



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL GANDHINAGAR

ACADEMIC SESSION-(2020-21)



SAMPLE NOTEBOOK-STD.5

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

- COURSEBOOK: **NEW ENGLISH JUNCTION**
- LITERATURE READER: **NEW ENGLISH JUNCTION**
- GRAMMAR: **EVERYDAY ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION**



TERM-1

MONTH : APRIL

"Spring is the time of plans and projects"-Leo Tolstoy

SYLLABUS FOR APRIL :

- Course Book: **L-1 The Land of the Little People**
- Grammar: **L-1 Nouns and L-2 Singular and Plural Nouns**
- Creative Writing : **Formal Letter**
- Literature Reader: **L-1 The Adventure in the Adamans**
- Activity : **Reading and Dictionary Work**

A*lways*

P*ush Yourself*

R*ejuvenate*

I*nspire Others*

L*augh Lots*

Course Book: **L-2 The Land of the Little People (Prose)**

I. New Words:

1. voyages 2. gulp 3. fastened 4. astounded 5. carriage 6. hostile 7. ladders 8. loaves

II. Answer the following questions:

Q.1 Why could Gulliver not get up?

A.1 Gulliver **could not get up because his legs, arms and hair were tied to the ground and he could not move his body or turn his head.**

Q.2 What was the 'strange thing' that happened?

A.2 **The movement of a little man, not more than six inches tall, on the body of Gulliver was the strange thing that happened. About fifty other little men followed him, all carrying bows and arrows.**

Q.3 How did Gulliver tell the men what he needed?

A.3 **Gulliver made a sign to tell the men about his needs. He brought the fingers of his right hand to his mouth to show that he wanted food.**

Q.4 How did Gulliver warn the men not to be hostile towards him?

A.4 **In order to warn the men not to be hostile towards him, Gulliver stretched out his hand and caught six of the men. He put five of them into his pocket and pretended to eat the sixth man.**

III. Answer the questions in short:

Q.1 Who was Lemuel Gulliver?

A.1 **Lemuel Gulliver was an Irish surgeon and a sailor.**

Q.2 What was the name of the little country?

A.2 **The name of the little country was Lilliput.**

Q.3 Write the name of the author of Gulliver's Travel.

A.3 **Jonathan Swift is the author of Gulliver's Travel.**

IV. Correct the following statements:

Q.1 Gulliver was tired and lay down on the soft mattress near the tree.

A.1 Gulliver was tired and lay down on the soft grass near the shore.

Q.2 The swords pricked Gulliver like thorns.

A.2 The arrows pricked Gulliver like needles.

V. Frame sentences:

1. shore: Raj went to the shore.
2. astounded: She was astounded by the beauty of the hill station.

VI. Write the Antonyms of the following words:

1. prevent: allow
2. strange: normal / ordinary

VII. Write the synonyms of the following words:

1. astound: amaze, surprise
2. hostile: aggressive, unkind

-----Lesson Completed-----

Creative Writing: Formal Letter

Format of Formal Letter

Plot No.288

Sector-2 (Sender's Address -3-4 lines)

Gandhinagar

1 Line Gap

26 March 2020 (Date-Write the full spelling of the month)

1 Line Gap

The Headmaster

Delhi Public School Gandhinagar (Receiver's Address)

Koba Adalaj Link Road

Gandhinagar

1 Line Gap

Respected Sir (Opening Salutation- 1 Line only)

1 Line Gap

Subject: _____ (1 Line only)

1 Line Gap

Body of the Letter (2- 3 Paragraphs)

First Paragraph- (Introductory lines -2 -3 lines only)

Second Paragraph (Address the main issue- 2 -3 lines only)

Third Paragraph (Concluding Line -1 line only- Optional)

1 Line Gap

Thanking you **Closing Salutation** (4 lines including 1 line gap)

1 Line Gap

Yours obediently

Name of the sender

Note: Do teach the students how to calculate the number of days in a leave application.

Q. Write an application to the Class Teacher requesting her to grant you four days leave. Mention the reason for the same.

Plot No.288

Sector-2

Gandhinagar

1 Line Gap

26 March 2020

1 Line Gap

The Class Teacher

Delhi Public School Gandhinagar

Koba Adalaj Link Road

Gandhinagar

1 Line Gap

Respected Ma'am

1 Line Gap

Subject: Leave application for four days.

1 Line Gap

I am **Sidharatha Rathore**, a student of standard V-C. This is to inform you that I am suffering from high fever. Therefore, I will be unable to attend the school for the next four days.

I request you to kindly grant me leave for four days i.e. from 27 March 2020 to 30 March 2020.so that I can recover.

I will be grateful to you in this regard.

1 Line Gap

Thanking you

1 Line Gap

Yours obediently

Sidhartha Rathore

V-C

Practice Questions for Formal Letter

- Write a letter to the Headmaster of your school requesting him to grant you five days leave as you have to attend a family function in Delhi.
- Write a letter to the Principal of your school requesting him to plan a one-day school picnic for the students of standard V.
- Write a letter to the Principal of your school to allow you to change your section. Mention the reason for the same.
- Write a letter to the Headmaster of your school to issue a duplicate Id card. Mention the reason.

Grammar: **L-1 Nouns and L-2 Singular and Plural Nouns**

Explanation of each and every topic given in the chapters. Exercises to be done in the grammar textbook only.

Activity: 1. **Reading** (Lessons taught in regular English periods)

2. **Dictionary Work**

Literature Reader: **L-1 The Adventure in the Adamans**

- Explanation of the lesson
- Reading of the lesson
- Oral discussion of the question and answers.

Home Assignment:

- ❖ Read chapter-2 (The Land of Little People) and mark the difficult words. (21.4.20)
- ❖ Learn the word meanings of L-2 (The Land of Little People).
- ❖ Learn new words from L-2 (The Land of Little People) for Dictation.
- ❖ Do Worksheet no.1 - pg.no.-31 in the grammar textbook.
- ❖ Do Worksheet no.2 –pg.no.32 in the grammar textbook.
- ❖ Do Worksheet no.3 –pg.no.33 in the grammar textbook.
- ❖ Do Worksheet no.4-pg.no.34-35 in the grammar textbook.

-----End Of April Work-----

Class - 5
Everyday
English
Grammar
And Composition

(N.B: Answers of the Exercises are attached below)

1

Nouns

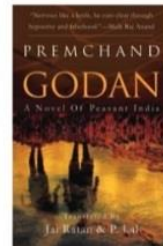
A **noun** is the name of a person, place, animal, thing, idea or emotion. In short, it is a **naming word**.

Common and Proper Nouns

- **Common nouns** are the general names of people, places or things of the same kind. They do not refer to particular people, places or things. They usually begin with a small letter.
school train gardener toy box picture
- **Proper nouns** are the names of particular people, places or things. They always begin with a capital letter.
Rahim Mount Abu Thursday Pepsi

A Underline the nouns in the following sentences. Write **CN** above common nouns and **PN** above proper nouns.

1. Munshi Premchand was a great writer.
2. He wrote many books in Hindi.
3. One of his famous books is *Godan*.
4. His books are generally set in the villages of northern India.
5. His books have been translated into many languages.
6. *Godan* is available in Urdu, Hindi and English.



B The words in each of the following rows are specific examples of a larger group. Write the names of the groups they belong to.

1. yellow, orange, blue colours
2. peacock, woodpecker, eagle
3. football, hockey, badminton
4. tea, cold drinks, coffee

- 5. Ganges, Yamuna, Tapti
- 6. table, chair, bed
- 7. Tokyo, Mumbai, Los Angeles
- 8. mango, banana, watermelon
- 9. Sunday, Wednesday, Thursday
- 10. pen, pencil, notebook

C Read the descriptions given below. Choose from the box a name that matches each description and write it in the given space.

vegetarian patriot host optimist pessimist
 optician confectioner pilot actor baker

- 1. sells sweets and pastries
- 2. flies an aeroplane
- 3. bakes bread
- 4. acts in plays or movies
- 5. always expects good things to happen
- 6. does not eat meat
- 7. always expects bad things to happen
- 8. loves his/her country
- 9. invites guests to a party
- 10. sells spectacles

Collective Nouns

Collective nouns are the names of groups of people, animals or things.
 a *team* of cricket players
 a *flock* of sheep
 a *bouquet* of flowers

D Choose the correct noun to complete each sentence.

1. A **bale** of fell off the cart. (cotton/boxes)
2. We saw a **pride** of resting near the pond. (crocodiles/lions)
3. A **gaggle** of was swimming in the lake. (geese/fish)
4. The child was lost in the **crowd** of outside the theatre. (monkeys/people)
5. A **troupe** of was invited from Australia. (politicians/dancers)
6. The captain could not find an able **crew** of (whales/sailors)
7. Sharif bought a **bouquet** of for his wife. (grapes/flowers)
8. The carpenter carved a beautiful **chest** of (drawers/desks)
9. The boy plucked a **bunch** of from the vineyard. (grass/grapes)
10. The explorer had a **fleet** of ten (ships/trains)
11. Akhil recognized a few **constellations** of (stars/meteors)
12. A **congregation** of assembled to pray. (devotees/customers)
13. John ran up the **flight** of (stairs/planes)
14. The **suite** of booked for us was huge. (rooms/clothes)
15. Suman bought a **string** of for her mother. (bracelets/pearls)

E Correct the mistakes in the use of collective nouns in the following sentences and rewrite them.

1. A pride of spectators gathered around the winner.
.....
2. My suitcase rolled down the flight of chairs.
.....
3. Did you find a bouquet of keys on this table?
.....

4. The ship had a team of singers aboard.

.....

5. Our submarine followed a shoal of geese.

.....

F Fill in the blanks with suitable collective nouns from the box.

class suites audience bench gang
clump colony army shoals sheaf

1. The clerk tripped and dropped the whole of papers.
2. The little boy was frightened by a of ants.
3. A of judges sat down to discuss the matter.
4. During our scuba-diving session, we saw of fish darting about.
5. The colonel was very strict with his of soldiers.
6. The police are looking for the notorious of robbers.
7. The deer hid behind a of trees.
8. The teacher greeted the of pupils.
9. This big building has several of offices.
10. After the programme the dancers bowed to the



G Fill in the blanks with suitable nouns from the box.

mountains wolves actors experts
butterflies cows crows directors

1. Mr Palanivel is a member of the board of of Ritu Textiles.
2. The plane flew over a range of
3. A herd of stood on the road and caused a traffic jam.
4. A pack of surrounded the rabbits.

Abstract Nouns

Nouns that name ideas, qualities and feelings are called **abstract nouns**.

friendship, honesty, happiness

- Abstract nouns are often formed from adjectives.

The **brave** army men fought in the battle. (adjective)

The army men fought with **bravery** in the battle. (noun)

In the second sentence, we changed the adjective **brave** into the abstract noun **bravery**.

- Abstract nouns can also be formed from verbs.

Ramola **knows** German very well.

Ramola's **knowledge** of German helped us while getting around in Austria.

In the second sentence, we changed the verb **know** into the abstract noun **knowledge**.

H Given below is a list of nouns. Circle the abstract nouns among them.

sorrow

porcupine

grief

hope

lantern

anger

container

tolerance

happiness

tractor

despair

chalk

I Change the words in red into abstract nouns and use them to fill in the blanks.

1. The **courageous** soldiers moved ahead. Everyone praised them.

Everyone praised the soldiers for their

2. We should be **kind** to animals.

Let's show to animals.



3. The teacher was **patient** with the children.
The teacher showed a lot of with the children.
4. **Lazy** people often fail.
Some people often fail due to their
5. Mr Menon is so **gentle** that everyone likes him.
Mr Menon's makes him likeable to everyone.

J Tick (✓) the correct abstract nouns from those given in brackets.

1. My teacher gave me a good piece of (advice/patience).
2. The detective's (intelligence/kindness) helped him solve the case.
3. (Pride/Choice) always has a fall.
4. Birbal's (wisdom/height) made him famous in Akbar's kingdom.
5. Subhas Chandra Bose showed great (patriotism/dishonesty) and fought for his country.
6. (Honesty/Cruelty) is the best policy.

K Fill in the blanks with verbs and abstract nouns.

Verb	Abstract Noun	Verb	Abstract Noun
1. arrive	.....	6.	departure
2.	choice	7. discover	.....
3.	invention	8.	destruction
4. invade	.....	9.	prevention
5. defend	.....	10. interfere	.....

L Fill in the blanks with abstract nouns formed from the words given in brackets.

1. Ambika needed her teacher's to leave the class. (permit)
2. The doctors waited for the of the child's mother. (arrive)
3. leads to violence. (hate)
4. India achieved its after much struggle. (free)

- The of this room is exactly the same as its
(long, wide)
- There was a lot of in the classroom when the teacher announced the picnic. (excite)

Possessive Forms of Nouns

Possessive forms of nouns show **belonging or ownership**. We put an **apostrophe (')** after a noun to make its possessive form.

- To **singular** nouns, add an **apostrophe (')** and **s**.
the dog's food my brother's football
- To **plural** nouns that **end in s**, add an **apostrophe (')** only.
the dogs' food my brothers' football
- To **plural** nouns that **do not end in s**, add an **apostrophe (')** and **s**.
the men's shirts the children's toys
- When something belongs to **more than one person** and we mention the names of all of them, add an **apostrophe (')** to the last noun.
Zahid, Junaid and Sahil's bats

M Add apostrophes (') wherever required in the given sentences.

- The teachers table was painted red, which annoyed her very much.
- My fathers office is near my mothers shop.
- The womens dresses were very expensive even after the discount.
- Anil is packing Anu, Reema and Sanjays lunch.
- Three boys bikes were parked in the driveway.
- Where is Harjinders pencil box?
- I put on Prajiths hat by mistake.

Grammar Game

Divide the class into groups of 6–8 children. Ask the groups to collect nouns from the first page of the day's newspaper. All groups should work on the same page. Each group should then list the nouns in various categories – common, proper, collective, abstract and possessive forms. Discuss the lists in class. The team that has the maximum number of correct nouns is the winner.

For Teachers

Std.5-Answer Key-L-1 NOUNS

1. Nouns

- A. 1. ^{PN} Munshi Premchand, ^{CN} writer 2. ^{CN} books, ^{PN} Hindi 3. ^{CN} books, ^{PN} Godan
4. ^{CN} books, ^{CN} villages, ^{PN} India 5. ^{CN} books, ^{CN} languages 6. ^{PN} Godan, ^{PN} Urdu, ^{PN} Hindi, ^{PN} English
- B. 2. birds 3. games 4. beverages 5. rivers 6. furniture 7. cities
8. fruits 9. days of the week 10. stationery
- C. 1. confectioner 2. pilot 3. baker 4. actor 5. optimist 6. vegetarian
7. pessimist 8. patriot 9. host 10. optician
- D. 1. cotton 2. lions 3. geese 4. people 5. dancers 6. sailors
7. flowers 8. drawers 9. grapes 10. ships 11. stars 12. devotees
13. steps 14. rooms 15. pearls
- E. 1. A crowd of spectators gathered around the winner.
2. My suitcase rolled down the flight of stairs.
3. Did you find a bunch of keys on this table?
4. The ship had a choir of singers aboard.
5. Our submarine followed a shoal of fish.
- F. 1. sheaf 2. colony 3. bench 4. shoals 5. army 6. gang 7. clump
8. class 9. suites 10. audience
- G. 1. directors 2. mountains 3. cows 4. wolves 5. experts 6. butterflies
7. actors 8. crows
- H. sorrow, grief, hope, anger, tolerance, happiness, despair
- I. 1. courage 2. kindness 3. patience 4. laziness 5. gentleness
- J. 1. advice 2. intelligence 3. Pride 4. wisdom 5. patriotism 6. Honesty
- K. Stress that in some cases the word changes considerably, e.g. invade – invasion.
1. arrival 2. choose 3. invent 4. invasion 5. defence 6. depart
7. discovery 8. destroy 9. prevent 10. interference
- L. 1. permission 2. arrival 3. Hatred 4. freedom 5. length, width
6. excitement
- M. 1. teacher's 2. father's, mother's 3. women's 4. Sanjay's 5. boys'
6. Harjinder's 7. Prajith's

Note: Ex. D

No. 13 correct answer is **stairs** and not **steps**

2

Singular and Plural Nouns

Singular and Plural Nouns

Singular nouns refer to one person, idea or thing.

Ajit bought a *gift* for his mother.

Plural nouns refer to more than one person, idea or thing.

Ajit bought many *gifts* for his sister.

There are several ways to form plurals of singular nouns.

1. We add **-s** to make some nouns plural.
chair ~ chairs picture ~ pictures
2. If a noun ends in **-s**, **-ss**, **-x**, **-sh** or **-ch**, we add **-es** to form the plural.
bus ~ buses box ~ boxes church ~ churches
loss ~ losses wish ~ wishes
3. If a noun ends in **-y** and there is a consonant before the **-y**, we drop the **-y** and add **-ies**.
baby ~ babies lady ~ ladies
4. If a noun ends in **-y** and there is a vowel before the **-y**, add **-s**.
boy ~ boys toy ~ toys
5. From most nouns that end in **-f** or **-fe**, we drop the **-f** or **-fe** and add **-ves**.
knife ~ knives leaf ~ leaves
6. To most nouns that end in **-o**, we add **-es**.
mango ~ mangoes tomato ~ tomatoes
7. Some nouns **remain unchanged** in the plural.
sheep ~ sheep deer ~ deer
fish ~ fish aircraft ~ aircraft
8. Some nouns **change in an irregular manner**.
ox ~ oxen foot ~ feet
9. There are some nouns that are **always plural**.
scissors trousers clothes
10. Sometimes the plural is formed by adding **-s** to the main word in a compound word.
son-in-law ~ sons-in-law sister-in-law ~ sisters-in-law

Keep in Mind

When we change the singular nouns in a sentence into their plural forms, we often need to make some other changes in the sentence.

a/one cup ~ many cups

this cup ~ these cups

that cup ~ those cups

The cup is red. ~ The cups are red.

The cup was broken. ~ The cups were broken.

The cup has a handle. ~ The cups have handles.

his/her/its cup ~ their cups

A Change the nouns in red into plurals. Make other necessary changes and rewrite the sentences.

1. An ox is ploughing the field.

.....

2. That knife is blunt.

.....

3. The child took part in the debate.

.....

4. A rabbit has long ears.

.....

5. The policeman was running after the thief.

.....

6. I don't remember where your photograph is.

.....

B Change the nouns in red into their singular forms. Make other necessary changes and rewrite the sentences.

1. The sons-in-law held a meeting with their fathers.

.....

2. The **mares** gave birth to many foals.

.....

3. You must change your **toothbrushes** every month.

.....

4. The **ponies** were tired after the journey uphill.

.....

5. The **women** wore traditional dresses for the school function.

.....

6. The **dwarfs** were friendly creatures.

.....

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

- Some nouns refer to entities that we can count. Such nouns are called **countable nouns**. Countable nouns have singular and plural forms. We use *a, an, many, some, any, few* or *a few* before these nouns.

a bird ~ *ten* birds

a book ~ *three* books

an umbrella ~ *five* umbrellas

- Some nouns refer to entities that we cannot count. Such nouns are called **uncountable nouns**. Uncountable nouns are always used in the singular.

air information weather meat milk music

- We use expressions like *enough, much, some, any, little, a little, a lot of* or *plenty of* before some uncountable nouns to indicate quantity.

some food *a pinch of* salt *a little* sugar

plenty of water *some* advice *a piece of* advice

- Sometimes we count the number of containers which contain these uncountable things to express quantity.

a bucket of water

a can of cola

a spoonful of sugar

a glass of water

three packets of salt

two cubes of sugar

two jugs of water

- *Some* and *any* can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns.

some books *some* water
any cups *any* coffee

Given below are some other uncountable nouns and their usage.

bread	<i>a loaf of</i> bread	<i>a slice of</i> bread
furniture	<i>a piece of</i> furniture	<i>a lot of</i> furniture
hair	<i>a few strands of</i> hair	<i>a strand of</i> hair
ink	<i>several bottles of</i> ink	<i>many cartridges of</i> ink
tea	<i>a cup of</i> tea	<i>a kettle of</i> tea

C Underline the countable nouns and circle the uncountable nouns.

1. Alisha likes to eat biscuits with milk.
2. Sheetal found a strand of hair in her soup.
3. Shalini's hair is very long.
4. The monkey ate five bananas and some nuts.
5. We cannot survive without food and water.
6. I have some apples in my bag.
7. May I have a glass of water?
8. The teacher carried two books with her.
9. How much money is needed to buy two litres of sunflower oil?
10. Most children love ice cream.



D Underline the correct words from those given in brackets.

1. Add (a little/many) salt to the dish.
2. Geeta bought (a/a loaf of) bread, six eggs and (a bottle of/
much) milk from the shop.
3. Jalan had (enough/few) money to buy a new suit.
4. The carpenter does not earn (much/many) money.
5. The child had (some/few) milk before he went to sleep.
6. Deepak felt uncomfortable after having too (many/much) food.
7. Do you have (any/many) information about the missing boy?



E Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. There is too many sugar in my cup of tea.

.....

2. How much books do you have?

.....

3. My grandmother gave me many advices.

.....

4. The professor has a lot of knowledges.

.....

5. There is a few rice left in the plate.

.....

6. The mason carried much bricks up the stairs.

.....

7. How many furnitures did you buy for your new house?

.....

8. There are lots of dusts in this room.

.....

9. The painting contest was cancelled because there was few participants.

.....

10. In winter the mountains get covered with snows.

.....

2. Singular and Plural Nouns

- A.
1. The oxen are ploughing the field.
 2. Those knives are blunt.
 3. The children took part in the debate.
 4. Rabbits have long ears.
 5. The policemen were running after the thief.
 6. I don't remember where your photographs are.

1

Std.5 Answer key-L-2 Singular & Plural Nouns

- B.
1. The son-in-law held a meeting with his father.
 2. The mare gave birth to a foal.
 3. You must change your toothbrush every month.
 4. The pony was tired after the journey uphill.
 5. The woman wore a traditional dress for the school function.
 6. The dwarf was a friendly creature.
- C.
1. biscuits, milk
 2. strand, hair, soup
 3. hair
 4. monkey, bananas, nuts
 5. food, water
 6. apples, bag
 7. glass, water
 8. teacher, books
 9. money, litres, oil
 10. children, ice cream
- D.
1. a little
 2. a loaf of, a bottle of
 3. enough
 4. much
 5. some
 6. much
 7. any
- E.
1. There is too much sugar in my cup of tea.
 2. How many books do you have?
 3. My grandmother gave me some advice.
 4. The professor has a lot of knowledge.
 5. There is some rice left in the plate.
 6. The mason carried many bricks up the stairs.
 7. How much furniture did you buy for your new house?/How many pieces of furniture did you buy for your new house.
 8. There is a lot of dust in this room.
 9. The painting contest was cancelled because there were few participants.
 10. In winter the mountains get covered with snow.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL GANDHINAGAR

ACADEMIC SESSION-(2020-21)



SAMPLE NOTEBOOK-STD.5

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

- COURSEBOOK: **NEW ENGLISH JUNCTION**
- LITERATURE READER: **NEW ENGLISH JUNCTION**
- GRAMMAR: **EVERYDAY ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION**



TERM-1

MONTH : MAY

"The world's favourite season is the spring. All things seem possible in May"-Edwin Way Teale

SUMMER BREAK

M*ay you*

A*lways remain*

Y*oung at heart !*

Home Assignment:

- ❖ Write the formal letters given in the grammar notebook for practice.
- ❖ Do Worksheet no.3 –pg.no.33 in the grammar textbook.
- ❖ Do Worksheet no.4-pg.no.34-35 in the grammar textbook.

-----End of May Work-----



TERM-1

MONTH : JUNE

“It is the month of June. The month of leaves and roses, when pleasant sights salute the eyes and pleasant scents the noses.” – Nathaniel Parker Willis

SYLLABUS FOR JUNE :

- **Course book :** a) **On the Wings of Sleep** (Poem)
b) **L-3 The Wisdom in Carrots** (Prose)
- **Grammar :** **L-6 Adjectives and Comparison**
- **Creative Writing :** **Formal letter practice**
- **Activity:** **Autobiography**

J*ust be*

U*nique*

N*atural*

E*ffervescent*

Course Book: **L-3 The Wisdom in Carrots (Prose)**

I. New Words:

1. garlands
2. stunned
3. thundered
4. imprisoned
5. recognise
6. courtiers
7. curiously
8. experienced

II. Answer the following questions:

Q.1 Why did Hodja's mother give him a paper with 'carrots' written on it?

A.1 Hodja's mother gave him a paper with 'carrots' written on it because Hodja was quite forgetful and she wanted him to remember that he had to buy some carrots on the way home.

Q.2 How do carrots help Hodja teach the court about true wisdom?

A.2 With the example of carrots, Hodja successfully explained the king and the courtiers about the true wisdom. He explained to the king that if carrots are left in the ground for too long, they will be destroyed. Similarly if we do not seek wisdom at the right time, it will go to waste.

Q.3 What did the king learn from Hodja's explanation of carrots?

A.3 The king learned from Hodja's explanation of carrots that wisdom cannot be found. It has to be earned through constant learning.

III. Answer the questions in short:

Q.1 Which country had Hodja visited?

A.1 Hodja had visited India.

Q.2 What was the full name of Hodja?

A.2 The full name of Hodja was Nasruddin Hodja.

Q.3 How was Hodja greeted at the king's court?

A.3 Hodja was greeted with the garlands and loud cheers at the king's court.

Q.4 What did Hodja forget to take home?

A.4 Hodja forgot to take carrots home.

IV. Correct the following statements:

Q.1 According to king, finding true treasure is easy.

A.1 According to Hodja, finding true wisdom is easy.

Q.2 True wisdom can be bought only through constant doing.

A.2 True wisdom can be earned only through constant learning.

V. Frame sentences:

1. earned: Trust must be earned.
2. experienced: Bhuj experienced a strong earthquake last year.

VI. Write the Antonyms of the following words:

1. wisdom: folly
2. insult: compliment

VII. Write the Synonyms of the following words:

1. imprison: confine / jail / detain
2. invisible: unseen / concealed

-----Lesson Completed-----

➤ Coursebook: **On the Wings of Sleep** (Poem)

- Explanation of the poem.
- Recitation of the poem.
- Discuss the difficult words and the rhyming scheme of the poem.

➤ Grammar : **L-6 Adjectives and Comparison**

- Explanation of each and every sub topics given in the chapter. Exercises to be done in the Grammar textbook only.

➤ Activity: **Autobiography**. (Oral)

Topics to be given to the students one week prior of the assigned date.

- I am a television...
- I am a 100 rupee note....
- I am Mickey Mouse...
- I am Elsa...

(Topics can be changed by the subject teachers as per their requirement.)

➤ Creative Writing : **Formal letter practice** (Refer April Month for Questions)

- Refer formal letter practice questions given in the English Grammar Notebook.

➤ HOME ASSIGNMENT:

- ❖ Read L-3 (The Wisdom in Carrots) and mark the difficult words.
- ❖ Learn the word meanings of L-3 (The Wisdom in Carrots).
- ❖ Learn new words from L-3 (The Wisdom in Carrots) for Dictation.
- ❖ Do Worksheet no.10 - pg.no.-42 in the grammar textbook.
- ❖ Do Worksheet no.11 –pg.no.43 in the grammar textbook.

-----End of June Work-----

Class – 5

Everyday

English

Grammar

And Composition

6

Adjectives and Comparison

An **adjective** is used to describe a noun or a pronoun. It answers the questions *whose, what kind, which one, how many or how much*.

My brother is standing alone. (*Whose* brother?)

The *big* elephant trumpeted loudly. (*What kind* of elephant?)

This car belongs to Mr Stephen. (*Which* car?)

Three birds sat on a branch. (*How many* birds?)

There was *a lot of* money in the bag. (*How much* money?)

In a sentence, an adjective can be placed at three places:

- before a noun
a *beautiful* house an *honest* boy
- after the various forms of the verb *be* (*is, am, are, was, were, been* and *being*)
Manani is *tall*. She is *smart* too.
Rupa has been *ill* for a week.
- after verbs like *look, seem, grow, feel*, etc.
This looks *strange*.
She seems *happy*.

A Circle the suitable adjectives in the following sentences.

1. (My/This) brother saw a (strange/familiar) creature that looked like a dinosaur.
2. Saurabh is so (naughty/obedient) that all the teachers love him.
3. The tamarind chutney was so (sweet/sour) that it gave me a sore throat.
4. The (proud/modest) athlete gave all the credit to his (few/two) coaches.
5. The flowers in the vase were (real/fat).
6. (Some/This) archaeologists have found the ruins of an (ancient/energetic) temple near Varanasi.
7. (My/Five) sister bought a (lonely/beautiful) hat with a (long/fat) (whiter/white) feather on it.



Adjectives of Quality

Adjectives of quality tell us about the quality of something. They answer the question *what kind*.

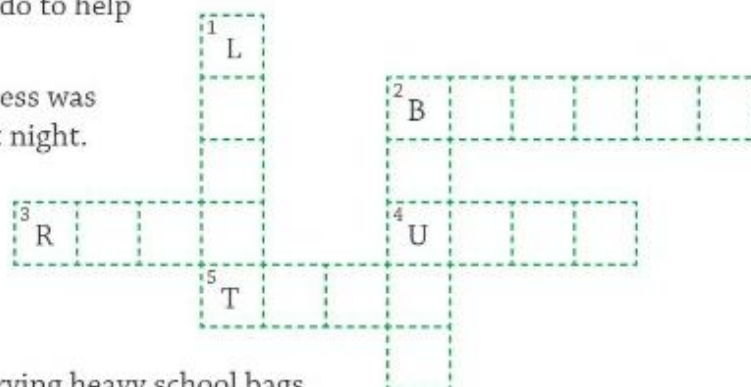
There were *white* swans in the lake.

The Gwalior Fort in Madhya Pradesh is very *beautiful*.

B Underline the adjectives of quality in the sentence clues. Then complete the crossword with the opposites of the adjectives you have underlined.

Across

2. *The Kite Runner* is an interesting book.
3. What can children do to help poor people?
4. The beautiful princess was not able to sleep at night.
5. The cream used for the pudding was very thick.



Down

1. We are tired of carrying heavy school bags.
2. Children should not play with toys that have sharp edges.

C Rewrite these sentences by replacing the words in red with suitable adjectives from the box. Make appropriate changes in the sentences if required.

dirty witty colourful happy
interesting uncomfortable fearless

1. Sonalika likes to read books that are *able to capture her interest*.
.....
2. After the football match, Rohan's shoes were *covered with dirt*.
.....
3. After the rains, there appeared a rainbow *full of colour* in the sky.
.....

4. When Varun saw his result, he was **full of happiness**.

.....

5. Abhimanyu is a man **without fear**.

.....

6. Saransh is intelligent and **full of wit**.

.....

7. Farooq's bus journey to Leh was **without any comfort**.

.....

Adjectives of Quantity and Number

Adjectives of quantity answer the question **how much**. They are usually used with uncountable nouns.

Give me **some** money.

I don't have **much** work to do.

Adjectives of number answer the question **how many**. They are usually used with countable nouns.

There are **seven** marbles in the box.

Many birds were flying over the tree.

D Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

- Rubina goes to the gym days a week. (five/enough)
- Mr Malhotra asked, 'How sugar have you put in the tea?' (many/much)
- clouds floated in the sky in the evening. (All/Several)
- David said, 'Give me ice cream. I am hungry.' (some/few)
- There is (several/little) rice in the sack.

Demonstrative Adjectives

A demonstrative adjective points out a specific person, animal, place or thing. It answers the question **which one**. The demonstrative adjectives in English are **this, these, that** and **those**.

This bike is not mine.

I don't like **those** curtains.

E Fill in the blanks with the correct demonstrative adjectives.

this that these those

1. Why is room so untidy?
2. flowers are native to China.
3. Who are people standing across the road?
4. Will you help me put carton in the cupboard?



Keep in Mind

The words *this*, *these*, *that* and *those* are also used as pronouns. A demonstrative adjective is usually placed before a noun since it qualifies a noun. A demonstrative pronoun is usually placed before a verb.

That is my little sister. (demonstrative pronoun)

That girl is my little sister. (demonstrative adjective)

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives answer the question *whose*. They show possession, belonging or ownership.

Her suitcase is not properly locked.

My friend lives very close to *my* house.

Do not confuse personal and possessive pronouns with possessive adjectives. Remember possessive adjectives are always used before a noun.

		Personal Pronouns			Possessive	
					Pronouns	Adjectives
First Person	singular	I	me	mine	mine	my
	plural	we	us	ours	ours	our
Second Person	singular/ plural	you	you	yours	yours	your
	Third Person	singular	he	him	his	his	his
she			her	hers	hers	her
it			it	its	its	its
plural		they	them	theirs	theirs	their

F Underline the possessive adjectives and circle the possessive pronouns.

1. John is tall. His feet are big. These shoes are his.
2. This letter isn't mine. It is his letter.
3. Our parents impart good values to us.
4. Are those chocolates yours? My chocolates are in that box.
5. My hair is brown. It is not black like yours.

Degrees of Comparison

We use **adjectives** to **compare two or more people, animals or things**. The form of the adjective will depend on the kind of comparison we make.

There are three degrees of comparison: the **positive** degree, the **comparative** degree and the **superlative** degree.

1. The **positive degree** of an adjective is used when **no comparison** is involved.
Arjun is a *young* man.
2. The **comparative degree** of an adjective **compares two people, animals or things**. We add **-r** or **-er** to most adjectives to form their comparative. In some cases, we add **more** before the adjective. We often use **than** with comparative adjectives.
My box is *larger than* yours.
Arjun is *younger than* Sushant.
Sushant is *more sensible than* Arjun.
3. The **superlative degree** is used when we **compare more than two people, animals or things**. We either add **-st** or **-est** to the adjectives or use **most** before some adjectives to form superlatives. Superlative adjectives are used with the article **the** before them.
The largest bed belonged to papa bear.
Nihal is *the youngest* of the three boys.
Sushant is *the most sensible* of the three boys.

Note the various ways of forming comparatives and superlatives.

1. tall ~ taller ~ tallest (add **-er** or **-est**)
2. big ~ bigger ~ biggest (double the last letter and add **-er** or **-est**)
3. easy ~ easier ~ easiest (replace the **-y** with **-i** and add **-er** or **-est**)
4. large ~ larger ~ largest (add **-r** or **-st** to words ending in **-e**)

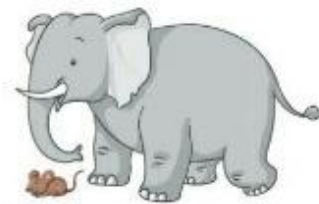
5. cheerful ~ *more* cheerful ~ *most* cheerful (add *more* or *most* to the word)
6. bad ~ *worse* ~ *worst* (change the word)

G The table below has one form of an adjective in each row. Complete the table by filling in the other two forms in the correct columns.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
..... happy	..... .....	tallest
.....	more difficult	.....
.....	younger	.....
good	.....	.....
.....	.....	heaviest
cheap	.....	.....
comfortable	.....	.....
.....	.....	cleverest
.....	narrower	.....

H Underline the suitable adjectives.

1. An elephant is (big/bigger) than a mouse.
2. David is the (youngest/younger) boy in the class.
3. This is the (easier/easiest) question out of the ten given.
4. The red car is (more expensive/expensiver) than the green one.
5. Today is the (hotter/hottest) day of the season so far.
6. This is the (more beautiful/most beautiful) building in the entire complex.



I Put the words in the correct order to form meaningful sentences.

1. the | Ruchika | smartest | is | student | in our class

.....

2. biggest | an | animal | is | the | in the zoo | elephant

.....

3. Akhil | than | taller | is | other boys | twelve | class | the | in

.....

4. Mt Fuji | higher | than | in | Japan | is | mountain | any other

.....

5. Tanushree | the | swimmer | fastest | of | her | team | is

.....

6. colder | December | is | than | October

.....

J Use the clues to write sentences with correct superlative adjectives.

1. Walter – cute – my class

Walter is the cutest boy in my class.

2. the blue whale – big animal – earth

.....

3. dog – faithful – animal – world

.....

4. Shruti – fast – runner – team

.....

5. Mt Kilimanjaro – high – mountain – Africa

.....

Incorrect Use of Adjectives

Look at two common mistakes that occur when we use adjectives for comparison.

Rahim is **more taller** than Abraham. (✗)

Rahim is **taller** than Abraham. (✓)

Mumbai is the **most largest** city of India. (✗)

Mumbai is the **largest city** in India. (✓)

Keep in Mind

Never use two comparatives or two superlatives together.

K Rewrite the sentences correctly.

1. A bag full of aluminium is more heavier than one full of cotton.

.....

2. Tomato is the most reddest fruit.

.....

3. The Pacific Ocean is the most deepest ocean in the world.

.....

4. The sun is more brighter than the moon.

.....

5. Capsicum is more greener than cabbage.

.....

6. Eating home-cooked food is more better than eating street food.

.....

7. June is the bestest month to visit Kashmir.

.....

6. Adjectives and Comparison

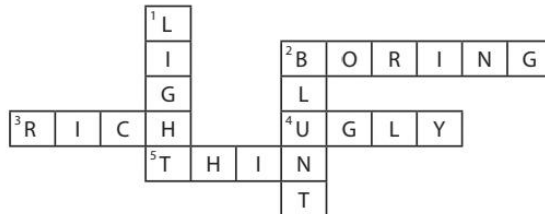
- A. 1. My, strange 2. obedient 3. sour 4. modest, two 5. real
6. Some, ancient 7. My, beautiful, long, white

Std.5 Answer Key L-6 Adjectives and Comparison-Page 1

B.

Across: 2. interesting 3. poor 4. beautiful 5. thick

Down: 1. heavy 2. sharp



- C. 1. Sonalika likes to read books that are interesting.
2. After the football match, Rohan's shoes were dirty.
3. After the rains, there appeared a colourful rainbow in the sky.
4. When Varun saw his result, he was happy.
5. Abhimanyu is a fearless man.
6. Saransh is intelligent and witty.
7. Farooq's bus journey to Leh was uncomfortable.

- D. 1. five 2. much 3. Several 4. some 5. little

- E. 1. that 2. These 3. those 4. this

- F. 1. His, his 2. mine, his 3. Our, us 4. yours, My 5. My, yours

G.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest
happy	happier	happiest
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
young	younger	youngest
good	better	best
heavy	heavier	heaviest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable
clever	cleverer	cleverest
narrow	narrower	narrowest

- H. 1. bigger 2. youngest 3. easiest 4. more expensive 5. hottest
6. most beautiful

- I. 1. Ruchika is the smartest student in our class.
2. An elephant is the biggest animal in the zoo.
3. Akhil is taller than the other boys in class twelve.
4. Mt Fuji is higher than any other mountain in Japan.
5. Tanushree is the fastest swimmer of her team.
6. December is colder than October.



Std.5 Answer Key L-6
Adjectives and
Comparison-Page 2

- J.
2. The blue whale is the biggest animal on earth.
 3. A dog is the most faithful animal in the world.
 4. Shruti is the fastest runner of her team.
 5. Mt Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa.
- K.
1. A bag full of aluminium is heavier than one full of cotton.
 2. Tomato is the reddest fruit.
 3. The Pacific Ocean is the deepest ocean in the world.
 4. The sun is brighter than the moon.
 5. Capsicum is greener than cabbage.
 6. Eating home-cooked food is better than eating street food.
 7. June is the best month to visit Kashmir.

Worksheet 1

A Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns in the sentences given below.

1. My sister Supriya studies in Mumbai University.
2. My teacher knows English, Telugu and Spanish.
3. This gallery is exhibiting the paintings of Jamini Roy.
4. The burgers from The Chocolate Club Cafe are delicious.
5. The National Library has important documents other than books.
6. Why is Deepa going to Tokyo in June?
7. The Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world.
8. My uncle bought these biscuits from a bakery in Puducherry.

B Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options from brackets.

1. The (engineer/clown) was performing at the (hospital/circus).
2. Why was the (shopkeeper/gardener) selling defective (floors/goods)?
3. Ganga's (actor/professor) asked her to write a twenty-page (essay/dance).
4. The (driver/carpenter) was cutting (cake/wood) to make a desk.
5. The (soldier/palmist) says he can read your (palm/foot) and tell your future.
6. My (tailor/plumber) stitched the silk (shoes/dress) for me.
7. I want to meet the (teacher/painter) who made these (dolls/paintings).
8. Mansi wants to be an (archaeologist/astronaut) and go to outer space.

Worksheet 2

A Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options from brackets.

1. A (tribe/flock) of tourists took photographs in front of the Taj Mahal.
2. The (band/pack) of musicians at the wedding played very loud music.
3. The shepherd couldn't find his (pride/herd) of sheep.
4. He came out of the room clutching a (chest/wad) of notes in his hand.
5. Swapna was wearing a (string/bouquet) of pearls at the party.

B Correct the incorrect use of collective nouns and rewrite the following sentences.

1. A colony of mountains surrounded the valley.
.....
2. My mother feeds seeds to a troop of sparrows every day.
.....
3. The army of cobblers was preparing for a battle.
.....
4. A litter of dolphins was playing in the ocean.
.....
5. My pet cat gave birth to a bundle of kittens this morning.
.....
6. A herd of islands surrounds the southern part of the country.
.....
7. A regiment of experts was judging the case.
.....



TERM-1

MONTH : JULY

Let July brings nothing but positive vibes and great memories with it.

SYLLABUS FOR JULY :

- Course book : **L-4 Street Games of India (Prose)**
- Literature Reader: **L-3 The Boy Who Ran Away**
- Grammar :
 - **L-4 Pronouns**
 - **L-5 Verbs**
 - **L-7 The Hare and The Tortoise Again (Revision)**
- Creative Writing : **Paragraph writing**
- Subject Enrichment Activity: **Sequencing of a story.**

Just

Unconditionally

Love

Your family and friends



Course Book: L-4 Street Games of India (Prose)

I. New Words:

1. despair 2. shrieked 3. clumsily 4. warfare 5. deft 6. prisoners 7. laughter 8. tactics

II. Answer the following questions:

Q.1 How is ankhmicholy played?

A.1 In ankhmicholy game, one player covers his eyes with his hands or with a piece of cloth. The others hide in different places, and the 'blind man' looks for them.

Q.2 What qualities does one need to play kabaddi?

A.2 To play kabaddi a player must be quick and strong. He also need the ability to hold his breath for long and must be a master of battle tactics, since playing kabaddi is almost like a real warfare.

Q.3 When does a player become 'dead' in a game of kabaddi?

A.3 A player becomes 'dead' in a game of kabaddi when he is touched by the visitor of opposite team member who is saying 'kabaddi' breathlessly. The visitor is also declared 'dead' if he is caught by the opposite team members or he stops saying 'kabaddi'.

III. Answer the questions in short:

Q.1 What is the game of goli played with?

A.1 The game of goli is played with marbles.

Q.2 What material are lattoos made of?

A.2 Lattoos are made of mud or wood.

Q.3 What is the other name of 'ankhmicholy'?

A.3 Ankhmicholy is also known as 'Blind Man's Buff'.

Q.4 Who is the author of the text, 'Street Games of India'?

A.4 The author of the text, 'Street Games of India' is Mulk Raj Anand.



IV. Correct the following statements:

Q.1 Mother did not like us to waste time playing kabaddi.

A.1 Father did not like us to waste time playing goli.

Q.2 When I was thirteen, I was allowed to join the ankhmicholy team.

A.2 When I was fourteen, I was allowed to join the kabaddi team

V. Frame sentences:

1. warfare (the act of fighting in a war) : Indian soldiers display great courage in warfare.
2. deft (quick and skilful) : Raj has deft fingers needed for baking cookies.

VI. Write the Antonyms of the following words:

1. joy: despair
2. succeed: fail

VII. Write the synonyms of the following words:

1. deft: skilful, able
2. roam: wander, ramble

-----Lesson Completed-----

➤ **Literature Reader:** L-3 The Boy Who Ran Away

- Explanation of the lesson
- Reading of the lesson
- Oral discussion of the question and answers.

➤ **Grammar :** • L-4 Pronouns

- L-5 Verbs
- L-7 The Hare and The Tortoise Again (Revision)

- Explanation of each and every sub topics given in the chapter.

Exercises to be done in the grammar textbook only.

➤ **Creative Writing:** Paragraph Writing

Question: Write a paragraph in about 70-80 words on the following topic:

‘A Visit to a Historical Place’

Last year, I went to Agra in winter vacation. I went there with my family. Agra is a historical city which is situated on the banks of the river Yamuna. There are many beautiful and magnificent historical monuments in Agra. We visited some of the important monuments in this city. The most important monument is the Taj Mahal. It is one of the most beautiful historical buildings I had ever seen in my life. The Mughal emperor Shah Jahan had built the Taj Mahal in the memory of his wife, Mumtaz. The Taj Mahal is also known as Mumtaz Mahal. It is made up of white marble. Its beauty is further enhanced under the moonlight. Apart from the Taj Mahal there are other historical monuments which attract the tourists in Agra throughout the year. Some of the other known historical buildings are Agra Fort, Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikhri, Akbar’s Tomb and Jama Masjid. We visited all these places and created wonderful memories to cherish for the rest of the life.

Subject Enrichment Activity (SEA.1): Sequencing a Story(10 Marks)

Note: (To be done in English Grammar Notebook)

Judgement Criteria for SEA.1

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Judgement Criteria</u>	<u>Marks</u>
1.	Comprehension	5
2.	Correct Order	5

➤ HOME ASSIGNMENT:

- ❖ Read L-4 (Street Games of India) and mark the difficult words.
- ❖ Learn the word meanings of L-4 (Street Games of India).
- ❖ Learn new words from L-4 (Street Games of India) for Dictation.
- ❖ Do Worksheet no.6.Ex.A - pg.no.-37 in the grammar textbook.
- ❖ Do Worksheet no.9 Ex.A and B –pg.no.41 in the grammar textbook.

-----End of July Work-----

Twelve Tips for the Students

1. **Have a Designated Study Space.**
2. **Put the Phone Away.**
3. **Fuel Your Mind.**
4. **Stay Organized.**
5. **Take Handwritten Notes.**
6. **Turn Your Notes into Flashcards.**
7. **Split Up Your Work.**
8. **Review Your Notes Consistently.**
9. **Quiz Yourself.**
10. **Identify How You Learn Best.**
11. **Read Daily.**
12. **Learn Two New Words Daily.**



Class – 5

Everyday

English

Grammar

And Composition

Answer Key

4. Pronouns

- A. 1. They, it 2. him 3. you, me 4. me 5. We, them
- B. 1. his 2. yours 3. hers 4. theirs 5. ours
- C. 1. herself 2. himself 3. ourselves 4. themselves 5. itself 6. myself
7. yourself
- D. 1. that 2. who 3. who 4. whose 5. who
- E. 1. The vase which is blue is from China.
2. I saw a dog which was rather ferocious.
3. My friend who lives in Ludhiana swims very well.
4. This is the girl whom you gave a flower to./This is the girl to whom you gave a flower.
5. This is the man whose car broke down yesterday.
- F. 1. This 2. these 3. This 4. Those 5. These
- G. 1. Who 2. Which 3. whom 4. What 5. To whom 6. What
- H. 1. She plays the veena and the guitar very well.
2. Mr Sarkar gives lessons to her every Sunday.
3. She is Mr Sarkar's favourite student.
4. This beautiful veena is hers.
5. She hopes to play it on stage one day.

5. Verbs

- A. 1. was 2. have 3. are 4. do 5. does 6. have 7. Has
8. was, were
- B. 1. The people in my neighbourhood, are 2. The plants in the garden, need
3. All students except Susan, plan 4. Simran, wants
5. This book by A.K. Ramanujan, has 6. Any student who is late to school, is
7. A few branches of the neem tree in my garden, have been broken

Worksheet 6

- A. 1. They 2. It, us 3. He, them 4. me 5. yours 6. He, it
- B. 1. myself 2. themselves 3. themselves 4. ourselves 5. itself 6. himself
7. herself 8. yourselves

Worksheet 9

- A. 1. Nakul (was/were) feeling dizzy after the ride. helping verb
2. Nadia and Aami (were/was) building sandcastles. helping verb
3. Avinash (has/have) a lot of work at home. main verb
4. How (are/is) you going to the office today? helping verb
5. (Has/Have) you seen Raghu since yesterday? helping verb
6. I (were/was) jogging in the park. helping verb
- B. 1. The gardens in Delhi is well maintained. are
2. A lot of people has left this building after the fire. have
3. Aastha wants to visit the museum today. no mistake
4. The ministers attends this ceremony every year. attend
5. Tanuja often travel by train. travels
- C. 1. The lady crossed the bridge in a hurry. 2. Snehal danced to a beautiful song.
3. Shalini wanted pens. 4. Tarak slept on the floor yesterday.
5. Don't ask me too many questions.

TERM-1

MONTH: AUGUST

Breathe the Sweetness that Hovers in August.

SYLLABUS FOR AUGUST :

- Course book :
 - L-5 Chuskit Goes to School (Prose)
 - Rain in Summer (Poem)
- Literature Reader: • L-5 Jane of the Jungle
- Grammar :
 - L-8 Present Tense
 - L-11 Adverbs
- Creative Writing : • Picture Description
- Subject Enrichment Activity: • Poster Making.

***A**lways keep trying*

***U**ntil*

***G**od*

***U**nveils*

***S**uccess*

***T**o you*



Course Book: L-5 Chuskit Goes to School (Prose)

I. New Words:

1. **disability** 2. **government** 3. **wheelchair** 4. **stream** 5. **bridge** 6. **biscuits** 7. **uniform**
8. **medicine**

II. Answer the following questions:

Q.1 Why had Chuskit not been able to go to school?

A.1 Chuskit had not been able to go to school because she had a disability. She could not walk. Even with the wheelchair, Chuskit could not reach school as the path to the school was uneven and there was a stream without a bridge.

Q.2 How did the wheelchair help Chuskit?

A.2 The wheelchair helped Chuskit in moving around the house. She could sit outside her home every evening on her wheelchair and watch the children returning from school and the people getting off the evening bus from Leh.

Q.3 What idea did Abdul have?

A.3 Abdul gave an idea of leveling the path between Chuskit's house and the school so that she can move her wheelchair without any hassles. He also suggested to build a small bridge across the stream so that Chuskit could cross the stream on her wheelchair and reach school.

III. Answer the questions in short:

Q.1 Where did Chuskit live?

A.1 Chuskit lived in the village of Skitpo Yul in Ladakh.

Q.2 How old is Chuskit?

A.2 Chuskit is nine years old.

Q.3 What is the name of Chuskit's brother?

A.3 The name of Chuskit's brother is Stobdan.

Q.4 Why did Abdul come to Chuskit's house?

A.4 Abdul came to Chuskit's house to give a letter to her grandfather.

IV. Correct the following statements:

Q.1 Four magpies had begun their day early too, and were busy looking for snakes to eat.

A.1 Two magpies had begun their day early too, and were busy looking for insects to eat.

Q.2 The older children and the teachers worked on building a strong iron bridge across the river.

A.2 The older children and the teachers worked on building a strong wooden bridge across the stream.

V. Frame sentences:

1. uneven: It is very difficult to drive on an uneven road.
2. medicine: We should eat our medicines on time.

VI. Write the Antonyms of the following words:

1. bloom: wither
2. narrow: broad

VII. Write the synonyms of the following words:

1. disability: defect, ailment, injury
2. stream: rivulet, rill

-----Lesson Completed-----

- Coursebook: **Rains in Summer** (Poem)
 - Explanation of the poem.
 - Recitation of the poem.
 - Discuss the difficult words and the rhyming scheme of the poem.
- Literature Reader: **L-5 Jane of the Jungle** (Prose)
 - Explanation of the lesson
 - Reading of the lesson
 - Oral discussion of the question and answers.
- Grammar : • **L-8 Present Tense** • **L-11 Adverbs**

(Explanation of each and every sub topics given in the chapter. Exercises to be done in the grammar textbook only.)

Subject Enrichment Activity (SEA.2): Poster Making.(10 Marks)

Note: Use only A3 size for Poater Making.

Judgement Criteria for SEA.2

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Judgement Criteria</u>	<u>Marks</u>
1.	Title of the poster	2
2.	Illustration	4
3.	Comprehension of the topic	2
4.	Neatness	2

Creative Writing: Picture Description

Question: Describe the given picture in 70-80 words.



The picture depicts a scene of a rainy day. It is raining cats and dogs. All the children in the picture are enjoying the rain. All the children seem to be returning from their school because they are carrying their school bags. Three children are using their umbrellas to protect themselves from the rain. Some others are wearing raincoats. One girl is trying to protect the cat who is shivering due to cold. The road is full of water as it is raining heavily. One girl is going back to her home in a car. A girl and a boy are sharing an umbrella and trying to help each other. One boy is laughing whole heartedly near the letter box. This picture is the expression of happiness among the children.

➤ **HOME ASSIGNMENT:**

- ❖ Read L-5 (Chuskit Goes to School) and mark the difficult words.
- ❖ Learn the word meanings of L-5 (Chuskit Goes to School).
- ❖ Learn new words from L-5 (Chuskit Goes to School) for Dictation.
- ❖ Do Worksheet no.12. pg.no.69 in the grammar textbook.
- ❖ Do Worksheet no.13 pg.no.70 in the grammar textbook.
- ❖ Do Worksheet no.17 pg.no.74 in the grammar textbook.

-----End of August Work-----

Class – 5

Everyday

English

Grammar

And Composition

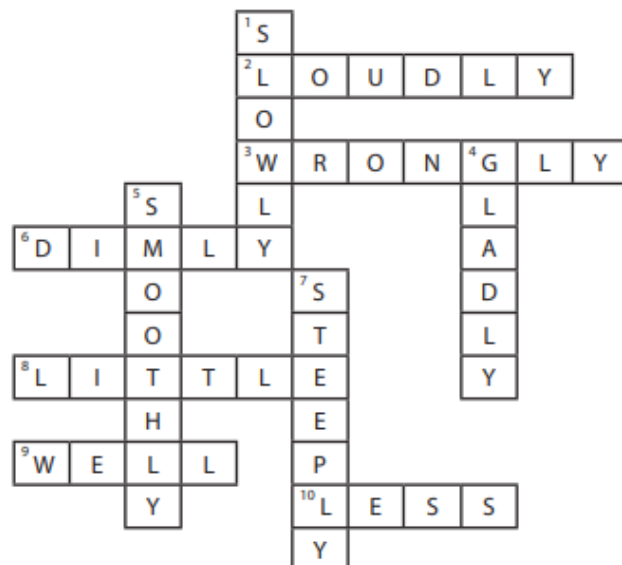
Answer Key

8. Present Tense

- A. 1. wash 2. freezes 3. drink 4. speaks 5. contains
- B. 2. Those women work very hard. 3. These little girls revise their lessons daily.
4. The infants sleep comfortably in their cribs. 5. We have put the books on the shelves.
- C. 2. Rohini and Raman are very good at mathematical calculations.
3. He flies kites on Independence Day.
4. Sameera tries not to fight with people.
5. Ridhima usually carries an umbrella to school.
- D. 1. The old woman is sitting on the second bench in the park.
2. The dog is playing in the garden.
3. The teacher is showing the class how to conduct the experiment.
4. The students are collecting money to buy blankets for the poor.
5. Simran and Taranjeet are getting ready to go home.
6. The musician is playing before a group of onlookers on the road.
7. The guest of honour is speaking at the opening ceremony.
8. Some people are standing and blocking our view.
- E. 1. is acting 2. is ringing 3. are going 4. is, listening 5. is digging
6. is sewing 7. is setting 8. are waiting
- F. 1. Vivek is reciting a poem.
2. Ravi is driving a car.
3. The teacher is writing on the blackboard.
4. I cannot find my keys. I am looking for them.
5. The cook is on leave. So we are going out to eat.
6. We are preparing for a school function next month.
- G. 1. have checked 2. have bought 3. has opened 4. have reached
5. has started 6. has, taken 7. Have, written 8. Has, done
- H. 1. Aman has finished his morning exercises.
2. They have drunk water from a polluted well.
3. Arun has given his teacher a bouquet of roses.
4. A car has arrived at the gate of my house.
5. Spectators have gathered to watch the tennis match.
6. Lata has gone for her swimming class.
7. People here have heard the news about the flood.
8. Hiralal has brought the goods to the store.
- I. 1. Have, seen, have, seen 2. have known 3. has written 4. has changed
5. have told 6. has, seen

11. Adverbs

- A. 1. seriously 2. daily 3. never 4. almost 5. very 6. outside
7. yesterday 8. often
- B. 1. strongly 2. heavily 3. secretly 4. nervously 5. rashly
- C. 1. swiftly 2. loudly 3. correctly 4. happily 5. softly
- D. 1. reached, late 2. will attend, tomorrow 3. is, tonight
4. Earlier, did not know 5. will give, today
- E. 1. far 2. inside 3. near 4. somewhere 5. everywhere
- F. 1. always 2. rarely 3. annually 4. always 5. seldom 6. never
- G. 1. Often, I go to the park alone.
2. I drink a glass of milk daily.
3. Divya has never been to Amsterdam.
4. Occasionally, Shruti comes over and we spend the day together.
5. My mother seldom takes a day off from work.
6. The postman delivered the letter yesterday.
7. My father is usually home from office by 6 o'clock in the evening.
8. Occasionally, Rekha drops by to have a cup of coffee with my brother.
- H.



Worksheet 12

- A.
1. Ananya (have/h[✓]as) a headache.
 2. Everyone in my family (go/go[✓]es) to church every Sunday.
 3. Do you (want/want[✓]s) an umbrella?
 4. They (travel/travel[✓]s) by bus every day.
 5. You (need/need[✓]s) a doctor right now.
 6. I (listen/listen[✓]s) to the radio every night.
 7. Vikram (wake/wake[✓]s) up very early in the morning.
 8. Mercury (is/are) the smallest planet in the solar system.
 9. We (practise/practise[✓]) music in this small room.
 10. I (have/has) three jars of pickle at home.
- B.
- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. is sleeping | 2. are going | 3. is driving | 4. is swimming | 5. is singing |
| 6. are shining | 7. is cooking | 8. Are, going | 9. are making | 10. is decorating |

Worksheet 13

- A.
- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. have worn | 2. have gone | 3. Have, given | 4. have grown | 5. have asked |
| 6. has left | 7. have climbed | 8. have ridden | | |
- B.
1. Damini has shown her paintings to the guests.
 2. My cousin has taken my grandmother to the hospital.
 3. The teachers have checked the exam papers.
 4. Soni has gone to the fair.
 5. I have understood the importance of this project.
 6. Deepto has cooked eggs for lunch.

Worksheet 17

- A.
- | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| 1. carefully | 2. seldom | 3. gracefully | 4. completely | 5. soon | 6. near |
| 7. inside | 8. regularly | 9. nearly | 10. yesterday | | |
- B.
- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <u>often</u> , frequency | 2. <u>hurriedly</u> , manner | 3. <u>late</u> , time | 4. <u>completely</u> , manner |
| 5. <u>anywhere</u> , place | 6. <u>heartily</u> , manner | 7. <u>seldom</u> , frequency | 8. <u>almost</u> , degree |
| 9. <u>Earlier</u> , time | 10. <u>before</u> , time | | |