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Relative pronoun worksheet for class 8

Complete the following sentences using the appropriate relative pronouns. 1. Dog having a chocolate collar is mine. (that / the / hers) 2. The girl..... sitting next to Mohini is his cousin. (who / who / who) 3. the house Doctorf..... Aparna treated very good and knowledgeable. (who / who / who) 4. The man is We met in the store very beautiful. (who / who / who) 5. Film was burned called police immediately. (the / the) 5. The girl..... we watched yesterday very exciting (that / that / what) 7. This is the best book..... I used to read. (that / who / what) 8. Cake My mother baked for my birthday very delicious. (that / that / what) 9. Amar, working with my brother, is a good singer. (which / which) 10. We are looking for a young woman can play the role of Sita. (who / who / who) Answer 1. Anldog that has a chocolate collar is mine. 2. The girl who was sitting next to Mohini was her cousin. 3. The doctor who treats Aparna is very good and knowledgeable. 4. The man whose house was burned called police immediately. 5. The girl we met in the store was very beautiful. (Who is also available here in an unofficial style.) 6. The movie thatwe watched yesterday is very interesting. 7. This is the best book I've ever read. 8. Cake that / that my mother burned for my birthday was very delicious. 9. Amar, who works with my brother, is a good singer. 10. We are looking for a young woman who can play the role of cysl. Relative pronouns are words like who, who, who, it is and whom. They are not in conjunction, but they can be used to incorporate two clauses. Relative pronouns serve as subjects or verb objects in relative clauses. Examine the examples given below. This is Meera. He worked with me. We can combine these two sentences using the relative pronouns of whom. This is Meera who works with me. Here pronouns 'he' and 'acts as the subject of the works' masterpiece. Clause also called adjective clauses. It is used to modify nouns or pronouns in other clauses. Relative clauses go immediately after their noun or pronoun modifiers. Combine the following sentences using relative pronouns. 1. I congratulate Aditi. He won the first prize. 2. Julius Ceasar arrived in Britain at 55 BC. He was a powerful Roman General. 3. My brother is an engineer. He lives in Mumbai. 4. The boys were injured in the accident. He was my brother. 5. The guy is very friendly. He lives next door. 6. Cuckoo is too lazy to hatch his eggs. It lays its eggs in the crogged nest. 7. My uncle worked in Kokata. He sent me a laptop. 8. This is Aswathi. He's He all right. 9. Mark visited me yesterday. He was my old friend. 10. The teacher punishes the boy. He was looking away while lessons were taking place. Answer 1. I congratulate Aditi who won the first prize. 2. Julius Ceasar, who arrived in Britain at 55 BC, is a powerful Roman General. OR Julius Ceasar, who is the powerful Roman General, arrived in Britain at 55 BC. 3. My brother who lives in Mumbai is an engineer. OR My brother who is an engineer lives in Mumbai. 4. The boy who was injured in the accident was my brother. 5. The man who lives next door is very friendly. 6. Cuckoo is too lazy to hatch his eggs laying them in the crogged nest. 7. My uncle, who works in Kolkata, sent me a laptop. 8. This is Aswathi who dances well. 9. Mark, who was my old friend, visited me yesterday. OR Mark, who visited me yesterday, was my old friend. 10. The teacher punishes the boy who is staying away while the lesson is taking place. The content index learns and improves your English grammar with our grammar lessons and work demons. In this lesson we will learn how we can combine two clauses using relative pronouns. English Grammar Training incorporates the following sentences using appropriate relative pronouns. We can combine two clauses using relative pronouns. Relative pronouns are words like who, which, which, that, which, what and where. Clauses introduced by relative pronouns are called relative clauses or adjective clauses. 1. I know a guy. Her son worked in the US. 2. He has launched a new school. They provide free education to poor children. 3. My brother lives in Spain. He's an artist. 4. Where is the girl? The girl sells flowers. 5. This is Selena. He works in the super market. 6. I met a boy. He carries a puppy in his hands. 7. I have a cousin. He served in the military. 8. Do you get the key? The key opens the front door. 9. He went to work with my brother. She married her later. 10. Janaki is very kind and humble. His father was a wealthy businessman. Answer 1. I know of a man whose son works in the US. 2. He has launched a new school where they provide free education to poor children. 3. My brother who lives in Spain is an artist. / My brother who is an artist lives in Spain. 4. Where are the girls selling flowers? 5. This is Selena who works in the super market. 6. I met a boy carrying a puppy in his hand. 7. I have a cousin who in the military. 8. Do you get the key / that opens the front door? 9. She went to work with my brother who was later married. 10. Janaki whose father is a wealthy businessman is very kind and humble. Relative pronouns are words like who, who, who, who, who and that. Sometimes what words, when, where and why is also used like relative pronouns. Complete the following sentences using the appropriate relative pronouns. Question 1 Thief..... heading to the train station. which is the 3 question He is..... do the best to be rewarded. which is the question 4 of my Grandfather..... I was like, already dead. question 5 Kalidas..... write some fine drama in Sanskrit, often called Indian Shakespeare. which is who or that Question 6 He is a peddle..... nobody trusts it. Question 7 That boy..... you see there illying well. which or that of Question 8 Arang coal..... is a very useful mineral, found in many places in India. which is what is or that of Question 9 John..... Well ilent, popular among girls. which is 10 We bought some apples from..... we extract the juice, the answer is 1. Thieves who/who stole the bike have been caught. 2. Show me the road that leads to the train station. He who/her best should be rewarded. 4. My loved ones are dead. 5. Kalidas who wrote some fine drama in often called Indian Shakespeare. 6. He is a prey that nobody trusts. 7. The boy who/you see there illaiously well. 8. Coal which is a very useful mineral is found in many places in India. 9. John who is finely comfortable is popular among girls. 10. We bought some apples from where we extracted the juce. Pronouns are words that take the correct place of your ordinary noun or noun. There are different types of pronouns. A pronoun is a word used to replace the noun. They are used to make sentences less complicated and less recurring. As with nouns, pronouns can be single or compounded and refer to people as well as things. Examples: he, he, that is, they, us etc. Pronouns for Class 8 CBSE With Pdf Answers This grammar section explains the English Grammar in a clear and convenient manner. There are example sentences to show how the language is used. Pronouns Of Pronouns Rules Chart There are some important rules for using pronouns. As you read through these rules and examples in the next section, Notshow pronoun rules followed. Soon you'll see that simple pronoun to work with. Subject pronouns can be used to start sentences. For example: We did a great job. Subject pronouns can also be used to rename the subject. For example: It is him who decides we should go to Hawaii. Infinite pronouns do not have antecedents. They are able to stand alone. For example: no one likes the sound of nails on the pebblesboard. Object pronouns used as direct objects, indirect objects, and incendiary objects. This includes: you, me, him, him, us, them, and it. For example: David talks to him about mistakes. Pronouns of ownership show ownership. They don't need apostrophes. For example: The cat washs its whiskers. Interrogative pronouns We use interrogation pronouns to ask questions. The interrogation represents things we don't know (what we ask questions about.) The main interrogative pronouns are who, who, what is, who and who. Review charts to find out how interrogative pronouns are used. Who attended the conference on Friday? Who has made this beautiful painting? Who are you writing? Who are you talking to? What is the color of flamingo? Which one of these books do you want? Which of your favorite cities? I've found a pen. Who? Reflexive pronouns We use reflexive pronouns when the subject and object of sentences or clauses are the same. Reflexive pronouns end up in (single) or -selves (escalation). I saw myself in the mirror. Why are you blaming yourself? The cat licks itself clean. Jaya sent himself a copy of the email. The candidate gave a glowing account of himself. We can take care of ourselves. I can't believe you're doing all the work yourself. Children give themselves a round of nervous applause. Emphatic pronouns of Emphatic pronouns have the same shape as reflexive pronouns but they do not serve as sentence objects or clauses. Instead they are used to emphasising the subject. I made the doll house myself. Did you read the document yourself? The area is not bad but the house itself is awful. She recommends the book even if she doesn't read it herself. He talks to my own. (Or, he himself talks to me.) We did all the work on our own. You yourself want to attend the program. The organisation itself offers to help refugees. Relative pronouns Nouns introduce relative clauses (or adjectives). It refers back to the subject in the main clause. The relative pronoun is who, which, that, who, anyone. The person who called me last afternoon was your teacher. The woman you're talking to is my company's CEO. The boy whose arm broke up was my friend. Buildings wishing to be demolished by the corporation are not occupied. The police inspected the wreckage of a car in the crash. Please submit to the parcel to anyone at home. Whoever he finds, he befriends. Unlimited pronouns do not refer to any person, animal or particular matter. Some pronouns that are Used is another, anywhere, one, nobody, everyone, everyone, nobody, nobody/nobody, someone/someone, anything, anything, something, both, some and others are used as unlimited pronouns. Infined pronouns are usually single. A A uns specified pronouns take a single verb, and any personal pronouns used in sentences to reference uns specified pronouns must agree to it in numbers. Nobody came to see our game. It's a bit distressing. He looked in the container for some flour, but none. Everyone will go home for a holiday except me. Thieves take everything in electronics stores. Distribution pronouns refer to persons or things individually in a pair or in a group. Each refers to individuals in a pair: either and does not refer to individuals in a pair. Distribution pronouns are always single and need to be followed by a single noun and aunt. There were only fifty participants. Each is given a certificate. They are professional tennis players. Each has its own coach. Tina and you have won the award together. Whether it is possible to receive the award. Pronoun Training Resolve Examples For Class 8 CBSE Questions 1. Fix the following sentences: (i) Do you play? (ii) Where do you want to see? (iii) Who do you speak? (iv) What books you borrow, this or that. (v) The wrong with you. (vi) Who do you like to drink? (vi) What are your clothing makers? (viii) Who skit do you wear? (ix) Who makes sweet tea? (x) Who do you speak? (xi) What is he looking for? (xii) What are you taking care of? (xiii) Who did he run? (xiv) What do you work for? (xv) What do you want to sit down? (xvi) What is your book, this or that? (xvii) What to play? (xviii) He gave his book his wife. (ixx) What is your carpenter? (xx) Who do you find in this picture? Answer: (i) what (ii) what (iii) which (iv) what (v) what (vi) which (vii) which (ix) what (x) speak to (xi) see, (xii) care (xiii) runs after (xiv) working with (xv) sitting in (xvi) which (xvii) plays with (xviii) to (xix) which (xx) what Question 2. Complete the crossword below. Across 3. The 4. The Police inspect the car Please return the parcel to You make fool 4. The little to complete the route. Every evening, as 7. Building 1. The 2. 3. 4. that 5. 6. anytime 7. yourself 8. himself 9. we are 10. This Alternate Example Practices for Class 8 CBSE Questions 1. Fill in the blank with the appropriate personal pronoun the children used to stop their game to listen to Grass. Here and there the grass stands beautiful flowers like a star, and there are twelve peach trees that in the spring sparked into pink dedication flowers and in the autumn of rich fruit. The birds sit on a tree and sing so sweet that After seven years more One day the Giants came back. What My own garden is to says Giant; caryone understands that, and So Identify the type of pronoun (i) We will be on vacation. (ii) Don't tell me that you can't get away with us. (iii) Anyone who says that it won't be fun has no clue what they are talking about. (iv) This is a very steep staircase. (v) We ran to each other at the mall. (vi) I'm not sure worse: rain or snow. (vii) It is one of the best Italian restaurants in the city. (viii) Richard stared in the mirror. (ix) Laundry will not do it yourself. (x) Someone shed orange juice across the counter! Reader Interaction