

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



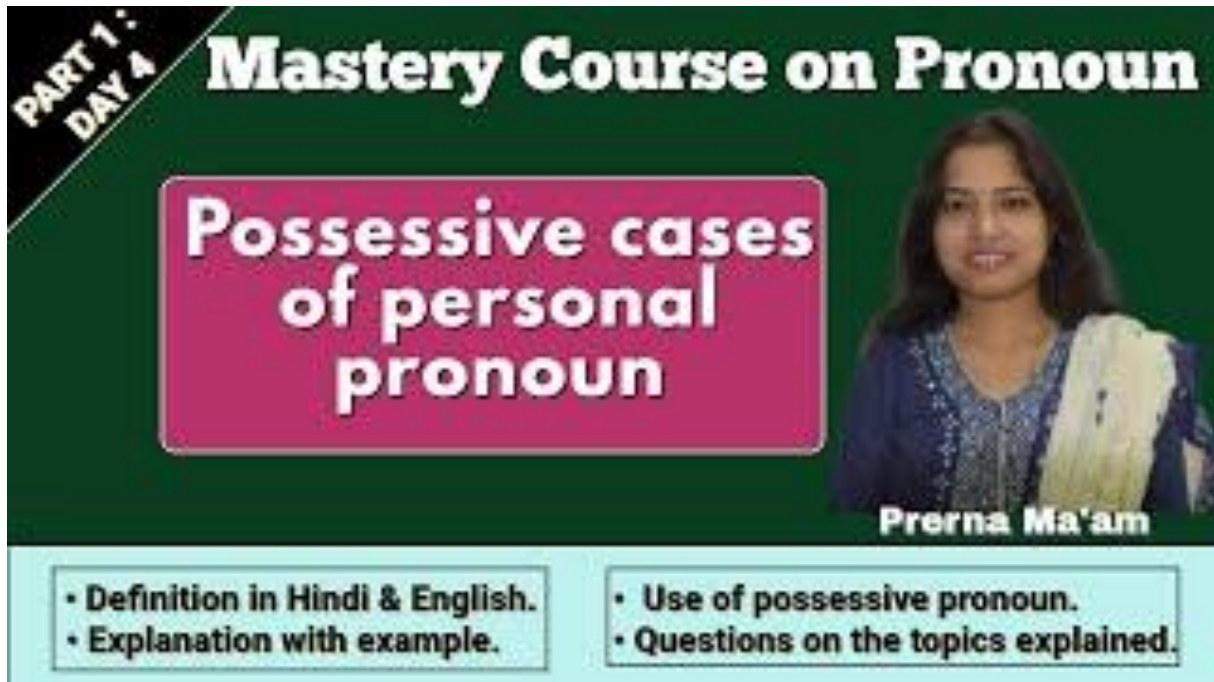
**Daily
Practice**



By Prerna Ma'am

Class Topic:

Day 4 - Mastery Course on Pronoun part-1-
POSSESSIVE CASE OF PRONOUN



PART 1: DAY 4

Mastery Course on Pronoun

Possessive cases of personal pronoun

Prerna Ma'am

- Definition in Hindi & English.
- Explanation with example.
- Use of possessive pronoun.
- 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) Possessive Case of personal pronoun
- b) definition and different rules
- c) Identify possessive case
- d) Question based on concept
- e) Moral story to understand the concept

Possessive pronouns indicate the implied noun owns or possesses something. Typically, a possessive pronoun is used by itself, but it becomes a possessive adjective when used before a noun.

Possessive Pronouns Examples

Here is a possessive pronouns list of six pronouns that are used alone:

- Mine
- Yours
- His
- Hers
- Ours
- Theirs

Notice how *its* does not fall into this particular category. That's because *its* must always have a noun come after it.



When writing a sentence with a possessive pronoun, it's important to understand how people usually use them. For example, it's common for a possessive pronoun to be used as a one- or two-word response to a question using the interrogative *whose*, as in these possessive pronouns examples:

- “Whose blog is this?”
“It's *his*.”
- “Whose awesome pen is this?”
“*Mine*.”
- “Whose house is this?”
“It's *theirs*.”

If you're creating a full sentence using a possessive pronoun, the pronoun usually comes at the end of the sentence with a subject and verb before it.

- “Those amazing ball pens are *theirs*.”
- “That car is *hers*.”
- “The prize is *yours*!”

Possessive Pronouns vs. Possessive Adjectives

The list of possessive adjectives contains slightly different words from possessive pronouns. Here is the list of possessive pronouns that function as adjectives:

- My
- Our
- Your
- His



- Her
- Its
- Their

One common point of confusion between possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives is how to tell them apart. The most obvious difference is that a possessive adjective always has a noun following it and a possessive pronoun doesn't.

Using possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives - like other adjectives - are used to describe a noun in a sentence. Most importantly - they describe who something belongs to. Simple so far, right?

Some common ones that you will see include, “my”, “your”, “his”, “her” and “our”. When using them, they should always go *before* the noun.

Let's take a look at some examples!

“My favourite colour is red.”

“Our holiday was cancelled.”

“He ate her food by mistake.”

Another important point to note is that adjectives do not have singular and plural versions - you use the same for both!

For example: “Those are my books” and “this is my book” both use the same possessive adjective, “my”.



Using possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns can look very similar at first glance to adjectives - but they have a different meaning, and are used in a different way!

While they also show ownership, they can be used in place of a noun, to avoid repeating it in a sentence.

Some common possessive pronouns that you might come across include, “mine”, “yours” “his”, “hers”, and “ours”.

As you can see, these look almost the same as the possessive adjectives - with only an extra letter at the end! So how are they used differently?

Possessive pronouns are used *after* the noun, unlike adjectives - and they cannot be used before the noun at all.

Let's look at some examples:

“This car is mine.”

“The tickets they took were actually ours.”

“The test results are hers.”

Like possessive adjectives, possessive pronouns are used in the same way for both single and plural nouns - there are no different forms.



It's and its

Some possessive pronouns and adjectives are exactly the same - such as "its". So how can you tell them apart in this case?

The important thing to consider is the construction of a sentence. For example:

"This is its new home" - in this example, "its" is before the noun, so it must be an adjective. If the sentence had it after the noun, it would be a pronoun.

Another common mistake is mixing up "it's" for "its". "It's" is actually a contraction of the phrase "it is" or "it has", and cannot be used in the same way! While they sound completely the same, in written English you should always check that you have the correct form.

Forming the Possessive Case of Nouns

The following rules will help you form the possessive case of nouns.

1. For nouns that don't end with an **s**, simply add **'s** to the end of the word.

Examples:

- **Bob's** car is waiting outside.
- Did you find a **boy's** baseball mitt somewhere around here?
- Did you hear the **coach's** whistle?



2. If a singular noun ends with an **s**, you have two options: add just an apostrophe ('), or **'s**.

This usually happens in the case of proper nouns like names of people, such as James, Jones, or Jesus. Note that both forms are correct.

Examples:

- I lost **Chris's** book OR I lost **Chris'** book.
- **P.D. James'** new book is out.
- **Jesus'** followers were scattered.

3. For a plural noun that ends in **s**, add only an apostrophe.

Examples:

- The **Joneses'** new house looks really classy.
- The **boys'** room stinks; they need to give it a thorough cleaning.
- The **Smiths'** garage is overflowing; will you be able to finish cleaning it in one day?

4. To show possession by two or more people, add **'s** only for the last noun.

Examples:

- **Joanne and Mike's** son topped his sixth grade class.
- **Annabelle and Lianne's** bedroom is all neat and tidy now.
- The **boys and girls'** playground has been empty for months.

5. To show two or more people owning different things separately, add **'s** to each noun.

Examples:

- **Joane's and Mike's** sons are best friends in school.



- **Annabelle's and Lianne's** bedrooms are next to each other.
- The **boys' and girls'** shower rooms are currently under repair.

Forming the Possessive Case of Pronouns

A pronoun is a part of speech that replaces a noun in a sentence. It also has a possessive form, which is formed according to the rules below:

6. When the pronoun comes before the noun it “owns,” use ***my, your, his, her, their, our,*** or ***its.***

For example:

- This is **my** book.
- This is **your** pen.
- He crashed **his** car into the lamppost.

7. For the standalone possessive case of pronouns, use ***mine, yours, his, hers, theirs, ours,*** or ***its.***

For example:

- This is **mine**.
- This book is **theirs**.
- That seat is **hers**.

Remember: Never put an apostrophe in the following possessive pronouns: ***yours, hers, theirs, ours,*** and ***its.***

Correct: The dog wagged **its** tail.

Incorrect: The dog wagged **it's** tail.



Correct: The sparrows flew into their nests and the starlings also flew to **theirs**.

Incorrect: The sparrows flew into their nests and the starlings also flew to **their's**.

8. For pronouns like *anybody*, *someone*, and *everyone*, add 's.

Examples:

- **Everyone's** fear is keeping the whole town paralyzed.
- **Anybody's** depression is something to take seriously.
- **Somebody's** bag was left unattended on the bleachers.

Can You Use Possessive with Inanimate Objects?

Technically, an inanimate object cannot possess or own anything, so it's safer to use the "of" phrase instead. For example:

- The sound of the car caught our attention. VS
- The car's sound caught our attention.

But, writers have also resorted to using the possessive form for inanimate objects, usually for parts that are clearly connected to the item:

- The **car's** front tires are flat.
- The **table's** legs are wobbly.
- My **teddy bear's** eyes are loose.



Underline the possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives

MORAL STORY

There once was a poor boy who spent his days going door-to-door selling newspapers to pay for school. One day, as he was walking his route, he started feeling low and weak. The poor boy was starving, so he decided to ask for food when he came to the next door.

The poor boy asked for food but was denied every time, until he reached the door of a girl. He asked for a glass of water, but seeing his poor state, the girl came back with a glass of milk. The boy asked how much he owed her for the milk, but she refused payment.

Years later, the girl, who was now a grown woman, fell sick. She went from doctor to doctor, but no one was able to cure her. Finally, she went to the best doctor in town.

The doctor spent months treating her until she was finally cured. Despite her happiness, she was afraid she couldn't afford to pay the bill. But, when the hospital handed her the bill, it read, 'Paid in full, with a glass of milk.'

The Moral

No good deed goes unrewarded.

About course

Name: Mastery Course on Pronoun

Teacher: Prerna Mam

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