



GANDHINAGAR

ENGLISH SAMPLE NOTEBOOK

CLASS - 5

TERM - II

SESSION 2022-23

Syllabus for JANUARY-FEBRUARY

- ❖ **Coursebook: L-8 The Owls in the Family (Prose)**
- ❖ **Literature Reader: L-10 The Post Office**
- ❖ **Workbook: Owls in the Family (Poem)**
- ❖ **Creative Writing: Notice Writing**
- ❖ **Grammar: (Topic for the month)**
 - **L-5 Verbs-II Past Perfect Tense**
- ❖ **SDG-(Goal-4 Quality Education)- Stalwarts of India**
 - **Poster Making Activity (*will be done in the class only*)**
- ❖ **Revision (In February-Refer My Buddy)**

Lesson-8 The Owls in the Family

- Reading and explanation of the Lesson

Exercise B to be done in Coursebook page 114:

1. Owlets liked

A Spaghetti, grandmother, sitting and splashing in water and beetles

2. Owlets disliked

A Anyone wearing trousers, wild owls

Exercises to be done in Literature Notebook:

QI Word Bank

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. sinister | 2. foster |
| 3. thrived | 4. agile |
| 5. spaghetti | 6. perched |
| 7. compromised | 8. terrified |

QII Answer the following questions:

1. What shows that the mother owl cared about her babies?

A The mother owl cared about her babies is clearly visible by her action of bringing a dead mouse for the owlets. She was alert during the night and kept on crooning and gurgling for a long time while keeping an eye on her owlets from a distance.

2. Why did the owlets like the narrator's grandmother?

A The owlets liked the narrator's grandmother because she took great care of the owlets by feeding them with their favourite spaghetti, bathing them and allowing them to sit in her lap.

QIII Answer the following questions in short:

1. Who is the author of the story-'Owls in the Family'?

A. Ruskin Bond is the author of the story-'Owls in the Family'.

2. Where did the narrator live?

A. The narrator lived in Dehradun, northern India.

3. What was the name of the narrator's aunt?

A. Aunt Mabel was narrator's aunt.

QIV Frame sentences:

1. **terrified**– The sudden jump of the monkey on Raj’s shoulders, terrified him.
2. **agile**- All yoga practitioners need agile body to perform various yoga-asanas.

QV Competency Based questions:

1. **Why did mother owl feel sorry for her behaviour?**

i) Mother owl felt sorry for her behaviour because instead of being grateful to the narrator and his grandfather for saving the owlets, she attacked them when they came to release the owlets.

ii) **Write an incident from the story which shows that the owlets were carnivore birds.**

A. The act of bringing a dead mouse as food for the owlets by the mother owl shows that the owlets were carnivore birds.

Reflection:

1. We should be kind to animals.
2. We learned about the characteristics of owls.

Literature Reader: L-10 The Post Office

- Reading will be done during the library period.

Home Assignment

- Read L-8 Owls in the Family three times and underline the difficult words.
- Learn the word meanings.
- For dictation learn word bank and difficult words from the textbook.
- Learn the notebook work.
- Learn the definitions given in L-5 Verbs-II Past Perfect Tense

GRAMMAR ANSWER KEY-CH 5 VERBS-II-Past Perfect Tense

Let us practise

A. Complete this table with the correct form of the verbs.

base verb	past tense	past perfect
paint	painted	had painted
wait	waited	had waited
add	added	had added
get	got	had got
study	studied	had studied
meet	met	had met

B. Complete the sentences using the past perfect form of the verbs given in brackets.

- Vidyut had collected (collect) the money for the class picnic last week.
- Samira had received (receive) letters from her friends throughout the summer vacation.
- We had listened (listened) to the radio last night.
- Jerry had gotten (got) a haircut on Tuesday.
- The door had shut (shut) on its own.
- Sheema had come (come) to the party very late.



C. Form sentences in the past perfect tense using the clues below.

- my / team / not / play / well / till the captain talked to them.
My team had not played well in the last match till the captain talked to them.
- I / sleep / very / peacefully / through / the night / till I heard the birds cry out in the morning.
I had slept very peacefully at night till I heard the birds cry out in the morning.
- Tom said that / he / go / Rome / last / week.
Tom said that he had gone to Rome last week.
- Parul and Rita / share / their / lunch / with / us / before the class started.
Parul and Rita had shared their lunch with us before the class started.
- Our teacher / cancel / our / test / right before it started.
Our teacher had cancelled our test right before it started.

NOTICE WRITING

Notebook Work

Q.What is notice writing?

A notice is a formal means of communication. The purpose of a notice is to announce or display information to a particular group of people. Notices are generally meant to be put up on specific display boards, whether in schools or in public places. Notices issued by the government appear in newspapers.

A notice should be written in the following format:

1. Name of the issuing agency (school, etc)
2. Subject and date of issue/release of the notice
3. Event (what?)
4. Date/time/duration (when?)
5. Place/Venue (where?)
6. Authorised signatory: Name and Signature
7. Format:
 - Name of the Institution
 - Date
 - NOTICE
 - Body
 - Authorised Signatory

	Name of organization/office issuing the notice
Date	
	Notice
	Heading
	Body of letter
Signature	
Name	
Designation	

Question: You are Raman Malik, the head boy of Delhi Public School Gandhinagar. Your school is organizing a tour to Sikkim. Write out a notice inviting students who want to join the tour. Put the notice in the box.

Delhi Public School Gandhinagar

NOTICE

17 January 2023

TOUR TO SIKKIM

All the students will be pleased to know that our school is organising a five-day tour of Sikkim, as per details given below:

Classes: I-V

Date of Departure: 22 June 2023

Date of Arrival: 27 June 2023

Those who are interested, may deposit 3000 rupees per head. The cost is inclusive of sightseeing, boarding and lodging at a 3-star hotel. Please do so by 30 January 2023.

Raman Malik

Head Boy

Oral Explanation:

Points to Remember:

1. A well-written notice must inform the readers about the 5 Ws:
2. What is going to happen, (that is, the event)
3. Where it will take place
4. When it will take place (that is, the date and time)
5. Who can apply or is eligible for it
6. Whom to contact or apply to (that is, the issuing authority)
7. Only the most important points should be written.
8. One is free to add any relevant information not included in the question.
9. The sentences should be short and grammatically accurate.
10. They should be in the passive voice as far as possible.
11. The notice should be presented within a box.
12. The word limit for notice is 40-50 words (only the words in the body of the notice are counted).
13. Information given in a notice must be clear and should not cause any misunderstanding Or confusion.
14. A notice must be catchy and appealing – it should attract the reader’s attention at once.
15. Increase the visual appeal of your notice by using bold letters, catchy slogans, striking words, and phrases, etc.
16. Standard abbreviations are allowed.

Revision of Term-2 Syllabus in February from My Buddy

Question Bank

Ch-6, Ch-7 and Ch-8 (English Literature) Pg.16

Grammar: Pg.18-19

Creative Writing: Pg.19-20 (Formal Letter, Informal Letter, Message Writing and Notice Writing)

Annual Sample Paper: Pg.22-25 (My Buddy)

(Note: Few topics are deleted as per the new syllabus uploaded on the school website. Refer the latest syllabus for My Buddy Revision)

DPSG



GANDHINAGAR

ENGLISH SAMPLE NOTEBOOK

CLASS - 5

TERM - II

SESSION 2022-23

Syllabus for DECEMBER

- ❖ **Coursebook: L-7 Gulliver Arrives in Lilliput (Prose)**
- ❖ **Literature Reader: L-8 Yuuki and Tsunami**
- ❖ **Grammar: (Topic for the month)**
 - **L-8 Adverbs**
- ❖ **AIL - Make a poster showing how stray animals can be helped in daily life. Support your ideas with colourful pictures and slogans. (*will be done in the class only*)**

Lesson-7 Gulliver Arrives in Lilliput

- Reading and explanation of the Lesson

Exercise A to be done in Coursebook page 98:

1. Gulliver became a seaman because
A c) he dropped out of school.
2. After his boat capsized, Gulliver found
A a) his body tied to the ground.

Exercises to be done in Literature Notebook:

QI Word Bank

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. exhausted | 2. collapsed |
| 3. penetrate | 4. strategy |
| 5. clamour | 6. excerpt |
| 7. cloak | 8. capsized |

QII Answer the following questions:

1. What happened to the ship, the crew and Gulliver once the weather turned bad?
A The ship struck a rock and broke up. Gulliver and five other seamen got into a boat and moved away from the ship. The boat too capsized. Only Gulliver managed to survive.
2. Did the leader take good care of Gulliver? Give reasons for your answer.
A Yes. The leader was kind to Gulliver. He got his bonds cut. He ordered food to be brought to him when he indicated he was hungry.
3. Why did the soldiers seem much stronger than Gulliver even though they were much smaller than him?
A The soldiers seemed much stronger than Gulliver because they had bows and arrows. Besides, Gulliver was tied to the ground and the little men were free. Also, they were many in number.

QIII Answer the following questions in short:

1. Who is the author of Gulliver's Travels?
A. Jonathan Swift is the author of Gulliver's Travels.
2. What was the name of the ship?

A. The name of the ship was Antelope.

3. **What was Gulliver's full name?**

A. The Gulliver's full name was Lemuel Gulliver.

QIII Frame sentences:

1. **exhausted** – The farmers were exhausted after working in the field.

2. **wee-** The stars look like wee diamonds in the sky.

QIV Competency Based questions:

1. **How many brothers did Gulliver have?**

i) **Gulliver had _____ brothers.**

A. a) five B) three C) **four**

ii) **How did Gulliver identify the leader of the tiny men?**

A. Gulliver identified the leader of the tiny men by observing the following characteristics:

- a. He wore a cloak.
- b. He was physically stronger and taller than others.
- c. He had enough courage to interact with Gulliver.
- d. **All of them.**

Reflection:

1. We should learn to be bold and courageous just as the leader of the tiny men.
2. We should act according to the situation just as Gulliver did in the story.

Literature Reader: L-8 Yuuki and Tsunami

- Reading will be done during the library period.
- **PT-2 Class Revision: Pg.8-9 (Refer My Buddy of Term-2)**

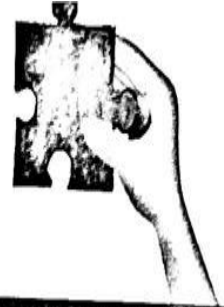
Home Assignment

- Read L-7 Gulliver Arrives in Lilliput three times and underline the difficult words.
- Learn the word meanings.
- For dictation learn word bank and difficult words from the textbook.
- Learn the notebook work.

GRAMMAR ANSWER KEY-CH 8 ADVERBS



8 Adverbs



Ch-8 Adverbs Pg. 47

revision, frequency, degree

Get set

Match the action in column A to how you would do it in column B.

A	B
1. eat your favourite ice cream <i>b.</i>	a. sleepily <i>2.</i>
2. read a book at 10 pm <i>a.</i>	b. happily <i>1.</i>
3. make a speech in front of many people <i>d.</i>	c. quickly <i>4.</i>
4. run away from bees <i>c.</i>	d. nervously <i>3.</i>

Let us practise

Ch-8 Adverbs Pg.49

A. Underline the adverbs of frequency in the sentences.

1. These buses run hourly.
2. I usually reach school at 8 am.
3. We must take our dogs for a walk daily.
4. I rarely fall ill.
5. I always visit my grandparents on holidays.



B. Use adverbs of degree from the box to complete the passage.

very almost enough extremely hardly just so

Sameena was drawing a peacock with her new colour pencils. The picture was hardly finished when the peacock suddenly came to life and flew out of the drawing book. Sameena was very surprised and also happy. The peacock sat so close to her that she could almost touch it. She gently stroked its feathers. Its eyes were extremely beautiful! She was just about to get her camera to take its picture when it flew away through the window. She was disappointed that it had not stayed long enough.

C. Underline the adverbs in the sentences. Say whether each is an adverb of frequency or degree. Write in the space provided.

1. I could hardly contain my excitement to watch the new movie.
2. They sometimes go to the beach to swim.
3. Varun said, "These sums are so difficult."
4. We did exactly as our teacher asked us to.
5. My mother usually returns from work by 7 pm.

adverb of degree
adverb of frequency
adverb of degree
adverb of degree
adverb of frequency

stroked: gently moved a hand over something or someone, usually repeatedly, out of affection

D. Identify the incorrectly used adverb in each sentence. Write the correct one in the space provided.

1. I have looked for my favourite cap ~~everybody~~. everywhere

2. You must go to class ~~hardly~~. tomorrow

3. I go to the market ~~everywhere~~. everyday

4. The Great Wall of China is ~~hardly~~ long.

very

5. I know they are good for my health, but I ~~nearly~~ eat vegetables. rarely



Let us listen

Ch-8 Adverbs Pg.50

Listen carefully to each sentence. Then choose the sentence with the correct adverb to follow it.

1. He represents his class frequently. / He represents his class rarely.
2. She sang our school song extremely well. / She sang our school song sadly.
3. We come here occasionally. / We come here regularly.
4. I can't find it anywhere. / I can't find it completely.
5. It runs nowhere. / It runs hourly.
6. I did not reach the bus stop regularly. / I did not reach the bus stop early.

represents: (here) speaks and acts for the whole class



GANDHINAGAR

ENGLISH SAMPLE NOTEBOOK

CLASS - 5

TERM -II

SESSION 2022-23

Syllabus for NOVEMBER

- ❖ **Creative Writing: Formal Letter**
- ❖ **Grammar: (Topics for the month)**
 - **L-10 Phrases and Clauses**
 - **L-14 Sentences II: simple, compound**

CREATIVE WRITING

FORMAL LETTER

Basic format of a formal letter: (*for teachers' reference only*)

- 1) Sender's address
- 2) Date
- 3) Receiver's address (with designation)
- 4) Salutation
- 5) Subject
- 6) Body:
 - i) introduction
 - ii) main content
 - iii) conclusion
- 7) Complimentary close
- 8) Sender's name
- 9) Designation (if applicable)

FORMAL LETTER (Notebook Work)

Important Points

- **What is a formal letter?**

Formal letter is written for official purposes to authorities, dignitaries, colleagues, seniors etc.

- **Features of Formal Letter:**

- It is not written to friends and relatives.
- Tone of the letter is always formal.
- It has two addresses (Sender's and Receiver's)
- It has a subject.
- It is short and to the point.

Question: Write a letter to your Class Teacher and request her to grant you leave for four days as you are suffering from viral fever.

Plot No.288
Sector-2
Gandhinagar

1 Line Gap

26 November 2022

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 Siddhartha Rathore, a student of standard V-C. This is to inform you that I am suffering from high viral 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 26 November 2022 to 29 November 2022 so that I can recover.

I will be grateful to you in this regard.

1 Line Gap

Thanking you

1 Line Gap

Yours obediently
Siddhartha Rathore
V-C

PRACTICE QUESTIONS (Practice notebook work)

Question.1:

Write a letter to your Headmaster and request him to grant you leave for three days as you are suffering from viral fever.

Question.2:

Write a letter to the Principal of your school and request her to grant you four days leave as you are going out of station.

Question.3:

Write an application to your Class Teacher requesting him/her to grant you five days leave. Mention the reason too.

Question.4

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.

Question.5

Write a letter to the Principal of your school requesting him to plan a one day school picnic for the students of standard V.

Question.6

Write a letter to the Principal of your school to allow you to change your section. Mention the reason for the same.

Question.7

Write a letter to the Headmaster of your school to issue a duplicate Id card. Mention the reason too.

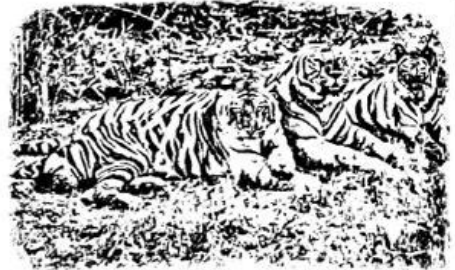
GRAMMAR ANSWER KEY FOR CH-10 AND CH-14

CH-10 Phrases and Clauses Pg.1

Let us practise

A. Write P for phrases and C for clauses.

1. a beautiful village P
2. We climbed a mountain. C
3. the next day P
4. I will cook dinner. C
5. Tigers are native to India. C



B. Write whether the underlined words are phrases or clauses.

1. We planted these flowers last summer. clause
2. The results of the election will be clear next month. phrase
3. We are going on a cruise in the Arabian Sea. phrase
4. My friends will not come to school for the next two weeks. clause
5. I am not allowed to go out late at night. phrase
6. I went to the mall with my sister. phrase
7. I pack my school bag every night. clause
8. We ran all the way to the park. phrase
9. After the party, I had a sleepover at my friend's house. phrase
10. In the summer, we will go swimming. clause



C. Match the phrases and the clauses to make complete sentences.

clauses	phrases
1. My mother parked her car	a. as soon as possible. 2.
2. We must leave for the hospital	b. this scary movie? 3.
3. Have you watched	c. in the garage. 1.
4. I like to eat pizza	d. for two weeks. 5.
5. We are going to Hawaii	e. for breakfast. 4.

D. **Underline the dependent clauses in the sentences given below.**

1. We reached the cinema on time because we walked quickly.
2. I didn't buy the laptop since it was expensive.
3. We will take a taxi if the bus is late.
4. I woke up early even though I didn't sleep well.
5. I ate a burger while I was waiting for her.



CH-10 PHRASES AND CLAUSES PG.2

Let us listen

Listen to each sentence and say whether the given statements are true or false.

1. The group of words *at the restaurant* is a dependent clause. (true/false)
2. The group of words *we went to the jogger's park* is an independent clause. (true/false)
3. The group of words *if you ask nicely* is a phrase. (true/false)
4. The group of words *after the film ended* is a dependent clause. (true/false)
5. The group of words *the trees look so beautiful in autumn* is an independent clause. (true/false)
6. The group of words *a pencil* is a phrase. (true/false)

65

Let us practise

Ch-14 Sentences II

A. **Underline the verbs in the sentences. Then, tick only the simple sentences.**

1. Somak wears a cap. ✓
2. We eat lunch in the canteen or we bring our own lunch from home.
3. Children like to watch cartoons. ✓
4. Pragya doesn't like to exercise but she goes to the gym every day.
5. The ambulance raced to the hospital. ✓



Ch-14 Sentences II

6. My grandmother reads and my grandfather solves crosswords.
7. We went to the cinema but the movie we wanted to watch was over.
8. I finished my homework. ✓



B. Join the two clauses using *and*, *but* or *or*.

1. Priyanka wrote a book and it was very successful.
2. The plumber fixed the pipe but it is still leaking.
3. We could go to the park or we could go to the museum.
4. I can solve easy math problems but I cannot solve difficult ones.
5. Harpreet and Ria said they are missing you and they will call you soon.

You just connected two main clauses using the conjunctions *and*, *but* or *or*.

The words *and*, *but* and *or* are called coordinating conjunctions. They are used to connect two main clauses in a compound sentence.

C. Make meaningful compound sentences by matching the clauses.

1. I want to go to the beach	a. but it has not arrived yet. 3.
2. Sameer is a painter	b. or it might be sunny. 4.
3. We are waiting for the bus	c. and I had a snack at 4 pm. 5.
4. The weather report said it might rain	d. but it is raining heavily. 1.
5. I ate my lunch at 2 pm	e. and his paintings are very expensive. 2.

D. Rewrite each sentence as two simple sentences.

1. I want to sleep a little more but my friends are waiting for me.

I want to sleep a little more. My friends are waiting for me.

2. We may go to Sikkim for a short trip or we may go to Bhutan for a long holiday.

We may go to Sikkim for a short trip. We may go to Bhutan for a long holiday.

3. I would love to sing in the competition but I do not sing very well.
I would love to sing in the competition. I do not sing very well.
4. I could buy this book or I could borrow it from the library.
5. My cat likes to sit by the fireplace and she likes to sleep a lot.

I could buy this book. I could borrow it from the library.

My cat likes to sit by the fire place. She likes to sleep a lot.



Let us listen

Ch-14 Sentences II

Listen to these sentences and say whether they are simple or compound sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. simple/compound | 2. simple/compound |
| 3. simple/compound | 4. simple/compound |
| 5. simple/compound | 6. simple/compound |

Let us speak

Strike out the incorrect coordinating conjunctions in these sentences and say them using the correct ones.

1. Mapuii wants to play tennis ~~or~~ he doesn't have a tennis racket.
Mapuii wants to play tennis but he doesn't have a tennis racket.

2. Sanjay reads a book but he watches the news before going to sleep.

Sanjay reads a book or he watches the news before going to sleep.

3. Ashwin grew up in Mumbai or he really loves the city.

Ashwin grew up in Mumbai and he really loves the city.

4. Sheema has two cats or she is allergic to cats.

Sheema has two cats but she is allergic to cats.

5. Kriti is a Kathak dancer but she is a trained classical singer.

Kriti is a Kathak dancer and she is a trained classical singer.





GANDHINAGAR

ENGLISH SAMPLE NOTEBOOK

CLASS - 5

TERM -II

SESSION 2022-23

Syllabus for September & OCTOBER

- **Course Book: L-5 Jhalkari**
- **Poem: Foreign Lands**
- **Literature Reader: L-6 The Why-Why Girl**
- **Grammar: L-9 Verbs III: Present Participle**
- **Art Integrated Project** (*will be given in a separate word file*)

COURSEBOOK

Lesson-5 Jhalkari

- Reading and explanation of the Lesson

Exercise A to be done in Coursebook page 61:

1. **People liked Jhalkari because**
A A) she worked hard in a cheerful way
2. **Jhalkari had fought the leopard**
A D) with just a thick stick.
3. **The British entered the fort through**
A B) a gap in the outer walls.

Exercises to be done in Literature Notebook:

QI Word Bank

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. companion | 2. rumours |
| 3. territory | 4. expanded |
| 5. disguised | 6. dagger |
| 7. furious | 8. intended |

QII Answer the following questions:

1. **Who was Jhalkari?**
A Jhalkari was an orphan. She was a bold and fearless little girl who loved to climb trees and swim in the river and play the games that people call boy's game. She was a willing worker too.
2. **How did the Rani chance to see Jhalkari?**
A Jhalkari grew up and was married to a soldier in the army of Rani Lakshmibai and went away to live with him in Jhansi. That was how the Rani chanced to see her one day.
3. **What did the British decide when they could make no progress?**
A When the British found that they could make no progress, they decided to gain entry into the fort by stealth at night. They bribed a man named Dulaji Thakur, a gunner, who was in charge of the South gate of the fort.

QIII Answer the following questions in short:

1. **What did the Rani like about Jhalkari?**

A The Rani liked Jhalkari's frank and fearless attitude.

2. **In which year did the British troop attack the fort of Jhansi?**

A In March 1858, the British troop attacked the fort of Jhansi.

QIII Frame sentences:

1. **rumours** – People should not spread rumours.

2. **progress**- Everyone was happy with my academic progress.

QIV Competency Based questions:

Read these lines from the text and answer the questions that follows:

1. "The British soldiers saw her and mistaking her for the Rani, as she had intended them to do, surrounded her."

i) **Whom did the British soldiers see?**

A. a) Rani. B) Dulani. C) Jhalkari.

ii) **Which auxiliary is used in the sentence?**

A. saw had intended

iii) **What did Jhalkari do to misguide the British soldiers?**

A. Jhalkari disguised herself as the Rani of Jhansi to misguide the British soldiers.

Reflection:

1. We should be loyal to our loved ones and do our best to help them in the hour of need.
2. We should face the difficult times with courage and patience.

Poem- Foreign Lands

Reading, recitation and explanation of the Poem

I. Rhyming words:

1. tree-me
2. lie -eye
3. hands- lands
4. down-town
5. pass-glass

II. Answer the following questions:

1. **The speaker calls the river 'the sky's blue looking-glass'. Why do you think the speaker says so?**

A. The child calls the river 'the sky's blue looking glass' because the sky is reflected on the surface of the river creating such an image.

2. **What is a fairy land?**

A. A fairy land is a beautiful place where fairies live.

III. Competency Based Questions:

1. **Why has the river been called a 'grown-up' river?**

A. The river is no longer a thin stream where it joins the sea. It has become broad and deep. Therefore, the poet calls it a 'grown-up' river.

2. **What does the poem show about the speaker?**

- A. The poem shows that the poet is interested in travelling to foreign lands and exploring them.

Literature Reader: L-6 The Why-Why Girl

- Reading will be done during the library period.

Home Assignment

- Read L-5 Jhalkari three times and underline the difficult words.
- Learn the word meanings.
- For dictation learn word bank and difficult words from the textbook.
- Learn the poem- 'Foreign Lands'.

Grammar Answer Key (L-9 VERBS-III)

Let us practise

A. Underline the present participles in the sentences.

1. The winning team will receive a trophy.
2. We are sitting at our desks in the classroom.
3. These articles in the newspaper are interesting.
4. The amusing jokes made us laugh.
5. You are confusing me for someone else.
6. We will be staying in a hotel.
7. They are swimming in the sea.
8. I can hear people talking outside my door.



B. Complete these sentences using the present participle forms of the words given in the box.

snore travel sleep build
search play steal amaze

1. I am playing with my friends.
2. She is very tired. She has been sleeping all day.
3. We are building a snowman.
4. I can hear my father snoring in the next room.
5. We just watched an amazing film.
6. I want to spend at least two weeks travelling in the mountains.
7. Did you catch someone stealing the apples?
8. I wasted time searching for my notebook.



C. Fill in the blanks using present participles.

1. They are plucking mangoes from the tree.
a. plucked b. pluck c. plucking
2. I heard a shocking story!
 a. shocking b. shocked c. shock
3. I am wiping the table. I like to keep my surroundings clean.
a. wipe b. wiping c. wiped
4. They are planning a holiday to Kerala.
 a. planning b. planned c. plan
5. I saw her running to the principal's office.
a. ran b. running c. run

D. Rearrange the sentences correctly.

1. digging / was / He / a / the / in / hole / ground
He was digging a hole in the ground.
2. father / is / leaving / morning / My / early / the / in
My father is leaving early in the morning.
3. I / hear / can't / you / what / saying / are
I can't hear what you are saying.
4. was / That / frightening / experience / a
That was a frightening experience.
5. driving / We / were / wrong / in / the / direction
We were driving in the wrong direction.
6. found / lying / mobile phone / I / on / your / table / the
I found your mobile phone lying on the table.
7. They / three / spent / years / flying / around / world / the
They spent three years flying around the world.
8. camels / walking / desert / across / The / are / the
The camels are walking across the desert.

Let us listen

Listen to the two versions of each sentence and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. We _____ are leaving _____ for Nepal soon.
2. We will be camping in the mountains.
3. We are staying in tents.
4. We will be cooking our own food.
5. We will have an amazing time.



Let us speak

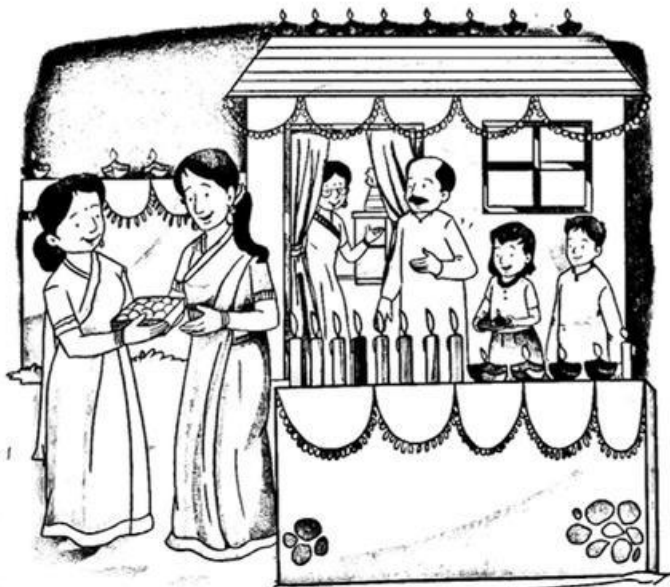
Think about the journey you made from home to school today. Talk about five things that you saw and three things that you heard. Use present participles to describe them.

I saw my bus arriving at the bus stop.

Let us write

Write a letter to your friend telling him or her how you celebrated a recent festival with your friends and family.

Remember to use present participles while describing what you did, saw and heard.



Activity

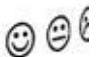
Find ten present participles in the grid given below and then fill in the blanks.

	K	S	N	O	D	O	M	V	D	K	F	T
	D	V	D	P	X	Q	Q	D	I	M	F	W
8.	R	M	O	V	I	N	G	M	S	T	R	H
	E	N	K	U	I	M	B	A	A	Q	G	T
	Y	R	O	A	V	J	N	I	P	X	H	R
4.	R	E	L	A	X	I	N	G	P	K	T	I
	V	M	E	B	Q	S	L	I	P	K	T	L
5.	C	L	A	P	P	I	N	G	O	N	E	L
2.	E	X	H	A	U	S	T	I	I	C	N	L
9.	N	A	M	U	S	I	N	G	T	Q	I	I
6.	E	N	C	O	U	R	A	G	T	Q	N	N
7.	M	B	S	O	O	T	H	I	N	G	G	G
	I	J	P	D	F	F	Y	K	G	K	S	C

- We went on a thrilling ride on a speedboat.
- It was a long and exhausting journey.
- This story has a disappointing ending.
- I am looking forward to having a relaxing weekend.
- We are clapping for the winner.
- My friends are encouraging me to sing a song.
- The musician performed a soothing piece of music.
- They are moving the table to a different room.
- She told me an amusing joke.
- Our walk home in the dark was a frightening experience.



I can recognise, understand and do the activities on present participle.



ENGLISH SAMPLE

NOTEBOOK

CLASS – 5

TERM -I

SESSION 2022-23

SYLLABUS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Workbook: Poem: Thunder Cake

Literature Reader: L-4 School Breaks up

Writing: Message Writing

Grammar: L-11 Determiners

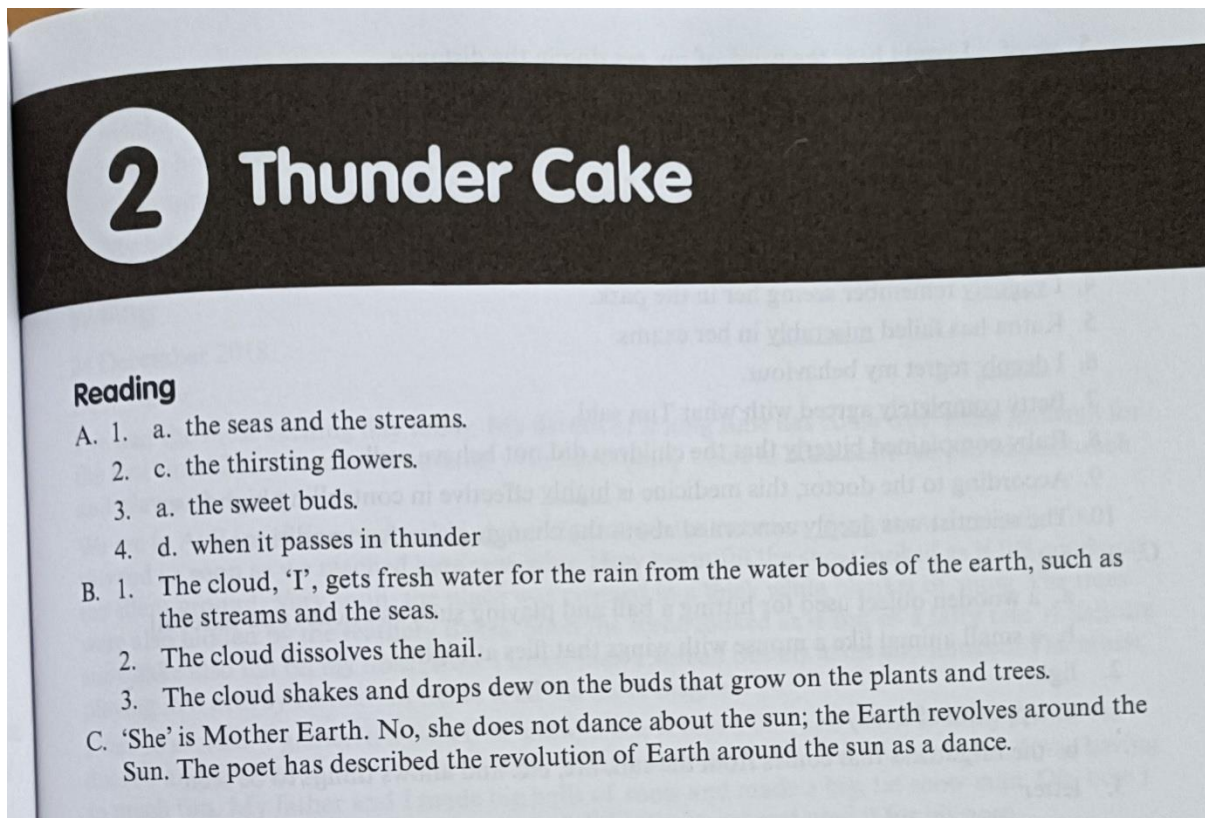
Revision for Half Yearly Exam

Poem- Thunder Cake

Reading, recitation and explanation of the Poem

Exercises to be done in Workbook

ANSWER KEY:



Literature Reader:

Reading will be done during library period.

Creative Writing: Message Writing

Messages are a form of brief information meant for a person in whose absence they have been received.

Read the following conversation between Abhilasha and Amol. Then as Amol, write a message for Priya using 35 words.

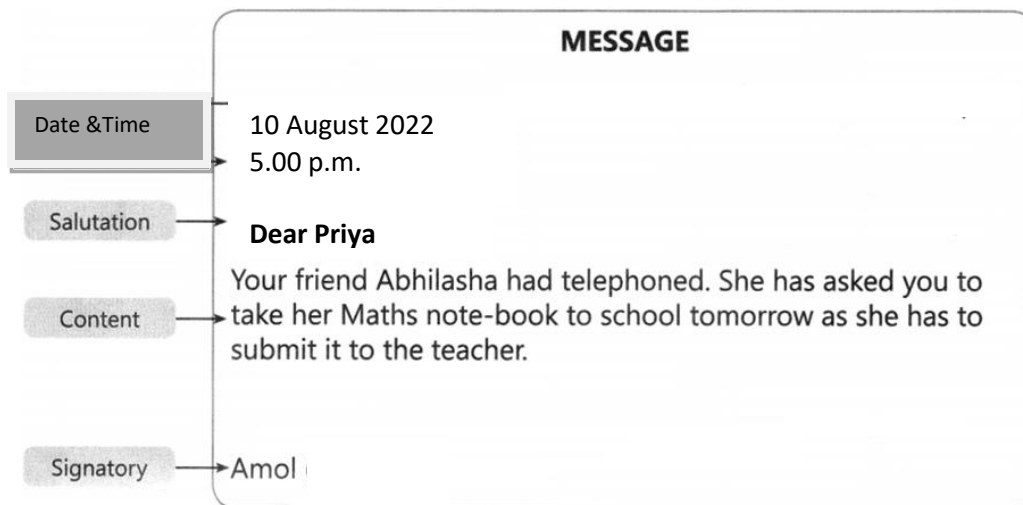
Abhilasha : May I speak to Priya?

Amol : She is not at home.

Abhilasha : Then please ask her to bring my Maths note-book to school tomorrow as it has to be submitted to the teacher.

Amol : Okay who is speaking?

Abhilasha : I am her friend Abhilasha.



For Revision of Half Yearly Exam (In the month of September)

Refer 'My Buddy'

Grammar Answer Key
Lesson-11 Determiners

Let us practise

A. Complete the sentences using determiners from the box.

your a little either this all
any some those the enough

1. Would you like to have some juice?
2. Do you have enough flour to bake a cake?
3. The author who wrote this book is coming to our school.
4. I take those dogs over there for a walk every day.
5. My cousin lives in the United States of America.
6. Have you finished eating your lunch?
7. I need to add some salt to my food.
8. The students should come inside the examination hall as the bell rings.
9. Do you have any idea how valuable this painting is?
10. Sunita and Madhuri both know the way to the hospital. Either one can guide you.

B. Underline the correct determiner in each sentence.

1. There is many/~~some~~/~~few~~ snow on the ground.
2. I have ~~a few~~/~~many~~/little homework left to do.
3. Do you need ~~much~~/~~some~~/any fruit from the market?
4. There are a few/~~any~~/~~a little~~ apples left in the bowl.
5. The street is empty. There are ~~much~~/~~a little~~/no people or cars around.
6. Jahnavi is a new student but she has made many/~~any~~/~~a little~~ friends already.
7. There is so ~~many~~/~~any~~/much beauty in this world.
8. I sent each/~~many~~/~~some~~ classmate an invitation to my birthday party.



C. Complete the sentences using a suitable determiner.

1. We went to the concert yesterday.
2. I could not take any photos during my vacation.
3. Only some children like to wake up early in the morning.
4. I like this song by Ben more than the other one.
5. There are many flowers in her garden.

D. Cross out the incorrect words and use the correct determiners to rewrite the sentences.

1. I need to buy a little jacket for a winter.
I need to buy a jacket for the winter.
2. ~~These~~ rainbow looks so pretty in ~~the~~ sky.
That rainbow looks so pretty in the sky.
3. Where does ~~any~~ girl live?
Where does that girl live?
4. I don't want ~~much~~ gifts on my birthday.
I don't want many gifts on my birthday.
5. ~~My~~ grandparents have decided to stay for a ~~little~~ months.
My grandparents have decided to stay for a few months.
6. I have ~~many~~ work to do.
I have some work to do.
7. I saw Kanika at ~~either~~ cinema. ~~She~~ dress was very pretty.
I saw Kanika at a cinema. Her dress was very pretty.
8. ~~An~~ supermarket did not have fresh juice.
The supermarket did not have fresh juice.
9. Ria has baked ~~much~~ cookies for ~~a~~ class.
Ria has baked some cookies for the class.



10. Enough the children enjoyed the rain.

Several children enjoyed the rain.

Let us listen

Listen to this passage from *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell and fill in the blanks with the correct determiners.

The first place that I can well remember was a large pleasant meadow with a pond of clear water in it.

Some shady trees leaned over it, and rushes and water-lilies grew at the deep end.

Over the hedge on one side we looked into a plowed field, and on the other we looked over a gate at our master's house.

At the top of the meadow was a grove of fir trees, and at the bottom a running brook overhung by a steep bank.

Let us speak

Read the dialogue below. Correct the errors and then role-play the dialogue with your partner.

Sarah: Sana, what gift should I get mine brother for him birthday?

Sana: Does he read much books?

Sarah: No, he reads a little books.

Sana: Does he like to play video games?

Sarah: He does, but he already has too much video games.

Sana: Does their brother like to play a little sport?

Sarah: Yes, he does. He likes basketball. It is him favourite sport.

Sana: Maybe you can buy him an new basketball.

Sarah: No, the parents are getting him much new one.

Sana: Does the brother get many time to watch movies?

Sarah: Yes, we go to most cinema on weekends. He loves movies.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Learn all the chapters of Course book thoroughly.

Learn all the Grammar topics for half yearly revision.



GANDHINAGAR

ENGLISH SAMPLE NOTEBOOK

CLASS - 5

TERM - I

SESSION 2022-23

Syllabus for JULY

Course Book: L-4 What was her Name?

Workbook: Poem: Thunder Cake

Literature Reader: Gulliver's Voyage to Brobdingnang

Writing: Informal Letter

Grammar: L-2 Sentences I: assertive, imperative, exclamatory, interrogative

L-3 Verbs I: auxiliaries: be, do, have

L-6 Subject-Verb Concord

SDG 1: Make a collage of specially-abled renowned World personalities

COURSEBOOK

Lesson 4 What was her Name?

- Reading and explanation of the Lesson

Exercise A to be done in Course book page 51:

1. Why did the old gentleman shake the shoulder of the young lady in green?
A B) to wake her up
2. What did the old gentleman call the young lady when he went away?
A B) Madam Sleepyhead
3. Who showed Spring the way to her dressing room?
A C) wind

Exercises to be done in Literature Notebook:

QI Word Bank

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. stirred | 2. earnest |
| 3. beneath | 4. moss |
| 5. blustering | 6. tufts |
| 7. hepatics | 8. clasped |

QII Answer the following questions:

1. What did Spring see around her when Winter woke her up?
A When Spring woke up, she saw the bare branches of the trees, dead, brown leaves all around and dry moss underfoot.
2. What happened to the things that Spring's green mantle touched?
A Everything her mantle touched turned green. The brown moss turned into green tufts, fresh shoots sprang up, and dry grass, twigs and shrubs had buds waiting to open up.

QIII Answer the following questions in short:

1. For how long had the world been waiting for Spring?
A The world had been waiting for a fortnight for Spring.

2. What happened when Spring opened the carved casket?

A Rainbow-coloured butterflies came gaily fluttering out of the casket.

QIII Frame sentences:

1. departure- You should mention the time of your departure.
2. beneath- No treasure was found beneath the Oak tree.

QIV Competency Based questions:

Read these lines from the text and answer the questions that follows:

1. “And off he stumped over the dead leaves, which crackled and rustled beneath his feet.”

i) Why don't green leaves crackle?

A The green leaves don't crackle since they are not dry.

ii) What could be the colour of the dead leaves?

green yellow white

2. “Welcome gracious lady! Welcome! We have looked for you long, long!”

i) Who welcomed the gracious lady?

A The birds, flowers and butterflies welcomed the gracious lady

ii) Explain this line -We have looked for you long, long!

A It means we have waited for you for long time.

3. Whose wings had soft sound?

a) butterflies b) birds c) crow

QV Reflection:

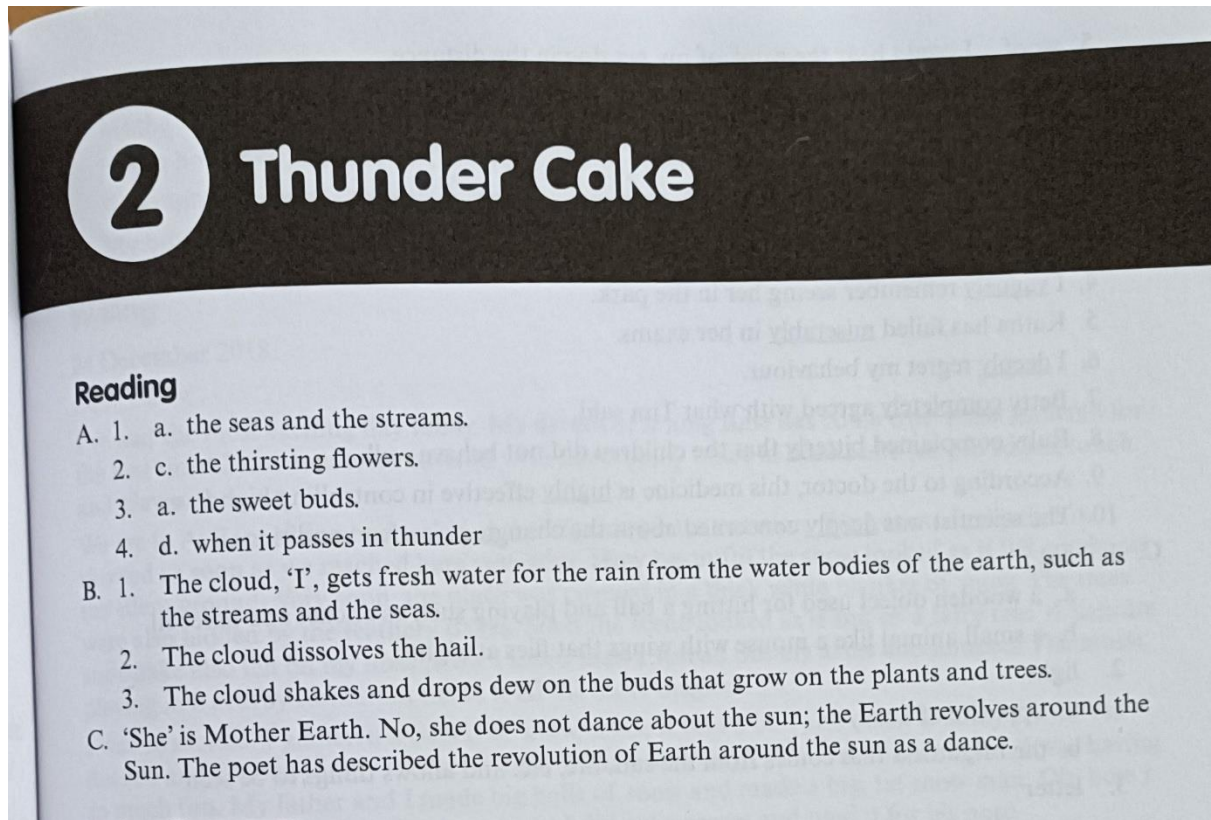
1. The weather condition and seasons are important for all living beings.
The nature will disrupt if any season gets delayed.
- 2.

Poem- Thunder Cake

Reading, recitation and explanation of the Poem

Exercises to be done in Workbook

ANSWER KEY:



Literature Reader: Gulliver's Voyage to Brobdingnag

Reading will be done during library period.

Creative Writing: Informal Letter

Write a letter to a friend about arranging a get-together.

A401 Western Park
Sarkhej
Ahmedabad

2 July 2022

Dear Rital,

Hope you are keeping well, and everyone at home is keeping safe and healthy. It has been a long time since all of us have met, so I was thinking we could all meet up. I have planned to have a get-together next month. I would love to discuss more about it.

All of us could meet on Friday evening and stay over the weekend at a resort in Bopal. The climate in Bopal is great and it will be a good stress reliever. We could also go around the

tourist spots if everyone is interested. If you are ready, we could talk to the others also. I will visit you next weekend to discuss more on this.

Awaiting your reply and hoping to meet you soon.

Your Loving friend
Fatema Tinwala

Home Assignment

Read L-4 What was her Name? three times and underline the difficult words.

- **Learn the word meanings.**
- **For dictation learn word bank and difficult words underlined while reading the lesson.**

Write a letter to your cousin for inviting him to your birthday party.

Sentences- Exercise A on page 63 course book

Grammar Answer Key

**L-2 Sentences I: assertive, imperative, exclamatory,
interrogative**

Let us practise

A. Read these sentences. Say whether they are assertive (A), interrogative (I), imperative (Im) or exclamatory (E).

1. Soujit has completed his project. A
2. Where will we go for our vacation? I
3. Wow, this film is so entertaining! E
4. Please give this lunch box to Paro. Im
5. Has Tom cleaned his room today? I
6. I went to the beach last week. A
7. Go home now. Im
8. We won the group singing contest! E
9. The cat sat in a corner and stared at us. A
10. When will you come home tonight? I



B. Make interrogative sentences using the words given below.

1. shoes: Are those your shoes?
2. book: Have you brought your books?
3. pets: Does he love pets?
4. tea: How was the tea?
5. meeting: When will the meeting begin?
6. computer: Can you operate a computer?
7. beach: What did you do on the beach?
8. grandparents: Where are your grandparents?

C. Write an imperative sentence for what might be said in each of these situations.

1. Your friends are talking very loudly.
Please speak softly.
2. A mother asks her child not to leave her room.
Don't leave your room.

entertaining: funny and enjoyable

3. A teacher sees some students walking around in the corridor when the class has already started.

All of you go back to your class.

4. You want to watch the new movie with your friend.

Please come with me to watch a new movie.

5. It is cold and your father notices you are not wearing your jacket.

Wear your jacket or you will catch cold.

6. Your brother has come home and left the door open.

Please shut the door.



D. Put the words in the correct order to make exclamatory sentences. Remember to end the sentences with an exclamation mark.

1. am / zoo / going / I / to / the / today

I am going to the zoo today!

2. sandwich / stale / this / is / very

This is a very stale sandwich!

3. wonderful / this / surprise / what / a / is

What a wonderful surprise this is!

4. an / what / this / book / amazing / is

What an amazing book this is!

5. are / there / today / sky / many / so / birds / in / the

There are so many birds in the sky today!

Let us listen

Listen to the sentences and circle what kind each one is.

1. assertive / interrogative / imperative / exclamatory
2. assertive / interrogative / imperative / exclamatory

3. assertive / interrogative / imperative / exclamatory
 4. assertive / interrogative / imperative / exclamatory
 5. assertive / interrogative / imperative / exclamatory
 6. assertive / interrogative / imperative / exclamatory
 7. assertive / interrogative / imperative / exclamatory
 8. assertive / interrogative / imperative / exclamatory


Let us speak
 Form groups of four. Choose four objects from your classroom. Each member of the group will say one kind of sentence about each object.
 Example:
 Object 1 – pencil
 Student 1 (assertive sentence): This pencil is red.
 Student 2 (interrogative sentence): Whose pencil is this?
 Student 3 (imperative sentence): Put the pencil in this box.
 Student 4 (exclamatory sentence): Yay, you found my pencil!

Continue until each member of the group has made at least four different kinds of sentences.

Let us write
 Make different kinds of sentences as mentioned, based on the pictures.

1. an imperative sentence
 Please give me that book.

2. an exclamatory sentence
 What a pretty dress it is!




L-3 Verbs I: auxiliaries: be, do, have

3 Verbs I

auxiliaries: *be, do, have*


Get set
 Fill in the blanks with the verbs *is, are, have* and *has*.

- Ria is reading the newspaper.
- They are playing with my toys.
- Payal is learning how to play the piano.
- They have built this house themselves.
- You are going to the market.
- She has bought a new laptop.



Let us read
 A. Read this passage.

Aditya is in his room. He is reading books. His sister, Arti, is at her desk. She is completing her homework. Aditya completed his homework yesterday. He does not need help with homework. Aditya and his sister have a lot of comic books. They have read all their comic books.



In this passage, you will notice that some sentences have one verb and some have two verbs. In the sentences that have two verbs, one verb is the helping or auxiliary verb and the other is the main verb. The italicised verbs are helping verbs and the underlined verbs are the main verbs.

main verb	auxiliary verb + main verb
Aditya <i>is</i> in his room.	He <i>is</i> <u>reading</u> books.
Arti <i>is</i> at her desk.	She <i>is</i> <u>completing</u> her homework.
Aditya <u>completed</u> his homework yesterday.	He <i>does not need</i> <u>help</u> with homework.
Aditya and his sister <i>have</i> a lot of comic books.	They <i>have</i> <u>read</u> all their comic books.

13

Let us practise

A. Circle the auxiliary verb and underline the main verb in each sentence.



1. Mrs Sinha has cooked a delicious dinner.
2. She is calling her children for dinner.
3. Sunil and Sunita are listening to music in their room.
4. They did not hear their mother.
5. Mrs Sinha is getting impatient with them.

B. Today is Karan's birthday. He is recording short videos which he will later send to his friends. Fill in the blanks with the correct auxiliary verbs from the box to complete what Karan is saying in his videos.

has have are do had is am

Video 1: My sister Kanika _____ is _____ baking my birthday cake. She _____ had _____ gathered the ingredients earlier and _____ is _____ putting them on the kitchen counter now: flour, butter, sugar, milk, eggs, some salt and strawberries. I _____ do _____ not like cream, so she _____ is _____ not putting any cream on the cake. She _____ has _____ mixed the dry ingredients together. Now she _____ is _____ beating the eggs and milk. I _____ am _____ helping her to pour the liquid mixture into the dry ingredients.



Video 2: Now I _____ have _____ left the kitchen. My brother Kunal and I _____ are _____ playing the video games he gave me as a gift. Oh! My sister _____ is _____ calling me. I _____ am _____ going back to the kitchen now. She _____ is _____ working very hard. The wet and dry ingredients _____ are _____ mixed well to make a delicious cake batter and Kanika _____ has _____ put the cake dish into the oven.

impatient: annoyed because of waiting

C. Rewrite the sentences using the correct auxiliary verbs.

1. Penguins have found only in Antarctica.
Penguins are found only in Antarctica.
2. They have disappearing from the earth very fast.
3. Human beings has destroyed their habitat.
4. The oil spills in oceans, has polluted their home and food.
5. Several kinds of penguins is becoming extinct.

Let us listen

Listen to the story about Akbar and Birbal. Then read some of the sentences from the story. Put a tick beside the sentences if they have auxiliary verb, put a cross if they don't.

1. One day, Emperor Akbar was upset. ✓
2. He had lost his ring. ✓
3. He couldn't find it anywhere. ✓
4. Just then Birbal, his trusted advisor, arrived in the court. ✗
5. Akbar was waiting for him. ✓
6. Your Majesty, the ring is right here in this court. ✗
7. It is with one of the courtiers. ✗
8. He has the emperor's ring. ✗
9. And he did indeed have the ring. ✗
10. How did you do it? ✓

Let us speak

Work in pairs. Each one of you will write the beginning of five sentences on a sheet of paper. Then, exchange your sheets and complete the sentences using auxiliary and main verbs.

The beginning of some sentences can be like:

1. All the birds are flying home now.
2. Yesterday my parents...
3. Which students...
4. My brother and sister...
5. The group of friends...

Use the auxiliary verbs *is, are, has, have, do, did, was, were*.

habitat: the natural home of an animal

Let us write

Complete the email using auxiliary verbs with the correct form of main verbs given in brackets.

New message

To rmitra@mail.com

Subject News About My Lost Pet

Dear Ronald

I am writing (write) to tell you something important. Nowadays, I am often dreaming (dream) about my lost pet. I am afraid something had happened (happen) to him. Geetha and Ranbir have promised (promise) to look for him in their area, but I have not heard (hear) from them yet. I will send (send) his picture to you too. Can you share it with your friends, please? I will be grateful to anyone who gives me some news about my pet.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Harry

SEND A | U

Activity

Try to create riddles using the auxiliary verbs **do, have and be**.

What has two hands and a face but does not walk?



I can recognise, understand and do the activities on auxiliary verbs—**be, do, have**.



L-6 Subject-Verb Concord

E. Study the subject-verb concord in the sentences.

1. One of the students in our class **has** been selected for the Olympiad.
(The words *one of* is always followed by a singular verb.)
2. Good manners and bad manners **are** learnt by example.
3. None of them **are** right.
4. An old man, with his son and daughter, **is** standing at the door.
(Here, the singular verb agrees with the words *an old man*, and not with the whole subject)
5. Politics **is** not a popular career option.

Although the following words end in -s, they are not plurals and are generally considered singular in meaning. Therefore, they are followed by singular verbs.

civics	economics	ethics	mathematics	measles
news	physics	politics	tactics	United States

The following is a list of nouns that are always plural. Therefore, they are followed by plural verbs.

ashes	clothes	goods	links
oats	pants	remains	riches
scissors	spectacles	trousers	wages



Let us practise

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form, singular or plural, of the verbs in brackets.

1. Rice and curry _____ is _____ (is, are) a healthy dinner.
2. The names of the winners were called out. One of the winners was (was, were) from our class.
3. I have read your assignment. It is (is, are) very good.
4. My brother has (has, have) a friend from Norway.
5. Either the doctor or his assistant is (is, are) going to see you know.

ashes: what is left of something after it has been destroyed by fire; singular form *ash* means the soft grey or black powder that is left after a substance is burned

assignment: a particular work given to someone related to studies or job

6. Neither the employees nor the manager has (has, have) taken responsibility for this problem.
7. His riches have (has, have) been donated to charity.
8. Our planet is (is, are) beautiful.
9. The trousers are (is, are) very comfortable.
- 10 Prakash, along with his wife and children, is (is, are) going on a long holiday.

B. Underline the correct option in each sentence.

1. Neither the baby nor her mother sleep/sleeps during the day.
2. Neither Vikram nor his friends drives/drive the car.
3. Somebody clean/cleans this room every day.
4. Raghu comes/come to the park in the evening.
5. No one call/calls me by my nickname.
6. Either my aunt or my uncle suffer/suffers from diabetes.



Let us listen

Listen to the announcement. Some of the sentences have incorrect subject-verb concord. Listen and write them correctly.

1. The Principal and Chief Guest are on their way.
2. One of the members of the Board of Management is accompanying them.
3. But be careful, the scissors I have given you are very sharp.
4. There are ten chairs on the stage.
5. Each person has a water bottle.
6. The Chief Guest wants to leave early.
7. So, he prefers the programme to be short.
8. The members of the organising committee have decided to complete the programme in one hour.
9. The Principal and I are thankful to you for your cooperation.

announcement: something that someone says officially, giving information about something

SDG 1: Make a collage of specially-abled renowned World personalities (10 Marks)

Students will bring pictures of specially-abled renowned World personalities and activity will be done in the class.

Revision PT 1

Reading

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

God stepped back and looked happily at the Earth he had just created. He had filled it with humans, animals, trees and seas and looked like a wonderful place to be in. But something was missing. After thinking for a while, he called out to six brothers: Day, Night, Summer,

Winter, Monsoon and Wind. He commanded the six brothers to go down to Earth and help the creatures there live comfortably and prosper.

Questions:

If God created the Earth than who created the World?

Which kind of trees were created by the God?

What was missing?

Who will live comfortably if the six brothers will go down to Earth and help?

GRAMMAR

Underline the Nouns in the following sentences and state whether they are Common, Proper or Collective Nouns:

1. My mother bought a bale of cotton from Mumbai.
2. My favourite author is Enid Blyton.
3. Can Pratibhai write a story?

Complete the sentences using correct Adjectives from the box given below:

many	huge	his	my	black
------	------	-----	----	-------

1. The _____ building collapsed in blink of an eye.
2. I lost my _____ jacket in the market.
3. There were _____ stories in the book.

CREATIVE WRITING

Write a letter to your uncle to acquaint him about your first day in the school.

LITERATURE

Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Umvundla say he was stronger than Rhino and Hippo?
2. Describe in detail how Chuskit's dream of going to school came true.

Answer the following in short:

1. What could Chuskit do?
2. What Umvundla loved the most?

Answer the following questions in a sentence(CBE based):

1. Why do you think that red ants are bad and black ants are good?
2. Mention any 3 other disabilities that you know.
3. State true or false: Azhang-ley was the designation of the Headmaster.

DPSG



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL GANDHINAGAR

ACADEMIC SESSION-(2022-23)



SAMPLE NOTEBOOK-STD.5

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

- COURSEBOOK: **COMMUNICATE WITH CAMBRIDGE LEVEL 5**
- GRAMMAR: **CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL GRAMMAR LEVEL 5**



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) **L-3 The Tug of War** (Prose)
- Grammar : **L-7 Making Comparisons: Adjectives**
- Activity: - **Listening Activity (ASL)**

Just be

Unique

Natural

Effervescent

Course Book: **L-3 The Tug of War (Prose)**

I. New Words:

1. spotted 2. grunted 3. boasting 4. pestered 5. nuisance 6. snorted 7. termite 8. tremendous

II. Answer the following questions:

Q.1 Why did Umvundla say he was stronger than Rhino and Hippo?

A.1 Umvundla said he was stronger than Rhino and Hippo because he wanted to provoke them into playing a game of tug of war.

Q.2 How did the tug of war begin?

A.2 When the red ants started biting Rhino inside his ear, he charged. As one end of a rope was tied to his leg and the other to Hippo's, the latter was pulled. This made him angry and he too pulled. This is how the tug of war began.

III. Answer the following questions in one line:

Q.1 Where did Umvundla live?

A.1 Umvundla lived by the Zambezi River.

Q.2 What did Umvundla put in Rhino's ear?

A.2 Umvundla put red ants in Rhino's ear.

III. Pick a sentence from the story that shows: (CBE)

Q.1 The hare was a naughty animal.

A.1 It gave him great pleasure to trouble other animals.

Q.2 Hippo was fed up of the hare.

A.2 At last Hippo replied in the hope of getting some peace and quiet, "A tug of war? All right, I will show you, my little long-eared nuisance!"

IV. Identify the characters from the Adjectives given below: (CBE)

1. dignified, old- Rhino

2. old, round- Mound of Earth

3. cheeky, long-eared- Umvundla

V. Reflection:

1. We must not agree to anyone without analysing the situation.

2. We should not trouble to anyone just for fun purpose.

3. We should not pretend helping anyone.

VI. Multiple Choice Questions (Do it in the textbook only -page no. 36):

1. a 2. b 3. b

Grammar: L-7 Making Comparisons: Adjectives

Let us practise

A. Complete the table with the appropriate form of adjectives.

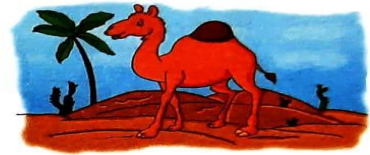
Pg.42

adjective	comparative	superlative
bright	brighter	brightest
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
strong	stronger	strongest
angry	angrier	angriest
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent

B. Fill in the blanks with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives given in brackets.

Pg.43

- My brother is older (old) than yours.
- Winning a gold medal at the Olympics was the proudest (proud) moment of my life.
- Fruits and vegetables are more nutritious (nutritious) than cheese and butter.
- A student's health and safety is more important (important) than anything else.
- The desert regions are the driest (dry) parts of our country.



C. Complete the sentences using the comparative form of the underlined adjectives.

- Helen's house is not spacious. She wants a more spacious one.
- I thought my backpack was heavy. Yours seems heavier.
- It is not very warm today. It was warmer yesterday.
- I am interested in arts. But I am more interested in science.
- David is hardworking, but Rohan is more hardworking than David.



D. Fill in each blank with the comparative forms of *more*, *less* or *few*.

1. There were more (more/less) people in the stadium than expected.
2. A large car uses more (more/fewer) fuel than a small car.
3. The **conference** was attended by no less (fewer/less) than 500 delegates.
4. There is less (fewer/less) flour in this canister than there is in that one.
5. There are less (fewer/less) apples left in the basket, now that you have eaten some.

E. Complete each sentence with either the comparative or the superlative form of the word given in brackets. Then write whether they are adjectives or adverbs.

1. Who is the tallest student in your class? (tall) **adjective**
2. John arrived at the party earlier than we did. Santosh was already there, he arrived the earliest. (early)
3. Although both Italian and Chinese cuisines are delicious, I think Indian food is the most delicious of all cuisines. (delicious)
4. Which is the longest river in the world? (long)
5. I like this movie better than the others. It was the most entertaining one. (entertaining)



F. Identify the errors and correct the sentences.

1. I am the happier person in the world today!
I am the happiest person in the world today!
2. Our family is the larger family I know.
Our family is the largest family I know.



conference: a formal gathering or event which may happen for more than a day where people meet, talk and discuss about a particular subject

3. She is the intelligentest girl in our class.

She is the most intelligent girl in our class.

4. Our neighbourhood is safest that most others in this city.

Our neighbourhood is safer than most others in this

5. Roger is experienced at swimming long distances than me. ^{city.}

Roger is more experienced at swimming longer distances than me.

➤ **LISTENING ACTIVITY(ASL): 10 Marks**

- ❖ This activity will be done in the class as per the planned schedule.
- ❖ Students will be asked to listen to the audio file and they will be answering few questions related to the audio.

➤ **HOME ASSIGNMENT:**

- ❖ **Read L-3 (The Tug of War) and mark the difficult words.**
- ❖ **Learn the word meanings of L-3 (The Tug of War).**
- ❖ **Learn new words from L-3 (The Tug of War) for Dictation.**
- ❖ **Do exercise A - pg.no.-42 in the grammar textbook.**
- ❖ **Do exercise E -pg.no.44 in the grammar textbook.**

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

English Sample Notebook

Class – 5

Term –I (2022-23)

Month: April and May

Syllabus

Course book: L-1 Chuskit Goes to School (Prose)

Poem - A Pocketful of Sympathy (Poem)

Grammar: L-1 Noun

L-4 Adjectives

Creative Writing: Paragraph Writing

Literature Reader: L-1 Talking Drums

AIL: Model Making Collective Nouns

Month- April and May

Coursebook Lesson -1 Chuskit Goes to School (Prose)

Reading and explanation of the lesson.

Q-I **WORD BANK:**

1. excited 2. ease 3. chattering 4. interrupted 5. disability 6. realise

Q-II **Answer the following questions:**

1. **What did Abdul and Chuskit's parents and grandfather say when Chuskit said she felt bad, she did not study like her brother and cousin did?**
- A. When Chuskit said that she felt bad about not being able to go to school, her grandfather was angry and said that she knew very well that she could not go to school and should learn as much as she could at home. Abdul said that he understood how she felt. Her parents did not say anything.

2. **Describe in detail how Chuskit's dream of going to school came true?**

A. Chuskit was able to go to school because of the efforts of Abdul, the Headmaster and the teachers. Abdul spoke to the Headmaster, who was able to convince the teachers that they should make a special road from Chuskit's house to the school, so that she could come to school on her wheelchair. The teachers divided the school children into groups to make the road. The Headmaster supervised and the road was made for Chuskit to use.

Q-III **Choose the right options to complete the sentences:**

Exercise A to be done in the course book page no 7

Answer key of the exercise

1) B 2) C 3) A 4) C 5) A

Q-IV **Who said to whom?**

1. **"Julley! The bus driver asked me to give this to you."**

A Abdul said to grandfather.

2. **"Meme-ley does not understand how I feel?"**

A Chuskit said to Abdul.

Q-V **Frame sentences:**

1. **stitch-** She started to stitch her torn frock.

2. **disability-** Jack's disability never stopped him to reach his goals.

Reflection:

The message is for everyone to know that people with disability can do everything and enjoy life if they show courage and get support from people around them.

Poem - A Pocketful of Sympathy (Poem)

Explanation of the Poem. Pg. 14

I **Rhyming Words:**

1. stinging - bluing

2. hurting - falling

II **Exercise A in course book (Pg 15) Answers-**

1. a 2. b

III Short Question-Answers

Q1. Who is the poet of 'A Pocketful of Sympathy'?

A Alison Cassidy

Q2. Write the example of imagery from the poem.

A Example of imagery – 'catch a tear that's falling like a raindrop.'

Literature Reader:

L-1 Talking Drums- Reading will be done during Library period

Creative Writing: Paragraph Writing

Question: Write a paragraph in about 60-70 words on the following topic:

My Favourite Game

My favourite game is cricket. I love to watch all the matches either played on the ground or aired live on television. There are eleven players in one cricket team. We play cricket in the school and in the society campus. I am good at batting. I admire M.S. Dhoni as my role model. I would choose to become a cricketer at national level and represent my country in future.

Practice/ Home Work:

My Birthday Party

A Visit to a Book Fair

GRAMMAR

L-1 Nouns

Let us practise

A. Write these nouns in the correct columns.

Taj Mahal television Bengaluru city
Shankar monument India cousin

proper nouns	common nouns
Taj Mahal	television
Bengaluru	city
Shankar	monument
Indian	cousin

B. Read each sentence. Underline the nouns, and then say if they are common (C), proper (P) or collective (CL).

1. Is Pankaj your best friend? P, C
2. From the coast, we could see a fleet of ships in the ocean.
CL CL
3. Jia rode her bicycle down Park Street.
P
4. There is a colony of ants in my garden.
CL C
5. We saw a gaggle of geese at the pond in the City Central Park.
CL C P



C. Rewrite each sentence using a proper noun in place of the underlined common nouns.

1. I climbed a mountain last week. I climbed Mt Everest last week.
2. Our teacher said that we should read a book. Fatema ma'am, Wings on Fire
3. We went to the hospital because I was unwell. Apollo
4. My friend studies in this school but I study in that school. Pallavi, DPSG, DCIS
5. This ocean is the largest in the world. Pacific

D. Fill in the blanks with collective nouns from the box.

troop herd swarm string
gang bunch brood flight

1. Is that your bunch of keys or mine?
2. A herd of deer watched us from across the road.
3. The gang of thieves escaped with the gold.
4. A troop of monkeys ran after us.
5. We bought my mother a string of pearls for her birthday.
6. A swarm of bees were flying towards us, so we ran indoors.
7. We had to walk up a flight of stairs to get to my aunt's house.
8. A brood of hens ran around the farmyard.

colony: a place where animals, insects or plants of the same type live together

Let us listen

Practice work
Listen to a tour guide explain the history of a monument to a group of tourists. List the proper and common nouns you hear in the correct columns. You may avoid the repetition of the same nouns.

proper nouns	common nouns
Jaisalmer	city

Let us speak

Work in pairs. Your partner will ask you a question using a common noun and you will reply using proper or collective nouns.

Ask and answer questions like these—

1. Which street do you live on? I live on Sudder Street.
2. Which country do you want to visit?
3. Where do your grandparents live?
4. Which animals would you like to see on a safari?

Let us write

Practice work
Complete this paragraph about a trip to the market with your parents. Use common, proper and collective nouns.



Last week on Sunday (day) I went with my _____ (name of the person/people) to _____ (name of the market) in _____ (area). We went to the market in a/an _____ (name of transport). At the market, we bought _____, a _____ of _____ and a _____ of _____. Then we had lunch at _____. After our shopping we decided to watch the movie, _____. It stars _____, _____, and _____ (names of people in the movie). When the movie ended, I was quite sleepy, so we went home.

Let us practise

A. Choose an adjective of quality to complete the sentences.

huge beautiful horror yellow silver thoughtful

1. We watched a horror movie last night.
2. I found a huge sea shell on the beach.
3. I saw a beautiful rainbow last evening.
4. My friend's mother thanked us for the thoughtful gift.
5. Does this yellow bag belong to you?
6. I couldn't find the silver ring I dropped on the floor.



B. Choose the correct adjective of quantity or number to complete the sentences.

1. Payal lost all/enough her pens. all
2. There is a little/many flour in the kitchen.
3. We asked for many/a few minutes to rest.
4. My aunt has four/much cats.
5. Twenty two/much countries participated in the international event.

C. Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

1. I can't find my green jacket. It was in the cupboard yesterday.
2. I was invited to Rohit and Preeta's party. Where is their house?
3. Have you seen her haircut? She looks very nice.
4. What is your name?
5. My classmates are very hardworking. We have finished all our homework already.
6. The cat is playing with its/my toys.

D. Rewrite these sentences correctly.

1. He is buying a cotton new white shirt.
He is buying a new white cotton shirt.
2. The sweater was made of Canadian blue lovely wool.
3. Sunil found a black tiny ceramic antique vase.
4. I gave my friend my old expensive black earphones.
5. There is a large brown dog in my garden.



Let us listen

Listen to these descriptions and number the pictures correctly.



ceramic: made of baked clay

AIL

Model Making (10 marks)

Students will make model depicting 5 different Collective Nouns

Judgement Criteria:

5 marks for using correct Collective Noun

5 marks for overall presentation

HOME ASSIGNMENT

- Read L-1 Chuskit Goes to School and mark difficult words for dictation
- Learn word meanings of lesson-1 Chuskit goes to school.
- Read L-1 Talking Drums from Literature Reader
- Complete the activity given in grammar text book page no 6.