



SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT 1	
GRADE 5	SUBJECT - ENGLISH
Syllabus – Marigold – Unit – 1,2, 3,4,5	
Grammar – Ch – 3,4,5,6,7,8. Comprehension, writing skill	

SECTION -A(READING)

Q1. Read the given passage and answer the question that follows.

Bees are insects. Bees are special insects because they can fly! They can move through the air like an airplane! Bees can fly because they have wings. They use their wings to fly. Bees can fly fast. Bees can also fly slow. They can fly up and they can fly down. They need to fly to get to the flowers! Bees can have three colors. They can be yellow, red, and orange. All bees are black in some places. Bees have three main parts. They have a head. They have a body. And, they have a stinger. The stinger is used to defend against enemies. They also have six legs. They use their legs to stand and climb. They also use their legs to eat and collect pollen. Bees live in many places. They live in Africa, Australia, Asia, Europe, North America, South America. The only continent that bees do not live on is Antarctica! I understand why they don't live in Antarctica. It's too cold! Most of the time, bees are nice to humans. If you do not bother them, they will not bother you. Have fun watching the bees this summer!

a) What are bees?

Ans. Bees are insects.

b) How do bees fly ?

Ans. Bees use their wings to fly.

c) How many legs do bees have?

Ans. Bees have six legs.

d) What is the stinger used for?

Ans. Stinger is used to defend against enemies.

e) Where do bees live?

Ans. Bees live in North America and Asia.

Q2. Read the given passage and answer the question that follows.

Once upon a time there was a little red fox. One day he was very thirsty and he went to the 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 a 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 the 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.

a) Why was the little fox angry?

Ans. The little fox was angry because there was another fox looking at him when he peered into the water.

b) Who heard the little red fox shouting?

Ans. Little brown duck heard the little red fox shouting.

c) How did the little brown duck describe the crocodile's teeth?

Ans. The little brown duck described the crocodile's teeth as long white spears.

d) What do you think the little red fox was wise or foolish?

Ans. The little red fox was foolish.

e) Who lived in the middle of the river?

Ans. A terrible crocodile lived in the middle of the river.

Q3. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions given below.

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful World,
With the wonderful water round you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast—
World, you are beautifully drest.
The wonderful air is over me,
And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree,
It walks on the water, and whirls the mills,
And talks to itself on the tops of the hills.
You friendly Earth, how far do you go,
With the wheat-fields that nod and the rivers that flow,

With cities and gardens, and cliffs, and isles,
And people upon you for thousands of miles?
Ah! you are so great, and I am so small,
I tremble to think of you, World, at all;

And yet, when I said my prayers to-day,
A whisper inside me seemed to say,
'You are more than the Earth, though you are such a dot:
You can love and think, and the Earth cannot!'

—W.B.Rands

1. In the poem above 'beautifully drest' refers to

- (a) having gaudy dress
- (b) decorated with nature's beauty**
- (c) wearing costly dresses
- (d) wearing cheap but beautiful dresses.

2. The poet calls the world 'beautifully drest' because

- (a) it looks beautiful
- (b) it has wonderful grass curled around it**
- (c) it is covered with fine clothes
- (d) it is covered with green leaves.

3. The wind in the poem talks to

- (a) passersby
- (b) trees
- (c) clouds
- (d) itself.**

4. The poet calls the earth

- (a) unfriendly
- (b) friendly**
- (c) proud
- (d) kind.

5. The phrase such a dot means

- (a) so small**
- (b) so fat
- (c) so big
- (d) so kind.

Q4. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions given below.

I lay in sorrow deep distressed:
My grief a proud man heard,
His looks were cold, he gave me gold.
But not a kindly word.
My sorrow passed I paid him back The gold he gave to me,
Then stood erect and spoke my thanks And blessed his charity.
I lay in want and grief, and pain A poor man passed my way He bound my head, he gave me
bread;
He watched me night and day;
How shall I pay him back again For all he did to me?
Oh, gold is great, but greater far Is heavenly sympathy.

—Charles Mackay

1. One day the poet was in

- (a) **trouble**
- (b) need of money
- (c) need of a friend
- (d) depression.

2. The proud rich man offered the poet

- (a) sympathy
- (b) **money**
- (c) bread
- (d) tea

3. The poet was in a fix because

- (a) he didn't know how to pay back to the rich proud man
- (b) he didn't know the poor man who served him so much
- (c) he wanted to give money to the poor man but he had no money
- (d) **he didn't know how to pay back to the poor man's service to him.**

4. The poet realised in the last that

- (a) the poor man was better than the rich man
- (b) **sympathy was more valuable than gold**
- (c) the rich man was better than the poor man
- (d) money was the most important thing in the world.

5. The word that means opposite to sorrow is

- (a) carelessness
- (b) ability

- (c) joy
- (d) beauty.

SECTION B (WRITING)

Q5. Write a leave application to your principal, to grant you three days leave, as you are not feeling well.

123,
ABC apartments,
Delhi,
10 July 2021

To,
The Principal,
Puna International School, Zundal.

Subject-Leave Application for sick leave.

Respected Madam,

With due respect, I want to inform you that due to fever I can't able to attend the school for three days.

My family doctor advised me to take rest at least for three days. So kindly grant me leave. I shall be really thankful to you.

Yours sincerely,
XYZ.

Q6. Write a Short Paragraph on -

a) Favourite hobby.

Hobbies are a great way to relax and unwind. These are done after a stressful day at school, college, or office. There is no rule of what can be termed as a hobby. It could be anything, from stamp collection to painting, or even travelling. My favourite hobby is gardening. Gardening is the growing of plants such as flowers, shrubs and trees as a hobby or recreation. Some people also grow vegetables or fruit in their gardens. People do gardening outdoors in the soil in their backyard. Some people do gardening on a roof.

b) Festivals celebrate in India

All festivals in India are celebrated with joy and passion. We can divide the festivals celebrated in India in three ways such as national festivals, religious festivals and seasonal festivals. All festivals have their own special significance and the way to celebrate them is also different.

Among the national festivals, 26 January- Republic day, 15 August- Independence day, October 2- Gandhi Jayanti etc. are the main festivals. Religious festivals include Holi, Diwali, Eid, Christmas etc. and seasonal festivals include Makar Sankranti, Lohri, Baisakhi, Pongal etc.

Section C (Grammar)

Q7. 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 <u>boiled</u> over. | P |
| 2. They <u>will make</u> a bridge here. | F |
| 3. I <u>watch</u> television only on weekends. | Pr |
| 4. My grandmother <u>will visit</u> us in January. | F |
| 5. I <u>started</u> my dance practice last year. | P |
| 6. Tom Sawyer <u>called</u> all his friends. | P |
| 7. The river <u>froze</u> 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

Q8. WORD MEANINGS:

1. Blaze :- bright flame or fire
2. Mounds :- heap, pile
3. Chilly :- cool
4. Cluster :- gather around
5. Scrap:- a little left over of something
6. Survey :- looks closely at or examine
7. Muttered :- spoken in a low voice
8. Flapped :- move wings up and down
9. Wept:-to express grief
10. Butter cup :- a yellow flower
11. Shadow :- a dark area
12. Savages :- wild people in primitive state

13. Bolder :- more confident
14. Inhabited :- occupied , dwelled in
15. Loll :- to lie around lazily
16. In vain :-uselessly
17. Hard of hearing :- deaf
18. Descend :- to move down
19. Barrel :- a wooden container
20. Astonished :- to be very surprised

Q9. 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.

Q10. 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

Q11. Write the synonyms of:

1. Foundation-base
2. Wonder—amaze, confuse
3. Expect-hope
4. Survey-observe
5. Feast –treat
6. Idea- concept
7. Huge- vast, enormous
8. Eager- impatient, anxious
9. Serve-supply , provide
10. Little—small
11. Simple—easy
12. Good natured--- friendly
13. Shoot –hit
14. Began ---start
15. Hurried—fast

Q12. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the two things that the Ice-cream Man is selling?

Ans-The Ice-cream Man is selling- ice-cream and chilly drinks.

2. What is the ice-cream cart compared to in the poem?

Ans- In the poem the Ice-cream cart is compared to the flower bed.

3. Why did the maharaja go into the kitchen in the afternoon?

Ans- The Maharaja went in to the kitchen to survey the dishes that had been prepared for the feast.

4. What had the cook planned to do with the vegetable scraps?

Ans- The cook took all the vegetable bits, cleaned them. He cut them into long strips , put them in a huge pot and placed it on a fire.

5. What did the hunter do when he thought that the geese were dead?

Ans-The hunter threw them out of the net one by one on the ground.

6. Why did the geese pretend to be dead?

Ans-The geese pretended to be dead so that the hunter would not harm them.

7. Who do you think your shadow looks like?

Ans—I think my shadow look like me.

8. Why do you think your shadow jumps into bed before you can?

Ans—when I go near my bed my shadow falls on the bed before I can get in to the bed.

9. What made Robinson Crusoe think that the print on the ground was a foot print?

Ans: Robinson Crusoe thought that the print on the ground was a footprint because it had toes, heel every part of a foot.

10. Why was Robinson afraid when he looked at the bushes and trees?

Ans: He was afraid because he mistook every bush and tree to be a man.

11. Why was Munna not happy with the time table that Bhaiya made for him?

Ans: Munna was not happy with the timetable that Bhaiya made because there was no time to play in the timetable.

12. How do you think Munna felt when his brother was so strict with him? Why was bhaiya so strict with him?

Ans: When his brother was strict with him Munna became sad and began to cry. Bhaiya was strict with him because he wanted munna to study hard and he would not waste his time.

13. What did the frog do all day?

Ans: The frog slept all day

14. Why would Rip walk into the forest?

Ans-Rip walked into the forest in order to avoid work.

15. What made him fall asleep for twenty years?

Ans-The drink from barrel made him fall asleep for twenty years.

