



SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT 1

GRADE 5

SUBJECT - ENGLISH

Syllabus – Marigold – Unit – 3,4,5
Grammar – Ch – 3,4,5,6,7,8. Comprehension, writing skill

Section A – Reading

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

PASSAGE 1

Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

There are wild dogs and *pet* dogs. Pet dogs are helpers and friends to people. There were no pet dogs 15,000 years ago. Men and women learned how to work with dogs. Dogs helped humans travel from Asia to North America 10,000 years ago by *pulling* sleds in the snow. People say dogs are “man’s best friend.” They help with farming. They help with hunting. They help with fishing. They can pull things for people. They can help find things. There are many colors of dogs. There are white dogs, gray dogs, black dogs, and brown dogs. A dog’s *fur* can be short or long. Dogs have curly hair or *straight* fur. There are very small dogs. They are only 6-8 inches tall. There are very big dogs. They are about 3 feet tall. Some dogs can see well. Some dogs do not see very well. All dogs can hear well. They can hear sounds that people cannot hear. They can hear high sounds and low sounds. They can hear sound very far away. All dogs can smell very well. They can smell 40 times better than *humans*! Dogs live 5 to 13 years, but some dogs live much longer. One dog lived to be 24 years old!

1. How tall are the smallest dogs?

Ans. The smallest dogs are only 6 – 8 inches tall.

2. How tall are the biggest dogs?

Ans. The biggest dogs are about three feet tall.

3. What can all dogs do well?

Ans. All dogs can smell well.

4. How old was the oldest dog?

Ans. The oldest dogs lived to be 24 years old

5. Fill in the blank

1) People says dogs are the ‘men’s best friend’.

PASSAGE 2

Once upon a time there was a little red fox. One day he was very thirsty and he went to river to have a drink. When he peered into the water, he became very angry. There was another fox looking at him. He growled at it to go away and said it was his river.

Of course, the fox in the river did not go away but he made no sound. The fox again shouted at the other fox that he would leap in the water and bite the nasty ugly fox. Little brown duck heard little red fox shouting and asked him why he was doing so. The fox told her that there was another fox in the

water which was not going away. The duck told him there was no other fox but little red fox insisted he would jump into the water and bite him. Little brown duck said, "Don't do that, in the middle of the river lives a terrible crocodile. He will grab you and eat you for his dinner. His teeth are long white spears." The fox laughed and said, "I am not scared of any stupid crocodile." Then, the fox jumped into the river.

- 1) Why was little fox angry?
- 2) Who heard the little red fox shouting?
- 3) How did the little brown duck describe the crocodile's teeth?
- 4) What do you think the little red fox was wise or foolish?
- 5) Who lived in the middle of the river?

Q2. Read the following poem and answer the questions given below:

The Earth with its great green trees
Its infinite life and boundless beauty
The only earth there'll ever be
These waters of deep springs of rivers and lakes
Drops of dew and clouds above
All the water there has ever been.

The air around that everyone breathes
Over and over, forever and ever
Love this earth
Love it as much as life itself
Earth from which all life has come
Earth to which all life returns
Love its waters and keep them clean
Water on which all life depends
Love clear air Care enough to keep it clear
Clear enough to see the stars
And earth will remain beyond time.

a) Choose and write the correct answer.

i) The above poem is about _____.

- a) loving planet earth**
- b) loving your neighbour
- c) loving your work
- d) loving animals

ii) The earth has _____.

- a) peaks and hills
- b) beautiful sea shores
- c) intelligent people
- d) green trees, life and beauty**

b) Name any two water sources mentioned in the poem.

Ans. River, lakes, spring

c) According to the poem, what should be kept clean?

Ans. We should keep our water and air clean.

d) Find the opposites of the words given below from the poem

i) shallow deep ii) hate love

e) Give a suitable title to the poem.

Ans. (Self attempt)

POEM 2

WHEN CHILDREN EAT

A little pig will squeal and squeal
When it is hungry for a meal
It does not bow its head and pray,
For food that comes to it each day.
It gobbles down its food too fast,
Then settles in the mud at last
Now listen, dears, and you will know,
That children never should act so.
They should not whine, nor should they squeal
When they are hungry for a meal
With patience they should wait for meals,
And sing, instead of giving squeals.
And they should pray before they eat
To thank the Lord for bread and meat
Please, do not gobble down your food,
But eat like little children should.

- by Margaret Horst Yoder

1. What does a little pig do when it is hungry for a meal?.

Ans. A little pig squeals when it is hungry for a meal.

2. Does the pig bow its head and pray for food that it gets each day?

Ans. No, the pig does not bow its head and pray for food that it gets each day.

3. How does the pig eat its food?

Ans. The pig gobbles down its food.

4. How should the children do when they are hungry?

Ans. The children should not whine, nor squeal when they are hungry.

5. Write the name of the poem and the poet.

Ans. Poem – When Children Eat

Poet – Margaret Horst Yoder

Section B – Writing

Q3. Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her in your elder sister's wedding ceremony.

A – 14, Bina Park
New C. G. Road
Ahmedabad

Dear Tania,

I received your letter yesterday. I am glad to know that you are well. Today I shall give you good news. The wedding of my sister comes on July 18. I invite you to attend the wedding. My parents will be very glad to see you. We shall make fun together. You must come.

With regards for you and your parents and younger.

Yours ever
Jenny

Q4. Write a Short Paragraph on -

Benefits of Morning Walk

Morning walk is the best form of exercise. It costs nothing. It is very useful for our health. It refreshes our mind. It strengthens our body. It prolongs our life. It saves us from many diseases.

It is equally good for the young and the old. Morning walk keeps us fresh for the whole day. It develops in us the habit of rising early. It awakens in us love for nature. The dewdrops, the fresh flowers, the chirping birds and the rustling leaves charm our mind. Thus morning walk is useful not only for our body but for our mind and soul also.

Camels

The camels are called the “ships of the desert”. They are used to carry people and loads from one place to another. They have a huge hump on their body where they store their fat. They can live without water for many days. Their thick fur helps them to stop the sunshine from warming their bodies. Camels have long necks and long legs. They have two toes on each foot. They move very quickly on sand. They eat plants, grasses and bushes. They do not harm anyone. Some of the camels have two humps. These camels are called Bactrian camels.

Section C – Grammar

Q5. Do as directed

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of adjectives describing the planets.

1. Mercury is the **closest** (closer / closest) planet to the Sun.
2. Venus is the **closest** (closer / closest) neighbour to Earth.
3. Mars is **colder** (coldest / colder) than some other planets.
4. Jupiter is **larger** (larger / largest) than all the other planets.
5. Saturn is a little **smaller** (small / smaller) than Jupiter.
6. Neptune is the **slowest** (slowest / slow) planet in orbit.
7. Mercury is the **fastest** (fast / fastest) planet in orbit.

B. Now write the comparative and the superlative degrees of these adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. wide	wider	widest
2. cute	cuter	cutest
3. true	truer	truest
4. small	smaller	smallest
5. young	younger	youngest
6. happy	happier	happiest
7. yummy	yummier	yummiest

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct degrees of the adjectives given in brackets.

1. The weather is **better** (good) than it was on Monday.
2. Quinine tastes **worse** (bad) than any other medicine for malaria.
3. Gold is one of the **most popular** (popular) metals for ornaments.
4. I scored the **least** (less) points in school.
5. Do you feel **better** (good) than yesterday?
6. This dress is the **worst** (bad) you can think of for the occasion.
7. Deserts in this country get the **least** (less) rainfall.

D. Complete each sentence by adding a suitable suffix to the word given in brackets.

1. We cancelled the picnic because it was a **rainy** (rain) day.
2. We were spellbound by her **wonderful** (wonder) performance.
3. Some animals migrate **annually** (annual) in search of food.
4. My mother does not want me at the table with **filthy** (filth) hands.
5. The **dangerous** (danger) dinosaurs became extinct nearly a hundred million years ago.
6. These night shelters have been set up for the **homeless** (home) people.
7. Mr Sharma is an extremely **forgetful** (forget) person.

E. Complete these sentences using the articles a, an or the.

1. I live in **a** fast-developing town.
2. She adopted **a** puppy. She gifted **the** cute puppy to her friend.
3. **The** school bus drops us close to our house.
4. There is **an** alert police post outside my school.
5. We walked to **the** nearby railway station.
6. **The** marathon will start from India Gate.
7. My father teaches in ABC School. Aunt Hannah teaches in **the** same school.

F. Choose the correct modal verbs from the options given.

1. She (**may** / can) agree to sing at your party if you request her.
2. Parents (**can** / will) visit their wards only on a Sunday.
3. Do not worry. I (**will** / can) stand by you.
4. I (can / **shall**) inform you as soon as I get my result.
5. (**May** / Will) I use your phone please, Sir?
6. "You (**shall** / may) not look here and there," said the teacher.
7. Camels (**can** / shall) stay without water for days.

G. Rewrite the sentences using the modals can, may, shall or will. You may have to use the negative form too. The first one has been done for you.

1. You are allowed to walk in the park.

1. You may walk in the park.

2. I am not able to solve this puzzle.

2. I cannot solve this puzzle.

3. My uncle is leaving tonight.

3. My uncle will leave tonight.

4. Is it okay that I go out now?

4. May I go out now?

5. I do not know how to swim.

5. I cannot swim.

6. Let us take a taxi.

6. Shall we take a taxi?

H. Tick (✓) what is expressed by the modals in these sentences.

1. You will not speak until asked to. (suggestion / promise)

2. You shall not do anything that may disturb others. (command / promise)

3. The doctor will send in the reports tomorrow. (offer / intention)

4. My father will help you choose the right book. (offer / command)

5. I will help you complete the project. (possibility / promise)

I. Underline the verbs and write *pr* for present form, *p* for past form, and *f* for the future form.

1. The boiled over. P

2. They will make a bridge here. F

3. I watch television only on weekends. P

4. My grandmother will visit us in January. F

5. I started my dance practice last year. P

6. Tom Sawyer called all his friends. P

7. The river froze in winter. P

J. Correct these environmental facts by rewriting these sentences as negative sentences.

1. Monkeys use their tongue to lap up water.

1. Monkeys do not use their tongue to lap up water.

2. Most people harness solar power.

2. Most people do not harness solar power.

3. Our oceans are free of oil and garbage.

3. Our oceans are not free of oil and garbage.

4. Cutting down trees will help the environment.

4. Cutting down trees will not help the environment.
5. Plastic bags and bottles are helpful for the well-being of the sea creatures.
5. Plastic bags and bottles are not helpful for the well-being of the sea creatures.

K. Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1. My parents **have lived** (live) here for 15 years.
2. Nobody **has arrived** (arrive) yet.
3. The flowers **have not bloomed** (bloom) yet.
4. Historians **have found** (find) an ancient city.
5. I **have not eaten** (not eat) since yesterday.
6. The cook **has already served** (already serve) dinner.
7. They **have sent** (send) a spaceship to Mars.

L. Complete these sentences with the past perfect form of the verb in brackets.

1. I **had studied** (study) for two hours before I left to play chess.
2. The family **had gone** (go) to bed when the alarm went off.
3. The sparrows **had flown** (fly) away before the cat could reach them.
4. Sneha screamed because she **had stepped** (step) on a lizard.
5. They **had not locked** (not lock) the door, so it was easy to break in.
6. We did not swim because we **had forgotten** (forgot) our swimsuits at home.
7. The dog would not have bitten him if he **had not teased** (not tease) it.

Section D – Literature

Q6. WORD MEANINGS:

- 1) Dew – watery drops
- 2) Buttercup – a yellow flower
- 3) Arrant – bad
- 4) Asleep – inactive, sleeping
- 5) Amazed – surprised
- 6) Destroyed – damaged, finished
- 7) Mistaken – wrong
- 8) Frightened – afraid
- 9) Chased – followed
- 10) Crying – shedding tears
- 11) Until – as far as
- 12) Soaked – completely wet
- 13) Hiding – keep out of sight
- 14) Wept – Cried
- 15) Foundation – base
- 16) Firmly – strong
- 17) Tremendous – great
- 18) Prefer – like more
- 19) Several – many
- 20) Expect – hope

- 21) Spare – leave
- 22) Lazy – idle, inactive
- 23) Vain – uselessly
- 24) Bother – worry
- 25) Conveniently – comfortably
- 26) Hops – jumps
- 27) Astray – wandering
- 28) Constant – not changing
- 29) Grizzled – grey
- 30) Echoed – repetition of sound
- 31) Gaze – to look continuously
- 32) Descend – going down
- 33) Astonishment – amazement
- 34) Exclaimed – saying suddenly

Q7. MAKE SENTENCES:

- 1) Amazed: Dean was amazed by looking at the size of the crowd.
- 2) Mistaken: was I mistaken before or, am I mistaken now?
- 3) Frightened: I have never been so frightened in my life!
- 4) Wandered: For a long time, he wandered in fear from place to place.
- 5) Imagination: she was letting her imagination run wild.
- 6) Constant: The temperature remains constant in some parts of India.
- 7) Grizzled: The old man had grizzled beard.
- 8) Trembling: The hungry puppies were trembling in the dark rainy night.
- 9) Gaze: He gazed at the butterfly as if seeing it for the first time.
- 10) Echoed: Reeta shouted her name and her voice echoed across the valley.

Q8. Antonyms (opposites)

- 1) Early - Late
- 2) Tallest - Shortest
- 3) Like - Unlike
- 4) Always – Never
- 5) Proper – Improper
- 6) Dead – Alive
- 7) Early – Late
- 8) Wise – Foolish
- 9) Above – Below
- 10) Likely – Unlikely
- 11) Behave – Misbehave
- 12) Beautiful – ugly
- 13) Firmly – gently
- 14) Strong – weak
- 15) Gentle – brutal
- 16) Fair – unfair
- 17) Optimistic – pessimistic

- 18) Vital – unimportant
- 19) Elaborate – simple, brief
- 20) Abundant – scarce
- 21) Appeal – bore

Q9. Answer the following questions.

1) Who do you think your shadow looks like?

Ans. My shadow looks just like me.

2) What time of the day do you think it is when your shadow is the tallest? Why?

Ans. I think my shadow is tallest in the morning/ evening. It is so because the sun is far away from us in morning/ evening time than it is in afternoon.

3) What made Robin Crusoe think that the print on the ground was a footprint?

Ans. Robinson Crusoe thought the print on the ground was a footprint because it had toes and heels just like a human foot.

4) Why was Robinson afraid when he looked at the bushes and trees?

Ans. He was afraid when he looked at the bushes and trees because they seemed like a body of a man chasing him.

5) What can you do after crying a lot?

Ans. We can be happy after crying a lot.

6) What are the things that Munna liked to do?

Ans. Munna liked to play marbles, fly paper kites or sitting idle in the fields with friends for fun.

7) What did Bhaiya do all day?

Ans. Bhaiya liked to study books, writing words, sentences and copy poems twenty times in beautiful letters.

8) What did the frog do all day?

Ans. The frog lay relaxed and idle on the log all day.

9) Besides lazy, what other words can you think of to describe the frog?

Ans. Idle, loller, shirker, inactive.

10) Did you like the frog's behavior? Why?

Ans. No, I didn't like the frog's behavior as he was very lazy, unhelpful and indifferent towards everyone.

11) What kind of man was Rip van winkle?

Ans. He was a kind neighbor, very helpful to everyone, he was friendly with children but he was lazy when it came to doing his own work.

12) Who was Rip's constant companion?

Ans. His dog named 'wolf'.

13) Why did children like Rip?

Ans. Children liked Rip because he played with them, he taught them to fly kites, shoot marbles and told them long stories.

ALL THE BEST

