

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL & COLLEGE, PRAYAGRAJ

WORKSHEET NO – 3

SESSION-2020-2021

CLASS 6 (A, B, C, D, E, F)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Note: Parents ensure that the student refers to the topic 'Noun Gender' from any Grammar Book or the previous class Language Book. (Class 5)

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

TOPIC: Noun: Gender

- 1) In modern English, the gender of a noun is entirely dependent on the sex or the absence of sex.
- 2) It is necessary to know the gender of the noun to be able to use the correct pronoun.
- 3) There are four genders in English Grammar.
 - a) **Masculine Gender:** A noun that denotes a male person or animal is said to be of the Masculine Gender.
Example: man, gander, heir, tiger, grandfather etc.
 - b) **Feminine Gender:** A noun that denotes a female person or animal is said to be of the Feminine Gender.
Example: woman, goose, tigress, heiress, grandmother etc.
 - c) **Common Gender:** A noun that denotes either a male or a female is said to be of the Common Gender.
Example: parent, child, friend, pupil, servant, thief, enemy etc.
 - d) **Neuter Gender:** A noun that denotes a thing that is neither a male nor a female (i.e. thing without life) is said to be of the Neuter Gender.
Example: book, pen, room, tree etc.

Note:

- Collective nouns, even when they denote living beings, are considered of the neuter gender.
- Objects without life are often personified, that is, spoken of as if they were living beings. We then regard them as males or females.

- The masculine gender is often applied to objects remarkable for their strength and violence as, the Sun, Summer, Winter, Time, Death, etc.

Example: The sun sheds his beams on rich and poor alike.

- The feminine gender is often applied to objects remarkable for their beauty, gentleness and gracefulness; as, The Moon, the Earth, Spring, Autumn, Nature, Liberty, Justice, Mercy, Peace, Hope, Charity, etc.

Examples: The moon has hidden her face behind a cloud.

- This use is most common in poetry but certain nouns are personified in prose too. A ship is always spoken of as ‘she’; as,

Examples: The ship lost all her boats in the storm.

Note: The word ‘personified’ means the act of giving a human quality or characteristic to something which is not human. Here the ‘ship’ which is an object is given a human quality of losing something.

- Ways of forming Feminine Nouns from Masculine Nouns:

- **Rule-1:** By using an entirely different word.

Boy-Girl, Monk-Nun, King-Queen, Dog-Bitch, Bachelor-Spinsters etc.

- **Rule-2:** By adding –ess to the masculine noun.

Author-Authoress, Host-Hostess, Lion-Lioness, Poet-Poetess,
Steward-Stewardess, Count-Countess etc.

- **Rule-3:** By adding –ess or –ix after dropping the vowel of the masculine ending.

Negro-Negress, Executor-Executrix, Mayor-Mayoress, Testator-Testatrix etc.

- **Rule-4:** By adding a syllable (-ine, -a, etc)

Hero-Heroine, Czar- Czarina, Sultan-Sultana, Signor- Signora etc.

- **Rule-5:** By adding a word before or after ; as

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Bull-calf	cow-calf	Grandfather	grandmother
Cock-sparrow	hen-sparrow	Washerman	washerwoman
He-goat	she-goat	Peacock	peahen
Landlord	landlady	Great uncle	great aunt
Milkman	milkmaid	He-bear	she-bear

Do as directed:

- A) Rewrite these sentences changing the Masculine Nouns to the Feminine Nouns:

1. The dog barked at the old man.
2. My father loves his sister very much.
3. That old lady has two sons.
4. Mr. John knows his duties towards the king.
5. The duke is a good man.

B) Pick out the nouns belonging to the Common Gender in the following sentences:

6. My neighbour has gone to the market.
7. Two of my cousins are living in Japan.
8. All the children sat around the table.
9. The teacher punished all the students.
10. His friend did not come to the party.

C) Give the Feminine Genders of the following nouns:

11. Bullock - _____
12. Priest - _____
13. Landlord - _____
14. Prince-_____
15. Horse-_____

D) Next to each noun put a tick mark (✓) if it belongs to the Neuter Gender; if not, put a cross (X).

16. Fan ()
17. Fox ()
18. Piano ()
19. Wood ()
20. Waiter ()

E) Pick out the Nouns in the following sentences and next to each write the gender:

21. The policeman shot at the thief.
22. Jack fell down and broke his crown.
23. We saw the actress with her children.
24. Not many people can keep a secret.
25. The servant served tea to all.

F) Identify the gender of the underlined words in the following sentences. Write **M** for masculine, **F** for feminine, **C** for common and **N** for neuter words:

26. Workers are doing great job for the company. _____
27. I need a pen to sign this document. _____
28. Man works hard for his family. _____
29. Girls usually like pink colour. _____
30. This hero is my favourite. _____

Guided English

Lesson – 1: Useful Words and Phrases

Phrases with A

- I have a headache, a cold, a pain, a sore throat.
- I have toothache, ear-ache. (without a)
- He is in a hurry, in a rage, in a temper, in a bad mood.
- He flew into a rage, into a temper.
- Please take a seat.
- All of a sudden he fell off his bicycle.

Exercise

Give other ways of saying these sentences using the phrases you have just read:

1. My head is aching.
2. One of my teeth is aching.
3. He lost his temper.
4. My arm is hurting me.
5. My throat is sore.
6. My ear is aching.
7. He became very angry.
8. Please sit down.
9. She wants to do it quickly.
10. Suddenly it began to rain.

Guided English

Lesson – 2 Useful Words and Phrases

Up and Down

Add up or down:

1. They climbed [^] the hill and ran [^] the other side.
2. As he was going [^] the stairs to his bedroom he slipped and fell right [^] to the bottom.
3. The boys sat [^] after greeting their teacher. Then they sat [^] and paid attention when he began to talk.
4. Please sit [^] . There is no need to stand [^] .
5. Swimming [^] the river is easy. Swimming [^] the river is much more difficult.
6. He pulled [^] a chair and sat [^] beside me.
7. You must decide : it is [^] to you.
8. Time is [^] . Put [^] your pens and hand in your answer sheets.
9. He got [^] early one morning and went [^] to have some breakfast.
10. The sun has gone [^] but the moon has not come [^] yet.

Essay Writing

Write an essay in about 150-170 words on the following topic:.

A visit to an amusement park.

THE END