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## EXERCISE 2.

Supply the proper form of the third personal pronoun (singular) in the following sentences :--

Summer is no longer here; I am sorry that — has gone. John left yesterday; we miss — . My mare has strayed away. Did you see — ? James has lost — book.

## XX.

## RELATIVE AND INTELROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. In such a sentence as, "This is the man who told me," we find a pronoun who, which, in addition to representing, or standing for, the noun mau, connects the words which follow it with those preceding it.

2. Pronouns which thus *connect* words, as well as stand for nouns, are called **relative**. The foregoing noun or pronoun to which the relative refers, or for which it stands, is called its **antecedent**.

3. The relative pronouns are *who*, *which*, *what*, and *that*.

4. The possessive case of *who* is *whose* and the objective *whom*. The relative pronouns have no other changes of form.

5. Who is used only when the antecedent is the name of a *person*; as, Soldiers *who* fight.

6. The antecedent of *that* may be the name of either a person or thing; as, The man *that* speaks. The tree *that* grows.

7. Which can now be used only when the antecedent is the name of an object without life, or of an inferior animal; as, The leaves which fall The dog which barks.

8. The antecedent of what being indefinite is not expressed; as, He did what he was told  $\sim$  do.

9 Who, which, and what, are also used to ask questions. They are then called *interrogative pronouns*.