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Classification of Pronoun

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Pronoun

A pronoun is defined as a word or phrase that is used as a substitution for a **noun** or noun phrase, which is known as the pronoun's antecedent. Pronouns are short words and can do everything that nouns can do and are one of the building blocks of a sentence.

Common pronouns are *he, she, you, me, I, we, us, this, them, that*. A pronoun can act as a subject, direct object, indirect object, object of the **preposition**, and more and takes the place of any person, place, animal or thing.

Example: The old, tired man and **his** wife were sitting under a tree and patiently waiting for **their** son to arrive safely.

Without pronouns, we'd constantly have to repeat nouns, and that would make our speech and writing repetitive, not to mention cumbersome.

Pronoun examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

1. Billy, Caren, and I were playing poker with friends
 - **We** were playing poker with friends.
2. Ety loves watching movies.
 - **She** loves watching movies, especially if **they** are comedies.
3. Will Daniel be going to the circus with Sarah?
 - Will **he** be going **there** with **her**?

As mentioned, pronouns are usually used to replace nouns, however they can also stand in for certain **adverbs, adjectives**, and other pronouns. Almost anytime you refer to a



person, animal, place or thing, you can use pronouns to add interest and make your speech or writing flow better.

In nearly all cases, a pronoun must follow an expression called an antecedent. This basically means that a pronoun can only really be understood in the context of prior information about the noun.

For example, if we use the pronoun *she* in a sentence, we will only be able to understand it if we know who *she* is, thus an antecedent, perhaps giving the person's name, is usually supplied first.

➤ Shanjida *drinks a cup of coffee every afternoon,*

if we had never mentioned Shanjida or what she drinks, it would be unclear if we said, *She drinks it every afternoon.* Your reader would be confused and wonder who *she* is and what does she drink, wine, water, lemonade?

Pronoun Rules

There are a few important rules for using pronouns

- Subject pronouns may be used to begin sentences. For example: **We** did a great job.
- Subject pronouns may also be used to rename the subject. For example: It was **she** who decided we should go to Hawaii.
- Indefinite pronouns don't have antecedents. They are capable of standing on their own. For example: **No one** likes the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard.
- Object pronouns are used as direct objects, indirect objects, and objects of prepositions. These include: you, me, him, her, us, them, and it. For example: David talked to **her** about the mistake.
- Possessive pronouns show ownership. They do not need apostrophes. For example: The cat washed *its*

Examples:

In the following examples, the pronouns are italicized and bold

- *We* are going on vacation.
- Don't tell *me* that *you* can't go with *us*.
- *Anybody* who says *it* won't be fun has no clue *what they* are talking about.
- *These* are terribly steep stairs.
- *We* ran into *each other* at the mall.
- *I* m not sure *which* is worse: rain or snow.
- *It* is one of the nicest Italian restaurants in town.
- Richard stared at *himself* in the mirror.
- The laundry isn't going to do *itself*.
- *Someone* spilled orange juice all over the countertop!

List of Pronouns:

I	We	Me	Us	You	She	He
Her	Him	They	Them	It	That	Which
Who	Whom	Whose	Whichever	Whoever	Whomever	This
These	That	Those	Anybody	Anyone	Anything	Each
Either	Everyone	Everybody	Everything	Nobody	Neither	No one
Nothing	Somebody	Something	Few	Many	Both	Several
All	Some	Most	None	Myself	Yourself	Yourselves

Herself	Himself	Themselves	Itself			
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Practice-1

choose the appropriate options to complete the sentences.

- 1) We all told the boss that we wanted to have ---- salaries paid in advance but he just ignored ----.
A) ours / it B) his / we C) their / our D) we / his E) our / us
- 2) When the man asked me how I had got ---- address, I told him that I was given it by a relative of ----.
A) my / me B) his / his C) mine / his D) his / him E) him / him
- 3) Although ---- in the room seemed to follow ---- said by the speaker, he never intended to simplify his language.
A) no one / anything B) anybody / anything C) nobody / nothing
D) anyone / nothing E) someone / something
- 4) I hope you will enjoy ---- at the re-union party this weekend because I won't be able to be there ----.
A) you / myself B) yourself / mine C) yours / oneself
D) yourself / myself E) you / me
- 5) We decided to do all the cooking ---- instead of hiring a catering company for the party.
A) of our own B) oneself C) by ourselves D) ours E) each other

- 6) Thousands of children nowadays prefer doing ---- homework with a background of pop-music to doing ---- in a quiet room.
A) theirs / them B) his / its C) them / it's D) they / them E) their / it
- 7) You and ---- brother need to take time to prepare ---- for the long journey which will start next month.
A) his / yourself B) yours / ourselves C) their / you
D) your / yourselves E) her / by themselves
- 8) The kids watched each gesture of ---- as if their mother were a stranger.
A) them B) hers C) him D) her E) himself
- 9) Trademarks enable a company to distinguish ---- products from ---- of another company.
A) their / it B) it / that C) our / this D) its / those E) my / these
- 10) ---- cannot see through translucent materials, but light can pass through ----.
A) We / it B) Anything / their C) One / them
D) No one / its E) Everyone / their

Types of pronoun

Pronouns can be divided into numerous categories including:

Indefinite pronouns

Those referring to one or more unspecified objects, beings, or places.

Examples:

1. Anyone
2. Somebody
3. Whichever
4. Whoever
5. Other
6. Something
7. Nobody

- Would **anyone** like a coffee?
- Take **whatever** you like. Jamie took one cookie and Ben took the **other**.
- **Whoever** owns this is in big trouble! I want **someone to move this now**.

Indefinite pronouns can also be used to create sentences that are almost abstract.

Examples could include: *this, all, such and something*.

- **All** was not lost.
- **Such** is life.
- **Something** tells me **this** won't end well.

Personal pronouns

Those associated with a certain person, thing, or group; all except you have distinct forms that indicate singular or plural number. Personal pronouns are always specific and are often used to replace a proper noun (someone's name) or a collective group of people or things. Personal pronouns have two main groups, one referring to the subject of the sentence and one to the object.

The first is used to replace the subject of the sentence: *I, you, he, she, it, we, you and they*.

Notice that **you** is repeated as **you** can be singular, addressing one person, or plural, addressing a group of people.



Example:

- Jack and David are friends. **They** play basketball together.
- I have more money than **he**
- **We** will be late if **you** don't hurry up.

The second group of pronouns replaces the object of the sentence: *me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them.*

- **We** will be late if **you** don't hurry up.

In the above example, **we** is the subject of the sentence, but **you** is the object. Other examples of pronouns replacing the object:

- Peter sang the song to **me**.
- Missing the train will cause **us** to be late.
- She packed **them** tightly in the suitcase.

Reflexive pronouns

Those preceded by the adverb, adjective, pronoun, or noun to which they refer, and ending in *-self* or *-selves*. Reflexive pronouns are used to refer back to the subject or clause of a sentence. The list of reflexive pronouns includes: *Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.*

Example:

- Count **yourselves**
- Annie only had **herself** to blame.
- Peter and Paul had baked **themselves** cakes.



Practice-2

Choose the correct answer.

1. He burnt _____ with the matches. (Himself/herself)
2. Be careful! You might electrocute _____! (Myself/yourself)
3. Ow! I've cut _____. (Myself/yourself)
4. The cat has scratched _____. (Itself/myself)
5. They're taking photos of _____. (Themselves/itself)
6. We're going to hurt_____ if we're not careful. (Myself/ourselves)

Demonstrative pronouns

Those used to point to something specific within a sentence. There are only four demonstrative pronouns – *this*, *that*, *these*, *those* – but the usage can be a bit tricky at times.

- ✓ *This* and *that* are singular,
- ✓ *these* and *those* are plural.

As you may have noticed, there can be some crossover with indefinite pronouns when using *this* and *that*.

Example:

- I prefer **this**.
- **These** are beautiful, but **those** belong to Danny.
- Did you see **that**?

While it can be confusing, **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** can sometimes be used as demonstrative adjectives.

The difference between the two is that a demonstrative pronoun replaces the noun and a demonstrative adjective qualifies the noun.

- I prefer **this** *photo*.
- These flowers are *beautiful*, but **those** *vases* belong to Danny.
- Did you see **that** *rainbow*?

It should be clear that **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** in the example above are not pronouns because they are being used to qualify the noun, but not replace it. A good trick for remembering the difference is that a demonstrative pronoun would still make sense if the word *one* or *ones* followed it in the sentence.

- I prefer **this** (one).
- **These** (ones) are beautiful.
- Did you see **that** (one)?
- **Those** (ones) belong to Danny.

Possessive pronouns

Those designating possession or ownership. Examples include: *mine*, *its*, *hers*, *his*, *yours*, *ours*, *theirs*, *whose*. Consider the example:

- This cat is **mine**.

Mine is indicating possession, that the cat belongs to me. Incidentally, *this* in the sentence is not a pronoun but demonstrative adjective as it qualifies the noun *cat*. You will find that possessive pronouns often follow phrases that contain demonstrative adjectives.

Example:

- Are these bannas **yours**?



- This money is **ours**.
- Is the fault **theirs** or **yours**?

Possessive pronoun vs Possessive adjective:

- ✓ A possessive adjective is always followed by a noun. Examples are: your phone, my brother, his dog etc.
- ✓ A possessive pronoun is used without a noun. Examples are: his, hers, yours, theirs, ours, mine etc.

Practice-3

Choose whether each sentence requires a **possessive adjective** or a **possessive pronoun**:

EX: That car is not his. It's mine. (possessive pronoun)

OR That's my car. (possessive adjective)

- 1.-----She's not his friend, she's (my/mine).
2. Robert didn't drink his own coffee. He drank ----- (her/hers).
3. That is one of ----- (hers/her) friends.
4. His neighborhood is safe, while ----- (my/mine) neighborhood isn't.
5. His neighborhood is safe, while ----- (my/mine) isn't.
6. Did ----- (your/yours) mother call?

7. I don't know ----- (them/their) very well.
8. I don't know ----- (them/their) daughter very well.
9. I talked to----- (my/me) grandmother for three hours last night.
10. I think I got my notes mixed up with----- (your/yours).

Relative pronouns

Those which refer to nouns mentioned previously, acting to introduce an adjective (relative) clause. They will usually appear after a noun to help clarify the sentence or give extra information. Examples include: *who, which, that, whom, whose*.

- The man *who* stole the car went to jail.

The relative pronoun *who* acts to refer back to the noun *man*. It acts to open a clause by identifying the man as not just any man, but the one who stole the car.

Example:

- The table, **which** sits in the hallway, is used for correspondence.
- The car **that** crashed into the wall was blue.
- This is the woman, **whose** key you found.

Interrogative pronouns

Those which introduce a question. Examples include: *who, whom, whose, what, which*. We can usually identify an interrogative pronoun by the fact that they often appear at the



beginning of a question.

Example:

- **Who** will come to the party?
- **Which** do you prefer?
- **What** do you need?
- **Whose** clothes are on the floor?
- **Whom** did you tell?

Which vs That

- ✓ In a defining clause, use *that*.
- ✓ In non-defining clauses, use *which*.
- ✓ Remember, *which* is as disposable as a sandwich bag. If you can remove the clause without destroying the meaning of the sentence, the clause is nonessential and you can use *which*.

Which vs. That: What's the Difference in Usage?

To understand when to use *that* or *which*, it's important to understand clauses.

A defining clause (also called an essential clause or a restrictive clause) gives information essential to the meaning of the sentence. *That* is used in defining clauses.

- My bike that has a broken seat is in the garage.

In this sentence, you understand that the speaker has at least one other bike. Specifically, the bike he's talking about is distinguished from his other bikes by its broken seat. If you removed the clause "that has a broken seat," you would lose the implication that he owns more than one bicycle, and even if you somehow knew about the other bikes, you wouldn't know which one was in the garage.

Which introduces non-defining clauses. Unlike defining clauses, non-defining clauses (also called nonessential or nonrestrictive clauses) don't limit the meaning of the sentence. You might lose interesting details if you remove them, but the meaning of the sentence wouldn't change. Sometimes, these phrases are set off by commas.

- My bike, which has a broken seat, is in the garage.

Here, the broken seat is simply a description of the bike in the garage. There's no implication that the speaker owns more than one bike. Do you see the difference? Perhaps a little mnemonic device will help you to remember how to choose between *that* or *which*.

Practice-4

1. You can borrow the book-----I have just finished reading.
2. The used car,-----I bought last year, is a brown one.
3. Sylvie ate the last piece of sushi-----he was saving in the fridge.
4. The wagon,----- he bought at a garage sale, is broken.
5. Where's the dress-----you plan to wear tomorrow?
6. Please stop by the supermaket,-----is on route 8, on your way home.

7. The whale,-----swam into the bay, was successfully returned to the ocean.
8. One of the girls kept laughing,-----annoyed Joanna intensely.
9. Please pick up the clothes-----you dropped off at the dry cleaners yesterday.
10. Did you see John's letter,-----made me laugh ?

Who vs whom:

Who and whom are both relative pronouns. They function to connect a noun or another pronoun to a phrase or clause with more information. Both words can also work as interrogative pronouns in questions. However, even though they are both the same kind of pronouns, they are not interchangeable. The difference between these words is:

- ✓ Who is a subject pronoun.
- ✓ Whom is an object pronoun.

You can only use who as the subject of a sentence; in other words, the person who performs the action. Whom is the object of a sentence. They receive the action performed by the subject.

The best way to remember when to use who and when to use whom. It's all about other subject pronouns (he, she) and object pronouns (him, her).

Use who when the subject of the sentence would normally require a subject pronoun like he or she.

For example,

- “Who is the best in class?”

If you rewrote that question as a statement, “He is the best in class.” makes sense.

Use whom when a sentence needs an object pronoun like him or her.

For example,

- “This is for whom?” Again,

if you rewrote that question as a statement, “This is for him.” sounds correct.

Replacing the Pronouns in Questions

- Who ate the last cookie?

He ate the last cookie. (correct)

Him ate the last cookie. (incorrect)

- For whom did you bake these cookies?

I baked the cookies for he. (incorrect)

I baked the cookies for him. (correct)

- ✓ **Note:** as who replaces a subject, so when ‘who’ is used in sentence it mostly demand a verb whereas for the word ‘whom’ there is no need to have any extra verb.

 **ME Learning**

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ME Learning



Practice-5

1. The girl _____ hit the winning home run was a hero.
2. I don't know _____ made this mess.
3. _____ are you going to the movies with?
4. I need to know _____ will clean up this mess.
5. To _____ should I give the message?
6. *For _____ the Bell Tolls* is a book by Ernest Hemingway.
7. _____ are you talking about?
8. _____ will help him wash the dishes?
9. My cousin, _____ likes to dance, took me a new club last night.
10. _____ are you voting for in the election?
11. To-----have you offered the flowers?
12. -----wrote that beautiful love poem?
13. I just want to know-----made this delicious dish.
14. Do you know the man -----is standing there?
15. My parents will accept -----I choose as my husband.
16. For-----are you buying this present?
17. He is a kind of person for-----family is very important.
18. Tell me, -----told you this wonderful news?
19. The electrician-----I asked for assistance was helpful.
20. -----gave you permission to get into this room?



Reciprocal pronoun

A reciprocal pronoun is a pronoun which is used to indicate that two or more people are carrying out or have carried out an action of some type, with both receiving the benefits or consequences of that action simultaneously. Any time something is done or given in return, reciprocal pronouns are used. The same is true any time mutual action is expressed.

There are only two reciprocal pronouns.

Each other

One another

- ✓ When you want to refer to two people, you will normally use “each other.”
- ✓ When referring to more than two people, for example the students in a lecture hall, you will normally use “one another.”

Example:

- Maria and Juan gave **each other** gold rings on their wedding day.
- Terry and Jack were talking to **each other** in the hallway.
- We give **each other** gifts during the holidays.
- The boxers punched **each other**.
- The students congratulated **one another** after giving practice speeches.
- The kids spent the afternoon kicking the ball to **one another**.
- The defendants blamed **one another** for the crime they were charged with.
- The couple love **one another** deeply.
- All the brothers in my uncle’s family quarreled with one another

Practice-6

1. My mother and I looked at----- in surprise.
2. The six friends buy----- drinks from time to time.
3. We need to stop going to war against-----," the NATO delegates agreed.
4. The effects of the coffee and the beer cancel-----out.
5. Albert and Sally never agree with-----
6. I love you! You love me ! we love-----
7. The rest of the people in my mathematics class copy from-----during the exam.
8. "If we don't help-----every now and again, we won't survive," Jackson said to Jeffrey.
9. The best club teams in Europe play football against-----
10. The company employees send-----emails to communicate.

More Practice

1. We had ____ other choice apart from deciding to cease trading, or we would have gone bankrupt.
A) some B) no C) many D) each E) any
2. ____ who enjoys jazz music will enjoy this festival, tickets for which can be bought at ____ good music shop.
A) Nobody / some B) Anyone / several C) Everybody / all
D) Somebody / both E) Anybody / every

3. Slimming bars claim to provide ____ the vitamins and minerals the body needs, but eating them cannot be as healthy as a meal containing plenty of fruit and vegetables, which can also supply ____ nutrients required by the body.

- A) whole / all B) all / other C) plenty of / another
D) every / any E) both / each

4. ____ child will be given a role, however small, in the play.

- A) Several B) The whole C) Both D) Each E) Many

5. Because there have been ____ accidents at that road junction, the council are going to install traffic lights there.

- A) too much B) plenty C) so many
D) much more E) a great deal of

6. I didn't believe him when he said that it was hailing in June, so I went out on the balcony to see it for ____.

- A) myself B) himself C) mine D) him E) itself

7. ____ bus we were travelling on stopped suddenly because ____ tree had fallen across the road.

- A) A / the B) The / - C) The / the D) The / a E) A / a

8. ____ that we accomplished was to find a suitable date for the next meeting.

- A) Each B) Every C) The whole D) Others E) All

9. Although ____ in the group knew that ____ had ever tried to climb the mountain by this path before, they all seemed very confident.

- A) someone / nowhere B) no one / anywhere C) everyone / no one
D) anyone / somebody E) everything / anyone

10. As the number of students attending the universities ____, most employers ____ for higher and higher qualifications from new employees.

- A) is increasing / are asking B) are increasing / will ask
C) increase / is asking D) have increased / have asked
E) increased / has asked

11. ____ of the soldiers was given two complete uniforms, ____ of which they were expected to keep spotlessly clean.

- A) All / some B) Every / either C) Each / both
D) Some / all E) The whole / many

12. There is an amount of wisdom in ____ old sayings, such as “Don't cry over spilt milk”.

- A) a number of B) a little C) a great deal of
D) every E) the whole

13. When the winners arrived at the award ceremony, the mayor ____ was there to greet ____.

- A) ourselves / him B) themselves / ours C) myself / their
D) itself / ourselves E) himself / them

14. When I woke up this morning, there was ____ heavy dew covering ____ long green summer grass in our garden.

- A) the / a B) - / the C) some / a D) the / - E) a / a

15. It's getting late. I'll feel better when we have found ____ to stay for the night, and, at this hour, I'm not looking for a luxury place. _____ clean and tidy will do.

- A) somewhere / Anywhere B) everywhere / Somebody C) something / Nowhere
D) nowhere / Somewhere E) anything / Something

16. I wish he would give ____ more consideration to those around him.

- A) enough B) a lot of C) a little D) several E) a few

17. This ship has ____ experienced crew, all of whom have been at ____ sea on and off for more than six years.

- A) the / the B) an / a C) an / - D) - / - E) some / the

18. Politicians from the Opposition are constantly criticizing the government, but they don't say what they would do ____ to improve things if they were in ____ position.

- A) us / our B) themselves / our C) them / themselves
D) theirs / us E) ours / theirs

19. As ____ of the proposals seems to provide a complete solution on ____ I suggest we continue working on this.

- A) both / themselves B) either / our own C) each / ourselves
D) none / his own E) neither / its own

20. When ____ manager disagrees with ____, our board meetings can go on for hours.

- A) a / other B) - / the other C) the / each other
D) one / another E) none / the other

21. Each of ____ will develop a revision method that will suit ____ individual strengths and weaknesses.

- A) they / theirs B) us / our C) we / ours D) you / yours E) her / hers

22. I don't think that's the only dry cleaner's around here. I think there is ____ next to the bus station.

- A) another B) others C) other D) the other E) the others

23. I think that buying ____ own photocopier would save ____ money.

- A) us / ours B) him / his C) ourselves / our
D) themselves / theirs E) their / them

24. Since ____ seems eager to give me a hand with these, I have no other choice but to do ____ by myself.

- A) something / everywhere B) someone / anything C) no one / everything
D) anybody / nowhere E) nothing / something

25. ____ has got a packed lunch, a torch and a waterproof coat, haven't ____?

- A) Everybody / they B) Everywhere / it C) No one / you
D) Someone / we E) Anybody / them

26. Men, women and children in ____ part of the world wear some sort of jewellery, either as ornaments or because of superstitions.

- A) all B) every C) whole D) some E) neither

27. There are ____ ways to get from my house to work, but ____ of them is very comfortable.

- A) plenty / one B) more / several C) several / none
D) a few / neither E) much / all

28. There are ____ Indian restaurants available in England, whereas, in Istanbul, your options are ____.

- A) some / several B) so much / only one C) the other / little
D) many / another E) a lot of / a few



29. Normally, airlines serve their passengers _____ cooked dinner during _____ flight.

- A) the / a B) - / a C) a / the D) a / some E) another / -

30. The lawyer for the people who _____ in the fire at the shopping centre _____ the judge for compensation.

- A) were injured / is going to ask B) is injured / has been asking
C) are injured / would ask D) was injured / are going to ask
E) have been injured / have asked

31. We have 120 post-graduate students at our university and almost two-thirds of _____ from abroad.

- A) themselves / comes B) their / are coming C) theirs / were coming
D) them / come E) they / has come

32. A good percentage of our time _____ at work, so we should choose an occupation that we enjoy.

- A) is spending B) are spent C) is spent
D) are spending E) would spend

33. I love the company of _____ friends, but sometimes I just want to be by _____.

- A) my / me B) mine / me C) me / mine
D) my / myself E) mine / my own

34. There have been ____ isolated incidents of violence, but ____ of World Cup supporters have been wellbehaved.

- A) a few / the majority B) any / a good deal C) some / several
D) each / a great deal E) every / a large number

35. Americans plays produced during the 19th century were mostly sensational melodrama and therefore of ____ literary importance.

- A) many B) little C) none D) every E) a few

36. The different peoples in Africa ____ have ____ own myths about the creation of the world.

- A) all / its B) most / themselves C) every / itself
D) some / theirs E) each / their

37. The doctor gave him ____ tablets and told him to drink ____ water.

- A) each / a little B) a few / many C) several of / little
D) any / much E) some / plenty of

38. Pasta, which literally means dough in ____ Italian, is ____ Italian food now popular, in such forms as spaghetti, macaroni and ravioli all over the world.

- A) the / the B) an / some C) - / an D) - / any E) some / -

39. I knew that his wife wasn't a good cook, so I doubted that she had cooked all the dishes she served ____ on ____.

- A) us / her own B) mine / hers C) theirs / himself
D) you / his own E) him / herself

40. Do you know that everything they ____ ____ guaranteed for two years?

- A) are selling / are B) sell / is C) sold / have been
D) had sold / were E) are sold / has been

Answer

1: B 2: E 3: B 4: D 5: C 6: A 7: D 8: E 9: C 10: A 11: C 12: A 13: E 14: B 15: A 16: C 17: C 18:
B 19: E 20: D 21: B 22: A 23: E 24: C 25: A 26: B 27: C 28: E 29: C 30: A 31: D 32: C 33: D 34:
A 35: B 36: E 37: E 38: C 39: A 40: B

1. The instructor told the young climbers to hold on to the rope with ____ hands.

- A) both B) every C) all D) each E) either

2. The noise of the gunshot rang through the trees and the birds flew off in ____ directions.

- A) all B) each C) either D) every E) whole

3. The train doesn't stop at ____ station along the way, but it stops at ____ of the main ones.

- A) all / either B) every / most C) each / much
D) both / some E) few / all

4. Unfortunately, our local library had ____ books on the subject, so I'm going to the city library tomorrow hoping to find ____ more.

- A) much / a little B) a little / a lot C) little / many
D) a few / much E) few / some

5. There has been ____ fruit on the pear tree in our garden this year, so we won't be giving ____ away.

- A) a little / many B) all / each C) little / much
D) every / some E) much / either

6. ____ players have won this competition before, so ____ of them could win today.

- A) A few / all B) Each / every C) Every / no
D) Both / either E) None / neither

7. A lot of people rushed to the area, but most of ____ failed to find ____ gold.

- A) them / any B) they / much C) theirs / many
D) him / some E) his / none



8. The children have had quite ____ excitement for one day, I think it's time they went to bed.

- A) few B) all C) more D) little E) enough

9. He thought he would get the contract, but a business competitor of ____ got ____.

- A) he / itself B) his / it C) us / his

- D) yours / its E) him / them

10. They gave the idea ____ consideration before accepting it.

- A) several B) only a few C) a great deal of D) much of E) a good many

11. Look! One of ____ in the race ____.

- A) stallion / have fallen B) the athletes / had fallen C) the horses / has fallen

- D) children / are falling E) the competition / was falling

12. My daughter got a better mark for her last French written composition because there were ____ mistakes in it.

- A) little B) much C) many D) fewer E) the least

13. In the USA, the number of representatives in government varies according to the population of a state, but there are two senators for ____ state.

- A) both B) some C) neither D) each E) all

14. ____ employees voted against the strike even though they were dissatisfied with the pay rise.

- A) Several of B) Plenty C) Much of D) Half E) A good many



15. After ____ wins at the amateur level, he'll be ready to race professionally.

- A) almost none B) any longer C) a few more D) much E) plenty

16. Tea and coffee contain caffeine, which is harmful, so the doctor told me to avoid drinking ____.

- A) both of them B) much of it C) all of them
D) some of it E) neither of them

17. Decades ago the notion of landing a spacecraft on ____ moon would have seemed ____ impossible feat.

- A) a / --- B) some / a C) the / an D) --- / --- E) --- / the

18. If there is ____ food in the world for everyone, why do so ____ people die of starvation?

- A) little / much B) enough / many C) much / few
D) any / a lot of E) less / more

19. Of the two shops in the village, ____ sold sun cream, so he had to keep a long-sleeved shirt on all day.

- A) no B) both C) none D) neither E) either

20. The best goal of the match was ____, but ____ were pretty spectacular as well.

- A) my / theirs B) my brother / I C) him / mine
D) the forward's / your E) Simon's / you



21. The new dress my sister bought didn't fit ____ so she gave it to ____.

- A) she / you B) her / me C) hers / mine
D) mine / hers E) herself / ours

22. He felt as if ____ world was watching and waiting for him to make a mistake in the play, but in fact, it was only the village boy scout club.

- A) all B) every C) most D) a lot of E) the whole

23. She had ____ reasons to dislike her job, but I don't know exactly why she left.

- A) a little B) much C) a whole D) some of E) plenty of

24. The company is so stable that you can buy shares in it with almost ____ risk of losing any money.

- A) any B) none C) no D) few E) much

25. Two smartly dressed doormen stood at ____ side of the hotel's entrance.

- A) either B) whole C) all D) every E) both

26. We rang ____ hotels before we found ____ with vacant rooms.

- A) several / one B) much / a little C) each / some
D) every / any E) the whole / much

27. The teacher said that we could write on ____sides of the paper, but to start a new page for ____question.

- A) either / every B) both / each C) some / all
D) all / some E) the whole / any

28. ____ of seagulls followed the tractor as the farmer ploughed the field.

- A) Many more B) Almost all C) Only some
D) A large number E) Hardly any

29. It takes ____ of dedication to become a top-class athlete.

- A) enough B) nearly every C) a great deal
D) many more E) each one

30. If Richard had ____ patience, he would have ____ arguments with the manager.

- A) little / much B) enough / little C) less / plenty
D) more / fewer E) a few / less

31. ____ cashier underwent the company's training scheme before starting to work her.

- A) A great many B) Several C) Both D) All E) Every

32. Up until recent years, blacks in the Southern USA suffered ____ injustice.

- A) several B) plenty C) a lot of D) a great many E) fewer



33. After the oil spill from the huge tanker, the ____ beach was covered in thick black oil.

- A) whole B) all C) many D) every E) much

34. We can see the Shrewsbury Town football pitch from the window of our shop. Yesterday, I was watching ____ them play through the window, but stopped when ____ customer came in.

- A) any / a B) a / the C) a / --- D) --- / a E) --- / the

35. In 1991, the remains of ____ Neolithic hunter, which were 5,300 years old, were discovered high in ____ Alps.

- A) the / --- B) a / some C) --- / a D) a / an E) a / the

36. Do you know ____ name of ____ American author Bill Bryson's latest book?

- A) a / --- B) a / an C) the / the D) the / --- E) --- / an

37. Celebrating the end of one year and the start of a new one is an age-old religious, social, and cultural observance in almost ____ part of the world.

- A) all B) every C) either D) neither E) whole

38. ____ albatross, ____ largest and most majestic sky bird, has ____ wingspan of over nine feet.

- A) --- / the / --- B) The / a / the C) An / --- / the
D) The / the / a E) An / a / a

39. If I had ____ fabric left, I could make a dress, but I think I've only got ____ to make a skirt.

- A) a great deal of / some B) plenty / a few C) a few more / much
D) a number of / some E) a little more / enough

40. Cyanide leaked into ____ Mersey Canal, and ____ ninemile stretch of ____ canal was affected.

- A) the / the / a B) --- / --- / a C) a / a / ---
D) --- / the / --- E) the / a / the

41. I went into town specially to buy a jacket for the Christmas party, but I didn't see ____ that I liked.

- A) a few B) any C) all D) much E) some

42. As ____ British athlete in this discipline reached the qualifying time, Britain won't be represented in this event at the Olympics.

- A) no B) few C) little D) hardly any E) fewer

43. Throughout the history of the country, ____ French, along with most of the other people of the world, have paid little attention to the quality of ____ natural environment.

- A) some / --- B) a / them C) the / their
D) --- / its E) many / theirs



44. Diamonds have ____ uses. In addition to the obvious use in jewellery, they have ____ number of industrial applications.

- A) much / any B) many / a C) plenty of / the
D) some / each E) more / every

45. ____ the painters have achieved so far is to make the office look more of a mess than it did this morning.

- A) The whole B) Some C) All D) None E) A little

46. Let's go somewhere for a cup of tea I don't want to go to any more shops as I've spent ____ already.

- A) several B) a lot of C) a few
D) many more E) too much

47. Despite all ____ efforts, neither Susan's composition nor ____ was good enough to impress the teacher.

- A) ourselves / me B) us / myself C) ours / my
D) our / mine E) us / ourselves

48. The richness of Asia's cultures is reflected in ____ arts and literature.

- A) theirs B) it C) its D) them E) itself

49. The teacher said that if Joseph caused ____ trouble in class, she would send his mother a letter.

- A) any more B) far few C) a number of D) so many E) several



50. Herman Melville's book 'Moby Dick' tells of the adventures of Captain Ahab, who loses ____ leg in his struggle with ____ whale.

- A) the / the B) a / a C) --- / any D) any / the E) some / a

51. A: Which of these wallpaper designs would you like in the living? B: _____. ____ look horrible. Why can't we just paint the walls?

- A) All / None B) Neither / Both C) Either / Whole
D) None / Some E) Every / Each

52. I wonder if ____ of our neighbours would look after our cat while we are away.

- A) the whole B) few C) little D) either E) every

53. ____ of the competitors was badly affected by the extreme heat and passed out.

- A) Some B) No C) A few D) One E) All

54. I would like her more if she showed ____ consideration for others.

- A) fewer B) several C) a little D) too much E) many

55. I'm glad we bought the new lawnmower. Now I can mow the lawn using ____ the effort.

- A) fewer B) none C) much D) all E) half

56. Smog may appear brownish in colour when it contains high concentrations of nitrogen dioxide, or it may look blue-grey when it contains large amounts of ozone. In ____ case, prolonged exposure will damage lung tissue.

- A) both B) either C) none D) all E) some

57. In ____ mid-1970s, people became aware of the phenomenon called ____ acid rain.

- A) the / --- B) --- / an C) a / an D) a / the E) the / an

58. The word deafness is used to describe ____ degree of hearing loss, though it is most commonly used where there is ____ total inability to hear.

- A) some / much B) the / some C) a / many
D) every / an E) any / a

59. Although the Australian author Peter Carey's first three novels were well received, his fourth book received ____ criticism than acclaim.

- A) too many B) any longer C) far more D) plenty of E) so much

60. Despite the scarcity of arable land, ____ the population in the Middle East is engaged in farming.

- A) a lot more B) almost none C) so much
D) a good deal of E) a great many of

Answer

1: A 2: A 3: B 4: E 5: C 6: D 7: A 8: E 9: B 10: C 11: C 12: D 13: D 14: E 15: C 16: A 17: C 18: B 19: D 20: E 21: B 22: E 23: E 24: C 25: A 26: A 27: B 28: D 29: C 30: D 31: E 32: C 33: A 34: D 35: E 36: C 37: B 38: D 39: E 40: E 41: B 42: A 43: C 44: B 45: C 46: E 47: D 48: C 49: A 50: B 51: B 52: D 53: D 54: C 55: E 56: B 57: A 58: E 59: C 60: D

Vocabulary

Words	English Meaning	Bangla Meaning
burgeon	to grow and flourish	বিকশিত হওয়া, দ্রুত বেড়ে ওঠা
burnish	to polish	ঘসিয়া মাজিয়া চক্চকে করা, চাকচিক্য
buttress	to reinforce; support	ঠেকানো, শক্তিশালী করা
cacophonous	unpleasant or harsh-sounding	কর্কশ, বেসুরো
cadge	to beg; sponge	ভিক্ষা করা, ভিক্ষা চাওয়া
callous	thick-skinned; insensitive	অনুভূতিহীন, নির্মম
calumny	false and malicious accusation; slander	কলঙ্ক, মিথ্যা অপবাদ, দুর্নাম
canard	false; deliberately misleading story	মিথ্যা গুজব
canon	an established set of principles; a basis or standard for judgment; a group of literary works	ব্যবহারিক আদর্শ, নৈতিক আদর্শ
cant	insincere talk; language of a particular group	আন্তরিকতাহীন কথা, ভণ্ডামিপূর্ণ কথাবার্তা
cantankerous	irritable; ill-humored	বিদ্বেষপূর্ণ, বদমেজাজী, ঝগড়াটে
capricious	fickle	খামখেয়ালী, চঞ্চল

captious	faultfinding; intended to entrap, as in an argument	দোষগ্রাহী, ছিদ্রাশ্বেষী, কুট সমালোচনাপূর্ণ
cardinal	of foremost importance	অত্যাবশ্যক, অপরিহার্য, প্রধান
carnal	of the flesh or body; related to physical appetites	শারীরিক
carping	to find fault; complain	ছিদ্রাশ্বেষী, দোষগ্রাহী, খুঁতখুঁত
cartography	science of making maps	মানচিত্রনির্মানবিদ্যা
caste	any of the hereditary social classes in Hindu society; social stratification	জাতি, বর্ণ
castigation	punishment; chastisement; criticism	নিন্দা, কঠোর সমালোচনা
cataclysm	a violent upheaval that causes great destruction and change	প্রলয়, প্লাবন
catalyst	something that causes change	প্রভাবক, অনুঘটক
categorical	absolute; without exception	নিঃশর্ত, সুনিশ্চিত,
caucus	smaller group within an organization	কোনো দলের সংগঠনী কমিটি
causal	involving a cause	কার্যকারণসম্বন্ধীয়, কারণবাচক
caustic	burning; stinging; causing corrosion	দগ্ধকারক, দাহক
celestial	concerned with sky or heavens;	স্বর্গীয়, অপার্থিব



	sublime	
centrifugal	moving away from a center	কেন্দ্রাতিগ, কেঁদ্রাপসারী
centripetal	moving or directed toward a center	কেন্দ্রমুখী, অভিকেন্দ্রিক
champion	to defend or support	রক্ষক, সমর্থন করা,
chasten	to correct by punishment or reproof; to restrain or subdue	সংযত করা, মার্জিত করা, শোধন করা
chicanery	trickery; fraud	চাতুরী, প্রতারণা
chivalry	the qualities idealized by knighthood such as bravery and gallantry toward women	বীরত্ব
churlish	rude; boorish	অসভ্য, অভদ্র, ইতর
circuitous	roundabout	আঁকাবাঁকা, চক্রাকার,
clairvoyant	one who can predict the future; psychic	অলোকদৃষ্টিসংগ্ন ব্যক্তি
clamor	noisy outcry	কোলাহল, গোলমাল
clique	a small, exclusive group	গোষ্ঠী, উপদল, ক্ষুদ্র দল
cloister	to confine; seclude	নির্জনবাস, আবদ্ধ রাখা
coagulate	thicken; congeal	জমাট বাঁধা, ঘনীভূত করা
coalesce	to cause to become one	সমবেত হওয়া, সংযুক্ত হওয়া
coda	concluding part of a literary or	একটি সাহিত্য বা সঙ্গীত রচনার

	musical composition; something that summarizes or concludes	সমাপ্তি অংশ
codify	to systematize	বিধিবদ্ধ করা
cognizant	informed; conscious; aware	জ্ঞানী, অবগত
collage	artistic composition of materials pasted over a surface; an assemblage of diverse elements	শৈল্পিক রচনা যা বিভিন্ন উপাদানের সমাবেশ
commensurate	proportional	সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ, সামানুপাতিক
compendium	brief, comprehensive summary	সংকলন, সারমর্ম, সারসংক্ষেপ
complacent	self-satisfied	আত্মতুষ্টি, আত্মসন্তুষ্টি
complaisant	overly polite; willingness to comply with the wishes of others	সুশীল , শিষ্ট, বিনয়ী
complement	something that completes or makes up a whole	পরিপূরক, পূরক হওয়া, সম্পূর্ণ করা
compliant	yielding	অনুবর্তী, বাধ্য
compunction	uneasiness caused by guilt	অনুশোচনা, বিবেক-দংশন
concave	curving inward	অবতল
conciliatory	overcoming distrust or hostility	সমঝোতামূলক, মৈত্রীসূচক, মৈত্রীসূচক
concoct	to invent	উদ্ভাবন করা
concomitant	existing concurrently	সহগামী, সংযুক্ত, সহঘটিত

condone	to overlook voluntarily; forgive	ক্ষমা করা, উপেক্ষা করা
confound	to baffle; perplex; mix up	বিভ্রান্ত করা, হতবুদ্ধি করা
congenial	similar in tastes and habits; friendly; suited to	অনুকূল, সমপ্রকৃতিবিশিষ্ট
conjugal	pertaining to marriage agreement	দাম্পত্য, বিবাহিত জীবন সম্পর্কিত
connoisseur	expert in matters of taste; expert knowledge or training	গুণগ্রাহী
conscript	a person compulsorily enrolled for military service	আইনবলে কাউকে সৈন্যদলে যোগ দিতে বাধ্য করা
consecrate	to declare sacred	পবিত্র করা
contend	to assert	তর্কবিতর্ক করা, প্রতিযোগিতা করা
contentious	quarrelsome; causing quarrels	বিতর্কিত, কলহপরায়ণ, বাগড়াটে
contiguous	touching; neighboring; connecting without a break	সংলগ্ন, পার্শ্ববর্তী, নিকটস্থ
continence	self-control; abstention from sexual activity	আত্মসংযম
contrite	very sorrowful for a wrong; seeking forgiveness	অনুতপ্ত, অনুতাপী
contumacious	disobedient; rebellious	অবাধ্য, একগুঁয়ে, একগুঁয়ে
conundrum	riddle; puzzle with no solution	ধাঁধা, প্রহেলিকা
convention	practice widely observed in a group; custom; accepted	প্রচলিত রীতি

	technique or device	
converge	to approach; come together; tend to meet	একত্রিত
convex	curved outward	উত্তল
convivial	sociable	সামাজিক, মিশুক, প্রফুল্ল
convoluted	twisted; complicated	জটিল, কুণ্ডলিত
copious	abundant; plentiful	প্রচুর, পর্যাপ্ত, অটেল
coquette	woman who flirts	পুরুষের মনভোলানো নারী
cornucopia	horn overflowing with fruit and grain; state of abundance	প্রাচুর্যে পরিপূর্ণ ভাণ্ডার
cosmology	study of the universe as a totality; theory of the origin and structure of the universe	সৃষ্টিতত্ত্ব
covert	hidden; secret	গোপন, ছদ্ম, গুপ্ত
covetous	desiring something owned by another	লালায়িত, লোভী, অভিলাষী
cozen	to mislead by trick or fraud; deceive	ঠকানো, প্রতারণা করা, বঞ্চনা করা
craven	cowardly	কাপুরুষ, ভীরু
credence	acceptance of something as true	বিশ্বাস, প্রত্যয়
credo	statement of belief or principle;	বিশ্বাস, ধর্মমত

	creed	
daunt	to discourage; intimidate; dishearten	ভয় দেখানো, ভীত করা
dearth	scarcity	অভাব, অপ্রাচুর্য, দুশ্চাপ্যতা
debauchery	corruption	লাম্পট্য, ব্যভিচার
decorum	proper behavior	শালীনতা, ভদ্রতা
defame	to malign; harm someone's reputation	নিন্দা করা, মানহানি করা, অপবাদ দেওয়া
default	to fail to act	অক্ষমতা, অচল হওয়া
deference	respect; regard for another's wish	সম্মান, সশ্রদ্ধ বাধ্যতা
defunct	no longer existing	বিলুপ্ত, অপ্রচলিত
delineate	to represent or depict	বর্ণনা করা, চিত্রিত করা
demographic	related to population balance	জনসংখ্যা সংক্রান্ত
demotic	pertaining to people	গণতান্ত্রিক, জনগণসংক্রান্ত
demur	to express doubt; question or oppose	সংকোচ, দ্বিধা করা
denigrate	to slur someone's reputation	অপমান করা, হেয় করা
denizen	an inhabitant; a regular visitor	নাগরিক, অধিবাসী
denouement	outcome; unraveling of the plot of a play or work of literature	একটি নাটক বা সাহিত্যের কাজের প্লট উন্মোচন করা

deride	to mock	উপহাস করা, ঠাট্টা করা, বিক্রপ করা
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Answer Sheet**P1**

1. E	2. B	3. A	4. D	5. C
6. E	7. D	8. B	9. D	10. C

P2

1. Himself	2. Yourself	3. Myself
4. Itself	5. Themselves	6. Ourselves

P3

1. Mine	2. Hers	3. Her	4. My	5. Mine
6. Your	7. Them	8. Their	9. My	10. Yours

P4

1. That	2. Which	3. That	4. Which	5. That
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6. Which	7. Which	8. Which	9. That	10. Which
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P5

1. Who	2. who	3. Whom	4. who	5. whom
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11. Whom	12. Whom	13. Who	14. who	15. whom
16. whom	17. who	18. who	19. who	20. whomever
21. whom	22. whom	23. who	24. whom	25. who

P6

1. Each other	2. One another	3. One another	4. Each other
5. Each other	6. Each other	7. One another	8. Each other
9. One another	10. One another		