



SUMMATIVE - 2 ASSIGNMENT	
GRADE - 5	SUBJECT – ENGLISH
Syllabus – (Honeysuckle – Unit – 6,7,8,9,10) Grammar – (Ch – 11,12,13,14,16,19,20,21), Comprehension Writing skill(Paragraph, Story writing, Diary Writing, Picture Composition, Letter)	

Section – A Reading

Q1. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1

We must take proper care of our hair. Healthy hair looks beautiful and makes us feel good. It is important to keep our hair clean by washing it regularly with soap or shampoo. This removes the dirt and dust and prevents scalp infections. To have healthy hair, we must eat a balanced diet which provides nourishment to our skin. We should eat lots of green leafy vegetables, fresh fruits and cereals. Consumption of amla juice, ashgourd juice, pumpkin and coconut water enhances hair growth. Vitamin B12 helps to prevent hair loss and can be found in fish, eggs, chicken and milk. We should avoid the intake of maida (fine flour) and deep-fried dishes, sweets made of white sugar, soft drinks, tea and coffee. If we follow a healthy regime of yoga and breathing exercises, we can enjoy healthy hair for a long time as it slows down the process of graying and ageing.

Answer the following questions.

1. It is important to keep our hair clean because
2. A balanced diet provides
3. Find words from the passage which means
 - a) food to make a person healthy
 - b) improves
4. What role does shampoo play in hair hygiene?
5. What substances help in enhancing hair growth?
6. What food stuff should be avoided for healthy hair?

Answers

1. It is important to keep our hair clean because healthy hair looks beautiful and makes us feel good.
2. A balanced diet provides nourishment to our hair and skin.
3. a) nourishment; b) enhance
4. Shampoo removes the dirt and dust and prevents scalp infections.
5. Amla juice, ashgourd juice, pumpkin and coconut water enhance hair growth.
6. We should avoid the intake of maida, deep fried dishes, sweets made of white sugar, soft drinks, tea and coffee for keeping our hair healthy.

PASSAGE 2

Hamelin is an old town in Germany. Many years ago it was overrun by rats. There were rats in the fields, in the gardens, in people's homes. They ate up the food, killed the cats and bit babies. No one could get rid of them. They made the life of the people of Hamelin miserable. The Pied Piper offered to help. He told the Mayor, ' I know the magic. I can get rid of all the

rats in your town.’ The Mayor was delighted. He promised to pay a thousand pieces of gold to the Pied Piper if he took away all the rats from Hamelin.

Questions

1. Where is Hamelin?
2. Where were the rats found?
3. What did the rats do?
4. What did the Pied Piper tell the Mayor?
5. What did the Mayor promise the Pied Piper?

Q2. Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow.

POEM 1

The Puppy by Oliver Herford

The Puppy cannot mew or talk,
He has a funny kind of walk,
His tail is difficult to wag
And that's what makes him walk zigzag.
He is the Kitten of a Dog,
From morn till night he's all agog—
Forever seeking something new
That's good but isn't meant to chew.
He romps about the Tulip bed,
And chews the Flowers white and red,
And when the Gardener comes to see
He's sure to blame mamma or me.
One game that cannot ever fail
To please him is to chase his tail—
(To catch one's tail, 'twixt me and you,
Is not an easy thing to do.)
If he has not a pretty face
The Puppy's heart is in its place.
I'm sorry he must grow into
A Horrid, Noisy Dog, aren't you?

A. Answer these questions with reference to the context.

‘And when the gardener comes to see
He’s sure to blame mamma or me.’

1. Who says these lines?

Ans. The poet says these lines.

2. What will the gardener see?

Ans. The gardener will see the destroyed tulip bed.

3. Who is ‘he’ in these lines?

Ans. ‘He’ is gardener in the lines.

B. Answer these questions.

1. What do the first two lines of the last stanza mean? Choose the correct option.

- a) The puppy is healthy though it isn't pretty.
- b) The puppy is kind and good-looking.
- c) **The puppy is good and kind, even though it isn't pretty.**

2. Why does the puppy ‘walk zigzag’?

Ans. The puppy walks zigzag because his tail is difficult to wag.

3. What is it always looking for?

Ans. The puppy is always looking for something new.

4. What game does the puppy like best?

Ans. The puppy’s favourite game is to chase his own tail.

5. What is the poet sorry about?

Ans. The poet feels sorry because the puppy will grow into horrid and noisy dog.

6. Why do you think the poet does not want the puppy to grow up?

Ans. The poet does not want the puppy to grow up because once it grows it would become a horrid and noisy dog.

POEM 2

Who has seen the wind?
Neither I nor you:
But when the leaves hang trembling,
the wind is passing thro’.
Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I :
But when the trees bow their heads ,
the wind is passing by,

A. Find the rhyming pairs in the poem and write them here:

(i) You, thro (ii) I, by

B. According to the poet who has seen the wind?

C. Write the plural of the following:

(i) Tree – Trees (ii) Head – Heads (iii) Leaf - Leaves

D. What do the trees do when wind is passing by?

E. What happen to the leaves when wind is passing through?

SECTION B – WRITING

Q3. Write an informal letter to your grandfather inquiring about his plans to visit you during your school vacation.

Q4. Write a diary entry expressing your best day ever in life.

Q5. Write a paragraph on **My Best Friend** and **Diwali**.

Q6. Look at the picture below and write a few lines on it.



Q7. Complete the story using the clues given below:

In a forest, there _____ (live/lives/**lived**) a goblin named cruel. One day, he _____ (meet/**met**/meets) an old man wandering in the forest. Immediately cruel _____ (leap/leaps/**leapt**) on to the old man's shoulders and _____ (**ordered**/orders/order) him, let's go, move fast. The frightened old man _____ (obey/obeys/**obeyed**) the nasty goblin and _____ (walk/walks/**walked**) on. As they move on. He _____ (notice/notices/**noticed**) that the Goblin's feet were very tender.

SECTION C - GRAMMAR

Q8. Fill in the blanks using correct Pronouns:

1. **Each** of them said it was an easy sum. (Each / Either).
2. **Each** of these four books is colorful. (Each / Either).
3. There are two routes. You could follow **either** (each/ either)
4. I have two pair of shoes. **Neither** of them is polished (Neither / either)
5. You both have cheated me. **Neither** of you is my friend. (Neither / either)
6. We bid goodbye to **everyone**. (each/ everyone)
7. **Everyone** makes mistakes. (Each/ Everyone)
8. **Nobody** knows who will win. (Nobody/each)
9. Do you have **anything** to eat? (nothing / anything)
10. Does **somebody** know his address? (anything / somebody)

Q9. Underline the conjunctions.

1. He is poor **but** honest.
2. He sells mangoes **and** oranges.
3. We may drive **or** go by train.
4. I can speak Spanish **but** cannot read or write it.
5. He was unwell **yet** he made it to the event.

Q10. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions:

1. Run fast **or** you will miss the train. (or / and)
2. Karan bought a new pair of jeans **and** wore it to the party. (but / and)

3. I tried to learn skating **but** broke my ankle. (and/ but)
4. Maria may come home tomorrow **or** the day after tomorrow. (or / and)
5. She is rich **but** humble. (or/but)

Q11. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions

1. My sister is sitting **near** (near/under) the door.
2. We moved **into** our new house in November. (along/into)
3. Arjun, Kavya and Mrinal are coming **to** my place for party. (to/along)
4. I built a sandcastle **at** (at / on) the other end of the beach.
5. The movie will begin **in** (on/ in) five minutes.
6. I will go home **during** (during/ at) the summer break.
7. The surgeon will be available only **at** (at/ on) one o'clock today.
8. We walked **along** (across / along) the beach.
9. Maya slowly walked **towards** (across/ towards) the monkey and offered it a banana.
10. The distance **between** (among/ between) Delhi and Chandigarh is around 300 kilometers

Q12. Punctuate the following sentences correctly.

1. There are many mangoes but some of them are rotten.
1. There are many mangoes, but some of them are rotten.
2. Good morning ladies and gentlemen.
2. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.
3. Last Sunday we went to the museum.
3. Last Sunday, we went to the museum.
4. My parents are travelling hence I am with my grandparents.
4. My parents are travelling ; hence , I am with my grandparents.
5. Wait for me here I will be back soon.
5. Wait for me here; I will be back soon.

6. We use solar heater it saves energy.
6. We use solar heater; it saves energy.
7. Harpreet will you help me?
7. Harpreet, will you help me?
8. Thank you children.
8. Thank you, children.
9. It was a beautiful sight flowers bloomed all around us.
9. It was a beautiful sight; flowers bloomed all around us.
10. I do not like water colors I prefer charcoal.
10. I do not like water colors; I prefer charcoal.

Q13. Circle the subject and underline the predicate.

1. **The police** protect us from the crime.
2. **Whales** are creatures of the open sea.
3. **We** cheer for her.
4. **The blue whale** is the largest animal on earth.
5. **The fin whale** is known as greyhound of the sea.
6. **Dora** is always in the company of her monkey.
7. **The designer** is designing a new dress.
8. **The monkeys** are eating bananas.
9. **Superman** is widely watched on television.
10. **Alex** is a swimming champion.

Q14. Read the sentences and write (A) for active voice and (P) for passive voice.

1. Shah Jahan built the Red Fort in Delhi. **A**
2. The car was stolen last night. **P**
3. Many historical monuments have been declared heritage sites. **P**
4. The cottage has been aired. **P**
5. A milliner makes women's hats. **A**

6. The dishes were washed by my sister. **P**
7. I clean my room every day. **A**
8. The students wrote the answers. **A**
9. Gold ornaments are sold by a jeweller. **P**
10. The window was pushed open by the wind. **P**

Q15. Read the sentences and write (D) for direct speech and (I) for indirect speech.

1. The man said, "there is a fly in my soup!" **D**
2. The banker asked my father to sign the cheque again. **I**
3. They said, "we will cheer for our country." **D**
4. The trainer says that she is the best. **I**
5. The boy said he would never lie again. **I**

Q16. Complete the given sentences in indirect speech with suitable options.

1. Sylvie **offered** (offered / cried) to help her father wash the car.
2. Neha **cried** (suggested / cried) that she had spilled her cold coffee.
3. I **requested** (requested / offered) my mother to help me iron my uniform.
4. The driver **told** (said / told) that we were not very far from the city.
5. The judge told Mahi that **she** (she / her) sang beautifully.
6. The little boy confessed that **he** (he/his) had broken **his** (he/ his) toy train.

Q17. Write synonyms of the following words.

1. Trash – **waste, litter**
2. Fair – **Equal, honest**
3. Polite – **respectful, gracious**
4. Charming – **gorgeous, beautiful**
5. Exciting – **lively, dramatic**
6. Happy – **joyful, merry**
7. Big – **huge, enormous**
8. Safe – **Protected, secure**

9. Unhealthy – **sickly, ill**
10. Humorous – **comical, amusing**

Q18. Complete the sentence with antonyms of words given brackets:

1. Kavya bought an **expensive** (cheap) dress for her anniversary.
2. We sighted some **rare** (common) birds in the sanctuary.
3. The princess was keen to know the **truth** (myth) of her secret powers.
4. There is so much **peace** (chaos) in the hills, unlike in the cities.
5. The player is at the **peak** (bottom) of his performance in this test series.
6. The farmer was always **worried** (relaxed) about his idle son.

Q19. Write the opposite of given words by adding- im, in, ir or il.

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|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Legal – Illegal | 2. Literate – Illiterate | 3. Visible – Invisible |
| 4. Mobile – Immobile | 5. Polite – Impolite | 6. Legible – Illegible |
| 7. Direct – Indirect | 8. Active – Inactive | 9. Regular – Irregular |
| 10. Mature - Immature | | |

SECTION D – LITERATURE

Q20. State (T) for true and (F) for false for following statements:

1. Jane spoke loudly. (F)
2. The barber was the eldest in his family. (F)
3. The barber was given three pieces of gold. (T)
4. The boats travel on roads in topsy -turvy land. (T)
5. The farmer’s wife was very cruel. (F)
6. The cat was twenty times larger than an ox. (F)
7. The boy in the poem is everybody’s friend. (F)
8. Hari used to tease everyone in the class. (T)
9. Hari enjoyed the picnic. (F)
10. The poem describes life in a town in “sing a song”. (T)
11. A herd of cows stopped the train. (F)

12. Some of the travelers had rifles. (F)
13. Malu was a brave girl. (T)
14. Malu was dumb. (F)
15. Swimming came naturally to Malu. (T)
16. Sanatombi was a kind child. (T)
17. The Ningthou stopped thinking about his meeyam. (F)
18. Sanatombi was worthy of becoming the king. (F)
19. Nobody hated Hari. (F)
20. Gulliver tried to speak to them loudly in several languages. (T)

Q21. Very short answer type questions:

1- Who aired their opinion in the class discussion?

A1. Everyone except Jane.

2- Which city did the barber live in?

A2. The city of Cashgar.

3- How many minutes does half an hour equal to?

A3. 30 minutes.

4- What are boats planned for in topsy turvy land?

A4. To travel up and down the street.

5- Where do you wear your hat in Topsy- Turvy land?

A5. Upon your feet.

6- In topsy turvy land, how will one travel through sea?

A6. Through buses.

7- Who was author of the book Gulliver's travel?

A7. Jonathan Swift.

8- What is meant by the phrase 'ate every bit' in the poem nobody's friend?

A8. It means ate it all.

9- What did 'he' eat every bit in nobody's friend?

A9. Toffee.

10-Why were all the children excited in the poem the little bully?

A10. Because the class was going for picnic.

11- What are grumpy people doing?

A11. They are laughing and smiling.

12- Which country did Passepartout belong to?

A12. France.

13- What was the difference between New York and San Francisco?

A13. 3786 miles away.

14 –What kind of bear was Malu?

A14. Malu was a Polar Bear.

15- Where did Malu live?

A15. Malu lived high up in the icy lair.

16- Who is the main character of the poem Malu Bhalu?

A16. It is Malu.

17- Why did Sanatombi look sad?

A17. She was sad because Khongnang was dead.

18 – Who is the author of “who will be Ningthou”?

A18. Indira Mukherjee.

19- What does Ningthou and Leima mean in English?

A19. King is called a Ningthou and Queen is called a Leima.

20 – How were the roads of the mountains?

A20. The roads were winding.

Q22. Answer the following questions

1) What activity was going on in the class?

Ans. A discussion was going on in the class.

2) Why was the sultan in a hurry?

Ans. The Sultan was in a hurry because he had invited some of his friends to a feast at noon.

3) Why did the barber want a lot of food?

Ans. The Barber wanted a lot of food because he had invited four or five friends to lunch at his house.

4) When do children go to school in Topsy-turvy land?

Ans. The children go to school at night in Topsy-turvy land.

5) Why did the captain send the men to the land?

Ans. The captain sent the men in search of water to the land.

6) Why did the men rush back to the ship?

Ans. The men rushed to the ship because they didn't get any water.

7) What are the things the girl does not want to share?

Ans. The girl does not want to share her book, sweets and doll.

8) Why are the two children nobody's friends?

Ans. The two children are nobody's friends because they do not share their things with anybody.

9) Why did all the children hate Hari?

Ans. Because he always pinched them.

10) Which modes of transport do the people use to move around in the city?

Ans. In the city people use cars, taxis, buses, trains, trams, rickshaws, etc. to move around.

11) Where all do you find these very busy people?

Ans. I find all these busy people on roads, on bus stops, on sidewalks, in market etc.

12) Why do you think all these people are in a hurry?

Ans. Because they have to do many things, and they have to go long distances.

13) Which was the highest peak of their journey?

Ans. The highest point of their journey was 7524 feet above the sea level. It was on the rocky-mountains.

14) Why did the train stop for the first time?

Ans. The train stopped for the first time because a herd of buffaloes was crossing the railway track.

15) What did Malu learn to do from her parents?

Ans. Malu learnt fishing and swimming from her parents.

16) Where did Malu want to travel?

Ans. Malu wanted to travel beyond the vast blue sky.

17) Was Malu scared to swim? Did she learn it easily?

Ans. Yes, Malu was scared to learn swimming. Yes, she learnt it easily.

18) Why did the people of Kangliepak love their king and queen?

Ans. The people of Kangliepak loved their king and queen because they loved the people and always thought of making them happy.

19) Why did the Ningthou want to choose a future king?

Ans. Ningthou wanted to choose a future king because the king was growing old.

20) Which tribe of Red Indians attacked the travellers?

Ans. The Sioux tribe of Red Indiana attacked the travellers.

Q23. Word meanings

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Aired – to express | 11. Generous – big hearted |
| 2. Opinion – Idea | 12. Grand – Great fun |
| 3. Hardly – with difficulty | 13. Pleasure - enjoyment |
| 4. Narrated – to tell a story | 14. Dozen – a set of twelve |
| 5. Chatterer – one who talks a lot | 15. Explore - search |
| 6. Considered – to think about | 16. Barley – a type of crop |
| 7. Lend – to give temporarily | 17. Winding - turning |
| 8. Stared – looking continuously | 18. Firm - strong |
| 9. Wild – indiscipline | 19. Worthy – deserving of |
| 10. Grumpy – Irritated | 20. Mounted – to sit upon |

Q24. Write Rhyming words of the following.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Class – glass, grass, mass | 7. Walk- talk, stalk |
| 2. Word – nerd, stirred | 8. Front – blunt, hunt |
| 3. Wear – tear, bear, rear | 9. Grand – brand, sand |
| 4. Night – light, tight, fight | 10. Chatter – batter, matter |
| 5. Pleasure – treasure, measure | 11. Lost – cost, frost |
| 6. Hurry – curry, furry | 12. Friend – Trend, send |

Q25. Make sentences

1. Stare: Don't stare at the dog, he may bite you.
2. Plain: She was wearing plain black shoes.
3. Untidy: You should never do untidy work.
4. Generous: Mr. Sharma is a very humble and generous person.
5. Clever: Shyam is a clever boy.
6. Playful: Tommy is a very playful puppy.
7. Worse: The flood became worse as the rain increased.
8. Bruise: she had a bruise on her cheek.
9. Relief: It was a great relief to see you safe
10. Soul: A good book is a light to the soul.