

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, MURI
STUDY MATERIAL CUM HOME ASSIGNMENT 2020-21

CLASS - V

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Nouns-Gender

The word that indicates whether a noun is a male or a female is called gender.

There are four kinds of genders in English: Masculine gender, Feminine gender, Common gender and Neuter gender.

1. Masculine Gender

A noun that refers to a male is said to be of the masculine gender.

Boy father brother king prince hunter lion

2. Feminine Gender

A noun that refers to a female is said to be of the feminine gender.

Girl mother sister queen princess huntress
lioness

3. Common Gender

A noun that refers to both male and female is said to be of the common gender.

doctor teacher student judge thief servant cousin

4. Neuter Gender

A noun that refers to a non-living thing that is neither a male nor a female is said to be of the neuter gender.

book table camera car train house door bottle

Forming Feminine Gender

Some feminine genders are formed by adding 'ess' to the masculine genders:

<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
Author	authoress
Heir	heiress
Steward	stewardess
Giant	giantess
Poet	poetess
Shepherd	shepherdess
Host	hostess
Patron	patroness

◦ Some feminine genders are formed by removing the last vowel from the masculine genders and then adding 'ess':

<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
Actor	actress
Hunter	huntress
Waiter	waitress

Negro	negress
Tiger	tigress
Prince	princess

◦ Some feminine genders are formed in an irregular way:

<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
peacock	peahen
monk	nun
dog	bitch
gander	goose
fox	vixen
uncle	aunt
horse	mare
drone	bee
father	mother
nephew	niece
son	daughter

<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
Bachelor	spinster
wizard	witch
hero	heroine
gentleman	lady
drake	duck
king	queen
bull	cow
stag	hind
husband	wife

EXERCISE

A. Tick(√)the correct answer.

- Which one is a masculine gender? a) Negro (b) Nun (c) Witch
- Which one is a feminine gender? a) Nephew (b) Husband (c) Niece
- Which one is a common gender? a) Boy (b) Student (c) Girl

B. Write the gender of the coloured nouns.

- A man was an intelligent wizard.
- There is only one drone in a beehive.
- Martha was just like a witch.
- David and Mary are doctors.
- There are eight teachers in this school.

C. Match the opposite genders.

Masculine

- 1. actor
- 2. king
- 3. master
- 4. uncle
- 5. monk
- 6. gander
- 7. horse
- 8. sir

Feminine

- a. Aunty
- b. mare
- c. goose
- d. nun
- e. actress
- f. queen
- g. madam
- h. mistress

D. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the gender of the coloured words.

1. She was named the empress of India.

.....

2. The sportsmen have made a complaint.

.....

3. The policeman chased a thief.

.....

4. The priest blessed the poetess.

.....

5. The peacock is a colourful bird.

.....

E. Put the following nouns in the appropriate box.

kite engineer pilot shoes book child

officer bulb pen driver singer house

Common Gender Neuter Gender

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe nouns or pronouns. In other words, adjectives are words that tell us more about nouns or pronouns.

Adjectives usually come before the nouns they describe, but sometimes they can come after the nouns.

Example: Ashoka was a great king .

Akbar was a wise ruler.

These questions are very tough.

This mango is very sweet.

Kinds of Adjectives

There are five kinds of adjectives: Adjectives of Quality, Adjectives of Quantity, Adjectives of Numbers, Demonstrative Adjectives and Interrogative Adjectives.

1. Adjectives of Quality

Adjectives of quality tell us about the quality of nouns. They answer the question 'what kind'.

Example: The poor man is standing under the tree.

The Red Fort in Delhi is very strong.

2. Adjectives of Quantity

Adjectives of quantity tell us about the quantity of nouns. They answer the question "how much"

Example: Give me some money.

I do not have much work to do.

3. Adjectives of Number

Adjectives of number tell us about the number of nouns. They answer the question 'how many'.

Example:

There are seven continents on the earth.

There are eight planets in the solar system.

4. Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative Adjectives point out nouns. They answer the question 'which'.

Example:

This bungalow is mine. I do not like those fruits.

Remember Demonstrative adjectives become Demonstrative Pronouns when they are used before verbs.

5. Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative Adjectives ask questions.

Example:

Whose book is this?

Which animal has a hump?

Remember

Interrogative Adjectives become Interrogative Pronouns if they are used before verbs.

Degrees of Comparison

We use adjectives to compare two or more people, animals or things. The form of the adjective will depend on the kind of comparison we make.

There are three degrees of comparison: the positive degree, the comparative degree and the superlative degree.

The Positive Degree

The positive degree of an adjective is used when no comparison is involved

The rhino is a big animal.

The Comparative Degree

The comparative degree of an adjective compares two people, animals or things. We add -r- or -er to most adjectives to form their comparative. In some cases, we add more before the adjective.

We also use than with comparative adjectives.

The elephant is bigger than the rhino.

The Superlative Degree

The superlative degree is used when we compare more than two people, animals or things. We add -st or -est to the adjectives or use most before some adjectives to form superlative. We also use the article before them.

The whale is the biggest animal

Formation of Comparative and Superlative Degrees

Most adjectives form their Comparative and Superlative Degrees by adding 'er and 'est' to

<u>Positive Degree</u>	<u>Comparative Degree</u>	<u>Superlative Degree</u>
Cheap	cheaper	cheapest
Near	nearer	nearest
Small	smaller	smallest
Tall	taller	tallest
Young	younger	youngest

If a Positive Degree ends in 'e', we add only 'r' and 'st' to form Comparative and Superlative Degrees respectively.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Large	larger	largest
Noble	nobler	noblest
Able	abler	ablest
White	whiter	whitest
Nice	nicer	nicest

If a Positive Degree ends in 'y' and has a consonant before it, we change 'y' into i and then add 'er' and 'est' to form Comparative and Superlative Degrees respectively.

<u>Positive Degree</u>	<u>Comparative Degree</u>	<u>Superlative Degree</u>
Dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
Ugly	uglier	ugliest
Easy	easier	easiest
Pretty	prettier	prettiest
Happy	happier	happiest

Sometimes we double the last letter of the Positive Degree and then add 'er' and 'est' to form Comparative and Superlative Degrees.

<u>Positive Degree</u>	<u>Comparative Degree</u>	<u>Superlative Degree</u>
Big	bigger	biggest
Fat	fatter	fattest
Thin	thinner	thinnest
Hot	hotter	hottest
Sad	sadder	saddest

We add 'more' and 'most' before some adjectives to form their Comparative and Superlative Degree

<u>Positive Degree</u>	<u>Comparative Degree</u>	<u>Superlative Degree</u>
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable
Harmful	more harmful	most harmful
Handsome	more handsome	most handsome
Intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
Difficult	more difficult	most difficult

Some adjectives form their Comparative and Superlative Degrees in an irregular way.

<u>Positive Degree</u>	<u>Comparative Degree</u>	<u>Superlative Degree</u>
Good	better	best
Bad	worse	worst
Many	more	most

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct adjective and write it in the blank.

Her.....dress was soon repaired.

- (a) the new (b) dirty (c) torn

The.....knife sliced through the cheese.

- (a) Blunt (b) sharp (c) clever

She heard a..... sound during the night.

- (a) hard (b) rich (c) strange

B. Tick (✓) the correct adjective.

1. Our skin is very hard/sensitive to touch.
2. January is the first/last month of the year.
3. Vikas is an industrious/industrial boy.
4. Wool fibres are very smooth/rough.
5. Air pollution is a rural/ an urban problem.

C. Use clues to write sentences with correct superlative adjectives

1. Mumbai.....big city.....India.

Mumbai is the biggest city in India

2. Giraffetallanimal.....world.

3 Cheetah..... fast runner.....earth.

4. Dogfaithful animal world.

5. Cobra.....poisonous snake.....World.

D. Fill in the blanks with the Comparative Degree of the adjectives given in the brackets.

Perth and Sydney are two big cities of Australia. Many Australians argue about which city is better (good). Sydney is a much.....(good)place to live than Perth. It is.....(big) and certainly..... (beautiful) . The hotels and restaurants are.....(cheap)and it is.....(hot) and.....(near) the sea. People say it is(dangerous) than Perth-but I think Perth is..... (bad).Some people say that it is not true that Perth is.....(ugly) or..... (boring) than Sydney. It is just different. It is.....(small) but it is.....(safe) too and the air is.....(clean).

E. Write the suitable degree of the given adjective:

- 1. Peter is the..... of all the children. (old)
- 2. Lisa is theof all the children. (young)
- 3. Paul is the..... of all. (tall)
- 4. John is not asas Sue. (old)
- 5. Lisa isthan John and Sue. (Short)
- 6. Peter is thein the group. (Heavy)
- 7. John is.....than Lisa. (Tall)
- 8. Sue is.....than John. (light)
