



JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

Risk Holiday Self - Education Worksheet - 2020

Grade - 06 | English

Name/Index No :

Mrs.A.Nirmalan

PREPOSITIONS



My Name is Tom

Hi Friends !



I am Jerry



Hi! I am Spike

Let's Study about prepositions.

We are going to study about

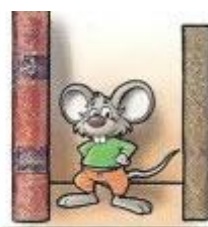
- Near
- Between
- On
- In / Inside
- Under
- Infront of
- Behind



On



In



Between



Behind



Under



Near

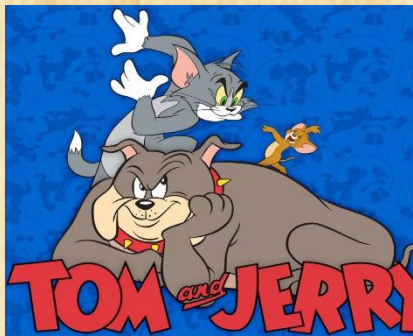


Infront of

PREPOSITIONS



Let's do some exercises on Prepositions.



1. Jerry is
Spike' back.



2. Jerry is
the bottle.



3. Tom is
the tree.



4. Jerry is
the cheese.



5. Tom is
to Spike.



6. Jerry is
the tree.



7. Jerry is
Tom's hand.



8. Jerry is dancing
..... Tom's body.

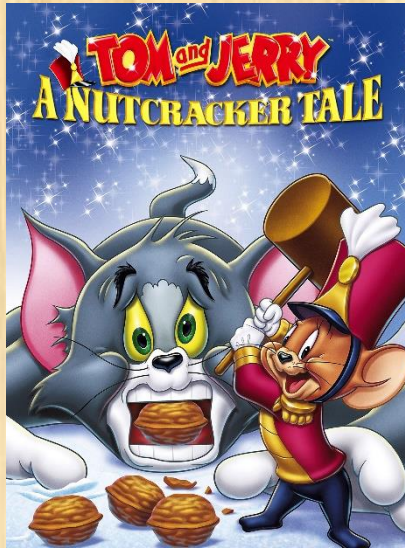


9. Jerry is
to the pony.

PREPOSITIONS



10. Tom is
the X-mas tree.



11. The nut is
Tom's mouth.



12. Jerry is
to the jug.



13. Jerry is
the bread slices.



14. Jerry is
the pot.



15. Jerry is
to the map.



16. Jerry is
Tom and the man.



17. Jerry is
Tom's hand.



18. Jerry is
the bucket.

PREPOSITIONS



19. Jerry is
the bucket and
eating cheese.



20. Jerry is playing
..... Tom's
head.



21. The cheese is
Jerry's hand.



22. Tom is sitting
..... the basket.



23. Tom is
Spike and puppy.



SINGULAR PLURAL NOUNS



How to change SINGULAR to PLURAL?

Are there any rules to do it?

Yes Buji, Let's see that...



To make regular nouns plural, add -s to the end.

* *cat - cats*

* *house - houses*

If the singular noun ends in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z, add -es to the end

* *bus - buses*

* *class - classes*

* *bush - bushes*

* *bunch - bunches*

* *tax - taxes*

* *blitz - blitzes*



If the noun ends with -f or -fe, the f is often changed to -ve before adding the -s

* *wife - wives*

* *knife - knives*



▪ *roof - roofs*

Exceptions:

▪ *chief - chiefs*



SINGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

If a singular noun ends in -y and the letter before the -y is a consonant, change the ending to -ies

- * *city – cities*
- * *puppy – puppies*



If the singular noun ends in -y and the letter before the -y is a vowel, simply add an -s

- * *ray – rays*
- * *boy – boys*

If the singular noun ends in -o, add -es

- * *potato – potatoes*
- * *tomato – tomatoes*



Exceptions:

- *piano - pianos*
- *photo – photos*



Some nouns don't change at all when they're pluralized.

- * *sheep – sheep*
- * *species – species*
- * *series – series*
- * *deer – deer*

SINGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

Irregular nouns

- *child – children*
- *goose – geese*
- *man – men*
- *woman – women*
- *tooth – teeth*
- *foot – feet*
- *mouse – mice*
- *person – people*



In some cases, singular nouns ending in -s or -z, require that you double the -s or -z prior to adding the -es for pluralization.



- *fez – fezzes*
- *gas – gasses*

If the singular noun ends in -us, the plural ending is frequently -i.

- *cactus – cacti*
- *focus – foci*



If the singular noun ends in -is, the plural ending is -es.



- *analysis – analyses*
- *ellipsis – ellipses*

SINGULAR PLURAL NOUNS



Let's do some simple exercises.

Singular	Plural
Bottle	
leaf	
dog	
baby	
party	
flower	
monkey	
church	
glass	
watch	
river	
spy	
fly	
toy	
ball	
lady	
mountain	
army	
owl	
witch	

SINGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

shoe	
photo	
family	
penny	
daisy	
knife	

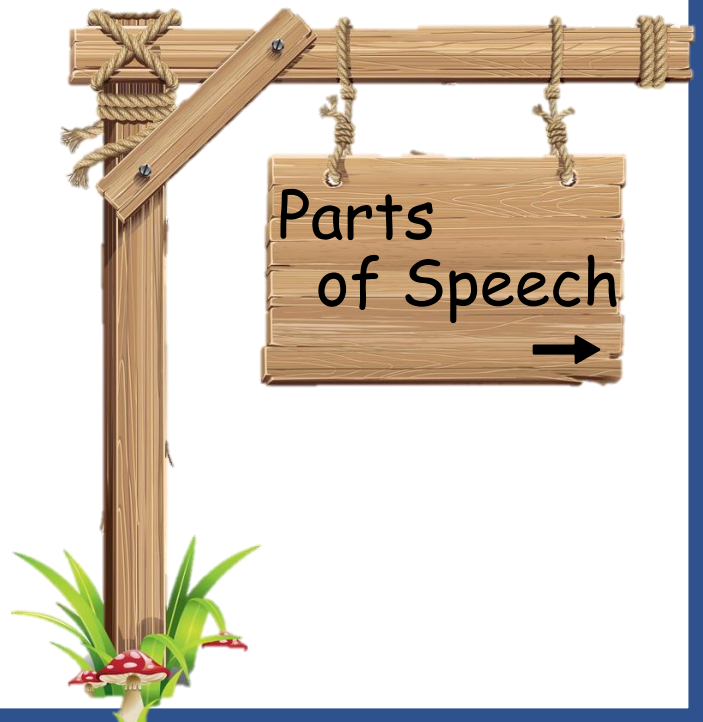


Let's try some hard exercises.

Singular	Plural
wolf	
ox	
child	
foot	
tooth	
life	
datum	
mouse	
analysis	
bacterium	
goose	
thief	
news	
barracks	
radius	

SINGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

fish	
axis	
series	
appendix	
medium	
alumnus	
basis	
louse	
focus	
quiz	
fungus	
crisis	
fork	
curriculum	
syllabus	



PICTURE DESCRIPTION



Hi Brothers !



How to describe a picture?



- You can write your description simply by following these steps.



What is in the picture?

- * *In the picture I can see...*
- * *There's/ There are...*
- * *There isn't a... / There aren't any...*

Say what is happening with the Present Continuous

- * *The people are ...ing*
- * *The man is ...ing*
- * *It's raining.*



PICTURE DESCRIPTION

Where in the picture?



- *There isn't a... / There aren't any...*
- *At the top/bottom of the picture ...*
- *In the middle of the picture ...*
- *On the left / right of the picture ...*
- *next to, in front of, behind, near, under*

If something isn't clear

- *It looks like a ...*
- *It might be a ...*
- *He could be ...ing*
- *Maybe it's a ...*



🗨️ Let's we do an example



1. *What is in the picture?*
There is a dog on the table.
2. *What is happening?*
The doctor is giving treatment to the dog.
3. *Where in the picture?*
A picture of animals is hanging on the wall.
4. *If something isn't clear*
The child is holding something on her hand.

PICTURE DESCRIPTION



Let's start with some simple exercises.



1. Mickey.....
.....(play) football.



2. Mickey.....
.....(eat) lollipop.



3. Mickey & Minnie
.....
(dance).



4. Mickey.....
.....(sing).



5. She.....
.....(cry) sadly.



6. He
.....(drink) soup.



7. Mickey & Pluto
.....
(eat) fresh apples.



8. Mickey.....
.....(hold) balloons.



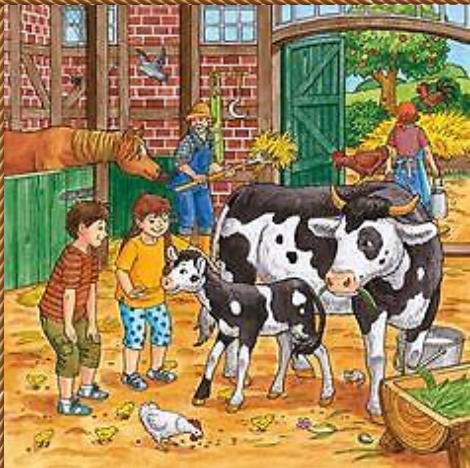
3. Mickey & Minnie
.....
(sing & dance).

PICTURE

DESCRIPTION

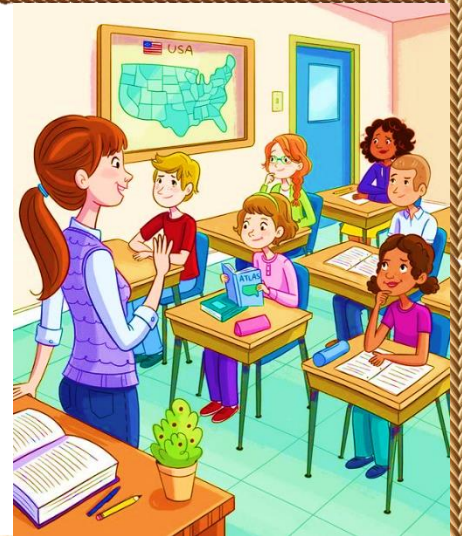


Can we do some complicated exercises?

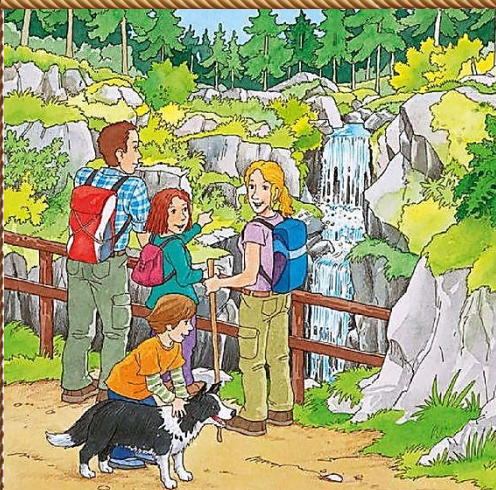


- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



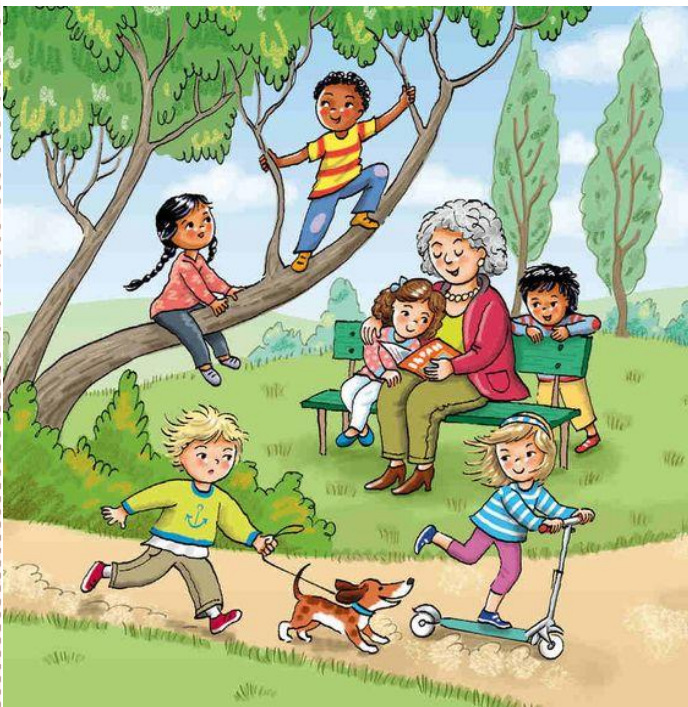
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



PICTURE DESCRIPTION



Fill in the blanks using given words.



(dog, six, telling, park, barking, next to, an, gliding, riding, trees)

This is a picture of a
 There are children and older woman in this picture. A girl is on the branch of tree. A boy is standing on the tree. There are some and bushes in this picture. A boy is playing with his A girl is a scooter. The dog

is A girl is sitting the older women. A boy is behind the bench. Maybe The older woman is story to that girl.



PARTS OF SPEECH

Let's study about Parts of Speech...

Parts of speech are,

1. Nouns
2. Verbs
3. Adjectives
4. Adverbs



Noun : A person, place, thing, idea

1. A Noun often comes before a verb.

❄ ***Children** play cricket.*

2. A noun often comes after a determiner like *a, the, some, his, our, this*.

❄ *The **dog** barked.*

3. A Noun can come after an adjective.

❄ *The angry **dog** barked.*

4. A noun can come after a verb.

❄ *I gave **cookies** to my brother.*

5. A noun comes after a preposition.

❄ *I put the fruits in **baskets**.*

PARTS OF SPEECH

1. A verb often comes after a noun.

❄️ *The baby cried.*

2. A verb can come between two nouns.

❄️ *The boy hit the ball.*



Verb : An action,
a state

1. An adjective most often comes before a noun.

❄️ *The black dog barked.*

2. An adjective can be joined to a noun with a stative verb such as *be, feel, seem*.

❄️ *The dog is red.*

3. An adjective can come after a noun with the verbs of causation (*get, have, make*).

❄️ *She made her brother angry.*



Adjective :

Describes a noun

PARTS OF SPEECH

1. An adverb can come after a verb.
 * *She walked slowly.*
2. An adverb can come between a helping verb and its main verb.
 * *He has been quietly doing his homework.*
3. An adverb can come before an adjective.
 * *The bag was extremely heavy.*
4. An adverb can come before another adverb.
 * *She talked very quietly.*
5. An adverb can come at the beginning of a sentence.
 * *Unfortunately, he lost his wallet.*
6. An adverb can come at the end of sentence.
 * *He lost his umbrella , too.*



Adverb : Describes a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence

Let's see an example...

Fill the blank with the correct part of speech. Write Noun (n), Verb (v), Adjective (Adj), Adverb (Adv) to identify the part.

*The dog jumped over the **N**.....*

'the' is a determiner

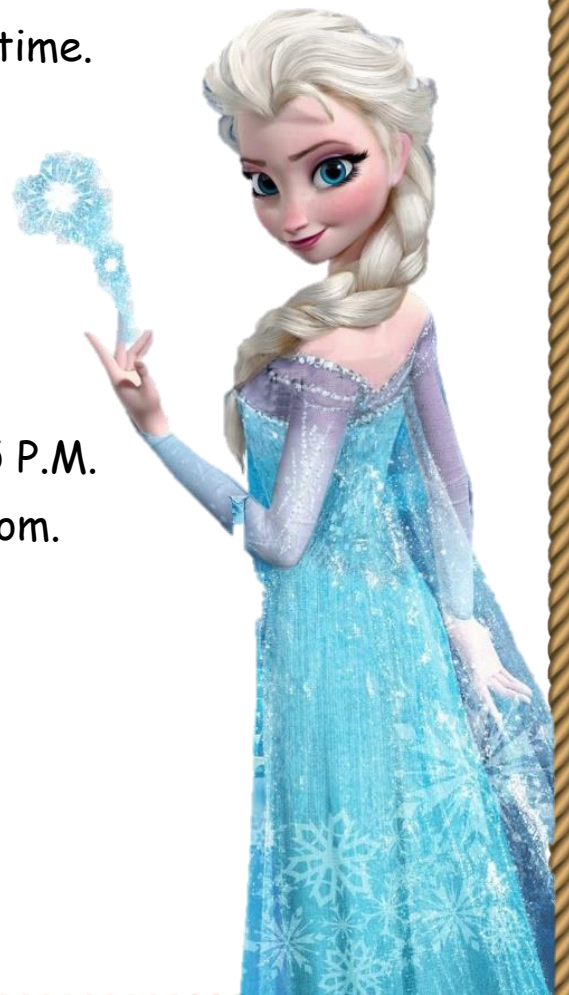
A noun often comes after a determiner

PARTS OF SPEECH

Identify the part of speech & Write Noun (n), Verb (v), Adjective (Adj), Adverb (Adv) to identify the part of speech that should go in each blank.



1. The left.
2. The car was going too fast.
3. Cathy her wallet at home today.
4. Henry was tired after working all afternoon.
5. The students..... their homework on time.
6. The funny man spoke very
7. The bad weather made everyone.....
8. I found an on Mary's table.
9. John bought a shirt at the mall.
- 10.If we our work we can go to play.
11. On Saturdays, I from 9 A.M to 5 P.M.
- 12.I want to go to a in United Kingdom.
13. Tara speaks English
14. Arnold in USA.
15. My dog eats
16. It's an interesting
17. The in the picture is my mother.
18. It was a trip.



PARTS OF SPEECH

19. Meera is a
20. He was football yesterday.
21. Henry is studying in
22. Police man found the
23. I saw a car in her house.
24. It was a day.
25. I was about our next plan.
26. Mary asked me a
27. I went to the
28. I bought a book yesterday.
29. It is raining
30., she died in that car accident.

