



पुर्णमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS - V

ENGLISH

STUDY

MATERIAL

2021-22

SEC ND TE M

UNIT- 6

THE TALKATIVE BARBER

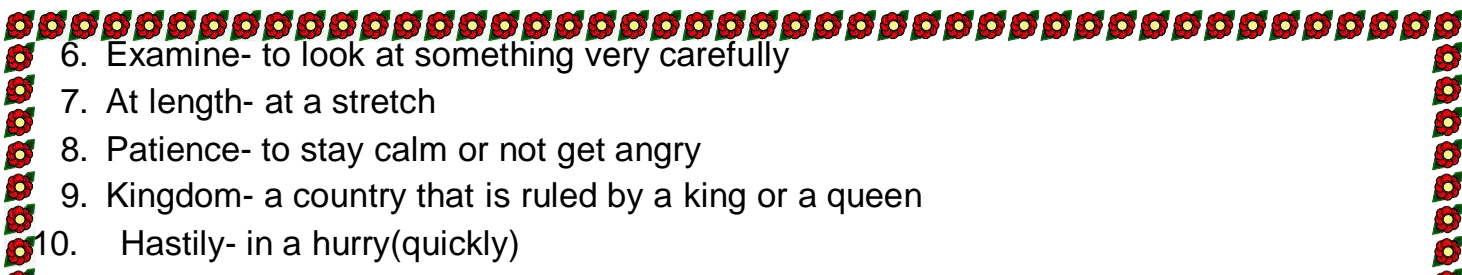


NEW WORDS:

1. Chatterer
2. Quiet
3. Patience
4. Quickly
5. Defect
6. Patience
7. Advice
8. Hastily
9. Exclaimed
10. Feast
11. Examine
12. Generous
13. Perhaps

WORD MEANINGS:

1. Chatterer- someone who talks alot
2. Defect- a fault
3. Opinion- what a person feels about a person, thing or subject
4. Exhausted- tired and fed up
5. Dessert- a sweet dish served after the main meal



6. Examine- to look at something very carefully
7. At length- at a stretch
8. Patience- to stay calm or not get angry
9. Kingdom- a country that is ruled by a king or a queen
10. Hastily- in a hurry(quickly)

Answer the following questions:

1. How many brothers did Barber have? Ans. The Barber had six brothers.
2. Why was sultan in a hurry?
Ans. Sultan was in a hurry because he had invited a few friends to a feast at noon.
3. Why did the Barber take so long to shave the Sultan?
Ans. The Barber took so long to shave the Sultan because he continued talking and wasting time.
4. What are the things that Sultan gave to the Barber?
Ans. Sultan gave three pieces of gold, all the food and fruits for dinner.

Write true or false:

1. The Barber was shaving the Sultan's beard - False.
2. The Sultan gave him three gold coins - True.
3. The Barber refused to leave the Sultan's palace - True.
4. There were seven brothers altogether in the Sultan's family - False.

Make sentence:

1. Barber- He is the best **Barber** in this area.
2. Feast- The children had a midnight **feast** in their tents.
3. Patience- He had great **patience**.
4. Examine- She began to **examine** the wound.
5. Fed up- I am **fed up** with your conduct.

Grammar:

➤ **Fill in the blanks by adding 'un', 'im' or 'dis'**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Shaved- <u>Un</u> shaved | 6. Important- <u>Un</u> important |
| 2. Satisfy- <u>Dis</u> satisfy | 7. Believe- <u>Dis</u> believe |
| 3. Pure- <u>Im</u> pure | 8. Perfect- <u>Im</u> perfect |
| 4. Pleasure- <u>Dis</u> pleasure | 9. Obedient- <u>Dis</u> obedient |
| 5. Polite- <u>Im</u> polite | 10. Expected- <u>Un</u> expected |

Writing skill:

Story Writing- 'The Foolish Thief'

Once, a wealthy merchant came to King Akbar's court to seek help from Birbal. He suspected that one of his servants had robbed from him.

On hearing this, Birbal thought of a clever plan and summoned the merchant's servants.

He gave each servant a stick of the same length. He told them that the thief's stick would grow two inches by the next day.

The next day, Birbal summoned the servants again. He noticed that a servant's stick was two inches shorter than the others'.

He knew who the thief was.

The foolish thief had cut the stick shorter by two inches as he thought it would grow two inches. Thus, proving his guilt.

Moral of the story- Truth and justice will always prevail.

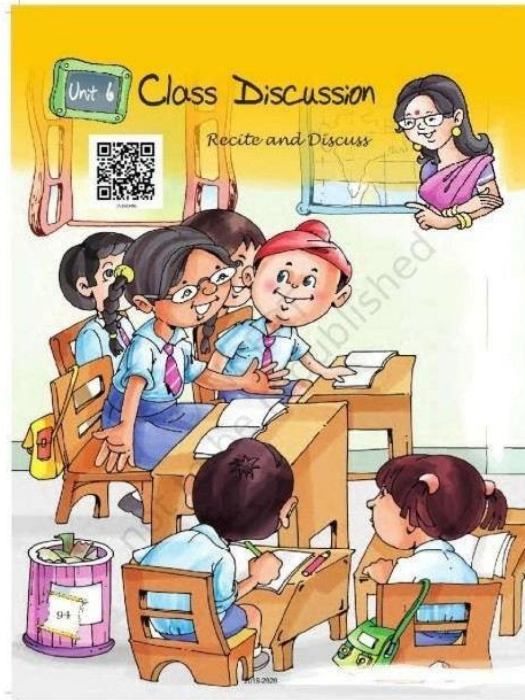
Picture Activity

Draw and colour the picture of Barber's Scissors and comb



UNIT-6

CLASS DISCUSSION

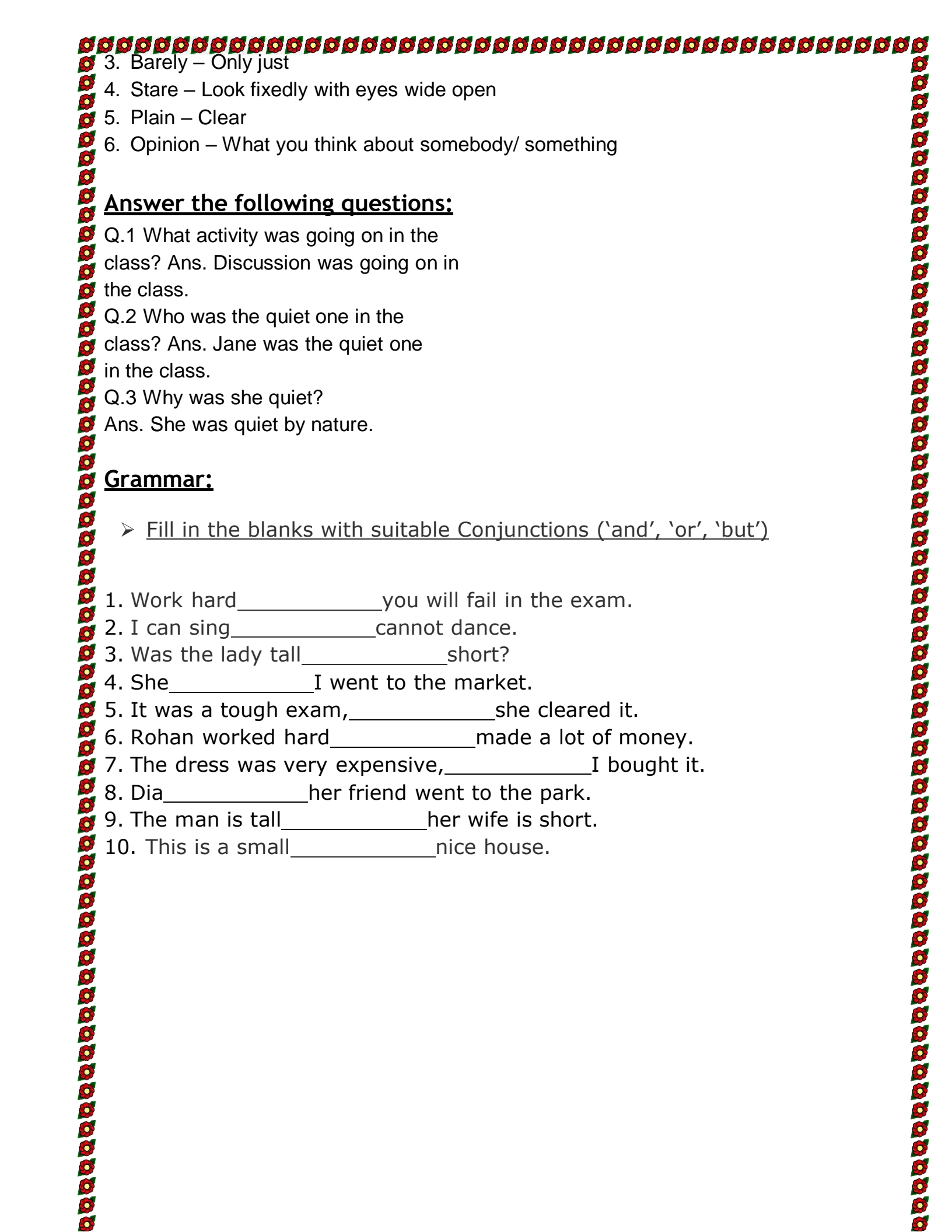


New Words:

1. Discussion
2. Plain
3. Aired
4. Chatter
5. Silence
6. Stare
7. Matter
8. Opinion

Word Meanings:

1. Discussion – Talking together in a group on a single topic
2. Aired – Make public

- 
3. Barely – Only just
 4. Stare – Look fixedly with eyes wide open
 5. Plain – Clear
 6. Opinion – What you think about somebody/ something

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 What activity was going on in the class? Ans. Discussion was going on in the class.

Q.2 Who was the quiet one in the class? Ans. Jane was the quiet one in the class.

Q.3 Why was she quiet?

Ans. She was quiet by nature.

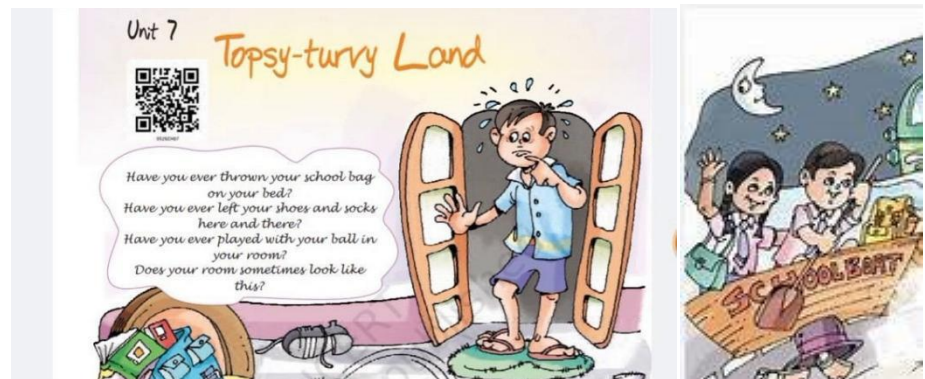
Grammar:

- Fill in the blanks with suitable Conjunctions ('and', 'or', 'but')

1. Work hard _____ you will fail in the exam.
2. I can sing _____ cannot dance.
3. Was the lady tall _____ short?
4. She _____ I went to the market.
5. It was a tough exam, _____ she cleared it.
6. Rohan worked hard _____ made a lot of money.
7. The dress was very expensive, _____ I bought it.
8. Dia _____ her friend went to the park.
9. The man is tall _____ her wife is short.
10. This is a small _____ nice house.

UNIT - 7

POEM - TOPSY-TURVY LAND



New Words:

1. Street
2. Pleasure
3. Throw
4. Grand
5. Front
6. Never
7. Sometimes

Word Meanings:

1. Topsy-turvy – Upside down
2. Pleasure – Feeling of being happy or enjoyment
3. Grand – Big, great fun

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 When do children go to school in Topsy-turvy land?

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

Q.2 In the poem, if buses travel on the sea, then where do the boats travel? How should it rightly be?

Ans. In the poem, boats travel on the streets. They should travel in the sea.

Q.3 The Topsy Turvy land is very different from our land. Let's draw a comparison by filling in sentences wherever needed.

Topsy-turvy land	Our land
i. People walk on their heads.	People walk on their feet.
ii. The buses run on the sea.	The buses run on the land.
iii. They wear their hats on feet.	They wear their hats on their heads.
iv. Boats travel in streets.	Boats sail in the sea.
v. People pay for what they don't get.	People pay for what they get.

➤ **The words in the sentences are jumbled here. Rearrange them to make meaningful sentence.**

1. Renu naughty is a girl.

Ans. Renu is a naughty girl.

2. untidy room Her always is.

Ans. Her room is always untidy.

3. mother Her advises her clean to it.

Ans. Her mother advises her to clean it.

4. never listens She her mother to.

Ans. She never listens to her mother.

5. kind of What child a you are?

Ans. What kind of a child are you?

➤ **Write five things that you do at home to make your home look neat and clean.**

Ans. 1. Keep the bedsheets and covers properly folded and tucked away.

2. Keep things properly arranged on shelf's.

3. Shoes are kept in the shoe-rack properly.

4. Also toilets are properly cleaned.

5. Chairs and sofas are properly well arranged.

Grammar:

➤ **Complete these sentences using 'each' or 'everyone'.**

1. Each of the rooms has a lovely view of the sea.
2. Everyone was seated when we reached.
3. Each of the girls was colourfully dressed.
4. Everyone makes mistakes.
5. Everyone ran to rescue the drowning child.
6. Each of these has been painted by me.
7. We bid goodbye to everyone.
8. The President shook hands with everyone.

Activity:

➤ Draw and colour this picture-



Unit – 7

Gulliver's Travels



New Words:

1. Inhabitants
2. Barren
3. Crumbled
4. Bellowing
5. Giant
6. Creature
7. Screamed
8. Handkerchief

Word Meanings:

1. Bellowing – very loud noise
2. Inhabitants - one who occupies a particular place
3. Barren – land with no vegetation
4. Grab – Pick suddenly
5. Astonishment – greatly surprised
6. Crumbled – broken into pieces
7. Reap – to cut(a crop)
8. Screamed – make a loud sound

Answer the following questions:

Q. 1 Why did the Captain send the men to the land?

Ans. The Captain sent men to the land to fetch water.

Q2. Why did the men rush back to the ship?

Ans. The men rushed back to the ship because a giant began to chase them.

Q.3 Why did the giant carried a reaping hook?

Ans. The giant carried a reaping hook because he was going to reap the corn.

Q.4 Why did the giant look at Gulliver with curiosity?

Ans. The giant looked at him with curiosity because he had never seen such a tiny man.

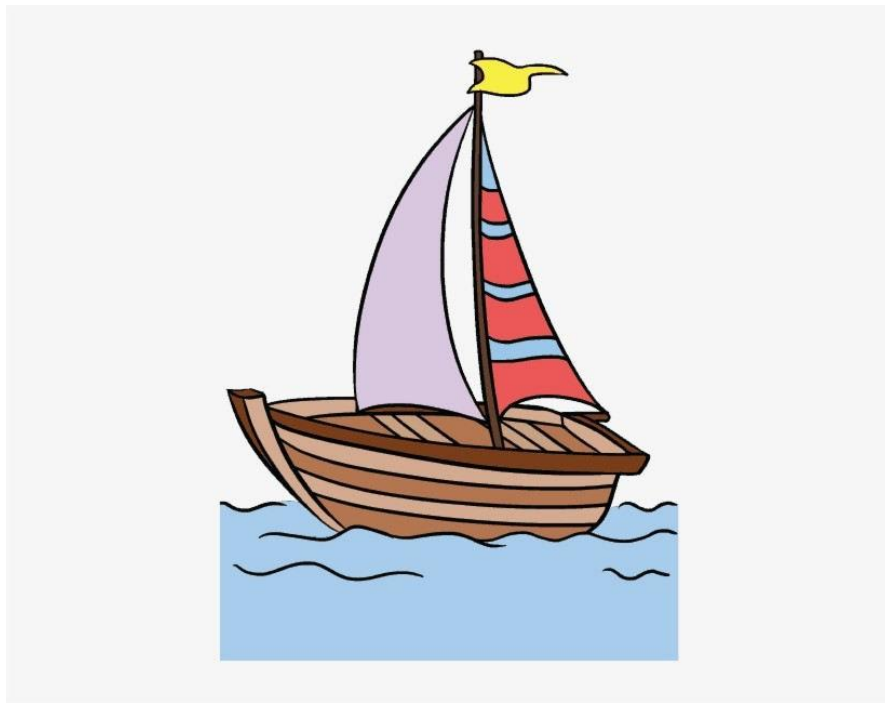
Fill in the blanks:

1. A giant tree Redwood Trees of California.
2. A giant bird Ostrich.
3. A giant land animal Elephant.
4. A giant water creature Whale.
5. A giant reptile Anaconda.
6. A giant aeroplane A-380.

Activity:

Make a paper boat and stick in your notebook or you can draw and colour a picture of a boat.

<https://youtu.be/CQHihR-dk8g>



Grammar

Story Writing: (The Fox and the Grapes)

On a hot summer day, a fox was searching for some food. He searched everywhere, but couldn't find anything that he could eat. Soon he reached a garden which was full of juicy grapes. He decided to steal some grapes. He jumped high and high, but he couldn't reach the grapes. The grapes were too high but he refused to give up. The fox jumped high in the air to catch the grapes in his mouth, but he missed. He tried a few more times, but couldn't reach. It was getting dark and the fox was getting angry. His legs hurt, so he gave up in the end. Walking away, he said, "I'm sure the grapes were sour anyway."

Moral of the Story:

We pretend to hate something when we can't have it.

Degrees of comparison

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
i. healthy	healthier	healthiest
ii. small	smaller	smallest
iii. high	higher	Highest
iv. good	better	best
v. little	less	Least
vi. poor	poorer	Poorest
vii. thick	thicker	thickest
viii. smart	smarter	smartest
ix. wild	wilder	Wildest
x. dirty	dirtier	dirtiest

UNIT- 8

NOBODY'S FRIEND



New Words:

1. Lend
2. Tricycle
3. Nobody

Word Meanings:

1. Lend - To give something to someone for a short period of time
2. Bit - A little
3. Nobody - Not anyone, No person
4. Tricycle - A cycle with three wheels

Answer the following questions:

Q.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.

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

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

Q.3 Do you like to share your favourite food or toys with others? Why?

Ans. Yes, I like to share my favourite food and toys with others if they are my friends.

Write antonyms:

1. Lend - Borrow
2. Nobody - Somebody

Find more words ending with less:

1. Friendless
2. Homeless
3. Hopeless
4. Wireless
5. Motherless

Picture Activity:

Draw and colour the picture of true friends



Grammar

Prepositions

Kinds of Prepositions-

1. Prepositions of Position/Place (ex.- In, at, between, on, near, under, over, above, among)
2. Prepositions of Direction or Movement (ex.- into,through, along, towards, at, to, on)
3. Prepositions of Time (ex.- at, since, for, during, from, till, by, in, before, after)

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

1. The boy fell into the river.
2. I live in 52 Palam Street.
3. I promised I would be back home by six o' clock.
4. Raj has been waiting for his friend since two o' clock.
5. My wallet is in the briefcase.
6. The train went into the tunnel.
7. I will meet you at the airport.
8. It is dangerous to walk across the railway tracks.
9. Siya slowly walked towards the monkey and offered it a banana.
10. The thief climbed over the wall.
11. There is a secret tunnel through the city.
12. The distance between Delhi and Chandigarh is around 300 km.

UNIT- 8

THE LITTLE BULLY



New Words:

1. Yelled
2. Monster
3. Chocolate
4. Sandwiches
5. Excitement
6. Champion
7. Tease

Word Meanings:

1. Tease - To laugh or annoy at somebody
2. Bruise - An injury or mark on skin
3. Yell - To shout very loudly

4. Prick - To hurt somebody with a sharp point
5. Eagerly - Strong desire to do or have something very much
6. Hoarse - Rough and deep sounding
7. Stalk - Main stem
8. Pincer - Gripping tool
9. Horrid - Terrible
10. Nipped - Pinched

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 Why did the children hate Hari?

Ans. Because he always pinched them.

Q.2 Hari was pinched till he was black and blue. Here 'black and blue' means?

Ans. There were bruises on his body.

Q.3 How did the seaside creatures teach Hari a lesson? Write in a few lines.

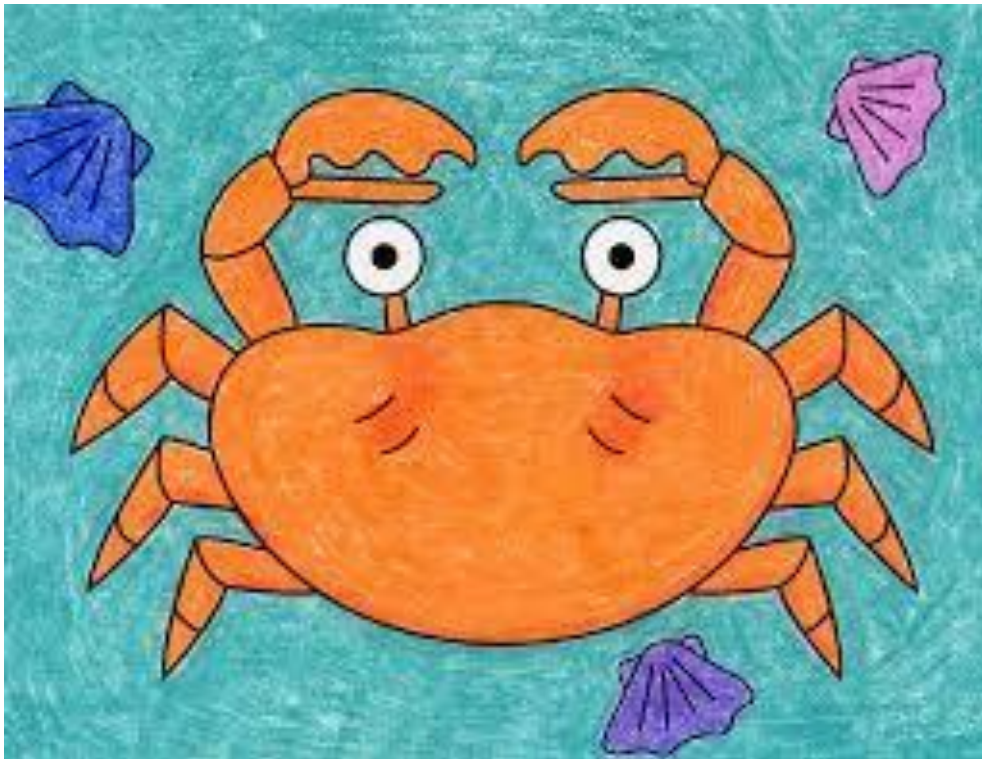
Ans. The seaside creatures pinched Hari hard. They pinched till he was black and blue and cried in pain. Then he realized how pinching hurts. He decided never to pinch anybody in future.

❖ Give the full forms of -

1. Won't - Will not
2. Weren't - Were not
3. Wouldn't - Would not
4. Shan't - Shall not
5. Couldn't - Could not

Picture Activity:

- ❖ Draw and colour the picture of any sea creature (Tortoise, Frog, Crocodile, Crab)



Grammar

Punctuation

The Comma	The Semicolon
To separate three or more items in a list.	To separate the items in a list when each individual item already contains a comma.
Before the coordinating conjunctions used to join two sentences when a new subject is introduced in the second sentence.	To join two closely linked sentences without using a coordinating conjunction.

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

1. We use a solar heater it saves energy.

Ans. We use a solar heater; it saves energy.

2. Dad tells Rohan to ride carefully however he still gets bruised everyday.

Ans. Dad tells Rohan to ride carefully; however, he still gets bruised everyday.

3. Wait for me here I will be back soon.

Ans. Wait for me here; I will be back soon.

4. Last Sunday we went to the museum.

Ans. Last Sunday, we went to the museum.

5. The children picked cherries played with rabbits and had fun on the farm.

Ans. The children picked cherries; played with rabbits and had fun on the farm.

Unit – 9

Poem – Sing a song of people



Summary:

This poem describes how people are in such a hurry these days. Wherever they are, they are in a hurry. They go here and there hurriedly. They can be seen on the subway. They can be seen with umbrellas in rains. They can be seen rushing for the taxis and riding elevators. Although they are walking singly, they are in a crowd everywhere. Some people are silent, while some are talking loudly. They can laugh and smile but they don't have time to look at others. It is because they are in a hurry.

New Words:

1. Underneath
2. Subway
3. Elevators
4. Grumpy
5. Umbrellas
6. Hurry

Word Meanings:

1. Subway – underground passage for people to cross
2. Underneath – below
3. Grumpy – bad-tempered / ill-tempered
4. Elevators – lift
5. Singly – alone
6. Riding – getting in

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 Which modes of transport do the people use to move around in the city?

Ans. People use buses, autos, taxis, cars, scooters, cycles, etc. to move around in the city.

Q.2 What are the things that people carry with them, while moving around?

Ans. People carry hats, umbrellas, handbags etc. with them while moving around.

Q.3 Where all do you find these very busy people?

Ans. I find these very busy people on roads, on sidewalks, on subways, in lifts, in stores, at bus stops etc.

Q.4 Where have you seen crowds of people?

Ans. I have seen crowds of people in and around the temples, railway stations, bus stops, hospitals, cinema halls, shopping malls, fairs, and parties etc.

Q.5 Why do you think all these people are in a hurry?

Ans. All these people are in a hurry because they have to do a lot of work in limited time.

Write opposites:

slow	-	<u>fast</u>
back	-	<u>front</u>
below	-	<u>above, up</u>
loud	-	<u>slow</u>
up	-	<u>down</u>
tall	-	<u>short</u>
crowd	-	<u>alone</u>
go	-	<u>come</u>

Grammar

Phrases

Definition – “A group of words that makes some sense but not complete sense on its own and does not have a verb that changes form is called a Phrase.”

Kinds of Phrases –

1. Noun Phrase – ex. The golden bells, a safety belt, a red flag, roasted corn
2. Adjective Phrase – ex. Talented woman, of great wisdom, such useful clues

❖ Write P for phrases and S for sentences

1. My mother looks beautiful in a dress. S
2. With long hair. P
3. The terrible ghost. P
4. Some animals can run very fast. S
5. With four legs. P
6. I like to eat dishes Dishes with lots of spices. S

Writing Skill

Dialogue Writing:

- ❖ Complete the dialogues given below between your friend and your brother.

(Home, speaking, message, special class, earlier)

Friend: Hello, can I speak to your name.

Brother: He/She is not at home right now. Who is speaking?

Friend: I am his/her friend your friend's name. Can you give him/her a message.

Brother: Sure, tell me.

Friend: We have a special class tomorrow morning, so tell him/her to come half an hour earlier.

Brother: Ok, I will pass the message.

Friend: Thank you, Bye.

Brother: Bye.