of pronoun and use of than

- a) Cases of personal pronoun
- b) Examples and sentences use of than
- c) Definition of cases of personal pronoun
- d) Question based on concept
- e) Moral story to understand the concept

DEFINITIONS

Case refers to the form a word takes and its function in a sentence. The English language has just three cases: subjective, possessive and objective.

Most nouns, many indefinite pronouns and “it” and “you” have distinctive forms only for the possessive case. For most nouns and indefinite pronouns that form usually is indicated by an apostrophe: John's coat; states' powers; someone's house; another's task. For “it.” the possessive is formed by adding “s”; for “you” the possessive is formed by adding “r” or “rs” to the word.

(Never use an apostrophe to form a possessive for it, you or the personal pronouns noted below.)

Cases of Pronouns: Rules and Examples

Case refers to the form a noun or pronoun takes depending on its function in a sentence. English pronouns have three cases: subjective, objective, and possessive.

Subjective Pronouns case

The subjective (or nominative) pronouns are *I, you (singular), he/she/it, we, you (plural), they* and *who*. A subjective pronoun acts as a subject in a sentence. See the sentences below for illustration:

I have a big chocolate bar.

You have some ice cream.

He has a cake.

We could have a party.

They could come, too.

Who should be invited?

Objective Pronouns case

The objective (or accusative) case pronouns are *me, you (singular), him/her/it, us, you (plural), them* and *whom*. (Notice that form of *you* and *it* does not change.) The objective case is used when something is being done to (or given to, etc.) someone.



The sentences below show this use of the objective case:

Give the chocolate to me, please.

Why should I give it to you?

You could give it to him, instead.

Please share it with all of us.

Do we have to share it with them?

Possessive Pronouns case

There are two types of possessive pronouns. The first type is used with nouns *my, your (singular), his, her, your (plural), its, their, our*. The other type of pronouns are sometimes called independent possessive pronouns, because they can stand alone. They are *mine, yours (singular), his, hers, ours, yours (plural)* and *theirs*. The possessive pronouns show that something (or someone) belongs to someone (or something).

FIND THE PRONOUN CASES.

That's my cloth.

That pen is mine.

The school is theirs.

It's their house.

The cat is scratching its ear.

ANSWER- my, mine, theirs, house, its

Subjective case: *The **duck** swam towards the shore.*

Objective case: *The alligator in the pond began to attack the **duck**.*

Possessive case: *The **duck's** feathers were wet.*

IMPORTANT

After then nominative case pronoun is used if there is a comparison between two nominative cases.

Look at the examples below

You are taller than I

But objective case pronoun is used after than if the comparison is between two objects example

He loves you more than me

Underline the pronoun case

One day, a farmer was looking for a water source for his farm, when he bought a well from his neighbor. The neighbor, however, was cunning. The next day, as the farmer came to draw water from his well, the neighbor refused to let him take any water.

When the farmer asked why, the neighbor replied, "I sold you the well, not the water," and walked away. Distraught, the farmer went to the emperor to ask for justice. He explained what had happened.



The emperor called on Birbal, one of his nine, and wisest, courtiers. Birbal proceeded to question the neighbor, “Why don’t you let the farmer take water from the well? You did sell the well to the farmer?”

The neighbor replied, “Birbal, I did sell the well to the farmer but not the water within it. He has no right to draw water from the well.”

Birbal said, “Look, since you sold the well, you have no right to keep the water in the farmer’s well. Either you pay rent to the farmer, or take it out immediately.” Realizing that his scheme had failed, the neighbor apologized and went home.

Cheating will not get you anything. If you cheat, you’ll pay soon enough.

About course

Name: Mastery Course on Pronoun

Teacher: Prerna Mam

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