



INDEX



COMPLETE ENGLISH GRAMMAR MASTER NOTES



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 - SSC Pattern Questions • Practice • Tricks



★ MASTER THE RULES, SCORE HIGH! ★





WHAT IS GRAMMAR?



1 GRAMMAR — DEFINITION



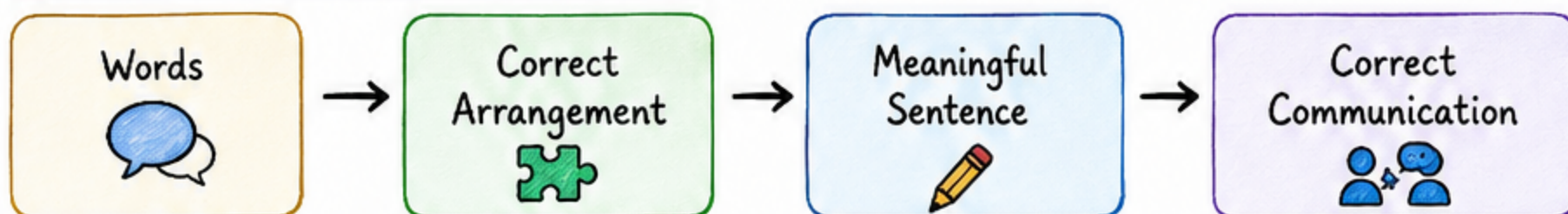
Grammar = The set of rules that tells us how words are correctly used and arranged to form meaningful sentences.

Easy Meaning:

Grammar = English ko correctly bolne aur likhne ke rules.



2 WHY DO WE NEED GRAMMAR?



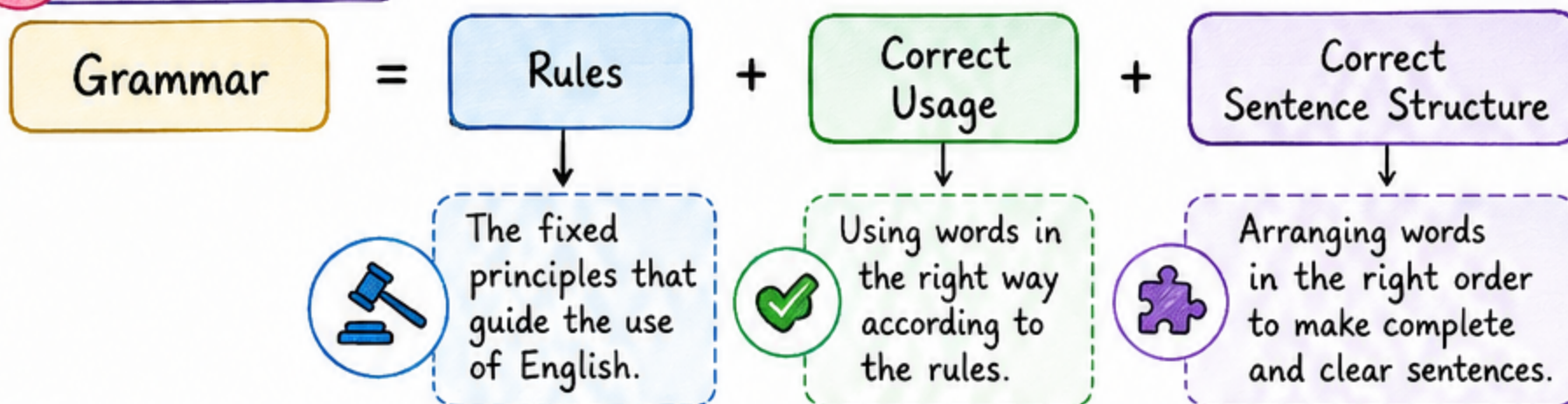
✗ Incorrect arrangement
go to I school every day.

✗ Not meaningful

✓ Correct arrangement
I go to school every day.

✓ Meaningful sentence

3 BASIC IDEA



4 EXAM CONNECTION



WHY GRAMMAR IS IMPORTANT IN COMPETITIVE EXAMS?

Grammar helps students in:



Error Detection



Sentence Improvement



Sentence Correction



Fill in the Blanks



Cloze Test



Phrase Replacement

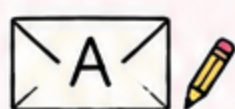


BASIC BUILDING BLOCKS OF ENGLISH



English is built step by step. Each part leads to the next.

1 LETTER



Definition: The smallest unit of English.

Example: A, B, C, ...

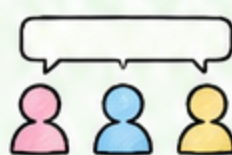
2 WORD



Definition: A meaningful unit made up of one or more letters.

Examples: boy, book

3 PHRASE



Definition: A group of words that work together but do not express a complete meaning.

Example: in the morning

4 CLAUSE



Definition: A group of words that contains a Subject + Verb and gives some information.

Example: She is reading. (Subject + Verb)

5 SENTENCE



Definition: A group of words that expresses a complete meaning.

Examples: 1. I go to school every day.
2. The sun rises in the east.

★ MEMORY TRICK ★

LETTER → WORD → PHRASE → CLAUSE → SENTENCE



Smallest building blocks
combine to create
meaningful English.

⚠ EXAM TIP

Phrase ≠ Clause ≠ Sentence

Example Comparison:

Phrase : in the garden (No Subject + Verb)

Clause : He is playing (Has Subject + Verb)

Sentence: He is playing in the garden. (Complete Meaning)

PRONOUNS



BASIC CONCEPT & TYPES

1 WHAT IS A PRONOUN?

A pronoun is a word used **in place of a noun** to **avoid repetition**.

Example:

Riya is a student. **Riya** studies hard.

Better:

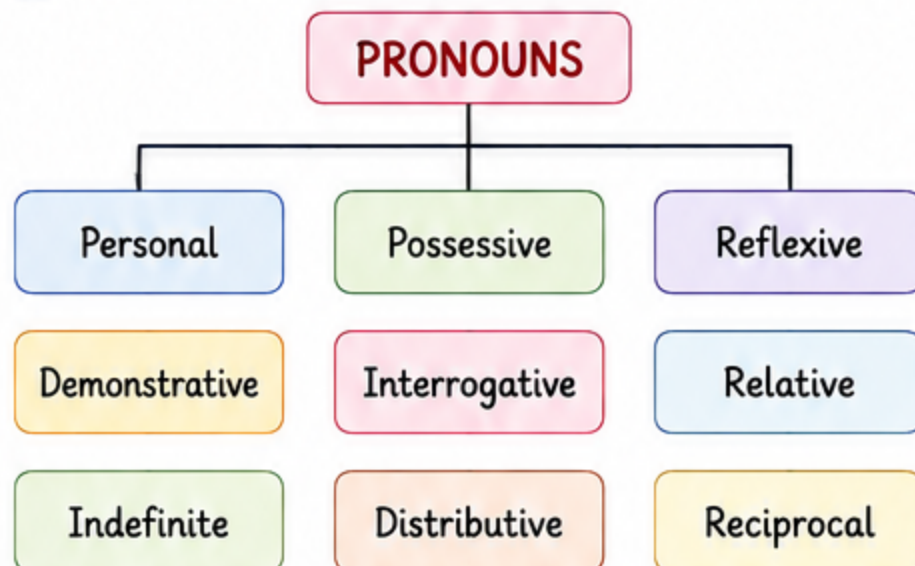
Riya is a student. **She** studies hard.

Riya
noun

She
pronoun



2 MAIN TYPES OF PRONOUNS



★ We will learn each type in detail in the next pages.

3 PERSONAL PRONOUNS

- Subjective / Nominative (Used as Subject)

I, we, you, he, she, it, they

- Objective / Accusative (Used as Object)

Me, us, you, him, her, it, them



Personal pronouns can have **different** forms depending on their grammatical function.

4 SUBJECT vs OBJECT

SUBJECT (Doer)

- I
- we
- you
- he
- she
- they

OBJECT (Receiver)

- me
- us
- you
- him
- her
- them

VS

Examples:

- I helped **him**. → I = subject, **him** = object
- He** helped **me**. → He = subject, **me** = object

5 BASIC PRONOUN RULE

★ A PRONOUN MUST CLEARLY REFER TO ITS ANTECEDENT.

Example:

Riya lost **her** book.

Riya
antecedent
(noun)

her
pronoun



The pronoun must agree in **number** and **gender** with its antecedent.

6 IMPORTANT EXAM IDEA

NOUN

(Thing or Person)

REFERENCE

(Meaning Connection)

PRONOUN

(Used in place of the noun)



The pronoun should **agree appropriately** with the noun it refers to.



EXAM TIP:

Always identify the **NOUN** first, then the pronoun, then check **agreement** and **meaning**.





1 PERSONAL PRONOUN TABLE

Person	Subject	Object
First Singular	I	me
First Plural	we	us
Second	you	you
Third Singular Masculine	he	him
Third Singular Feminine	she	her
Third Singular Neuter	it	it
Third Plural	they	them

2 SUBJECT PRONOUNS

Subject pronouns perform the action or function as the **SUBJECT**.



Examples:

- I work here.
- She sings well.
- They are ready.



3 OBJECT PRONOUNS

Object pronouns receive the action or follow a **PREPOSITION**.



Examples:

- She helped me.
- I called him.
- The teacher spoke to them.



4 AFTER PREPOSITIONS

Preposition + object pronoun

Examples:

- between you and me
- for him
- with her
- to them



Preposition
(between)



Preposition
(for)



Preposition
(with)



Preposition
(to)

6 COMPOUND SUBJECTS

✓ Riya and I went to school.

NOT:

✗ Riya and me went to school.



★ When the pronoun is part of the **SUBJECT**, use **SUBJECT** form.

7 COMPOUND OBJECTS

✓ The teacher called Riya and me.

NOT:

✗ The teacher called Riya and I.



★ When the pronoun is part of the **OBJECT**, use **OBJECT** form.

8 QUICK TEST



Remove the other noun and test the pronoun.

✓ Riya and I went.



I went. ✓

(Correct - makes sense)

✗ Riya and me went.



Me went. ✗

(Incorrect - doesn't make sense)

CHECKLIST

- ✓ **Subject** → Subject pronoun
I, we, you, he, she, it, they
- ✓ **Object** → Object pronoun
me, us, you, him, her, it, them



REMEMBER: KNOW THE ROLE, USE THE RIGHT FORM!





PRONOUNS



POSSESSIVE & REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

PART A — POSSESSIVE FORMS

POSSESSIVE DETERMINERS (before a noun)		POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (stand alone)
my	→	mine
our	→	ours
your	→	yours
his	→	his
her	→	hers
its	→	theirs
their		

1 POSSESSIVE DETERMINER

A possessive determiner is used **before** a noun.

Examples:

- my book
- her pen
- their house



2 POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

A possessive pronoun stands independently and is **not followed by a noun**.

Examples:

- This book is mine.
- That bag is hers.
- The house is theirs.



3 IMPORTANT EXAM ERROR

✗ This book is my.

✓ This book is mine.

✗ This is mine book.

✓ This is my book.

4

ITS vs IT'S

ITS

→ possessive form

The dog wagged its tail.



ITS
≠
IT'S

IT'S

→ it is / it has

It's raining.

It's been a long day.

PART B — REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

SUBJECT		REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
I	→	myself
we	→	ourselves
you (singular)	→	yourself
you (plural)	→	yourselves
he	→	himself
she	→	herself
it	→	itself
they	→	themselves



Reflexive pronouns end with **-self** (singular) or **-selves** (plural).

5 USE OF REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Used when the subject and object refer to the **same** person/thing.

Examples:

- He hurt himself.
- She introduced herself.
- They enjoyed themselves.



6 EMPHATIC USE

Reflexive pronouns can also **emphasize** a noun/pronoun.

Examples:

- I myself completed the work.
- The manager himself approved it.



Adds emphasis and importance.

7 COMMON ERRORS

✗ Myself will attend the meeting.

✓ I will attend the meeting.

💡 "Myself" is not the subject. Use "I" as the subject.

✗ He introduced him to the class.

✓ He introduced himself to the class.

💡 Use "**himself**" when the action refers back to the subject.

REMEMBER! ★

- ✓ Possessive Determiner → before a noun.
- ✓ Possessive Pronoun → stands alone.
- ✓ Reflexive Pronoun → same person/thing.
- ✓ Use the right form in the right place.



Right **Pronoun** + Right **Form** = Error Free Sentence





PRONOUNS



DEMONSTRATIVE & INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

PART A – DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

THIS	THAT	THESE	THOSE
singular + near	singular + far	plural + near	plural + far

1 EXAMPLES

- This is my book.
- That is your house.
- These are my shoes.
- Those are beautiful flowers.

2 IMPORTANT RULE

THIS / THAT → singular verb

THESE / THOSE → plural verb

Examples:

- This is good. → singular verb
- These are good. → plural verb

3 PRONOUN vs DETERMINER

This is expensive.

“This” works as a
PRONOUN.

This book is expensive.

“This” works as a
DETERMINER.



Pronouns stand alone.

Determiners are always followed by a noun.

PART B – INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

4 WHO

Used mainly for people as the **SUBJECT**.



Example:

- Who called you?

5 WHOM

Used mainly for people as the **OBJECT** in formal grammar.



Example:

- Whom did you meet?

6 WHOSE

Shows **POSSESSION**.



Example:

- Whose book is this?

7 WHICH

Used when choosing from a limited/known set.



Example:

- Which pen do you want?

8 WHAT

Used to ask about information or identity more generally.



Example:

- What do you want?

9 WHO vs WHOM QUICK TEST

WHO → subject

Example:

- Who called him?
- He called him.



Use this test:
Remove the question word and see which makes sense.

WHOM → object

Example:

- Whom did you call?
- You called him.

RULE REMEMBER



- ✓ For **PEOPLE** → WHO / WHOM / WHOSE
- ✓ For **THINGS** → WHICH / WHAT
- ✓ Choose the word that makes the sentence correct and meaningful.



Think **clearly**, choose **wisely**, write **correctly**!



1 🔥 PRONOUN CASE — BASIC IDEA

A pronoun changes form according to its grammatical function.

SUBJECTIVE / SUBJECT CASE	OBJECTIVE / OBJECT CASE	POSSESSIVE
I	me	my / mine
he	him	his
she	her	her / hers
we	us	our / ours
they	them	their / theirs
who	whom	your / yours

 SUBJECT → I / HE / SHE / WE / THEY
OBJECT → ME / HIM / HER / US / THEM

2 ★ SUBJECT PRONOUNS

Use subject pronouns before the main verb when they perform the action.

Examples:

- ✓ I am ready.
- ✓ He works hard.
- ✓ She sings well.
- ✓ We study together.
- ✓ They have arrived.

Incorrect:

- ✗ Me am ready.
- ✗ Him works hard.
- ✗ Her sings well.

 DOER OF ACTION
→ SUBJECT PRONOUN

3 ★ OBJECT PRONOUNS

Use object pronouns after a verb or preposition when they receive the action.

Examples:

- ✓ The teacher praised me.
- ✓ I saw him.
- ✓ She helped us.
- ✓ They invited her.
- ✓ The manager spoke to them.

Incorrect:

- ✗ The teacher praised I.
- ✗ I saw he.
- ✗ She helped we.

4 🔥 PRONOUN AFTER PREPOSITION

After a preposition, use the objective form.

Common prepositions:

- to • between • against
- for • from • beside
- with • among • near
- without

Examples:

- ✓ This gift is for me.
- ✓ She went with him.
- ✓ The teacher spoke to us.
- ✓ Between you and me, this is difficult.

Incorrect:

- ✗ Between you and I

Correct:

- ✓ Between you and me

BETWEEN + OBJECTIVE CASE
→ YOU AND ME

5 ⚠ VERY COMMON SSC TRAP

Wrong:

Between you and I, this matter is confidential. ✗

Correct:

Between you and me, this matter is confidential. ✓

Why?

“Between” is a preposition. Therefore, the objective pronoun “me” is required.

 Memory:
PREPOSITION
→ OBJECTIVE CASE

6 ★ COMPOUND SUBJECTS — REMOVE THE OTHER NOUN

When a sentence contains two subjects joined by “and,” temporarily remove the other subject to test the pronoun.

Example:

Rahul and I went to the market. ✓

Test:

I went to the market. ✓

Wrong:

Rahul and me went to the market. ✗

Test:

Me went to the market. ✗

 REMOVE THE OTHER PERSON
↓
CHECK THE PRONOUN

7 ★ COMPOUND OBJECTS

The same test works for objects.

Example:

The teacher praised Rahul and me. ✓

Test:

The teacher praised me. ✓

Wrong:

The teacher praised Rahul and I. ✗

Test:

The teacher praised I. ✗

 Memory:
OBJECT POSITION
→ ME / HIM / HER / US / THEM

8 🔥 COMMON ORDER IN EXAM SENTENCES

In coordinated subjects, English often places the speaker last:

- Rahul and I went there.
- My brother and I attended the meeting.
- My friends and I prepared for the exam.

In coordinated objects:

- The teacher praised Rahul and me.
- She invited my brother and me.

 This is a style convention, but the grammatical case remains the key rule.

9 ★ POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE vs POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE → followed by a noun	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN → stands alone
my book	The book is mine.
your pen	The pen is yours.
his car	The car is his.
her bag	The bag is hers.
our house	The house is ours.
their school	The school is theirs.

 Important:
Do not confuse “my” (adjective) with “mine” (pronoun).

10 ✎ BASIC PRONOUN ERROR PRACTICE (Spot the error)

No.	Sentence (A) / (B) / (C) / (D)	Answer	Correction
1	The manager praised (A) / Rahul and I (B) / for our hard work (C) / yesterday. (D)	(B)	Rahul and me
2	Between you and (A) / I (B) / we must solve (C) / the problem. (D)	(B)	me
3	She gave the book (A) / to him and me (B) / as a gift (C) / yesterday. (D)	(B)	to him and I
4	This gift is for (A) / she (B) / from my side (C) / today. (D)	(B)	her
5	The teacher asked (A) / Riya and I (B) / to submit the file (C) / on time. (D)	(B)	Riya and me
6	He spoke to (A) / me and my brother (B) / at the meeting (C) / last week. (D)	(A)	him
7	Who did you give (A) / the book (B) / to he (C) / or me? (D)	(C)	him
8	The prize was given to (A) / Sita and her friend (B) / by the chief guest (C) / today. (D)	(B)	her
9	Neither of the two players showed (A) / the coach (B) / their respect (C) / properly. (D)	(A)	showed
10	The manager discussed the issue with (A) / Rohan and me (B) / in his office (C) / earlier. (D)	(B)	Rohan and I

11 🎯 FINAL TENSE DECISION CHART (FAST CHECK)

DO YOU SEE “YESTERDAY / LAST / AGO”?	→ YES →	CHECK SIMPLE PAST
DO YOU SEE “SINCE / FOR”?	→ YES →	CHECK PERFECT / PERFECT CONTINUOUS
DO YOU SEE “WHEN / BEFORE / AFTER / UNTIL / ONCE / AS SOON AS” WITH FUTURE MEANING?	→ YES →	TIME CLAUSE USES PRESENT
DO YOU SEE “BY THE TIME”?	PAST CONTEXT →	CHECK HAD + V ₃
	FUTURE CONTEXT →	CHECK WILL HAVE + V ₃
DO YOU SEE “IT IS HIGH TIME”?	→ YES →	CHECK V ₂
DO YOU SEE “USED TO / HAD BETTER / WOULD RATHER”?	→ YES →	CHECK V ₁
DO YOU SEE “NO SOONER”?	→ YES →	CHECK THAN
DO YOU SEE “HARDLY / SCARCELY”?	→ YES →	CHECK WHEN

12 🧠 FINAL TENSE MEMORY MAP (QUICK REVISION)

 PAST
→ V₂

 EARLIER PAST
→ HAD + V₃

 PRESENT PERFECT
→ HAS / HAVE + V₃

 FUTURE
→ WILL + V₁

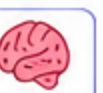
 FUTURE PERFECT
→ WILL HAVE + V₃

 CONTINUING TO PRESENT
→ HAS / HAVE BEEN + V-ING

 SINCE
→ STARTING POINT

 FOR
→ DURATION

 AGO
→ SIMPLE PAST

 FINAL MEMORY LINE: “SPOTTING A TENSE ERROR = FIND THE TIME + FIND THE STRUCTURE + CHECK THE VERB FORM.” 

1 🔥 REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUN	REFLEXIVE
I	myself
you	yourself / yourselves
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
they	themselves

A reflexive pronoun is generally used when the subject and object refer to the same person/thing.

Examples:

- ✓ I hurt myself.
- ✓ She blamed herself.
- ✓ He introduced himself.
- ✓ They enjoyed themselves.



SUBJECT = OBJECT
→ **REFLEXIVE PRONOUN**

2 ★ REFLEXIVE PRONOUN AS OBJECT

Examples:

- ✓ He hurt himself.
- ✓ She praised herself.
- ✓ I taught myself English.
- ✓ We prepared ourselves for the examination.
- ✓ They introduced themselves.

Compare:

He hurt him. ✗ → "him" normally refers to another male person.	He hurt himself. ✓ → same person.
---	--------------------------------------

HIGHLIGHT:

- HE → HIMSELF
- SHE → HERSELF
- THEY → THEMSELVES

3 🔥 COMMON "MYSELF" ERROR

Incorrect:

- ✗ Myself Priyanka.
- ✗ Priyanka and myself went to the market.
- ✗ The teacher called Priyanka and myself.

Correct:

- ✓ I am Priyanka.
- ✓ Priyanka and I went to the market.
- ✓ The teacher called Priyanka and me.



MYSELF
≠ fancy replacement for I / ME

4 ★ REFLEXIVE AFTER PREPOSITION

Examples:

- ✓ She was talking to herself.
- ✓ He kept the information to himself.
- ✓ I was angry with myself.
- ✓ They were proud of themselves.



5 ⚠️ REFLEXIVE PRONOUN vs ORDINARY OBJECT PRONOUN

REFLEXIVE (same person)	OBJECT PRONOUN (another person)
She looked at herself. → same person	She looked at her. → another female
He spoke to himself. → same person	He spoke to him. → another male



SEE THE DIFFERENCE CAREFULLY!

6 ★ EMPHATIC PRONOUNS

The same forms can be used emphatically to emphasize the subject.

Examples:

- ✓ I myself completed the work.
- ✓ The principal himself attended the meeting.
- ✓ She herself solved the problem.
- ✓ They themselves prepared the report.



EMPHASIS
→ **NOT OBJECT NECESSARILY**

7 🔥 REFLEXIVE vs EMPHATIC

REFLEXIVE	EMPHATIC
I hurt myself. → myself receives the action.	I myself completed the work. → myself emphasizes "I."
The manager blamed himself. → reflexive object	The manager himself signed the letter. → emphasis



RECEIVES ACTION
→ **REFLEXIVE**

MEMORY:

EMPHASIZES SUBJECT
→ **EMPHATIC**

8 ★ POSITION OF EMPHATIC PRONOUN

Emphatic pronouns commonly appear:



After the subject:
I myself did it.



Immediately after the noun/pronoun:
The teacher herself explained it.



At the end for emphasis:
The teacher explained it herself.

9 ⚠️ COMMON EMPHATIC ERROR

Incorrect:

- ✗ Myself completed the work.
- ✗ The principal and myself attended the meeting.

Correct:

- ✓ I myself completed the work.
- ✓ The principal and I attended the meeting.



Emphatic pronouns do not replace subject pronouns.

10 ★ EACH OTHER vs ONE ANOTHER

Both refer to each other.

"Each other" is more common.

EACH OTHER	ONE ANOTHER
• More common in daily use. • Used with two or more persons.	• More formal and emphatic. • Used with two or more persons.
Example: The boys help each other.	Example: The students respected one another.

11 ★ RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

Used to show mutual action.

Examples:

- ✓ Ravi and Mohan help each other.
- ✓ The friends trust one another.



Do not use "each other" or "one another" for singular subjects.

Incorrect:

- ✗ He helps each other.

Correct:

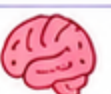
- ✓ He helps another person.

12 ★ COMMON SSC / RAILWAY / BANKING PRONOUN ERROR TRAPS (QUICK REMINDER)

Subject position → I / he / she / we / they NOT me / him / her / us / them	Object position → me / him / her / us / them NOT I / he / she / we / they	After preposition → use objective form NOT subject form	Reflexive → same person (subject = object)
Compound subjects → remove the other noun and test the pronoun	Compound objects → remove the other noun and test the pronoun	Between → always use objective case	Myself ≠ I / me → do not use "myself" unnecessarily



FINAL MEMORY LINE: "USE THE RIGHT PRONOUN FORM BASED ON ITS FUNCTION — NOT ON STYLE."



1 🔥 WHAT IS AN ANTECEDENT?

The antecedent is the noun or noun phrase to which a pronoun refers.

Example:

Riya
→ antecedent
lost her book.
her → pronoun

The boys
→ antecedent
finished their work.
their → pronoun



NOUN
↓
PRONOUN

The pronoun must clearly refer to the intended noun.

2 ★ PRONOUN-NUMBER AGREEMENT

Basic rule:

Singular antecedent → singular pronoun

Plural antecedent → plural pronoun

Examples:

✓ The boy lost his pen.
✓ The boys lost their pens.

Incorrect:

✗ The boy lost their pen.
✗ The boys lost his pen.

 SINGULAR → HIS / HER / ITS
 PLURAL → THEIR

3 🔥 PERSON + NUMBER CHECK

ANTECEDENT	PRONOUN
boy	he / his / him
girl	she / her / hers
book	it / its
boys	they / their / them
girls	they / their / them
people	they / their / them

 Important:
The pronoun must agree with the antecedent in number and person.

4 ⚠ COMMON ERROR — SINGULAR ANTECEDENT + PLURAL PRONOUN

Incorrect:

✗ Every student must bring their admit card.

Correct (Traditional exam grammar):

✓ Every student must bring his or her admit card.

Reason:

“Every student” is grammatically singular.

 EVERY + SINGULAR NOUN
→ SINGULAR PRONOUN

NOTE:

Modern English commonly uses singular “they”, but objective competitive exams may follow the traditional singular agreement convention. Follow the grammar convention expected by the question.

5 ★ “EACH / EVERY”

Each and every are treated as singular.

Examples:

✓ Each student must submit his or her form.
✓ Every candidate must carry his or her admit card.

Incorrect:

✗ Each of the students have submitted their form.

Correct:

✓ Each of the students has submitted his or her form.

 Important:
“Each of + plural noun”
→ verb remains singular.

6 🔥 EITHER / NEITHER

Either and neither are grammatically singular in standard exam grammar.

Examples:

✓ Neither boy has completed his work.
✓ Either candidate can submit his form.

Incorrect:

✗ Neither of the boys have completed their work.

Correct:

✓ Neither of the boys has completed his work.

 EITHER / NEITHER
→ SINGULAR

7 ★ INDEFINITE PRONOUNS — ALWAYS SINGULAR

• each

• everyone

• everything

• someone

• somebody

• something

• anyone

• anybody

• anything

• nobody

• no one

• nothing

• either

• neither

These are treated as singular in traditional exam grammar.

Examples:

✓ Everyone has done his or her work.
✓ Someone has left his or her bag.
✓ Nobody knows the answer.

Incorrect:

✗ Everyone have completed their work.

Correction (Standard exam):

✓ Everyone has completed his or her work.

8 ★ “ONE” → ONE’S

When “one” is used as an indefinite pronoun, maintain the same pronoun form.

Examples:

✓ One should do one’s duty.
✓ One must respect one’s parents.

Incorrect:

✗ One should do his duty.
✗ One must respect his parents.

Correct:

✓ One should do one’s duty.
✓ One must respect one’s parents.

 Memory:
ONE → ONE’S
(not “his / her”)

9 🔥 COLLECTIVE NOUNS (IMPORTANT)

Collective nouns may take:

SINGULAR VERB / PRONOUN (as a unit)	PLURAL VERB / PRONOUN (as individuals)
• team • committee • class • family • crew • audience	• team • committee • class • family • crew • audience

Examples:

✓ The team is ready.
✓ The team are arguing among themselves.

 Use singular when the group acts as one unit. Use plural when individuals are in focus.

10 ★ CLEAR REFERENCE — AVOID AMBIGUITY

Incorrect (unclear):

✗ Amit told Ravi that he was coming.
(Who is coming? Amit or Ravi?)

Correct (clear):

✓ Amit told Ravi that he (Amit) was coming.
OR
✓ Amit told Ravi that he (Ravi) was coming.

 Always make the reference clear for the reader.

11 ⚠ SSC TRAP — HIS / HER / ITS / THEIR

ANTECEDENT	CORRECT PRONOUN
boy	his
girl	her
animal / thing	its
boys / girls / people	their
mixed group (males + females)	their

 Do not use “its” for people. Do not use “his/her” for plural groups.

12 ★ QUICK RECAP (ONE-LINE RULES)

1 Pronoun must clearly refer to its antecedent.

2 Singular noun → singular pronoun.

3 Plural noun → plural pronoun.

4 After preposition → objective form.

5 Each / every / either / neither → singular.

6 Indefinite pronouns → singular.

7 Use “one’s” with “one”.