

ENGLISH WORKBOOK

6

For the preparation of National
& International Olympiads



- Chapter-wise practice exercises
- Previous year paper

English Olympiad

Exams Preparation Book

CEO | IEO | UEO | IOEL | UIEO | HEO

Grade 6



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CREST English Olympiad Workbook for Grade 6

Fourth Edition

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Disclaimer: The information in the Workbook is to give you the path to success but it does not guarantee 100% success as the strategy is completely dependent on its execution. And it is based on previous year papers of CEO exam.

Published & Distributed by: Loyalty Square Analytic Solutions Private Limited
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ISBN Number: 978-81-957950-6-2

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Preface

We are pleased to launch a thoroughly revised edition of this workbook. We welcome feedback from students, teachers, educators and parents. For improvements in the next edition, please send your suggestions at info@crestolympiads.com. Our team will make an effort to work on those suggestions. The status of the improvements can be checked at <https://www.crestolympiads.com/corrections-class6-726>

CREST Olympiads is one of the largest Olympiad Exams with students from more than 60 countries. The objective of these exams is to build a competitive spirit while evaluating students on conceptual understanding of the concepts.

We strive to provide a superior learning experience, and this workbook is designed to complement the school studies and prepare the students for various competitive exams including the CREST Olympiads. This workbook provides a crisp summary of the topics followed by the practice questions. These questions encourage the students to think analytically, to be creative and to come up with solutions of their own. There is a previous year's paper given at the end of this workbook for the students to attempt after completing the syllabus. This paper should be attempted in 1 hour to get an assessment of the student's preparation for the final exam.

Publishers

Nouns

A noun is a naming word used as the name of a person, place, animal or thing.

Examples: Charles Darwin was a revolutionary naturalist who gave the theory of evolution of man.

The given sentence has many nouns: Charles Darwin, naturalist, theory, evolution and man.

Based on the usage of nouns, these are of the following types:

- i. Proper noun
- ii. Common noun
- iii. Collective noun
- iv. Abstract noun
- v. Material noun
- vi. Countable noun
- vii. Un-countable noun

Proper Noun

A proper noun is the name of a particular person or place.

Examples: Jasper, New York, Paris, Nicole, Mexico, etc.

Examples:

- Charles Babbage is called the “father of computers”.
- Nelson Mandela was the first black President of South Africa.



Charles Babbage



Nelson Mandela

Examples of proper noun

In the given sentences, Charles Babbage, Nelson Mandela and South Africa are proper nouns.

Identification of Proper Noun

Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

Common Noun

A common noun is a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.

Example: dog, man, city, village, bag, pencil, etc.



Dog



Man



Village

Examples of common noun

Note: Sometimes proper nouns are used as common nouns. Note the use of “the” in the following sentence:

Example: He is the Einstein of the modern times.

Note: Collective nouns, abstract nouns and material nouns are also included in common nouns.

Collective Noun

A collective noun is the name of a number (or collection) of persons or things taken together and spoken of as one whole.

Examples: team, jury, crowd, nation, family, etc.



Jury



Family

Examples of collective noun

Different names are given to different groups.

Examples:

- An army of soldiers.
- A fleet of ships.
- A flock of birds.
- A swarm of bees.
- A litter of puppies.
- A pack of hounds.
- A board of directors.
- A class of students.
- A pack of wolves.
- A gang of thieves.
- A team of players.

Abstract Noun

Things that cannot be touched but can be felt are abstract nouns. Abstract nouns are usually the name of a quality, action, or state.

Examples: wisdom, honesty, bravery, laughter, hatred, childhood, infancy, richness, poverty, etc.



Childhood

Richness

Examples of abstract noun

Formation of Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns can be formed from adjectives, common nouns and verbs.

- i. From adjectives: bravery from brave, wisdom from wise, honesty from honest, etc.
- ii. From common nouns: childhood from child, poverty from poor, etc.
- iii. From verbs: laughter from laugh, hatred from hate, growth from grow, etc.

Material Noun

A material noun is the name of the matter or substance of which other things are made up of. Examples: plastic, gold, iron, wood, wrought iron, clay, silver, copper, bamboo etc.



Bamboo



Wrought iron



Copper

Examples of material noun

Some nouns can be counted and some nouns cannot be counted. On this basis, nouns can be classified in two categories:

- i. **Countable nouns:** The name of objects or things that can be counted.
Examples: boy, girl, man, bag, curtain, laptop, etc.
- ii. **Uncountable nouns:** The name of objects or things that cannot be counted.
Examples: sugar, milk, water, air, honesty, gold, hair, scenery, advice, information, work, etc.

Note: Countable nouns have plural forms while uncountable nouns do not have plural forms.

Changing Singular to Plural

Rule 1: Nouns ending in f/fe are made plural by changing 'f/fe' into 'ves'.

Examples:

- Wife- wives
- Knife- knives
- Calf- calves
- Half- halves
- Leaf- leaves
- Wolf- wolves
- Thief- thieves
- Life- lives

Exceptions: There are a few exceptions to the above-mentioned rule:

- Roof-roofs
- Belief-beliefs
- Proof-proofs
- Chief-chiefs
- Safe-safes
- Dwarf-dwarfs

Rule 2: Nouns ending in 'o' and having a consonant preceding them are made plural by adding 'es'.

Examples:

- Buffalo-buffaloes
- Hero-heroes
- Echo-echoes
- Potato-potatoes
- Cargo-cargoes
- Mosquito-mosquitoes

Exceptions: There are a few exceptions to the above-mentioned rule:

- Solo-solos
- Photo-photos
- Piano-pianos

Rule 3: Nouns ending in 'o' and having a vowel preceding them are made plural by adding 's'.

Examples:

- Zoo-zoos
- Ratio-ratios
- Studio-studios

Rule 4: Nouns ending in 'y' and having consonants before them are made plural by changing 'y' into 'ies'.

Examples:

- Family-families
- Country-countries
- Pony-ponies
- Story-stories
- City-cities

Nouns

Rule 5: Nouns ending in 'y' and having a vowel before 'y' are made plural by adding 's'.

Examples:

- Way-ways
- Storey-storeys
- Donkey-donkeys
- Key-keys
- Ray-rays
- Toy-toys

Possessive Nouns: The nouns that possess something are possessive nouns. Possessive nouns show ownership. Possessive nouns are of two types:

- **Singular Possessive:** 's is added to a singular noun to show possession.
Examples: boy's pencil, Raymond's wife, etc.
If a singular noun ends in 's', it is still necessary to add 's'.
Examples: Bus's tyre, for Jesus's sake, etc.
- **Plural Possessive:** The possessive of a plural noun is formed by adding only an apostrophe when the noun ends in s, and by adding both an apostrophe and s when it ends in a letter other than s.
Examples: two years' experience, dogs' home, cars' engines, children's homework, etc.

Noun Gender

Gender is divided into four categories:

- **Masculine Gender:** It denotes the male gender.
Examples: father, tiger, lion, grandfather, bull, etc.



Father



Bull

Examples of masculine gender

- **Feminine Gender:** It denotes the female gender.
Examples: mother, tigress, lioness, waitress, cow, etc.



Mother



Cow

Examples of feminine gender

- **Common Gender:** It denotes both the male and female gender.
Examples: teacher, baby, child, cousin, student, servant, infant, etc.



Teacher



Infant

Examples of common gender

- **Neuter Gender:** It denotes non-living things. It is neither male nor female.
Examples: Book, laptop, table, copy, mobile, room, etc.



Laptop



Mobile

Examples of neuter gender

Important Rules

- Some nouns exist only in plural forms. Therefore, we cannot remove 's' from their end.
Examples: goggles, pants, spectacles, trousers, etc.
- Uncountable nouns cannot be made plural by adding an 's' at the end.
Examples: poetry, scenery, information, work, etc.
- Some nouns are plural in form but singular in meaning.
Examples: mathematics, news, politics, economics, etc.
- Material nouns generally do not take any article before them.
Examples: my wife likes gold and not silver.

Practice Questions

Direction (for questions 1-9): Fill in the blanks with the most suitable option:

1. He is often called _____ of Nigeria.



- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. the Shakespeare | b. shakespeare |
| c. a Shakespeare | d. all are correct |

2. These ladies went to a restaurant for a get together. A group of ladies is known as a _____.

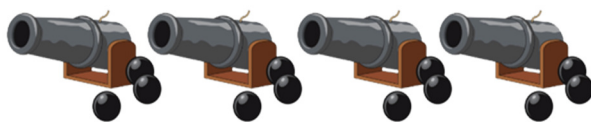


- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a. gang | b. flock |
| c. bevy | d. herd |

11. Jack was wearing (A) / black trouser and (B) / a white shirt in the party. (C) / No error (D)
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. A | b. B |
| c. C | d. D |
12. The honey is (A) / wholesome food and (B) / beneficial to health. (C) / No errors (D)
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. A | b. B |
| c. C | d. D |
13. Two womens are (A) / waiting at the (B) / reception for interview. (C) / No error (D)
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. A | b. B |
| c. C | d. D |
14. These documents (A) / contain confidential (B) / personal informations. (C) / No error (D)
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. A | b. B |
| c. C | d. D |
15. Find out the nouns and their types in the given sentence:
The natural scenery of Kashmir has its own charm.



- | |
|--|
| a. Charm- material noun, Kashmir- proper noun |
| b. Scenery- material noun, charm- abstract noun |
| c. Kashmir- proper noun, charm- abstract noun |
| d. Scenery- countable noun, Kashmir- proper noun |
16. Choose the collective noun that can be used for describing 'a group of cannons':



- | | |
|---------|------------|
| a. Pack | b. Flock |
| c. Band | d. Battery |

17. Find out the nouns and their types in the given sentence:

Wood is used for making fine furniture.

- a. Wood- common noun, furniture- proper noun
- b. Wood- countable noun, furniture- uncountable noun
- c. Wood- material noun, furniture- uncountable noun
- d. Wood- abstract noun, furniture- countable noun

18. Choose the correct sentence:

- a. Unlike my father's hair, your uncles hair are white.
- b. Unlike my father's hair, your uncle's hair is white.
- c. Unlike my fathers hair, your uncles' hair are white.
- d. Unlike my fathers hair, your uncles hair is white.

19. Choose the correct plural form of the word underlined and highlighted in bold:

She hurriedly reached the **studio** just in the nick of time.



- a. Studioess
- b. Studioses
- c. Studioses
- d. Studios

20. Identify the type of noun for the word given in bold in the following sentence:

Brian was praised by all for the exemplary **courage** he showed in the difficult times.

- a. Countable noun
- b. Material noun
- c. Abstract noun
- d. Proper noun

CREST International Spell Bee (Summer & Winter)

For Grades 1-8



Exam Highlights

- Online proctored Spell Bee exam
- Focus on evaluating spellings, meanings and pronunciation.
- Exam Pattern: MCQ type questions + Audio Round (Students need to hear the question & write the spelling of the word asked)
- Get to attempt 2 Free Practice Tests



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