

BANK EXAMS

2025

*Such that
Such as*

PRONOUN

निर्माण

SERIES

English

All Important Rules



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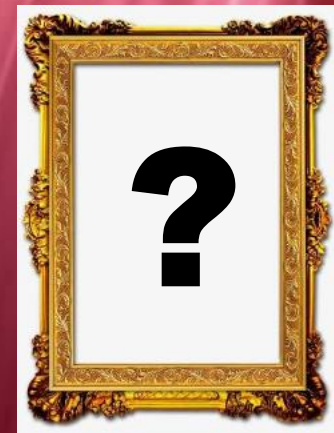
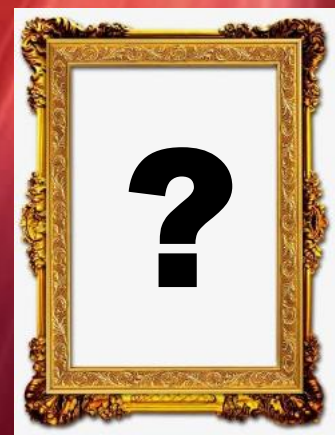
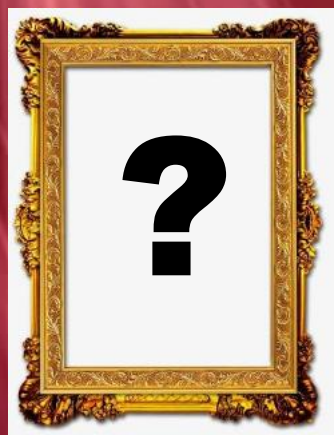
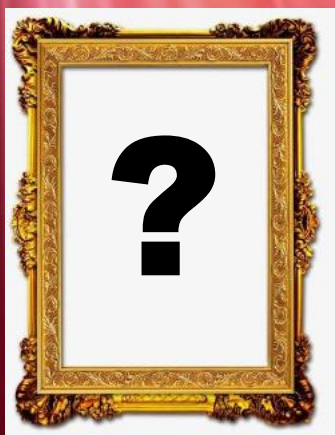
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W





I

You

He

She

We

They

PRONOUNS

Person	Number	Subjective Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
1 st Person	Singular	I	<i>Mine</i>	My
	Plural	We	<i>Ours</i>	Our
2 nd Person	Singular	You	<i>Yours</i>	Your
	Plural	You	<i>Yours</i>	Your
3 rd Person	Singular	He	<i>His</i>	His
		She	<i>Hers</i>	Her
		It	<i>Its</i>	Its
	Plural	They	<i>Theirs</i>	Their

Rules of Distributive Pronouns

Distributive pronouns refer to persons or things individually in a group, rather than collectively. They include each, either, neither and are always **singular** in usage.

Each → 1000 X

Each vs. Either vs. Neither

Each → Refers to every individual in a group.

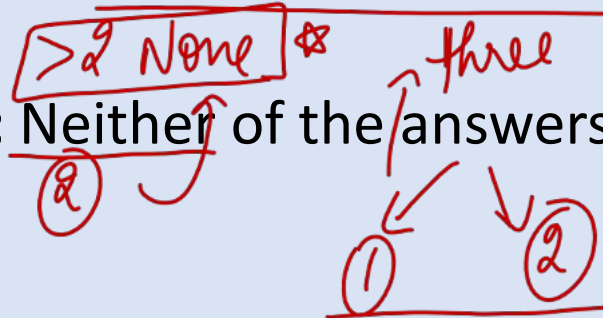
Example: Each of them **was** present.

Either → Refers to one of the two choices.

Example: Either of the books is fine. (2)

Neither → Means "not one nor the other" (used for two options).

Example: Neither of the answers is correct.

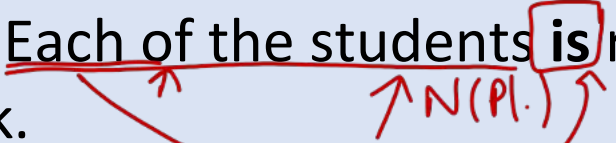


Rules & Usage:

Always Singular

Distributive pronouns take singular verbs.

Example: Each of the students **is** responsible for their work.



Followed by Singular Nouns

When used as determiners, they are followed by singular countable nouns.

Example: Each **student** **has** a book.



- **Used Without a Noun**

- When distributive pronouns stand alone, the noun is understood from the context.

- **Example:** Each was given a turn (each person).

- **Not Used for Large Groups**

- "Each" and "either/neither" are usually used when referring to small, definite numbers (often two).

- **Example:** Each of the five members spoke.

- **Incorrect:** Each of the thousand people spoke.

Rules of Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns (who, whom, whose, which, that) introduce **relative clauses** and connect them to the main clause. These pronouns refer to a noun mentioned earlier and provide more information about it.

1. "Who" vs. "Whom"

- "Who" is used as a **subject** (like he, she, they).
- "Whom" is used as an **object** (like him, her, them).
- **Examples:**

• **Correct:** The boy **who** won the race **is my cousin.**
(Who = subject of "won")

• **Correct:** The girl **whom** you met yesterday **is my sister.** (Whom = object of "met")

He is such a handsome boy ~~who/whom~~ every girl wants to marry

cause → (under 'such a handsome boy')

that → (circled, pointing to 'every girl wants to marry')

X (under 'who/whom')

Such as → type like

Such that → intensity, degree

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1. "Such As" – Used for Examples

- "Such as" means "for example" or "like."
- It is used to **introduce examples of a general category.**

◆ Examples:

✓ She likes fruits **such as** apples, oranges, and bananas.

✓ Many countries **such as** (India and China have a rich cultural heritage.)

✓ I enjoy outdoor activities **such as** hiking and camping.

• **Correct:** I like colors **such as** blue and green.

• **Correct:** Some European countries, **such as** France and Germany, have strong economies.

2. "Such That" – Used for Cause and Effect

• "Such that" is used to show a **cause-and-effect** relationship or a condition that leads to a specific result.

◆ Examples:

✓ The noise was **such that** we couldn't concentrate.
cause → *degree* *effect*

✓ His injury was **such that** he had to be taken to the hospital.

✓ The situation is **such that** we must act immediately.

• Example:

• The demand for the product is **such that** the company cannot keep up.

• = The demand is so high that the company cannot keep up.
low

Key Differences:

Phrase	Meaning	Usage	Example
Such as	For example	Followed by a <u>noun</u> or <u>noun phrase</u>	"She enjoys activities such as <u>swimming</u> and <u>dancing</u> ." _N
Such that	Cause and effect ^{sentence}	(Followed by a full) clause)(subject + verb)	"The pain was such that <u>(he could not move.)</u> "

2. "Whose" Shows Possession

"Whose" is used to show ownership or possession.

Examples:

जिसकी

Correct: The student whose book is missing should report to the office.

Correct: This is the author **whose** novel won an award.

3. "Which" vs. "That"

"Which" is used for non-essential (extra) information and is usually set off with commas.

"That" is used for essential (necessary) information and does not take commas.

Examples:

Correct: The car, **which** was red, belonged to John. (Extra detail)

Correct: The car **that** John bought is very expensive. (Important for meaning)

which | that

R.P. → NLT / Animals

who | whom → L.T

The man and

the dog (~~who~~ / ~~which~~ / ~~that~~)

killed in the crash
was not native.

◆ Examples:

- ✓ The book **that I borrowed** was very interesting. (Specifies which book)
- ✓ The car **that is parked outside** belongs to my neighbor. (Identifies the specific car)
- ✓ The rules **that apply to this competition** are strict. (Essential information)
- ✓ She only buys clothes **that are on sale.**
- ✗ **Incorrect:** The book, that I borrowed, was interesting. (✗ Don't use commas with "that")

◆ Examples:





✓ The book, which I borrowed from the library, was very interesting. (Extra detail about the book)

✓ My car, which I bought last year, is red. (Adds information but isn't necessary to identify the car)

✓ The new law, which was passed last week, affects many people.

✓ She bought a dress, which was on sale, for the party.

✗ **Incorrect:** The book which I borrowed was interesting. (✗ Use "that" instead if it is essential information.)

	That	Which
Type of Clause	Restrictive (essential)	Non-restrictive (extra information)
Use of Commas	 No commas	 Uses commas
Removable Clause?	 No, removing it changes meaning	 Yes, removing it keeps the main sentence intact
Example Sentence	"The phone that I lost was expensive."	"My phone, which I lost last week , was expensive."

You are the only person ~~who~~ I know.
whom
that

4. "That" Cannot Refer to People

• "That" is used only for things, not for people.

• **Incorrect:** The boy ~~that~~ won the race is my cousin.

• **Correct:** The boy who won the race is my cousin.

You are the best teacher ~~who~~ I know.
S.D
that

5. "Which" Cannot Be Used for People

- "Which" refers only to objects, animals, or ideas.
- **Incorrect:** The woman **which** is standing there is my aunt.
- **Correct:** The woman **who** is standing there is my aunt.

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Key Differences:

Phrase	Meaning	Usage	Example
Such as	For example	Followed by a noun or noun phrase	"She enjoys activities such as swimming and dancing."
Such that	Cause and effect	Followed by a full clause (subject + verb)	"The pain was such that he could not move."

Phenomenon

Millennium

Silhouette

Deteriorate

Bureaucracy

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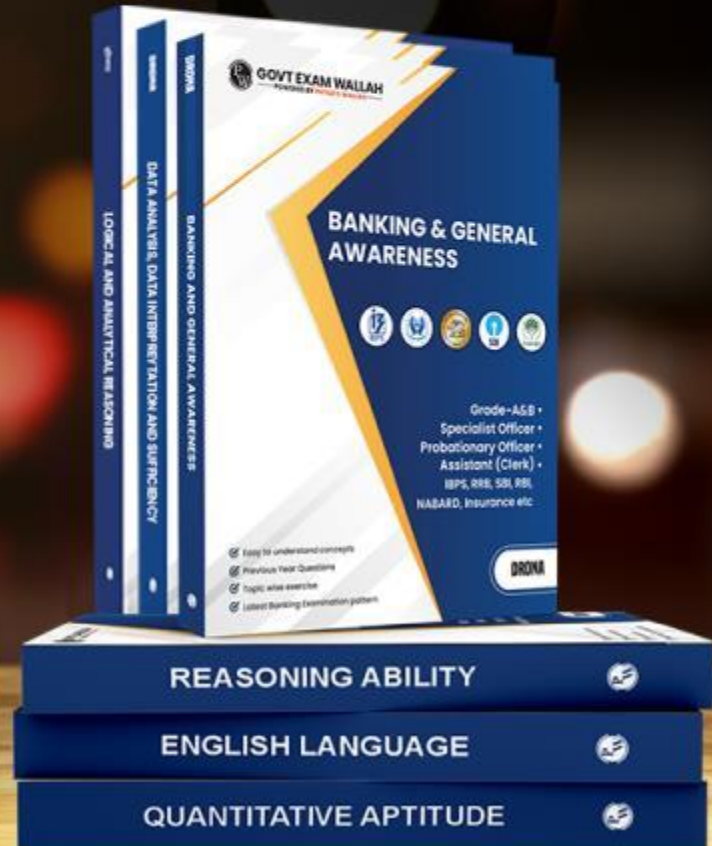
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