

Class : V

Sub: English

Poem : A Minor Bird

I. Write the missing lines of the poem "A Minor Bird".

I have _____

_____ all day;

Have _____

_____ no more.

The fault _____

And _____

_____ any song.

Poet's name : _____

II. Answer the questions.

Q 1. Why is the speaker annoyed?

Q 2. How did he try to solve the problem?

Q 3. What message is the poet trying to give us through the last two lines?

Q 4. Pick out the rhyming words from the poem.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Lesson 1. The Eve of the Storm

I Write the word meaning for

1. moaning - _____
2. deafening - _____

II Make meaningful sentences

1. relatives - _____

2. moaning - _____

3. deafening - _____

4. shelter - _____

5. ruined - _____

6. grabbed - _____

III Who said to whom

1. "Please ask them if we are safe here"

2. "We must get back to the cave"

IV Answer the following questions.

1. Describe in a few sentences how the scene was different when the storm was going on and later when the storm calmed down.

2. Why were the narrator and the others taking shelter in a cave?

3. What did the people in the cave do to remain cheerful?

4. Why did the storm die down suddenly?

5. What made Tapu and the narrator stop and stare?

V Add a subject for each of the predicates.

1. _____ washed the dishes and plates.
2. _____ gather honey from flowers.
3. _____ are afraid of policemen.
4. _____ can climb up trees.
5. _____ grow crops for us.

VI Complete the sentences with three different predicates.

1. The Sun _____

2. Our Servant _____

VII Choose the most suitable words to complete each sentence

1. Blood (flowed / fell) from a cut on her head.

2. Sita is sleeping (soundly / loudly)

3. The girl was (knocked / hit) down by a bus.

4. Tigers are (brave / courageous) animals.

5. I have a (thick / fat) book.

6. The Clock Tower in Makkah is the (longest / tallest) tower in Saudi Arabia.

VIII Cross out the word from the list that cannot be used to describe the word on the left.

1. Fox	Smart clever cunning sly
2. Mango	Raw ripe delicious crispy
3. Knife	Sharp wide blunt pointed
4. Sea	Stormy silent calm quiet
5. Audience	Surprised amazed astonished astounding
6. Tiger	Timid fierce brave strong

IX Complete the given words with 'ick' or 'ic'

1. domest _____

2. cli _____

3. econom _____

4. st _____

5. fantas _____

6. br _____

7. rhythm _____

L – 2 CHESS

I Give meanings of the following words

1. warriors – _____
2. charioteers – _____
3. infantry - _____
4. scholars – _____
5. die – _____
6. opponents – _____

II Make meaningful sentences for the given words

1. opponent – _____

2. traveled – _____

3. captured – _____

4. popular – _____

5. chess – _____

6. scholars – _____

III Answer the following questions

Q 1. What was the board game from which the game of chess originated? Why was it called so?

Q 2. Why was this game popular with kings and scholars?

Q 3. How is shatranj connected with modern day chess?

Q 4. Who is grandmaster?

Q 5. How many players played in “ Chaturanga “ ?

Q 6. From which place did the game of Chaturanga spread to Persia?

Q 7. What does the word “Chaturanga” mean?

IV Chess has different names in different countries. Complete the table to name the game and the country.

Country	Name of the game
1. India	
2. Persia	
3. Europe	
4. China	
5. Japan	

V Complete these sentences with the right form of the adjectives given in the brackets.

1. A _____ (good) student respects his teachers.
2. The rose is the _____ (lovely) of all flowers.
3. The burglar was taken to the _____ (near) police station.
4. The mango is _____ (sweet) than the pine apple.
5. Solomon was one of the _____ (wise) men.

VI Complete the sentences with the homonyms given above.

sole cup bat nail book

1. The _____ of my shoe was torn. While I playing throw ball match.
2. The winners of the tournament got a precious _____ on sports day.
3. The tourist could _____ the ticket easily as there was no rush at the counter.
4. There was not a single _____ left to fix the chart.
5. My youngest brother was eager to see a _____ flying in air.

VII Work in pairs. Read the first sentence and write sentences with all three degrees of comparison for the word underlined.

1. Isn't that a beautiful bird?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

2. Is she an intellectual person?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

3. Isn't her aunt tall?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

4. You get good ice-cream in this shop? Don't you?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

VIII Complete these conversations with the right homophones

1. My mother was kneading the _____ to make chapattis. Rose is the very beautiful _____ liked my many people. (flower / flour)
2. The dolphin was set free in the _____. Oh, I _____ (see / sea)
3. My mother wore a beautiful _____ saree on annual day. I _____ an interesting story book last night. (red / read)
4. Robinhood was a famous _____ who used to go at _____ to rescue people. (night / knight)
5. I didn't _____ how to solve the puzzle. You should never say _____ to your mother. (know / no)

IX Complete these words with 'augh' or 'ough'

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. br _____ t | 2. t _____ t | 3. thr _____ |
| 4. d _____ nuts | 5. d _____ ter | 6. th _____ t |
| 7. c _____ t | 8. dr _____ t | 9. n _____ ty |
| 10. f _____ t | | |

Unit – 3

I Complete these answers using the past perfect tense

Q 1. Why did you not have your colour pencils yesterday?

I did not have my colour pencils because I _____ (forgot/ home)

Q 2. When did Zain visit his friend?

Zain visited his friends after he _____ (complete / homework)

Q 3. Where are you doing your homework? I _____ (do / homework) in my copy book.

Q 4. What did you learn for test?

We _____ (learn / lesson) for the test.

Q 5. When did you go to class?

We went to class after we _____ (practice / annual day)

Q 6. What did you do last Friday?

I went to the park after I _____ (visit / relatives)

II Correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentences in past perfect tense

1. Sheena done her work on time.

2. He has finished the work before the bell rang.

3. He lived in Bombay for a year.

4. When we went to her house, she has left.

5. I have brushed my teeth in the morning.

6. Sara broke my glass.

7. They have learnt a new lesson yesterday.

8. The baker had bake cakes.

III . Write the sentences using the - ing form of the word (adjective) in the brackets.

1. I like this _____ (interest) book about different cultures.
2. She is a very _____ (irritate) girl.
3. The film was _____ (bore) so I slept during it.
4. Mr. Faiz is a _____ (disgust) personality so no one likes him.
5. English paper was very hard and _____ (confuse)
6. The _____ (break) news about the election spread like fire.

IV Word meaning

1. strode out – _____
2. uneasy – _____
3. lost to the world – _____
4. superior – _____
5. drowsily – _____
6. to his satisfaction – _____
7. waded – _____
8. awkward – _____
9. flap – _____

V Make meaningful sentences

1. lost to the world -

2. to his satisfaction -

3. strode out -

4. turned over -

5. uneasy -

6. awkward -

VI Answer the following questions:

Q 1. How did Swaminathan feel as soon as he stepped out of the examination hall? Why did he feel uneasy afterwards?

Q 2. How well had Swaminathan done his Tamil paper?

Q 3. What was the sixth question in the paper? What did Swami think about the question? What answer did he finally write?

Q 4. Why was Swaminathan eager to come out of the examination hall?

Q 5. Describe how Swaminathan ended the paper?

VII Punctuate this paragraph using capital letters, commas, and full stops.

songkran is the thai new year water festival which starts on April 13 every year and is celebrated all over thailand . The word songkran comes from the Sanskrit word (sanskranti) for movement or change. the festival lasts for four days maha songkran day is the first day of the celebrations which mark the end of the old year

Grammar worksheet**L – 2 Adjectives : Quantitative, Interrogative and Emphasizing****I Mention of what kind each of the underlined adjectives is.**

1. Several people died in the accident.
2. Whose pen is this?
3. There are forty five students in Ali's class.
4. Three – fourth of the earth is covered by water.
5. My mother knitted this sweater with her own hands.
6. We saw many charts hanging on the wall of Susan's classroom.
7. A stitch in time saves nine.
8. The first goal was scored by Ronaldo.
9. What the beggar said was absolute rubbish.
10. Which boy has broken the window?

L – 4 Prefixes and Suffixes

I Fill in the blanks with words formed by adding prefixes to the words given in brackets.

1. It is _____ to wonder alone in a big city. (safe)
2. Air is _____ (visible)
3. We must never _____ our elders. (obey)
4. No man is _____ (mortal)
5. Mohan's room was very _____ (tidy)
6. Gandhiji always believed in _____ (violence)
7. Things which cannot be broken are _____ (breakable)
8. The children _____ in the party. (behaved)
9. The man was _____ though he was very rich. (happy)
10. The thief suddenly _____ in the street. (appeared)
11. Due to illness Fathima has become very _____ to school. (regular)

II Fill in the blanks with the words formed by adding suffixes to the words given in brackets.

1. Rahim wants to become a famous _____ (paint)
2. The hungry beggar ate the food _____ (greedy)
3. The book has _____ stories in it. (interest)
4. Aisha wore a _____ dress on her birthday. (beauty)
5. The pudding that Rita made was _____ (taste)
6. The Sun was shining _____ (bright)
7. Mrs. Lata is our Hindi _____ (teach)
8. We go to school _____ (day)
9. Smoke has _____ gases in it. (harm)
10. Mt. Everest is the _____ mountain in the world. (high)

L – 5 Reflexive Pronouns

I Fill in the blanks with suitable reflexive pronouns

1. Fathima cleaned the room _____
2. John was annoyed with _____
3. The thieves hid _____ in a cave.
4. I blame _____ for it.
5. Mariam, You will hurt _____

6. We must take care of _____
7. The dog managed to open the door by _____
8. Boys, you should behave _____

Writing Tasks

I Imagine yourself to be Swaminathan and write a diary entry about the last day of your exam

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

II Imagine you are going on a holiday. Write a diary entry about the first day of your trip.

III Use the clues to write a short story and give a suitable title to it.

The wind said he was stronger than the Sun – The Sun disagreed – they saw a man on the road – the wind said he can make the man take off coat and the sun cannot – the sun accepted challenge – the wind blew very hard – the man drew coat tighter – the sun shone strongly – the man felt hot – took off coat – the wind admitted the sun was stronger.

Passage Comprehension

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

African elephants are the largest mammals that live on land. They grow all of their lives. Male African elephants can get to be thirteen feet tall if measured from the ground to the top of their shoulder. They can weigh up to 14,000 pounds. African elephants have ears that can be five feet long and are shaped like the continent of Africa.



Elephants can flap their ears. The big ears help keep the elephants cool.

Elephants eat all day long. They eat vegetables, such as grass, leaves, and other plants. They also eat fruit, like bananas. Elephants use their trunks to grab food and put it in their mouth. They can also suck water into their trunks and squirt the water into their mouths. Elephants sometimes drink up to forty gallons of water a day! Elephants use their trunks to pick up things and to hold things.

They can pick up something as small as a marble, or as big as a tree. They also breathe through their trunks.

Elephants have two tusks, which are made of ivory. The tusks grow to the right and the left sides of their trunks. Elephants can use their tusks to fight and to dig. People used to hunt elephants so that they could get their tusks. Ivory was used to make beautiful jewelry and statues. It is against the law to hunt elephants now, because hunting them made them endangered animals.

A. Answer the following questions

1. How tall and big are African elephants?

2. Write three sentences about an African elephant's ears?

3. Write four things that an African elephants eats?

4. What are elephants tusk made of? Why did people hunt elephants?

5. Why is it against the law to hunt elephants nowadays?

II. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions given below:

The Worm

When the earth is turned in spring

The worms are fat as anything.

And birds come flying all around

To eat the worms right off the grounds.

They like worms just as much as I

Like bread and milk and apple pie.

And once, when I was very young,

I put a worm right on my tongue.

I didn't like the taste a bit,

And so I didn't swallow it.

But oh, it makes my mother squirm

Because she thinks I ate that worm!

(Meaning :- squirm – wriggle)



A. Answer the following questions:

Q 1. Why do the birds come flying around?

Ans:

Q 2. What did the boy do when he was young?

Ans:

Q 3. Why does the mother squirm?

Ans:

Q 4. a) Why didn't the boy swallow the worm?

Ans:

B. Pick out the rhyming word from the poem for:

1. around _____
2. young _____
3. spring _____
4. squirm _____
