

Girls' High School & College, Prayagraj.

Worksheet No - 5

Session-2020 -21

Class 4 A-F

Subject-English Language

Topic: Noun -Gender

*Instruction-Parents please ensure that the child reads and understands the chapter and then attempts the exercises given below.

There are four types of genders in Nouns - Masculine, Feminine, Common and Neuter.

***Masculine Gender** : A Noun that refers to a male is called the Masculine Gender.

For example- gentleman, king, father, husband, prince, son, brother, boy, nephew, tiger, horse.

***Feminine Gender**: A Noun that refers to a female is called the Feminine Gender.

For example- mother, wife, queen, daughter, niece, tigress, sister, princess, girl.

***Common Gender**: A Noun that refers to both male and female is called the Common Gender.

For example -parent, teacher, friend, child, cousin, person, bird, baby, soldier, student, animal.

***Neuter Gender**: A Noun that refers to a non- living thing is called the Neuter Gender.

For example- book, nail, pen, spoon, key, ring, box.

***Rules for forming the feminine gender.**

●For some words we add 'ess' to the masculine nouns. Sometimes, the spellings may have to be changed slightly before 'ess' is added.

For example- •prince-princess •waiter -waitress

●The feminine gender of many Nouns is formed differently.

•man-woman •uncle -aunt

●Animals and some birds can also be divided into masculine and feminine gender.

For example - •tiger-tigress • bull -cow

EXERCISE 1: Use the words given in the box to complete the masculine and feminine pairs correctly.

peacock goose drake stallion doe bull drone ram fox
sow

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
1. gander	_____	2. buck	_____
3. _____	cow	4. _____	vixen
5. _____	mare	6. _____	queen bee
7. _____	peahen	8. _____	ewe
9. _____	duck	10. boar	_____

EXERCISE 2 : Change the gender of the highlighted nouns. Make necessary changes.

1. Our **landlady** lives with her two dogs who keep her company.
2. My **brother** lives in Nongpoh.
3. My **grandfather** is nearly eighty years old.
4. Mr. Bhatia’s **nephew** is a software professional.
5. The **king** prayed to the gods of rain.
6. The **man** and his **wife** boarded the train at Nagpur.
7. The **lady** and her friend took care of children.
8. Priya’s **aunt** and **mother** are news reporters.

9. The **waitress** took our order for lunch.

10. The **headmaster** of the **boy's** school is very strict.

EXERCISE 3 : Write these nouns in the correct columns.

Shoes	Computer	Tutor	Cook
Telephone	Saucepan	Shirt	Carpet
Parent	Swimmer	Child	Relative
Table	Purse	Stars	Nurse
Principal	Lawyer	Friend	Wall
Trousers	Tourist	Neighbour	Desk
Writer	Pillow	Spoon	Engineer

<u>Common Gender</u>	<u>Neuter Gender</u>

EXERCISE 4 : Rewrite the following sentences by changing the Nouns from the Masculine to the Feminine and the Feminine to the Masculine:

1. The king was very angry when the prince refused to marry.
2. The prince had a beautiful horse.
3. The poet was praised for his poem.
4. The author of this book is very famous.
5. The tigress is playing with her cubs.

EXERCISE 5 : State the Gender of the underlined Nouns:

1. The bridegroom looks at the bride.

2. My niece is a florist.
3. The princess was wearing a beautiful dress.
4. His uncle and aunt took him to Shimla.
5. This girl loves her mother very much.

NOUN : NUMBER

A Noun that stands for one person, place, animal or thing is said to be in the singular number.

For example - a school, a child, a comb.

A Noun that stands for more than one person, place, animal or thing is said to be in the plural number.

For example -schools, children, combs, blankets.

Most Nouns have a singular form and a plural form. The plural is formed in different ways.

●For most Nouns we add 's' to the singular to get the plural form.

For example- •egg--- eggs •parent ----parents

●For Nouns that end in 's', 'ss', 'sh', 'ch', or 'x', we add 'es' to the singular to get their plural forms.

For example- •bus ---buses •box----boxes

●For Nouns that end in 'o' we add 'es' to get their plural forms.

For example- •hero -----heroes •mango ----mangoes

●When a Noun ends in 'f' or 'fe ', the plural is formed by changing the f or fe to 'ves'. For example- •thief -----thieves •life ----lives

●Some Nouns ends in a consonant followed by 'y'. Here, the y in the singular form is changed to 'ies' in the plural.

For example- •city ----- cities •army ----- armies

EXERCISE 3 : Rewrite sentences changing the number of the underlined words:

1. The dentist extracted my tooth.
2. The mouse ran around the table.
3. The wolf killed the sheep.
4. The cargo will be loaded onto the ship.
5. He lifted the heavy box.

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