

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, MURI

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2020-21 FOR CLASS – VI

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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 seven kinds of adjectives: **Adjectives of Quality, Adjectives of Quantity, Adjectives of Numbers, Demonstrative Adjectives , Interrogative Adjectives, Distribution Adjectives and Possessive 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.

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.

6. Distributive Adjectives

Distributive Adjectives are those adjectives which refer to each one of a number.

Example: **Each** girl was crying. **Every** man should do his duty.

7. Possessive Adjectives:

Possessive adjectives are used to indicate possession. They are always used before the nouns.

Possessive adjectives are: **my, our, your, his, her, their,** and **its**.

Example: **My** shirt is red. He is **my** friend.

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

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
-----------------	--------------------	--------------------

Cheap	cheaper	cheapest
-------	---------	----------

Near	nearer	nearest
------	--------	---------

****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
-------	--------	---------

****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.**

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
-----------------	--------------------	--------------------

Dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
-------	---------	----------

Ugly	uglier	ugliest
------	--------	---------

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

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
-----------------	--------------------	--------------------

Big	bigger	biggest
-----	--------	---------

Fat	fatter	fattest
-----	--------	---------

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

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
-----------------	--------------------	--------------------

Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable

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

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Good	better	best

EXERCISE

A. Use the adjectives given in the box to complete the following expressions:

Light big blue innocent firm faithful proud brave busy sweet

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ as a bee | 6. _____ as a feather |
| 2. _____ as a lion | 7. _____ as honey |
| 3. _____ as a mountain | 8. _____ as a dove |
| 4. _____ as a peacock | 9. _____ as a dog |
| 5. _____ as sky | 10. _____ as a rock. |

B. Choose the correct adjective and fill in. Mention its type in the box:

- My sister has _____ daughters. (enough/three)
- 2. _____ cricket player is your favourite? (what which)
- 3. _____ dress is fashionable. (those each)
- 4. I don't know _____ about Europe. (much/man)
- 5. There are _____ months in a year. (twelve/seven)

C. Write the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives:

Positive	comparative	superlative
Fit

Large
 Big
 Fine
 Far
 Thin

D. Tick () the correct adjective in each sentence:

1. This room is (clean/cleaner/ cleanest).
2. she the (old/older/ oldest) of the two girls?
3. Cinderella was (beautiful/ more beautiful/most beautiful) than her step-sisters.
4. The tortoise is one of the (slow/ slower/slowest) creatures of the world.

E. Taking the clues from the words given in the brackets, fill up the blanks with the suitable degrees of comparison:

- 1 Reema is _____ than me. (intelligent)
- 2 Honesty is the _____ policy. (good)
- 3 Sonia's handwriting is _____ than me. (bad)
- 4 Chinese is a _____ language (difficult)
5. Asia is the _____ continent in the world. (large)

The Verb

A verb is a word that tells us what a person or thing does or what a person or thing is.

FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS

Finite Verbs: Finite Verb is the verb that is limited by the number and person of its subject like 'she', 'boys', 'my pet, India'.

Examples: 1. Boys play football 2. I have many toys. 3 She reads clearly.

KINDS OF FINITE VERBS

1. Transitive

2. Intransitive

3. Auxiliary (helping verbs)

1. Transitive Verbs: A verb which requires an object to complete the sense is called a Transitive Verb. Example: The child kicked **the ball**. He wrote **many books**.

2. Intransitive Verbs: A verb which does not require an object to complete its sense is called an Intransitive Verb. Example: The stars **twinkle**. Monkeys are **jumping**.

3. Auxiliaries (helping) Verbs: A verb which helps the main verb to complete its sense is called Auxiliaries (helping) Verbs. Example: We **have painted** the poster. He **must meet** his friend.

NON-FINITE VERBS,

Non-Finite Verb is that verb that is not limited by the number and person of the subject.

Examples: 1. **Barking** dogs seldom bite 2. She gave me a **broken** pen. 3 He hate **smoking**.

KINDS OF NON-FINITE VERBS

1. The infinitive

2. The Gerund

3 The participle

The infinitive: The infinitive is a basic verb. We use infinite (to +verb) to say why we do something in the present or did something in the past.

Examples: I want **to dance**. I wanted **to dance**. Raman wants **to play** computer game.

The Gerund: A Gerund is a non-finite verb + ing which acts as a noun in a sentence.

a. She is fond of **riding**. b. **Walking** is a good exercise.

Participle: The Participle is also a form of the verb. Present Participle ends in -ing. Sentences that use infinitives can be changed into Present Participle without changing the meaning.

PARTICIPLES

Present	Past	Perfect
Non-Finite verb +ing	(Non-Finite Verb)	(Non-Finite Verb)
Ex: running, arriving, Smiling	3 rd form of verb. Ex: covered, frightened	Having+3 rd form of the verb Ex. Having completed

EXERCISE

A. Complete the following sentences:

1. Please take care
2. The sky is
3. Lemon tastes
4. Jawahar Lal Nehru was
5. I want to be.....
6. She walks

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable Auxiliary Verbs:

1. We...should.... respect elders.
2. I try to do better in future.
3. You come in uniform.
4. you please repeat?
- 5 They not play the match yesterday.

C. Rewrite each sentence below, making the correct choices from the words in parentheses so that subjects and their verbs agree.

- Rohan (want, wants) to learn about perfumery.

Ans: Rohan wants to learn about perfumery

- Sheila (shop, shops) for Christmas every year
-

- Kailash (know, knows) how to look after his garden.
-

- Her grandparents (tell, tells) Seema different kinds of stories.
-

- I do not (give, gives) alms to beggars.
-

- We (offer, offers) good deals to our clients.
-

- Nisha (ask, asks) a lot of questions.
-

- Father Anthony (buy, buys) some nice candlesticks for the church.
-

- The dust from her house (make, makes) the neighbours sneeze.
-

- We must (plant, plants) new trees often.
-

*****Write a letter to your friend Congratulating him/her having passed an examination securing very high marks.