

# EAGo2 — Pronouns & Determiners

Chapter EAG02 · CDS Grammar Level

CDS Level

✦ **What This Chapter Covers:** Pronouns and Determiners work closely together — pronouns replace nouns, and determiners introduce them. Both generate a very predictable set of errors in CDS English, particularly in **Spotting Errors**, **Fill in the Blanks**, and **Sentence Improvement**. The same 10–12 rules repeat across papers year after year. Learning them once pays off in every paper.

## PART A — PRONOUNS

### Types of Pronouns — At a Glance

A pronoun replaces a noun to avoid repetition. Its form (case) depends on its grammatical role in the sentence — not on what feels natural or sounds comfortable.

#### PE Personal Pronouns

Subject, Object, Possessive cases

I/we/you/he/she/it/they and all their case forms. Case choice is the single biggest source of pronoun errors.

I, me, my, mine

he, him, his

we, us, our, ours

#### RF Reflexive & Emphatic

–self / –selves forms

Reflexive = action returns to the subject (cannot be removed). Emphatic = adds stress (can be removed without changing meaning).

myself, yourself

himself, itself

ourselves, themselves

#### RL Relative Pronouns

who / whom / whose / which / that

Connect a clause to the noun before them (the antecedent). Choice depends on

#### IN Interrogative

who / whom / whose / which / what

Used to ask questions. “Who” for subject, “whom” for object of a verb or

whether the antecedent is a person or thing, and the role in the clause.

who (persons)

which (things)

whose (possession)

preposition.

Who won?

Whom did you see?

Whose is this?

ID

### Indefinite Pronouns

each / every / none / either / neither

Refer to non-specific persons or things.

Most take singular verbs – a very common exam error source.

each, every

none, either

someone, nobody

DM

### Demonstrative

This / that / these / those

Point to specific things. Near → this/these.

Far → that/those. Must agree in number with the noun they refer to.

this book

those soldiers

these types (plural)

## 1. Personal Pronouns & Case Rules

**Key Principle:** A pronoun's form (called its *case*) is determined by its grammatical role in the sentence. Subject case (I, he, she, we, they) is used as the subject of a verb. Object case (me, him, her, us, them) is used after a verb or preposition. This is where most CDS errors appear.

Person	Subject	Object	Possessive	Reflexive / Emphatic
1st singular	I	me	my / mine	myself
2nd (singular/plural)	you	you	your / yours	yourself / yourselves
3rd singular (m)	he	him	his	himself
3rd singular (f)	she	her	her / hers	herself
3rd singular (n)	it	it	its	itself
1st plural	we	us	our / ours	ourselves
3rd plural	they	them	their / theirs	themselves

# 1.1 When to Use Subject vs Object Case

## SPOTTING ERRORS

### Subject Case — Use when pronoun is the subject

- ▶ *It is **I** who made the mistake.*

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- ▶ ***He** and **I** went to the base.*

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- ▶ After “to be” formally: *It is **he**.* (not “him”)

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- ▶ Comparative “than/as”: *She is taller than **I** (am).*

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- ▶ In appositives: ***We** officers were selected.* (not “Us officers”)

### Object Case — After preposition or verb

- ▶ After preposition: *Between you and **me*** (never “I”)

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- ▶ After verb: *The general praised **him** and **me**.*

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- ▶ In appositives to object: *The CO selected **us** officers.*

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- ▶ With “let”: *Let **him** and **me** go.*

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- ▶ Comparative + object role: *She likes **him** more than **me**.*

⚠ **Classic CDS Trap — “Between you and I”:** Always wrong. “Between” is a preposition — must use object case. Correct: **“Between you and me.”** Similarly: “to he and I” is wrong; “to him and me” is correct. The mistake sounds polite but is grammatically wrong.

CDS PYQ

### Topic: Pronoun Case — Spotting Errors

Q1. Find the error: “(A) The matter / (B) was settled / (C) between you and I / (D) No error”

**Answer: (C)** “Between” is a preposition, so the pronoun after it must be in object case. “I” is subject case → WRONG. Correct: *between you and **me**.* This error is among the five most repeated in CDS English Spotting Errors across 2023–2025.

Q2. (CDS 2024–I pattern) Find the error: “(A) Us officers / (B) must maintain / (C) discipline at all times / (D) No error”

**Answer: (A)** “Officers” is in apposition to the subject of the verb “must maintain”. When a pronoun precedes a noun that is the subject, it must be in subject case. “Us” is object case → WRONG. Correct: ***We** officers must maintain discipline at all times.*

## 2. Reflexive & Emphatic Pronouns

### 2.1 Reflexive vs Emphatic – The Critical Difference

VERY COMMON

#### Reflexive – Cannot be removed

- ▶ Subject performs and receives the same action
- ▶ *He hurt **himself**.* (removing it changes meaning)
- ▶ *She introduced **herself** to the team.*
- ▶ *The soldier trained **himself** rigorously.*
- ▶ After prepositions of place: *He kept it to **himself**.*

#### Emphatic – Can be removed

- ▶ Used for stress only; sentence is still complete without it
- ▶ *The General **himself** inspected the troops.*
- ▶ *I **myself** wrote this report.*
- ▶ *She **herself** admitted the error.*
- ▶ Placed right after the noun/pronoun it emphasises

#### ⚠ Biggest Pronoun Error – Misuse of “myself”:

“Myself” is only used reflexively or emphatically – **never as a plain substitute for “I” or “me”**.

✗ ~~My friend and myself completed the task.~~ → should be *my friend and I*

✗ ~~Please contact myself for details.~~ → should be *contact me*

✓ *I hurt myself.* (reflexive) | ✓ *I myself checked it.* (emphatic – removable)

CDS PYQ

Topic: Reflexive / Emphatic Pronoun Misuse

Q3. Find the error: “(A) The Colonel / (B) and myself / (C) attended the ceremony / (D) No error”

**Answer: (B)** “Myself” is not a subject pronoun and cannot be used here. Since “The Colonel and \_\_\_” is the subject of “attended”, use subject case. Correct: *The Colonel and I attended the ceremony.*

Q4. (Sentence Improvement) “He himself wrote the report.” – what type of pronoun is “himself” here?

- (a) Reflexive – necessary for meaning
- (b) Emphatic – can be removed

(c) Interrogative — asking a question

(d) Indefinite — refers to someone unknown

**Answer: (b) Emphatic**

The sentence “*He wrote the report*” is complete without “himself”. It adds emphasis — stress that he personally did it — but is grammatically removable. That is the defining feature of an emphatic pronoun. A reflexive pronoun cannot be removed without changing the meaning.

## 3. Relative Pronouns — who / whom / whose / which / that

**Core Rule:** Relative pronouns introduce a clause and connect it to the noun before them (the antecedent). Choose based on: (1) person or thing, and (2) the pronoun’s grammatical role (subject or object) inside the clause.

Pronoun	Antecedent	Role in Clause	Example
<b>who</b>	Person	Subject of the clause	<i>The soldier <b>who</b> won the medal was honoured.</i>
<b>whom</b>	Person	Object of verb or preposition	<i>The officer <b>whom</b> we saw is a colonel.</i>
<b>whose</b>	Person or thing	Possessive	<i>The cadet <b>whose</b> uniform was torn was penalised.</i>
<b>which</b>	Thing / animal	Subject or object; non-defining clauses; after prepositions	<i>The jeep, <b>which</b> broke down, was repaired.</i>
<b>that</b>	Person or thing	Subject or object; defining clauses only; no commas	<i>The soldier <b>that</b> arrived first got the award.</i>

### 3.1 Who vs Whom — The He/Him Test

CDS FAVOURITE

## QUICK TEST

Replace the pronoun with “**he/she**” → use **who**. Replace with “**him/her**” → use **whom**.

✓ The officer **who** won = *He* won. ✓ The officer **whom** we saw = we saw *him*.

✓ To **whom** did you write? = You wrote to *him*. (object of preposition)

~~✗ To **who** did you write? (preposition → must use object case “**whom**”)~~

## 3.2 “which” vs “that” — Defining vs Non-defining

### SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

#### “That” — Defining / Restrictive Clause

- Identifies exactly which one is meant
- No commas around the clause
- *The gun **that** misfired was replaced.*
- After superlatives: *the best plan **that** exists*
- After “only”, “all”, “same”: *all **that** glitters*
- Cannot use “that” after a preposition

#### “Which” — Non-defining / Non-restrictive Clause

- Adds extra, optional information
- Set off by commas
- *The jeep, **which** was repaired, broke down again.*
- Refers back to an entire clause or idea
- Always used after a preposition: *about **which** we spoke*

### CDS PYQ

#### Topic: Relative Pronouns — who / whom / which / that

Q5. Fill in the blank: “The officer \_\_\_ we recommended for the award was eventually selected.”

- (a) who
- (b) whom
- (c) whose
- (d) which

**Answer: (b) whom**

The officer is the object of “recommended” in the relative clause: *we recommended **him*** → him test → use **whom**. If you can substitute “him/her”, always use “whom”.

Q6. Find the error: “(A) He is the best soldier / (B) which / (C) the regiment has produced / (D) No error”

**Answer: (B)** “Which” is used for things, not persons. The antecedent “soldier” is a person. Additionally, after superlatives (“the best”), use “**that**”. Correct: *He is the best soldier **that** the regiment has produced.*

**TRICKY Q** whose vs who’s | its vs it’s

**Q. Identify all errors: “The army showed it’s strength in the exercise, whose result was outstanding.”**

**Error 1: “it’s”** → Wrong here. *it’s* = contraction of “it is / it has”. The possessive is **its** (no apostrophe). Write: *the army showed **its** strength.*

**Error 2: “whose”** → “whose” is possessive relative; “who’s” = who is / who has. Here “whose” is used for a thing (result of the exercise) which is acceptable in formal English. No error in part 2.

**Corrected:** *The army showed **its** strength in the exercise, whose result was outstanding.*

**Q. “Who’s bat is this?” – Spot the error.**

**Error:** “Who’s” = who is / who has (contraction). The possessive form is **whose** (no apostrophe).

**Correct:** ***Whose** bat is this?* – This is a very common confusion and appears in CDS Fill in the Blanks as well as Spotting Errors.

## 4. Indefinite Pronouns – Verb Agreement

**Core Rule:** Most indefinite pronouns take **singular verbs and singular possessive pronouns** (his/her/its, not their), even when they feel plural in meaning. This creates some of the most frequently missed errors in CDS papers.

Pronoun(s)	Verb	Correct	Wrong
each, every, either, neither	Singular	Each <b>has</b> his duty.	<del>Each have their duty.</del>
everyone, everybody, someone, nobody	Singular	Everyone <b>was</b> present.	<del>Everyone were present.</del>
none	Singular (formal/CD S preferred)	None <b>was</b> injured.	<del>None were injured.</del> (disputed)
all, some, most, more	Depends on noun after it	All the water <b>is</b> gone. All the soldiers <b>are</b> ready.	—
both, few, many, several	Plural	Both <b>were</b> selected.	<del>Both was selected.</del>

## 4.1 each / every / either / neither

TESTED EVERY YEAR

### each / every → always singular

- ▶ Each of the cadets **has** submitted his assignment.
- ▶ Every soldier **was** in position.
- ▶ “Every” never takes a plural noun: every **soldier** (not “every soldiers”)
- ▶ Exception: when “each” follows a plural subject: They each **have** their role.

### either / neither → singular alone; proximity rule with correlatives

- ▶ Either of the two routes **leads** to the camp.
- ▶ Neither of the officers **was** on duty.
- ▶ “Either...or / Neither...nor” → verb agrees with **nearer subject**
- ▶ Neither he nor the soldiers **were** ready. (soldiers = nearer)
- ▶ Neither the soldiers nor he **was** ready. (he = nearer)

CDS PYQ

Topic: Indefinite Pronouns & Verb Agreement

Q7. Find the error: “(A) Each of the soldiers / (B) have submitted / (C) their application form / (D) No error”

Answer: (B) and (C)

(B): “Each” is singular → use “**has submitted**”, not “have submitted”.

(C): Since "each" is singular, use "**his/her**", not "their" in formal/exam grammar.  
Correct: *Each of the soldiers **has** submitted **his** application form.*

**Q8. (CDS 2025-I pattern) Fill in the blank: "Neither the Commanding Officer nor the platoon commanders \_\_\_ informed about the change."**

- (a) was
- (b) were
- (c) has been
- (d) have been

**Answer: (b) were**

With "neither...nor", the verb agrees with the subject *nearest* to it. Here, "platoon commanders" (plural) is nearer → use plural verb "**were**". If the sentence were reversed ("Neither the platoon commanders nor the CO \_\_\_"), the answer would be "was".

## 5. Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

### Collective Noun Antecedents

- ▶ Acting as one unit → singular pronoun (*its*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ *The team has won **its** match.*  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ Members acting individually → plural (*their*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ *The team are arguing among **themselves**.*

### "One" as Antecedent

- ▶ "One" must be followed by "one's" – not "his/her/their"  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ ✓ *One should do **one's** duty.*  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ ✗ ~~*One should do **his** duty.*~~  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ Tested in NDA and CDS Fill in the Blank

### 5.1 Order of Persons in a Sentence

#### FILL IN THE BLANK

#### Positive / Normal Context → 231 order

- ▶ 2nd person, then 3rd, then 1st  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ ✓ ***You, he, and I** are friends.*  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ ✓ ***You and I** must work together.*

#### Fault / Blame / Negative Context → 123 order

- ▶ 1st person takes responsibility first  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ ✓ ***I, you, and he** made the error.*  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ ✓ ***We** are to blame for this.*

💡 **The Preposition Test:** Whenever a pronoun follows a preposition (to, for, with, between, about, from, by), it **must** be in object case. Preposition + subject-case pronoun = always an error in CDS.

✓ *between you and **me*** | ✓ *for **him** and **me*** | ✗ ~~*between you and I / for he and I*~~

## 6. Demonstrative Pronouns – This / That / These / Those

**RULE – DEMONSTRATIVES MUST AGREE IN NUMBER WITH THEIR NOUNS**

✓ **This** type of soldier is rare. | **These** kinds of soldiers are rare.

✗ ~~*These type of soldier is rare. (“type” is singular → use **This type**)*~~

✗ ~~*This kind of soldiers are rare. (“kind” is singular → use **this kind of soldier is**)*~~

“This/that kind/type of” → followed by singular noun. “These/those kinds/types of” → followed by plural noun.

⚠ **Rule – “none” and “neither” with “of”:**

✓ *None of the soldiers **was** injured.* (singular – preferred in exams)

✓ *Neither of the two officers **was** present.* (choosing between exactly two → singular)

✗ ~~*Neither of the two officers **were** present.*~~ (wrong when used alone)

CDS PYQ

**Topic: Demonstratives & Mixed Pronoun Errors**

**Q9. Find the error: “(A) These type / (B) of questions / (C) always appear in the paper / (D) No error”**

**Answer: (A)** “Type” is singular → use “**This type**”, not “These type”. Demonstratives must match the number of the noun immediately following them.

Correct: ***This type** of questions always appears in the paper.*

**Q10. (CDS 2024-II style) Sentence Improvement: “It is her who deserves the medal.”**

- (a) It is she who deserves the medal.
- (b) It is her whom deserves the medal.
- (c) It is hers who deserves the medal.
- (d) No improvement needed

**Answer: (a)** After "It is / It was", the formal grammatical rule requires subject case. "Her" is object case → wrong. Replace with "**she**" (subject case). Correct: *It is **she** who deserves the medal.* This same rule applies to "It is I who...", "It was he who..." etc.

**TRICKY Q**

**Combined Pronoun Traps — CDS Pattern**

**Q. Identify the error: "Neither of the two platoon commanders are ready for the review."**

**Error:** "Neither" used alone (without "nor") always takes a singular verb, especially when choosing between exactly two.

**Correct:** *Neither of the two platoon commanders **is** ready for the review.*

Memory hook: "neither" alone = singular; "neither...nor" = proximity rule.

**Q. Find all errors: "Everyone of the recruits have submitted their forms to myself."**

**Error 1: "Everyone of"** → Wrong. The correct phrase is "**Every one of**" (two words when followed by "of").

**Error 2: "have"** → "Every one" is singular → use "**has**".

**Error 3: "their"** → singular antecedent (every one) → use "**his/her**".

**Error 4: "myself"** → misused as a plain object. Use "**me**".

**Corrected:** *Every one of the recruits **has** submitted **his/her** form to **me**.*

**PART B — DETERMINERS**

## What Are Determiners?

A determiner is a word placed before a noun to specify, quantify, or identify it. Unlike adjectives, determiners are often grammatically required — a singular countable noun cannot stand alone in standard English. Every determiner precedes the noun (and any adjectives before it).

**AR**

### Articles

a / an / the / zero article

The most tested determiner type. Choice depends on sound, specificity, and noun type.

a soldier

an hour

the army

**QT**

### Quantifiers

much / many / few / little / some / any

Indicate quantity. The biggest source of errors: using countable quantifiers with uncountable nouns and vice versa.

many soldiers

much water

a few days

**DM**

### Demonstrative Determiners

this / that / these / those

Point to specific nouns. Must match the number of the noun that follows them.

this rifle

those mountains

these officers

**DS**

### Distributive Determiners

each / every / either / neither

Refer to members of a group individually. Always used with singular nouns and singular verbs.

each soldier

every day

either route

**PO**

### Possessive Determiners

my / your / his / her / its / our / their

Show ownership. Note: “its” (possessive) has no apostrophe; “it’s” is a contraction.

my rifle

their base

its strength

**NU**

### Numerals & Other Determiners

one / two / all / both / half / enough

Specify number or extent. “Both” for exactly two; “all” for three or more; “enough” placement matters.

both brothers

all soldiers

half an hour

## 7. Quantifiers — Countable vs Uncountable

**The Core Distinction:** Using the wrong quantifier with the wrong type of noun is one of the top three error categories in CDS Fill in the Blanks. Learn which quantifiers go with

countable nouns, which with uncountable, and which with both.

Quantifier	Use with	Correct Example	Wrong Example
many	Countable plural	<i>many soldiers, many days</i>	<del>many water, many news</del>
much	Uncountable only	<i>much water, much time</i>	<del>much soldiers, much books</del>
few / a few	Countable plural	<i>few soldiers, a few days</i>	<del>few water, a few time</del>
little / a little	Uncountable only	<i>little water, a little time</i>	<del>little soldiers, a little books</del>
some	Affirmative (both types)	<i>some soldiers, some water</i>	<del>some in negatives (use any)</del>
any	Negative & questions	<i>Is there any water? No, there isn't any.</i>	<del>There is any water. (affirmative)</del>
each / every	Singular countable only	<i>each soldier, every day</i>	<del>each soldiers, every days</del>
all / both	All: plural & uncountable. Both: exactly two	<i>all soldiers, all water, both brothers</i>	<del>both three brothers</del>
either / neither	Exactly two options only	<i>either route, neither answer</i>	<del>either of the three routes</del>
enough	Before noun; after adjective/adverb	<i>enough time; brave enough</i>	<del>enough brave; time enough</del>
fewer / less	fewer: countable; less: uncountable	<i>fewer soldiers; less water</i>	<del>less soldiers; fewer water</del>
number of / amount of	number of: countable; amount of: uncountable	<i>a number of soldiers; an amount of water</i>	<del>an amount of soldiers</del>

CDS PYQ

Topic: Quantifiers – Countable / Uncountable Errors

Q11. Find the error: "(A) The colonel / (B) gave much / (C) advices to the cadets / (D) No error"

**Answer: (B) and (C)**

(B): "Much" is used with uncountable nouns. "Advice" is uncountable, so "much advice" is fine in isolation. But (C): "advices" is wrong — "advice" cannot be pluralised. The error is in (C): write "**advice**". Full correction: *The colonel gave much **advice** to the cadets.*

**Q12. Fill in the blank: "There were \_\_\_ soldiers present, but \_\_\_ ammunition was left."**

- (a) few ... little
- (b) little ... few
- (c) a few ... much
- (d) many ... fewer

**Answer: (a) few ... little**

"Soldiers" is countable plural → use **few/a few**. "Ammunition" is uncountable → use **little/a little**. Without the article "a", both "few" and "little" carry a negative/insufficient meaning, which fits the context of a difficult situation.

## 8. few vs a few · little vs a little

**"A few" (positive) vs "Few" (negative) — countable nouns**

- ▶ **a few** = some, enough (optimistic): *A few soldiers volunteered.* (some did)
- ▶ **few** = almost none (pessimistic): *Few soldiers volunteered.* (hardly any)
- ▶ Both used with **countable plural** nouns only

**"A little" (positive) vs "Little" (negative) — uncountable nouns**

- ▶ **a little** = some, enough: *There is a little hope.* (encouraging)
- ▶ **little** = almost none: *There is little hope.* (discouraging)
- ▶ Both used with **uncountable** nouns only

## 9. some vs any — Common Fill in the Blank Trap

**"Some" — Affirmative sentences & polite offers/requests**

**"Any" — Negatives & genuine questions**

- ▶ ✓ *I don't have **any** water.* (negative)

▸ ✓ *I have **some** water.* (affirmative)

▸ ✓ *Would you like **some** tea?* (offer – exception to the rule)

▸ ✓ *Could I have **some** more?* (request)

▸ ✓ *Do you have **any** ammunition?* (question)

▸ X ~~*I have **any** water.*~~ (wrong in affirmative)

## 10. Demonstrative Determiners — This/That/These/Those

Determiner	Distance & Number	Correct Use	Common Error
<b>this</b>	Near + singular	<i>this rifle, this soldier, this kind</i>	<del>this rifles</del>
<b>that</b>	Far + singular	<i>that base, that order, that type</i>	<del>that bases, these type</del>
<b>these</b>	Near + plural	<i>these officers, these maps, these kinds</i>	<del>these officer</del>
<b>those</b>	Far + plural	<i>those mountains, those days, those types</i>	<del>those mountain</del>

CDS PYQ

Topic: Determiners — Spotting Errors & Fill in the Blank

Q13. Find the error: "(A) Much of the information / (B) that was given / (C) were incorrect / (D) No error"

**Answer: (C)** "Information" is an uncountable noun → always singular verb. Despite "much of the information" sounding plural in feel, the head noun is "information" (singular). Correct: *Much of the information... **was** incorrect.*

Q14. (CDS 2025-II pattern) Fill in the blank: "He has \_\_\_ experience but \_\_\_ friends in the city."

(a) little ... few

(b) few ... little

(c) a little ... a few

(d) much ... many

**Answer: (a) little ... few**

"Experience" is uncountable → use **little** (negative meaning fits here). "Friends" is countable plural → use **few** (negative meaning fits). Option (c) "a little ... a few" would give a positive/optimistic tone, which changes the meaning significantly.

**TRICKY Q**

**Determiner Combination Traps**

**Q. Identify the error: "The amount of soldiers present was insufficient for the operation."**

**Error:** "Amount of" is used with *uncountable* nouns. "Soldiers" is countable. Use **"number of"** with countable nouns.

**Correct:** *The **number of** soldiers present was insufficient for the operation.*

**Memory hook:** count on a NUMBER; measure an AMOUNT.

**Q. "There are less recruits this year than last year." — Spot the error and explain.**

**Error:** "Less" is used with uncountable nouns. "Recruits" is countable plural → use **"fewer"**.

**Correct:** *There are **fewer** recruits this year than last year.*

**Rule:** fewer = countable; less = uncountable. "Less soldiers", "less people", "less candidates" are all errors in CDS grammar.

## 11. enough — Position Matters

**RULE — "ENOUGH" COMES BEFORE NOUNS BUT AFTER ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS**

✓ He has **enough** time. (before noun)

✓ He is brave **enough**. (after adjective)

✓ He ran fast **enough**. (after adverb)

~~✗ He has time enough.~~ | ~~✗ He is enough brave.~~

## 12. both / all / neither / none — Number Precision

### For exactly two

- ▶ **both** → positive, for two: *Both soldiers were selected.*
- ▶ **either** → one of two: *Either route leads to the camp.*
- ▶ **neither** → not one, not the other (of two): *Neither officer was on duty.*
- ▶ **between** → used with exactly two

### For three or more

- ▶ **all** → every one (of three or more): *All soldiers were briefed.*
- ▶ **any** → one or more (of three or more options)
- ▶ **none** → not one (of any number): *None of the soldiers was injured.*
- ▶ **among** → used with three or more

### ⚠ “either/neither” misused with more than two:

- ✗ ~~Either of the three routes leads to the camp.~~ (three options → use “any”)
- ✓ *Any of the three routes leads to the camp.*
- ✗ ~~Neither of the three officers was present.~~ (three → use “none”)
- ✓ *None of the three officers was present.*

## Quick Reference — Pronouns & Determiners

### Pronoun Case

#### Rules

- After preposition → object case (me, him, us, them)
- “Between you and **me**” — never “I”
- Subject of verb → subject case (I, he, we, they)
- It is **I** / It is **she** (formal: be + subject case)

### Myself Misuse

- “My friend and **myself**” → WRONG (“I”)
- “Contact **myself**” → WRONG (“me”)
- Reflexive: I hurt myself (cannot remove)
- Emphatic: I myself checked (removable)

### Who vs Whom

- He test → who | Him test → whom
- After preposition: always whom
- “To whom” is correct; “to who” is wrong
- After superlative: use “that” not “which”

## Indefinite

### Pronoun Rules

- each, every, either, neither → singular verb
- both, few, many, several → plural verb
- none → singular (exam standard)
- neither...nor / either...or → proximity rule

## Countable

### Quantifiers Only

- many, few, a few, several, each, every
- either, neither, both (for exactly 2)
- fewer (comparative), a number of
- these, those (plural demonstratives)

## Uncountable

### Quantifiers Only

- much, little, a little
- a great deal of, a good deal of
- less (comparative), an amount of
- less → uncountable; fewer → countable

## some vs any

- some → affirmative sentences
- any → negatives & questions
- some in offers/requests is correct
- "Would you like some tea?" ✓

## Two vs Three or

### More

- both / either / neither / between → exactly 2
- all / any / none / among → 3 or more
- "either of three" → WRONG (use any)
- "neither of three" → WRONG (use none)

## Top Exam Traps

- "between you and I" → WRONG (me)
- "these type of" → WRONG (this type of)
- "much soldiers" → WRONG (many)
- "less soldiers" → WRONG (fewer)
- "amount of soldiers" → WRONG (number of)

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