



GRADE 5. ENGLISH (MARIGOLD) UNIT-8. CH – NOBODY’S FRIEND (POEM)

➤ SUMMARY

The poem is a great lesson for children to teach them the habit of sharing. It is written by Enid Blyton and is a very valuable poem.

The poem begins by telling us about a little girl who does not like sharing her things. She has sweets, book and a doll but she wouldn't share them as she has no friends. Then the poem tells us about a little boy. He also has some toffees but instead of sharing them with everyone, he eats them up. Similarly, the boy also has a tricycle which he just rides alone. He does not lend it to anyone. The boy has a toy train and just plays it with himself as he is not anybody's friend.

Then the poet tells us about a person who has sweets and will also share them with everyone. She also has books and balls which is ready to lend to others. The poet also has games which she likes sharing with others.

➤ NEW WORDS

1. Share
2. Lend
3. Nobody
4. Tricycle
5. Bit
6. Wouldn't
7. Anyone

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Share – enjoy things with others
2. Lend – give
3. Bit – piece
4. Tricycle – cycle with three wheels

➤ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. **What are the things the girl does not want to share?**

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

2. **Did the boy share his toffee and tricycle with others?**

Ans. No, the boy did not share his toffee and tricycle with others.

3. **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.

4. **What does the child in the last stanza want to share?**

Ans. The child in the last stanza wants to share his cake, games, ball, apple and books with others.

➤ **WRITE RHYMING WORDS FOR THE FOLLOWING.**

1. Share – care, stare
2. Nobody – somebody, everybody
3. Friend – trend, send
4. Train – rain, plain

➤ **ACTIVITY**

Draw and colour a few things mentioned in the poem.





GRADE 5. ENGLISH (MARIGOLD)
UNIT-8. CH – THE LITTLE BULLY (PROSE)

➤ **SUMMARY**

There was a boy named Hari. He was small but strong. He loved to tease all the boys and girls who went to school with him. What he loved to do most was to pinch. Another trick he played was pricking people with a pin. All the children therefore hated Hari. They never liked his company.

One day the class went for a picnic to the seaside. Although children were very excited, they did not go near Hari. They played among themselves leaving Hari alone on a sandy corner near a rocky pool.

It was the lunch time. Hari took out his lunch box and began to eat. Just then he saw a monster crab who came close to him and pinched him. Hari cried loudly. Soon many large lobsters and sandy-coloured shrimps and prawns came out and pricked him one by one. Hari was helpless. His lunch rolled into the pool. He somehow saved his life. Now, he realised his mistake and took a pledge not to pinch or prick the children any more because it pains a lot.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Bully
2. Trouble
3. Although
4. Tease
5. Bruise
6. Pricking
7. Hoarse
8. Crowded
9. Queer
10. Nipped
11. Leapt
12. Pinchers
13. Excited

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Bruise – injury
2. Trick – mischief
3. Raced – ran
4. Pool – a small body of still water
5. Hoarse – rough
6. Pleased – happy
7. Starred – looked at
8. Fright – fear
9. Stalks – stem
10. Queer – strange
11. Nipped – pinched
12. Yelled – cried loudly

13. Pleasantly – happily
14. Horror – fear
15. Lobster – shellfish
16. Champion – master
17. Leapt – jumped
18. Feast – eat
19. Streaming – rolling

➤ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

1. **Why did all the children hate Hari?**

- (i) Because he would not talk to anyone.
- (ii) Because he always pinched them.
- (iii) Because he loved stealing their food.

Ans. 1 (ii) Because he always pinched them.

2. **“Nobody took Hari’s hand. Nobody went near him. Nobody played with him.”**

This shows that Hari had

- (i) many friends.
- (ii) few friends.
- (iii) no friends.

Ans. No friends

3. **Which of the following actions would make a friendly person? Write them down.**

- Respecting other people.
- Eating a small child’s tiffin.
- Calling people rude names.
- Pushing a smaller boy and making him cry.
- Being helpful to everyone.
- Helping your classmates in school.
- Mocking at friends and hurting their feelings.
- Protecting a weaker person.

Ans. Actions which would make a friendly person

- Respecting other people.
- Being helpful to everyone.
- Helping your classmates in school.
- Protecting a weaker person.

4. **Hari was pinched till he was black and blue. ‘Black and blue’ means**

- (i) Hari fell down in pain.
- (ii) there were bruises on his body.
- (iii) Hari painted himself in colours.
- (iv) Hari had a black and blue shirt.

Ans (ii) there were bruises on his body.

➤ **MAKE SENTENCES**

1. Bruise – He had a bruise just below his right eye.
2. Nipped - She nipped at my arm.
3. Queer - I heard some very queer noises in the garden.

➤ **ANTONYMS(OPPOSITES)**

1. Push – Pull
2. Wild – civilized
3. Excited – calm
4. Hoarse – polite
5. Praise – complain

➤ **WRITING SKILLS**

Essay on My Mother

My Mother

Do you have someone who is great, spends time with you, cares for you, and is an important person? Well, I do, and she has black hair, brown eyes, and a caring touch. That's my mom.

My mom talks to me about many things. One of the things she talks to me about is what will happen when I grow up. She tells me what to do in case of an emergency. And one day I had a really bad day with my friends, and she told me what to do about it.

My mom and I spend a lot of time together. We play games, bake cookies, make best from the waste, and make drawings.

Mom takes me shopping at the mall. We buy toys and clothes, and we eat at the café. We usually get Chinese food or go to a McDonald's restaurant.

My mom is the greatest. I love how she jokes around. She is always fun no matter what, and she gives me great advice. My mom is more than a mom; she is like my best friend!



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GRADE 5. ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR) CH-12. CONJUNCTIONS-KINDS

CONJUNCTION DEFINITION:

A CONJUNCTION is basically a part of speech that connect sentences, phrases or clauses together.

TYPES OF CONJUNCTION:

There are basically 3 types of conjunction:

- Coordinating Conjunctions
- Subordinating Conjunctions
- Corelative Conjunctions

A. Fill in the blanks using the coordinating conjunctions *and*, *but* or *or*.

1. I tried to learn skating **but** broke my ankle.
2. The restaurant look grand, **but** the food was not delicious.
3. Maria may come home tomorrow **or** day after tomorrow.
4. I can speak Spanish **but** cannot read or write it.
5. Karan bought a new pair of jeans **and** wore it to the part.
6. Rashmi washed all the clothes **but** forgot to hang them on the clothesline.
7. Are you coming to the movie with us **or** staying back to watch the match?
8. The police had finally caught the pickpocket, **but** he managed to escape.
9. Kabir's family went on the Alaskan cruise **and** experienced the view of Northern Lights.
10. The result of the competition will be put up on the notice board **or** may come in by mail.

B. Match the parts in Column A and Column B.

1. I covered the baby with a blanket, so she slept peacefully.
2. He wanted to watch movies all day, so he did not step out of the house.
3. There was nobody in the house on Monday, so he was able to complete his work in peace.
4. Everyone said the climb was dangerous, yet he went off on the trek.
5. Megha ran as fast as she could, for she wanted to win the race.

C. Join the two sentences using the coordinating conjunctions *and* or *but*.

1. It is cold, but I do not wish to wear a thermal.
2. I will go to the market **and** buy paints.
3. Rani Lakshmi Bai was born in 1835 **and** died in 1858.
4. Sara learns classical dance **and** plays the guitar too.

5. Danka has joined guitar classes, **but** often misses the sessions.
6. The watch slipped from my hand, **but** it did not break.
7. Veena is a business person **and** also a television personality.
8. Pooja opted for carpentry as a hobby, **but** Rhea decided to take up sculpting.
9. India has many rivers, **but** there is not enough freshwater.
10. Murthy lost his house in the Chennai floods, **but** he does not complain.

D. Underline the correlative conjunctions and circle the words they link.

1. It is either raining or very sunny in the hills.
2. Both father and daughter look so alike.
3. Neither the kids nor their parents can swim.
4. These products are not only cheap but also more durable than those.
5. The dog was so excited to see the master that it broke a vase while jumping around.
6. All the students can either participate in the violin recital or join the choir.
7. Stealing is not only a bad habit but also a punishable offence.
8. Both my mother and father were very happy with my scores.
9. The teachers will inform us whether the school is open or closed tomorrow.
10. These boys are not only creative but also very intelligent.

E. Complete each sentence using the correct correlative conjunctions from the brackets.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. either...or | 2. Both...and |
| 3. not only...but also | 4. so...that |
| 5. not only...but also | 6. so...that |
| 7. Neither...nor | 8. whether...or |
| 9. Either...or | 10. Both...and |



GRADE 5. ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR) CH-13. PREPOSITIONS-KINDS

PREPOSITION

Relationship is shown by Preposition

Preposition shows relationships/position between two objects and is placed before Noun, Pronoun OR Noun Phrases.

Examples : (1) The book is on the table. (2) The school is near the temple.

Preposition are divided into three kinds according to their functions:

Prepositions of Time (at, in, by, for, since, on)

Prepositions of Position

Prepositions of Direction

A. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct prepositions of position.

1. The mall is located **on** the street right next to your house.
2. My sister is sitting **near** the door.
3. There was a lot of water logging **in** the lane due to heavy rainfall.
4. I built a sandcastle **at** the end of the beach.
5. The clouds looked like a bed of cotton when the plane flew **over** them.
6. Nowadays, stamps are available only **at** post offices.
7. The Eiffel Tower and the Notre-Dame de Paris are situated **in** Paris.
8. Lopa and her family won a free stay **at** Hotel Hilly in Shimla.
9. The distance **between** Delhi and Chandigarh is around 300 kilometres.
10. The deer did not see the leopard as it was hiding **in** the bushes.

B. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions of direction or movement.

1. We moved **into** our new house in November.
2. It suddenly became dark as the train entered **into** the tunnel.
3. We waded **through** the shallow river with the help of a rope.
4. Lush green bushes with small white flowers ran **along** the fence in m grandfather's hill cottage.
5. She ran **into** her room and shut the door when she saw a monkey sitting on their dining table.
6. Maya slowly walked **towards** the monkey and offered it a banana.
7. Arjun, Kavya and Mrinal are coming **to** my place for a party.
8. It is difficult to walk **along/on** the road during peak hours.
9. It is dangerous to walk **across/on** the railway tracks.
10. We walked **along** the beach for hours.
11. The children ran **into/ towards** the park shouting with joy.
12. They went **through** seven tunnels to reach the place.

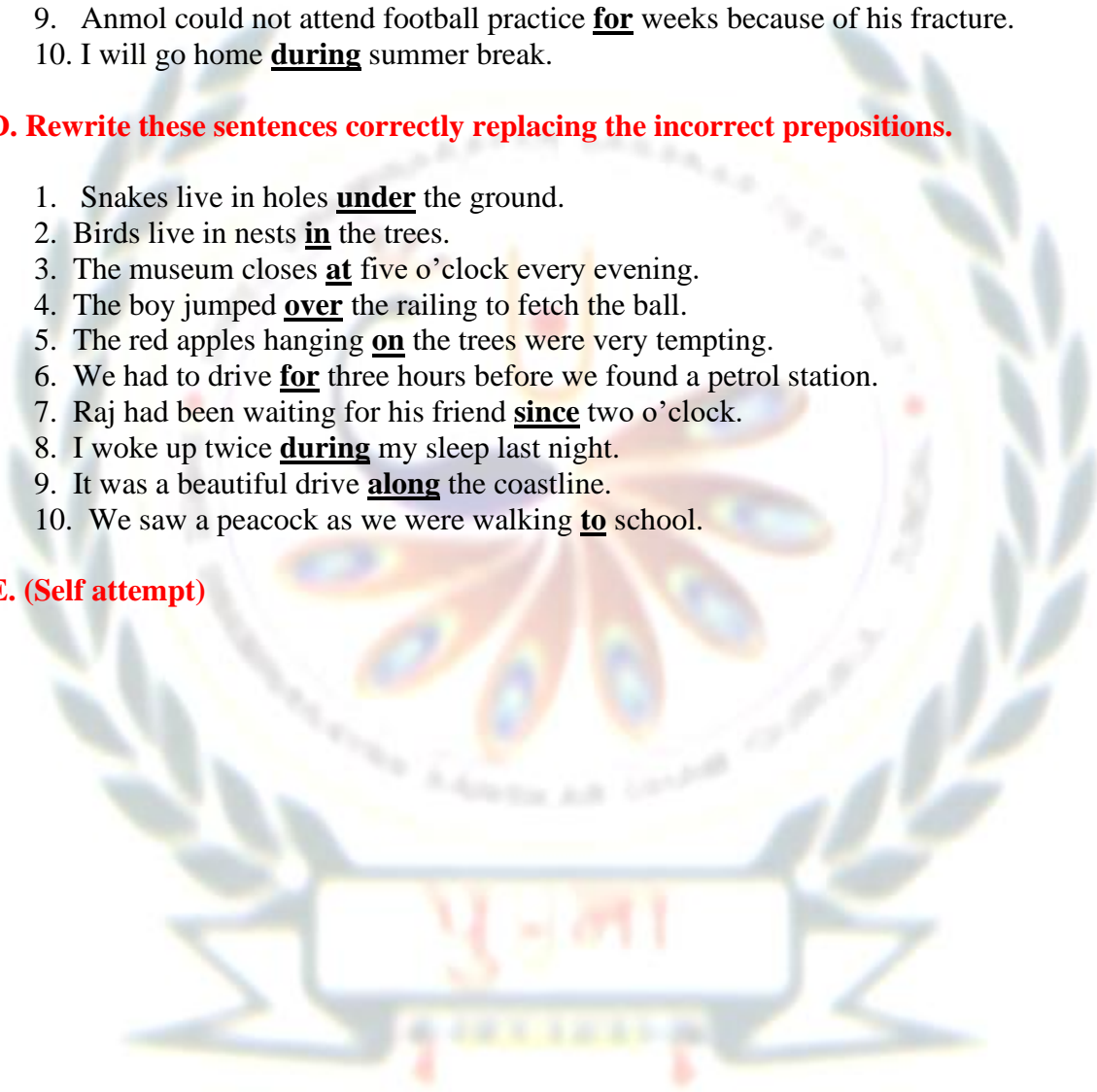
C. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions of time.

1. I promised I would be back home **by** six o' clock.
2. Their family has been in the tourism business **since** 1997.
3. The movie will begin **in** five minutes.
4. The doctors will be available every day **from** Friday morning **till** Sunday evening.
5. Many young fighters lost their lives **during** their struggle for freedom.
6. We have a recitation competition **in** school on Saturday.
7. The surgeon will be available only **at** one o' clock today.
8. He wrote his third book **during** his time in prison.
9. Anmol could not attend football practice **for** weeks because of his fracture.
10. I will go home **during** summer break.

D. Rewrite these sentences correctly replacing the incorrect prepositions.









1. Snakes live in holes **under** the ground.
2. Birds live in nests **in** the trees.
3. The museum closes **at** five o'clock every evening.
4. The boy jumped **over** the railing to fetch the ball.
5. The red apples hanging **on** the trees were very tempting.
6. We had to drive **for** three hours before we found a petrol station.
7. Raj had been waiting for his friend **since** two o'clock.
8. I woke up twice **during** my sleep last night.
9. It was a beautiful drive **along** the coastline.
10. We saw a peacock as we were walking **to** school.

E. (Self attempt)





GRADE 5. ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR) CH-14. PUNCTUATIONS

PUNCTUATION MARKS			
Full Stop  Shows the end of a sentence	Question Mark  Shows that a question is being asked	Comma  Joins two or more ideas in a sentence or separates items in a series	Exclamation Mark  Shows strong emphasis or strong emotion
Quotation Marks  Show that words have been directly quoted	Colon  Introduces the information that comes after it	Semi Colon  Connects two complete sentences that are related	Apostrophe  Used to show possession or for contraction of word.

A. Rewrite the sentences using commas appropriately.

1. There are many mangoes, but some of them are rotting.
2. The girls will conduct a debate, and the boys will put up a play.
3. The treasure hunt led us to a tunnel, a lake, a mound, a resort and a nature camp.
4. Last Sunday, we went to the museum.
5. Anna's almira was cluttered with bags, shoes, socks, toys and books.
6. We had to carry umbrellas, for the weather forecast predicted rain.
7. The doctor's clinic was closed, so we had to rush to the hospital.
8. Maria and Monica, do you want to try this dish?
9. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.
10. The children ran out hurriedly, almost tumbling out.

B. Rewrite the sentences using semicolons appropriately.

1. Wait for me here; I will be back soon.
2. Carry your sleeping bags; however, tents will be provided.
3. I have switched on the Wi-Fi; the phone will soon be able to connect to the network.
4. It was a beautiful sight; flowers bloomed all around us.
5. They have branches in many cities; for example, in Delhi and Bhopal.
6. The Republic Day-Parade had cultural dancers from Manipur, Punjab and Telangana; school children from across the country; tableaux from Bengal, Uttarakhand and Bhutan; and camel-mounted military forces and motorcycle-riding armed forces.
7. I do not like water colours; I prefer charcoal.
8. The farmhouse was a mad house with horses neighing in their stables; the cats, the dogs and the sheep looking confused; and the hens, the ducks and the geese running berserk.

9. I visit this store very often; the shopkeeper even knows my name.
10. Srikant scored the least, 58 runs; Venkat was out for 37; Suresh scored the highest, 75 runs; and Neeraj and Vasu batted till the end.

C. Rewrite the sentences using commas and semicolons, as required.

1. We use a solar heater; it saves energy.
2. On a holiday, Dad often takes us for a long drive.
3. Good afternoon, teachers and students.
4. It rains and snows, but the brave soldiers stay put.
5. We had a flat tyre; moreover, there was not a spare as well.
6. The teacher had explained it again and again, yet I got confused.
7. The children picked cherries; played with rabbits; and had fun on the farm.
8. Dad tells Rohan to ride carefully; however, he still gets bruised every day.
9. My parents are travelling; hence, I am with my grandparents.
10. In Jaipur, we visited the Amber Fort, which is located high on a hill; City Palace and the Hawa Mahal, located in the heart of the city; and the Jantar Mantar

