

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 INTERROGATIVE 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 *man*, 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 to do.

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