



education

Department of
Education
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ENGLISH GRADE 6 GRAMMAR BOOK

TERM 4

1. Adjectives (Descriptive and Quantity)

Adjectives are words that describe nouns. They tell us more about a person, place, or thing. There are two main types of adjectives:

1. **Descriptive Adjectives:** These adjectives describe the quality or kind of a noun. Examples: big, small, red, happy.
2. **Quantity Adjectives:** These adjectives tell us how many or how much of a noun there is. Examples: some, many, five, few.

Exercise

1. Underline the descriptive adjectives in the following sentences:
 - 1.1 The large elephant walked slowly.
 - 1.2 She wore a beautiful dress.
 - 1.3 The sky is blue.
2. Circle the quantity adjectives in the following sentences:
 - 2.1 I have three apples.
 - 2.2 There are many books on the shelf.
 - 2.3 She has few friends.
3. Write a sentence using a descriptive adjective and a quantity adjective.

2. Degrees of Comparison

Adjectives can change form to show comparison. There are three degrees of comparison:

1. **Positive Degree:** Describes one thing. Example: tall.
2. **Comparative Degree:** Compares two things. Example: taller.
3. **Superlative Degree:** Compares three or more things. Example: tallest.

Exercise

1. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives:
 - 1.1 Fast
 - 1.2 Bright
 - 1.3 Happy

- 2 Complete the sentences using the correct degree of comparison:
 - 2.1 My house is (big) than yours. (Comparative)
 - 2.2 She is the (smart) girl in the class. (Superlative)
 - 2.3 This book is (interesting) than the one I read last week. (Comparative)
- 3 Make sentences using the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of "strong."

3. Simple and Complex Sentences

- **Simple Sentence:** Contains one independent clause. Example: I like pizza.
- **Complex Sentence:** Contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. Example: I like pizza because it tastes good.

Exercise

1. Identify whether the following sentences are simple or complex:
 - 1.1 She went to the store because she needed milk.
 - 1.2 The dog barked loudly.
 - 1.3 When the bell rang, the students left the classroom.
- 2 Rewrite the following simple sentences as complex sentences:
 - 2.1 He plays football.
 - 2.2 She is reading a book.
- 3 Write one simple and one complex sentence about your favorite hobby.

4. Sentence Types

There are four main types of sentences:

1. **Declarative:** Makes a statement. Example: I like ice cream.
2. **Interrogative:** Asks a question. Example: Do you like ice cream?
3. **Imperative:** Gives a command. Example: Eat your ice cream.
4. **Exclamatory:** Shows strong emotion. Example: I love ice cream!

Exercise

1. Identify the type of each sentence:
 - 1.1 What time is it?
 - 1.2 Please close the door.
 - 1.3 Wow, what a beautiful painting!
 - 1.4 She is my best friend.
- 2 Change the following declarative sentences into the other three types:
 - 2.1 He is going to school.
 - 2.2 She sings beautifully.
- 3 Write one example of each type of sentence about your favorite food.

5. Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. Examples: hot - cold, big - small.

Exercise

1. Write the antonym for each word:
 - 1.1 Happy
 - 1.2 Fast
 - 1.3 Light
- 2 Use each pair of antonyms in sentences:
 - 2.1 tall - short
 - 2.2 old - young
- 3 Find the antonyms in the following sentences and write them:
 - 3.1 The room is clean, not dirty.
 - 3.2 This test is easy, not hard.

6. Synonyms

Synonyms are words that have the same or similar meanings. Examples: happy - joyful, big - large.

Exercise

1. Write a synonym for each word:

1.1 Small

1.2 Quick

1.3 Start

2 Use each pair of synonyms in sentences:

2.1 big - large

2.2 happy - joyful

3 Find the synonyms in the following sentences and write them:

3.1 The car is fast and quick.

3.2 She is smart and intelligent.

7. Adverbs of Manner, Time, Place, Degree, and Frequency

- **Adverbs of Manner:** Tell how something happens. Example: slowly.
- **Adverbs of Time:** Tell when something happens. Example: now.
- **Adverbs of Place:** Tell where something happens. Example: here.
- **Adverbs of Degree:** Tell how much or to what extent something happens. Example: very.
- **Adverbs of Frequency:** Tell how often something happens. Example: always.

Exercise

1. Identify the type of adverb in each sentence:

1.1 She sings beautifully. (Manner)

1.2 He will come tomorrow. (Time)

1.3 They are playing outside. (Place)

1.4 I am very tired. (Degree)

1.5 She always smiles. (Frequency)

2 Write sentences using adverbs of each type:

2.1 Manner

2.2 Time

2.3 Place

2.4 Degree

2.5 Frequency

3 Underline the adverbs in the following sentences and identify their types:

3.1 The dog barked loudly.

3.2 He never eats vegetables.

3.3 We met here.

8. Compound and Complex Sentences

- **Compound Sentence:** Contains two or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction (and, but, or). Example: I like tea, and she likes coffee.
- **Complex Sentence:** Contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. Example: I like tea because it is healthy.

Exercise

1. Identify whether the following sentences are compound or complex:

1.1 She went to the store, and she bought some milk.

1.2 I stayed home because it was raining.

2 Combine the following simple sentences into compound sentences:

2.1 I went to the park. I played soccer.

2.2 She reads books. She watches movies.

3 Combine the following simple sentences into complex sentences:

3.1 He studied hard. He passed the test.

3.2 She is happy. She got a new puppy.

9. Subject and Object

- **Subject:** The person or thing doing the action. Example: The cat (subject) chases the mouse.
- **Object:** The person or thing receiving the action. Example: The cat chases the mouse (object).

Exercise

1. Identify the subject and object in each sentence:
 - 1.1 The boy kicked the ball.
 - 1.2 She loves her dog.
 - 1.3 They built a sandcastle.
- 2 Write sentences with the following subjects and objects:
 - 2.1 Subject: teacher, Object: homework
 - 2.2 Subject: dog, Object: bone
- 3 Change the following sentences to include a different object:
 - 3.1 The cat chased the mouse.
 - 3.2 She read the book.

10. Figures of Speech

- **Simile:** Compares two things using "like" or "as." Example: She is as fast as a cheetah.
- **Metaphor:** Compares two things directly. Example: He is a shining star.
- **Personification:** Gives human qualities to non-human things. Example: The wind whispered.
- **Onomatopoeia:** Words that imitate sounds. Example: The bee buzzed.

Exercise

1. Identify the figure of speech in each sentence:
 - 1.1 The leaves danced in the wind. (Personification)
 - 1.2 He is a walking encyclopedia. (Metaphor)
 - 1.3 The thunder roared. (Onomatopoeia)

1.4 She is as brave as a lion. (Simile)

2 Write your own examples of each figure of speech:

2.1 Simile

2.2 Metaphor

2.3 Personification

2.4 Onomatopoeia

3 Match the figures of speech to their definitions.

11. Direct and Indirect Speech

- **Direct Speech:** Quoting the exact words spoken. Example: She said, "I am happy."
- **Indirect Speech:** Reporting what someone said without quoting exactly. Example: She said that she was happy.

Exercise

1. Change the following direct speech to indirect speech:

1.1 He said, "I am going to the store."

1.2 She said, "It is raining."

2 Change the following indirect speech to direct speech:

2.1 He said that he was tired.

2.2 She said that she loved chocolate.

3 Write sentences using both direct and indirect speech.

12. Punctuation - Parenthesis, Exclamation, Question Mark, and Full Stop

- **Parenthesis ():** Adds extra information. Example: My friend (who is very tall) plays basketball.
- **Exclamation Mark (!):** Shows strong feeling. Example: Wow!
- **Question Mark (?):** Ends a question. Example: What is your name?

- **Full Stop (.)**: Ends a statement. Example: I like ice cream.

Exercise

1. Add the correct punctuation to the sentences:
 - 1.1 What a beautiful day
 - 1.2 She is my best friend who I met at school
 - 1.3 Can you help me
 - 1.4 I love pizza
- 2 Write sentences using each type of punctuation:
 - 2.1 Parenthesis
 - 2.2 Exclamation Mark
 - 2.3 Question Mark
 - 2.4 Full Stop
- 3 Identify the punctuation used in the following sentences:
 - 3.1 Wow, that was amazing!
 - 3.2 She asked, "Are you coming to the party?"
 - 3.3 My brother (who is a doctor) lives in New York.

13. Tenses (Simple and Continuous)

- **Simple Present**: Describes habitual actions or facts. Example: She plays tennis.
- **Present Continuous**: Describes actions happening now. Example: She is playing tennis.
- **Simple Past**: Describes completed actions. Example: She played tennis.
- **Past Continuous**: Describes actions that were happening in the past. Example: She was playing tennis.

Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense:
 - 1.1 She (play) tennis every day. (Simple Present)
 - 1.2 They (watch) TV now. (Present Continuous)
 - 1.3 He (walk) to school yesterday. (Simple Past)
 - 1.4 I (read) a book when the phone rang. (Past Continuous)
- 2 Write sentences in the simple present and present continuous tenses about your daily routine.
- 3 Write sentences in the simple past and past continuous tenses about what you did last weekend.

REVISION TEST

1. Adjectives: Descriptive and Quantity

1.1 Which of the following is a descriptive adjective?

- A) Two
- B) Beautiful
- C) Many
- D) Some

1.2 Identify the adjective of quantity in this sentence: "There are several books on the shelf."

- A) Several
 - B) Books
 - C) Shelf
 - D) On
-

2. Degrees of Comparison

2.1 Which sentence uses the correct comparative form?

- A) My house is bigger than yours.
- B) My house is big than yours.
- C) My house is the big than yours.
- D) My house is the most big than yours.

2.2 Choose the correct superlative form of the adjective: "This is the ____ mountain in South Africa."

- A) High
 - B) Higher
 - C) Highest
 - D) More high
-

3. Simple and Complex Sentences

3.1 Which of the following is a simple sentence?

- A) Although it was raining, they went to the park.
- B) They went to the park.
- C) They went to the park because it was sunny.
- D) When they went to the park, it started raining.

3.2 Identify the complex sentence:

- A) I like apples and oranges.
 - B) She sang and danced.
 - C) I went to bed early because I was tired.
 - D) The dog barked loudly.
-

4. Sentence Types

4.1 Which of the following is an exclamatory sentence?

- A) Close the door.
- B) The sky is blue.
- C) What a beautiful day!
- D) Can you help me?

4.2 Which sentence is a question?

- A) It is raining outside.
 - B) Do you want some tea?
 - C) Please pass the salt.
 - D) Wow, that's amazing!
-

5. Antonyms

5.1 What is the antonym of "cold"?

- A) Hot
- B) Warm
- C) Freezing
- D) Chilly

5.2 Choose the antonym of "happy":

- A) Joyful
 - B) Excited
 - C) Sad
 - D) Cheerful
-

6. Synonyms

6.1 Which word is a synonym for "angry"?

- A) Happy
- B) Mad
- C) Calm
- D) Sad

6.2 Select the synonym for "quick":

- A) Slow
 - B) Fast
 - C) Late
 - D) Small
-

7. Adverbs of Manner, Time, Place, Degree, and Frequency

7.1 Identify the adverb of manner in this sentence: "She sings beautifully."

- A) She
- B) Sings
- C) Beautifully
- D) Song

7.2 Which word is an adverb of time?

- A) Carefully
- B) Yesterday
- C) Here
- D) Very

7.3 Choose the adverb of place in this sentence: "The children are playing outside."

- A) Children
- B) Playing
- C) Outside
- D) Are

7.4 Select the adverb of degree: "He was extremely tired after the race."

- A) Extremely

- B) Tired
- C) After
- D) Race

7.5 Which word is an adverb of frequency?

- A) Often
 - B) Loudly
 - C) There
 - D) Soon
-

8. Compound and Complex Sentences

8.1 Which of the following is a compound sentence?

- A) She likes ice cream, and he likes cake.
- B) She likes ice cream because it is sweet.
- C) Although she likes ice cream, she is on a diet.
- D) She likes ice cream and cake.

8.2 Identify the complex sentence:

- A) The sun is shining, and the birds are singing.
 - B) Because it was raining, we stayed inside.
 - C) It was raining.
 - D) The sun is shining.
-

9. Subject and Object

9.1 What is the subject in this sentence: "The cat chased the mouse."

- A) Chased
- B) The mouse
- C) The cat
- D) The

9.2 Identify the object in this sentence: "Sarah read a book."

- A) Sarah
 - B) Read
 - C) A
 - D) Book
-

10. Figures of Speech

10.1 What figure of speech is used in this sentence: "The trees danced in the wind"?

- A) Metaphor
- B) Simile
- C) Personification
- D) Hyperbole

10.2 Identify the figure of speech: "He is as brave as a lion."

- A) Metaphor
- B) Simile
- C) Alliteration
- D) Onomatopoeia

11. Direct and Indirect Speech

11.1 Which of the following is an example of direct speech?

- A) She said that she was tired.
- B) "I am tired," she said.
- C) She told me she was tired.
- D) She mentioned she was tired.

11.2 Convert this sentence to indirect speech: "I will go to the store," said John.

- A) John said that he will go to the store.
- B) John said that he would go to the store.
- C) John said that I will go to the store.
- D) John said that I would go to the store.

Marking Memorandum

1. Adjectives (Descriptive and Quantity)

1. Underline the descriptive adjectives in the following sentences:
 - The large elephant walked slowly.
 - She wore a beautiful dress.
 - The sky is blue.
2. Circle the quantity adjectives in the following sentences:
 - I have three apples.
 - There are many books on the shelf.
 - She has few friends.
3. Write a sentence using a descriptive adjective and a quantity adjective.
 - Example: She has two cute puppies. (1 mark for each correct type of adjective, 2 marks for a correct sentence)

2. Degrees of Comparison

1. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives:
 - Fast: Faster, Fastest
 - Bright: Brighter, Brightest
 - Happy: Happier, Happiest
2. Complete the sentences using the correct degree of comparison:
 - My house is bigger than yours. (Comparative)
 - She is the smartest girl in the class. (Superlative)
 - This book is more interesting than the one I read last week. (Comparative)
3. Make sentences using the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of "strong."
 - Positive: He is strong.
 - Comparative: He is stronger than his brother.
 - Superlative: He is the strongest in the class.

3. Simple and Complex Sentences

1. Identify whether the following sentences are simple or complex:
 - She went to the store because she needed milk. (Complex)
 - The dog barked loudly. (Simple)
 - When the bell rang, the students left the classroom. (Complex)

2. Rewrite the following simple sentences as complex sentences:
 - He plays football. (He plays football because he loves it.)
 - She is reading a book. (She is reading a book while waiting for the bus.)
3. Write one simple and one complex sentence about your favorite hobby.
 - Simple: I like drawing.
 - Complex: I like drawing because it helps me relax.

4. Sentence Types

1. Identify the type of each sentence:
 - What time is it? (Interrogative)
 - Please close the door. (Imperative)
 - Wow, what a beautiful painting! (Exclamatory)
 - She is my best friend. (Declarative)
2. Change the following declarative sentences into the other three types:
 - He is going to school.
 - Interrogative: Is he going to school?
 - Imperative: Go to school.
 - Exclamatory: He is going to school!
 - She sings beautifully.
 - Interrogative: Does she sing beautifully?
 - Imperative: Sing beautifully.
 - Exclamatory: She sings beautifully!
3. Write one example of each type of sentence about your favorite food.
 - Declarative: I love pizza.
 - Interrogative: Do you like pizza?
 - Imperative: Eat your pizza.
 - Exclamatory: Pizza is the best!

5. Antonyms

1. Write the antonym for each word:
 - Happy: Sad
 - Fast: Slow
 - Light: Heavy

2. Use each pair of antonyms in sentences:
 - Tall - short: The tall man stood next to the short boy.
 - Old - young: The old tree stood beside the young sapling.
3. Find the antonyms in the following sentences and write them:
 - The room is clean, not dirty.
 - This test is easy, not hard.

6. Synonyms

1. Write a synonym for each word:
 - Small: Tiny
 - Quick: Fast
 - Start: Begin
2. Use each pair of synonyms in sentences:
 - Big - large: The big dog ran beside the large house.
 - Happy - joyful: She felt happy and joyful at the party.
3. Find the synonyms in the following sentences and write them:
 - The car is fast and quick.
 - She is smart and intelligent.

7. Adverbs of Manner, Time, Place, Degree, and Frequency

1. Identify the type of adverb in each sentence:
 - She sings beautifully. (Manner)
 - He will come tomorrow. (Time)
 - They are playing outside. (Place)
 - I am very tired. (Degree)
 - She always smiles. (Frequency)
2. Write sentences using adverbs of each type:
 - Manner: She dances gracefully.
 - Time: I will call you later.
 - Place: We met there.
 - Degree: He is extremely tall.
 - Frequency: They rarely go out.

3. Underline the adverbs in the following sentences and identify their types:

- The dog barked loudly. (Manner)
- He never eats vegetables. (Frequency)
- We met here. (Place)

8. Compound and Complex Sentences

1. Identify whether the following sentences are compound or complex:

- She went to the store, and she bought some milk. (Compound)
- I stayed home because it was raining. (Complex)

2. Combine the following simple sentences into compound sentences:

- I went to the park. I played soccer. (I went to the park, and I played soccer.)
- She reads books. She watches movies. (She reads books, and she watches movies.)

3. Combine the following simple sentences into complex sentences:

- He studied hard. He passed the test. (He passed the test because he studied hard.)
- She is happy. She got a new puppy. (She is happy because she got a new puppy.)

9. Subject and Object

1. Identify the subject and object in each sentence:

- The boy (subject) kicked the ball (object).
- She (subject) loves her dog (object).
- They (subject) built a sandcastle (object).

2. Write sentences with the following subjects and objects:

- Subject: teacher, Object: homework (The teacher checked the homework.)
- Subject: dog, Object: bone (The dog buried the bone.)

3. Change the following sentences to include a different object:

- The cat chased the mouse. (The cat chased the toy.)
- She read the book. (She read the letter.)

10. Figures of Speech

1. Identify the figure of speech in each sentence:

- The leaves danced in the wind. (Personification)
- He is a walking encyclopedia. (Metaphor)
- The thunder roared. (Onomatopoeia)
- She is as brave as a lion. (Simile)

2. Write your own examples of each figure of speech:

- Simile: He is as busy as a bee.
 - Metaphor: She has a heart of gold.
 - Personification: The sun smiled down on us.
 - Onomatopoeia: The cat meowed loudly.
3. Match the figures of speech to their definitions.
- Simile: Compares two things using "like" or "as."
 - Metaphor: Compares two things directly.
 - Personification: Gives human qualities to non-human things.
 - Onomatopoeia: Words that imitate sounds.

Direct and Indirect Speech:

1. Change to indirect speech:
 - 1.1 He said that he was going to the store.
 - 1.2 She said that it was raining.
2. Change to direct speech:
 - 2.1 He said, "I am tired."
 - 2.2 She said, "I love chocolate."
3. Write sentences using both direct and indirect speech:
 - Direct: She said, "I am learning to cook."
 - Indirect: She said that she was learning to cook.

Punctuation:

1. Add the correct punctuation:
 - 1.1 What a beautiful day!
 - 1.2 She is my best friend (who I met at school).
 - 1.3 Can you help me?
 - 1.4 I love pizza.
2. Write sentences using each type of punctuation:
 - 2.1 Parenthesis: My cat (who loves to sleep) is very lazy.
 - 2.2 Exclamation Mark: What a surprise!
 - 2.3 Question Mark: Where did you go?
 - 2.4 Full Stop: I finished my homework.
3. Identify the punctuation:

- 3.1 Exclamation Mark
- 3.2 Question Mark
- 3.3 Parenthesis

Tenses:

1. Fill in the blanks:
 - 1.1 Plays
 - 1.2 Are watching
 - 1.3 Walked
 - 1.4 Was reading
2. Write sentences in the simple present and present continuous:
 - Simple Present: I wake up at 6 AM every day.
 - Present Continuous: I am drinking tea right now.
3. Write sentences in the simple past and past continuous:
 - Simple Past: I visited my grandparents last weekend.
 - Past Continuous: I was watching a movie when my friend called.

Answers to the revision test:

1. Adjectives: Descriptive and Quantity

1.1 B) Beautiful

1.2 A) Several

2. Degrees of Comparison

2.1 A) My house is bigger than yours.

2.2 C) Highest

3. Simple and Complex Sentences

3.1 B) They went to the park.

3.2 C) I went to bed early because I was tired.

4. Sentence Types

4.1 C) What a beautiful day!

4.2 B) Do you want some tea?

5. Antonyms

5.1 A) Hot

5.2 C) Sad

6. Synonyms

6.1 B) Mad

6.2 B) Fast

7. Adverbs of Manner, Time, Place, Degree, and Frequency

7.1 C) Beautifully

7.2 B) Yesterday

7.3 C) Outside

7.4 A) Extremely

7.5 A) Often

8. Compound and Complex Sentences

8.1 A) She likes ice cream, and he likes cake.

8.2 B) Because it was raining, we stayed inside.

9. Subject and Object

9.1 C) The cat

9.2 D) Book

10. Figures of Speech

10.1 C) Personification

10.2 B) Simile

11. Direct and Indirect Speech

11.1 B) "I am tired," she said.

11.2 B) John said that he would go to the store.