

Riviera International Academy

Revision Assignment-2077

Day 4 (Baisakh 10, 2077, Wednesday)

Class: Six Date:- _____ Name:- _____

Subject: English

Read the following:

Noun Definition | Meaning

A noun is a naming word. It can be the name of a thing, place, person, animal or feeling.

1. Proper Noun

Names of people or places such as your name, your friend's name, your parents' name or the name of your town and country are special naming words. These words are called proper nouns. Special naming words or proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

Example Sentences of Proper Noun

1. My name is **Mark**.
2. Her name is **Sofie**.
3. Come **Tom**, let us go for a walk.
4. Hello **Jack**! Will you play with me?
5. My cousin lives in **Norway**.
6. Albert Einstein was born in Germany.

The days of the week and the months of the year are proper nouns.

1. Every **Sunday** Mike visits the church.
2. Christmas comes in the month of **December**.
3. My sister was born in **March** month.

The names of festivals and some special days are proper nouns.

1. **Christmas** is my favourite festival.
2. My mother likes **Mother's Day**.
3. We will celebrate **New Year's Eve**.

The names of buildings, mountains, rivers and seas are also proper nouns.

1. I have seen the **Great Wall of China**.
2. Last year we visited the **Niagara Falls**.
3. Many people have climber the **Mount Everest**.
4. **River Nile** is very long.

2. Common Noun

Common nouns are naming words that are common to people, places, things and animals etc. Common nouns do not define any particular person, place or thing. They are general names. So, they are not capitalized unless they begin a sentence. For example *boy, girl, doctor, town, city, dog, car* and so on.

Example Sentences of Common Noun

1. Teachers teach in school.
2. Birds live on trees.
3. I love to read storybooks.
4. Sally's mother is a doctor.
5. These chocolates and cakes are so delicious.

3. Collective Noun

Collective nouns are used to name a group of persons, places, animals or things. A collective noun represents a complete whole. For examples: a library of books, a team of players and a family of four.

Some collective nouns are used to name a group of animals and birds.

1. A flock of sheep.
2. A herd of cattle.
3. A stud of horses.
4. A gaggle of geese.
5. A litter of cubs.
6. A flock of birds.
7. A shoal of fish.
8. A pack of wolves.
9. A swarm of bees.

Some collective nouns define a group of people.

1. A crew of sailors.
2. An army of soldiers.
3. A band of musicians.
4. A class of pupils.
5. A troupe of actors.
6. A panel of judges.
7. A gang of robbers.

There are some collective nouns that stand for a group of things.

1. A bunch of keys.
2. A pile of clothes.
3. A collection of books.
4. A string of pearls.
5. A set of stamps.
6. A galaxy of stars.
7. A pack of cards.
8. An atlas of maps.
9. A bouquet of flowers.
10. A bunch of grapes.

Example Sentences of Collective Noun

1. My maternal aunt bought me a pair of tennis shoes.
2. At the playground, you get to observe a colony of ants.
3. A pile of clothes was kept on the bed.
4. I need to finish an agenda of tasks before I leave.

4. Possessive Noun

A possessive noun is a word that names who or what has or owns something. We add an apostrophe and s ('s) to form the possessive of most singular nouns.

Example Sentences of Possessive Noun

1. This is Bob's skateboard. (Means – The skateboard belongs to Bob)
2. This is Ian's Coat. (Means – The coat belongs to Ian)
3. Papa bought a new frame for grandpa's spectacles.
4. Ted's dream for a bicycle came true on his birthday.

Sometimes we need to show possession for plural nouns or where the owners are more than one. In such cases we add an apostrophe at the end.

1. A girls' school is located near my house.
2. We should not harm the birds' nests.

5. Number Noun

Number nouns denote one or many. There are two kinds of number nouns:

1. **Singular number noun** – It stands for one person, animal, thing or place.
2. **Plural number noun** – It stands for more than one person, animal, thing or place.

For example: *One toy, three balls, two dogs, five cars, nine planets* and so on.

Generally, by adding a 's' at the end, we can change a singular noun to a plural noun.

There are different rules we follow to change a singular noun to a plural noun.

Rule 1

When a singular noun ends with a 'y' after a consonant, we remove the 'y' and add 'ies'.

For example:

- City – Cities
- Lady – Ladies
- Story – Stories

Consonants are all other letters except vowels (a, e, i, o, u).

Rule 2

If there is vowel before 'y' just add s to form its plural.

For example:

- Boy – Boys
- Trolley – Trolleys
- Toy – Toys

Rule 3

When a singular noun ends with 'o' after a vowel, add 's' to make it a plural noun.

For example:

- Bamboo – Bamboos
- Radio – Radios
- Video – Videos

Rule 4

When a singular noun ends with 'o' after a consonant, we add 'es' to make it a plural noun.

For example:

- Tomato – Tomatoes
- Volcano – Volcanoes
- Hero – Heroes

It is also possible that for few nouns ending with 'o' preceded by a consonant, we add the letter 's' to form their plurals.

For example:

- Piano – Pianos
- Photo – Photos

Rule 5

If a singular noun ends with a sound like 's' such as 'ss', 'sh', 'ch', 'x', 'z', 'tch', we add 'es' to make it plural.

For example:

- Box – Boxes
- Watch – Watches
- Dress – Dresses
- Quiz – Quizzes

Rule 6

If a singular noun ends with 'f' or 'fe', change the 'f' into 'v' and add 'es' to make it plural.

For example:

- Life – Lives
- Calf – Calves
- Loaf – Loaves
- Knife – Knives

Irregular Plural

Plurals of some nouns remain the same.

For example:

- Fish – Fish
- Deer – Deer
- Cattle – Cattle
- Sheep – Sheep
- Bison – Bison

Plural of some nouns are totally different from their singular form.

For example:

- Mouse – Mice
- Ox – Oxen
- Cactus – Cacti
- Child – Children
- Man – Men

Some nouns are always plural like pants, jeans, shorts, tongs, scissors, hair and sunglasses.

6. Compound Noun

Compound nouns are formed by joining two nouns together. There are three different ways to form compound nouns:

1. The closed form, like *notebook*, *firefly* and *keyboard*.
2. The hyphenated form, like *x-ray*, *co-pilot* and *mother-in-law*.
3. The open form, like *post office*, *history book*, *mineral water*.

Example Sentences of Compound Noun

1. Ian looked at his *timetable*.
2. It was going to be *lunchtime*.
3. The *basketball* match was scheduled in the *afternoon*.
4. Just after the breakfast, Matt rushed to his *tracksuit*.
5. *X-rays* were discovered by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen.

6. Countable Noun

Nouns that can be counted are called countable nouns. Most of the nouns come in the category of countable nouns rather than uncountable nouns because they refer to things, people or animals that can be counted.

Example Sentences of Countable Noun

1. I saw *two owls* sitting on the tree.
2. There are *four milk bottles* in the fridge.

3. My father has *two cars*.
4. I need *an umbrella* to get out in the rain.

Note: We use 'the' for some singular nouns which are unique (one of their kind). For example: *The Earth, The Sun, The Moon* etc.

Uncountable Noun

Nouns that cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns. Uncountable nouns are also known as '**Mass Noun**.'

We cannot count certain things in numbers such as milk, rain, sugar, water, jam. We have to use words like – a glass of milk, a jar of sugar, a jug of water or a bottle of jam. We can use terms like – a little, plenty or a bowl of with uncountable nouns.

Subject - Social Studies

1. 'We must respect all sorts of profession people engaged at work'. Write a paragraph explaining this statement.
2. What sort of work do you think you should do to become famous like our national luminaries ?

Computer

- 1) What is word processor? List any two word processing software.
- 2) What is editing text?
- 3) How do you know there are spelling errors in a sentence in MS-Word?

Subject – Science

- a. Differentiate between heat and temperature.
- b. Define measurement and mass.
- c. Read all the revision assignments.

Subject – Mathematics

1. Write in number.
 - a. One crore, eighty two lakhs and fifteen.
 - b. Seventeen crore, seventy five lakhs, three thousands, six hundred and five.
3. Write the table of 8 & 9 in your ex-book.
4. Simplify:
 - (a) $(16 - 4) \times (5 - 3)$
 - (b) $3 - \{12 \div (2 \times 3)\}$
 - (c) $19 - 7 + \{4 - (5 - 2)\} \times 2$
5. From a 50 cm long ribbon, if 16.80 cm and 14.25 cm are cut off, how many cm_s are left ?

बिषय : नेपाली

१. लिङ्ग परिवर्तन गर :

गाई = दाजु = बुबा =

कुकुर = बाँदर =

२. अकरण बनाऊ :

क) भाइ घर गयो ।

ख) तिमी गीत गाऊ ।

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ग) म भात खान्छु ।

घ) आमा बजार जानुभयो ।

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३. पर्यायवाची शब्द लेख ।

जंगल = पिता = रुख =

गोडा = शिक्षक = हात =

४. विपरीतार्थक शब्द लेख

घर = कालो = हात =

असल = राम्रो = सफा =

लामो = चिसो = तल =

दायाँ =

The End.