

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

**CLASS - VI**

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

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Number And Gender

**Numbers:**

You have learnt earlier that when one thing is being spoken about, the noun used is **singular**. When more than one things are being spoken about, the noun used is **plural**. This also includes fractions such as one and a quarter. Anything which is more than one, is included in the plural form. A noun that denotes one person, place or thing is in **Singular Number**. A noun that denotes more than one person, place or thing is in **Plural Number**.

**FORMATION OF NOUNS**

The following rules govern the change of a singular noun into its plural number most nouns form their plurals by adding an '-s' to them.

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Apple	apples	lamp	lamps
Bird	birds	plant	plants
Desk	desks	month	months

\*The nouns ending in - s, - sh, - ss, - ch, - x form their plurals by adding 'es' to

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Bus	buses	bush	bushes
Fox	foxes	class	classes
Bench	benches	branch	branches

Some nouns ending in '-o' form their plurals with an- s' and some take an'- es' to form their plurals. The words ending in-oo' take an-s' to form their plurals:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Radio	radios	hero	heroes
Potato	potatoes	cuckoo	cuckoos
Mango	mangoes	motto	mottoes

Nouns ending in- f and- fe' form their plurals by changing' -f or '-fe' into '-v'and adding an'- es' to them.

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Wife	wives	calf	calves
Wolf	wolves	knife	knives
Shelf	shelves	life	lives

### Exceptions:

Chief - chiefs                      dwarf - dwarfs

Nouns ending in 'y' form their plurals in two ways:

(i) By adding only an 's' in case the word ending in 'y' has a vowel before it:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Boy	boys	donkey	donkeys
Prey	preys	key	keys
Ray	rays	monkey	monkeys

(ii) By dropping the word- 'y' and adding 'ies' where 'y' preceded by a consonant

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Army	armies	baby	babies
Family	families	story	stories
City	cities	country	countries

Some nouns form their plurals by changing their vowels:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Mouse	mice	man	men

Some nouns take an '-en' to form their plurals:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Child	children	ox	oxen

Some nouns have identical singular and plural forms:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Sheep	sheep	deer	deer
Fish	fish	cod	cod
Dozen	dozen	news	news

## GENDERS

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

**Masculine      Feminine**

Bachelor	spinster
wizard	witch
hero	heroine
gentleman	lady
drake	duck
king	queen
bull	cow
stag	hind
husband	wife

**EXERCISE**

**A. Tick (✓) the correct nouns given in colour.**

1. The dog sank its **teeth/ tooth** into his finger.  
I have just had a **teeth/tooth** out at the dentist.
2. This is **ten-rupee/ ten-rupees** note.  
My dad gave me two **ten-rupee/ ten-rupees** notes.
3. Tell me what happened in your own **word/ words**.  
He's a man of his **word/ words**.
4. What's your name and **address/ addresses**?  
The boys exchanged **address/ addresses** and telephone numbers.
5. Flower is sold by the **kilogram/ kilograms**.  
Please give me two **kilogram/kilograms** of rice.

**B. Give the plural of the following:**

Tooth. .. .. .	goose..... .. .
Shoe .. .. .	deer..... .. .
Cliff .. .. .	half. .... .. .
Hero .. .. .	actress..... .. .
Child..... .. .	foot..... .. .
Lady. .. .. .	life..... .. .
Tomato. .. .. .	chilly..... .. .
Story .. .. .	princess..... .. .
Plano. .... .. .	studio..... .. .
step-child..... .. .	hair..... .. .
roof..... .. .	lottery..... .. .

### C. Give the feminine gender of the following:

God.....	Fox .....
Cow.....	Peacock . .....
Milkman.....	Priest . . .....
Host.....	Prince. .... . . .
Master .....	Hero. ....
Horse .....	Sir . .....
Husband.....	Father- in -law. ....
Hunter . . . . .	Nephew .....
Widower.....	Waiter . . .....
Cock .....	Brother. ....

### D. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ the latest news? (is, are)
2. The first innings \_\_\_\_\_ over. (is, are)
3. The furniture in my room \_\_\_\_\_ made of imported teak wood. (is, are)
- 4 My new spectacles \_\_\_\_\_ not very comfortable. (is, are)
5. Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ constant practice. (need, needs)
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ three dozen eggs in the basket. (was, were)
7. Mukesh's trousers \_\_\_\_\_ very expensive. (is, are)
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ no mice in the house. (is, are)

## The Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. As Priya is an intelligent girl. **She** is the favourite of all the teachers. All of **them** admire **her**. In example given above, the words **she** and **her** stand for the noun **Priya** word **them** stands for **teachers**. So, **she**, **her** and **them** are pronouns.

### KINDS OF PRONOUN

There are nine kinds of pronouns:

1. Personal pronouns
2. Relative pronouns
3. Interrogative pronouns
4. Reflexive and Emphatic pronouns
5. Demonstrative pronouns
6. Distributive pronouns
7. Indefinite pronouns
8. Possessive pronouns
9. Reciprocal pronouns

### 1. Personal Pronouns:

Pronouns that stand for persons or things are called personal pronouns.

**2. Relative Pronouns:** Pronouns that relate a noun to a group of words that follow are called Relative Pronouns. Example: I saw a girl who was wearing a beautiful Shari.

**3. Interrogative Pronouns:** Pronouns used to ask questions are called Interrogative Pronouns. As: What is your problem? Whom do you think we should invite? Who wrote the novel Rockbound? Which is your suitcase?

**4. Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns:** Pronouns like myself, yourself, himself when used as the receiver of an action are called Reflexive Pronouns. As: You will hurt yourself. Pronouns used to convey emphasis are called Emphasizing Pronouns. As: I myself did it. You yourself cut the knot.

**5. Demonstrative Pronouns:** Pronouns which point out the objects which they refer to are called Demonstrative Pronouns. As: This is your note-book. These are the golden rules of life. Those were the happiest days in my life. That is your car.

**6. Distributive Pronouns:** Pronouns which refer to persons or things one at a time are called Distributive Pronouns. They are 'each', 'either' and 'neither'. As: Each of the boys got a prize. Neither of the two culprits could be nabbed by the police. Either of the books will do.

**7. Indefinite Pronouns:** Pronouns which refer to a person or thing only in a general way are called Indefinite Pronouns. They are few, 'nobody', 'many' and 'one'. As: Few know his whereabouts. Many of them were drowned in the canal. Nobody was impressed by his word. One must do one's duty.

**8. Possessive Pronouns:** Pronouns that show possession are called Possessive Pronouns. As: This house is ours.

**9. Reciprocal Pronouns:** The words each other and one another are called Reciprocal Pronouns. We use each other when two persons are involved and one another when more than two persons are involved. AS: The four sisters are very fond of one another. The two brothers did not like each other.

## EXERCISE

### A. In the following sentences, fill in the blanks with suitable Relative Pronouns:

1. Please try to understand what I say.
2. Do not reject anything \_\_\_\_\_ God gives you.
3. I do not know \_\_\_\_\_ he wants.
4. Do the same \_\_\_\_\_ everybody does.
5. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ leg is broken is my brother.
6. The friend \_\_\_\_\_ stand by you in weal and woe must be a true friend.
7. The book \_\_\_\_\_ my sister brought for me is full of pictures.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ dies for a noble cause lives forever.

**B. Pick out the pronouns and tell the kind of each:**

1. Rohan and Monu blamed **each other** for the loss.
2. Somebody will have to take the lead.
3. This is what I wanted to say.
4. Neither of the two books is mine.
5. What is there in your bag?
6. They never fail who die for a great cause.
7. Those orchards are not theirs, but ours.
8. You should talk to Rita. She needs your help.
9. Father never listens to me.
10. Man is the only animal that has well developed brain

**C. Fill in the blanks with suitable Reflexive or Emphatic Pronouns:**

1. He shot himself dead.
2. He himself went to help her.
3. We overlooked ourselves.
4. The stag saw itself in the water
5. You yourself are responsible for your failure.
6. She is in the habit of praising herself.
7. I will lift it myself.
8. We should help ourselves.

**D. Fill in the blanks with me, you, him, her, it, us, you and them.**

1. Who is that man? Why are you staring at him?
2. Do you know that girl? No, I don't know her.
3. I was trying to call you. Why aren't you talking to me?
4. Those DVDs are nice. Do you want to look at them?
5. It's a fine gadget. I am going to buy it.
6. I don't know Sheena's mother. Do you know her?
7. Where are my clothes? I can't find them.
8. I have to pick up some load from the office, Can you come with me?
9. I don't like snakes. I am afraid of them.
10. Where is your grandmother? I want to meet her.

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