



GRADE 5. ENGLISH (MARIGOLD) UNIT-3. CH – MY SHADOW

➤ NEW WORDS:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Shadow | 6. Lazy |
| 2. Resembles | 7. Understand |
| 3. Funny | 8. Asleep |
| 4. Bouncing | 9. Arrant |
| 5. Moisture | 10. Buttercup |

➤ SUMMARY:

Everyone has a shadow of himself but the poet cannot understand the use of it. It resembles us, acts like us, jumps when we jump and runs when we run. But poet finds it funny that its size does not grow like our size. Sometimes it becomes as large as an Indian bouncing ball and sometimes as small as nothing at all. One day the poet gets up early before sunrise, sees morning dew on the yellow flowers but cannot find his shadow with him. He thinks that it is still asleep and that it is lazy as it goes to bed way before him.

➤ WORD MEANING:

1. Shadow – a darkness within a lighted area
2. Dew – watery drops
3. Buttercup – a yellow flower
4. Arrant – bad
5. Asleep – inactive, sleeping
6. Shoots up – grow up

➤ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q1) Who do you think your shadow looks like?

A1) My shadow looks just like me.

Q2) Why do you think your shadow jumps into bed before you can?

A2) I think my shadow jumps into bed before me because my room's bulb is located just behind me.

Q3) What time of the day do you think it is when your shadow is the tallest? Why?

A3) 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.

Q4) Read the lines from the poem and answer the following questions:

He is very very like me, from the heels up to the head!

Q(i) Who does he refer to?

A(i) He refers to the shadow

Q(ii) Who does me refers to?

A(ii) Me is referred to the poet.

Q(iii) Why are he and me alike?

A(iii) 'He' and 'me' are alike because 'he' is the shadow of 'me'.

➤ **RHYMING WORDS:**

1. Sleep: Beep, Leap, Keep
2. Shoots: Boots, Roots,
3. Funny: Sunny, Bunny
4. Jump: Pump, Lump

➤ **ANTONYMS:**

1. Early X Late
2. Tallest X Shortest
3. Like X Unlike
4. Always X Never
5. Proper X Improper

➤ **ACTIVITY:**

Take a print of your palm (coloured) and paste it here.



Purnima International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

GRADE 5. ENGLISH (MARIGOLD)

UNIT-3.CH – ROBINSON CRUSOE DISCOVERED FOOTPRINTS

➤ NEW WORDS:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Destroyed | 8. Wandered |
| 2. Longed | 9. Investigate |
| 3. Discovers | 10. Inhabited |
| 4. Amazed | 11. Bolder |
| 5. Imagination | 12. Ladder |
| 6. Mistaken | 13. Castle |
| 7. Savage | |

➤ WORD MEANINGS:

1. Destroyed – damaged, finished
2. Longed – to have a strong wish
3. Amazed – surprised
4. Imagination – idea produced in mind
5. Mistaken – wrong
6. Frightened – afraid
7. Chased – followed
8. Wandered – to travel without any purpose
9. Investigate – to search or check carefully
10. Inhabited – occupied by others

➤ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q1) What made Robin Crusoe think that the print on the ground was a footprint?

A1) Robinson Crusoe thought the print on the ground was a footprint because it had toes and heels just like a human foot.

Q2) Why was Robinson afraid when he looked at the bushes and trees?

A2) He was afraid when he looked at the bushes and trees because they seemed like a body of a man chasing him.

Q3) Why did Robinson pray when he saw the footprint?

A3) Robinson prayed on seeing the footprint because he wanted safety. He thought that there must be a savage of mainland who had wandered on the shore and if he had seen Robinson he could kill and eat him.

Q4) Choose the correct option:

I) Robinson ran back to his home, as fast he could because he

- a) Was racing
- b) Was afraid
- c) was in a hurry to go home

AI) (b)

II) He could not sleep because

- a) There was an animal outside his cave
- b) He thought savages had come from the mainland
- c) His bed was uncomfortable

AII) (b)

III) Why was Robinson Crusoe sure that it was not his footprint?

- a) It didn't look like a human foot print
- b) It looked smaller than his foot
- c) He had not come to this part of the beach in a long time.

AIII) (c)

➤ **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) Inhabited: A wide variety of species inhabit our planet earth.

➤ **GRAMMAR:**

Write the past tense for the following words:

- 1) Play – played
- 2) Rain – rained
- 3) Imagine – imagined
- 4) Look – looked
- 5) Chase - chased

➤ **ANTONYMS:**

- 1) Dead – Alive
- 2) Early – Late
- 3) Wise – Foolish
- 4) Above – Below
- 5) Likely – Unlikely
- 6) Behave – Misbehave

➤ **ACTIVITY:**

Let's create a pyramid with following clues:

- 1) A two-letter word beginning with B
- 2) A three letter word beginning with C
- 3) A four letter word beginning with D
- 4) A five letter word beginning with E
- 5) A six letter word beginning with F

BE
CAT
DEAR
EAGLE
FAMILY





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GRADE 5. ENGLISH (MARIGOLD) UNIT-4. CH – MY ELDER BROTHER (PROSE)

➤ NEW WORDS

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Experience | 7. Required |
| 2. Foundation | 8. Idling |
| 3. Education | 9. Prefer |
| 4. Firmly | 10. Expect |
| 5. Several | 11. Spare |
| 6. Tremendous | 12. Wisdom |

➤ WORD – MEANINGS

1. Experience – knowledge or skill acquired over a passage of time
2. Foundation – base
3. Firmly – strong
4. Tremendous – great
5. Prefer – like more
6. Several – many
7. Expect – hope
8. Spare – leave
9. Grab – to catch suddenly
10. Wisdom – common sense

➤ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q1) What are the things that Munna liked to do?

A1) Munna liked to play marbles, fly paper kites or sitting idle in the fields with friends for fun.

Q2) What did Bhaiya do all day?

A2) Bhaiya liked to study books, writing words, sentences and copy poems twenty times in beautiful letters.

Q3) Why was Munna not happy with the time table that Bhaiya made for him?

A3) Munna was not happy with the time table because it was only about study and it had no time to play.

Q4) How do you think Munna felt when his brother was so strict with him? Why was Bhaiya so strict with him?

A4) Munna felt so upset that he started crying. Bhaiya was so strict with him because he wanted to play every time and did not want to study.

Q5) Whose character do you like more Munna's or Bhaiya's?

A5) I like the character of Bhaiya. He is more hard working, more understanding, more

disciplined, more caring towards his studies, towards his parents and towards his younger brother.

➤ **MAKE SENTENCES**

1. Experience: Too much experience is a dangerous thing.
2. Firmly: Wrap the bandage firmly around the injured limb.
3. Tremendous: The blue whale is a tremendous creature.
4. Wisdom: He shared a valuable bit of wisdom with his daughter.

➤ **ANTONYMS**

1. Beautiful – ugly
2. Firmly – gently
3. Strong – weak
4. Gentle – brutal
5. Fair – unfair

➤ **SYNONYMS**

1. Ashamed – embarrassed
2. Rush – hurry
3. Upset – disappointed
4. Sobbing – weeping
5. Wisdom – intelligence

➤ **ACTIVITY:**

Make a timetable for yourself including your study time and play time for the whole week.

TIME/ DAYS	3-4pm	4-5.30pm	5.30- 7.30pm	7.30- 8.30pm	8.30-10pm
MON					
TUE	Sleeping	Tuition	Playtime	H.W time	Dinner and sleeping time
WED					
THU					
FRI					



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GRADE 5. ENGLISH (MARIGOLD)

UNIT-4. CH – CRYING (POEM)

➤ NEW VOCABULARY:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Crying | 6. Hiding |
| 2. Soaked | 7. Little |
| 3. Splash | 8. Shower |
| 4. Throw | 9. Whimper |
| 5. Wept | |

➤ SUMMARY:

The poem states that it is of no use to whimper and cry a little. Children must shower their tears till their pillow gets filled with tears and they can jump on it. It will be fun to do it. When they would open the window people may get amazed seeing these activities, you should tell them that there was happiness hidden in the last tear.

➤ WORD- MEANINGS:

1. Crying – shedding tears
2. Until – as far as
3. Soaked – completely wet
4. Throw open – move violently
5. Hiding – keep out of sight
6. Wept - Cried

➤ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q1) According to the poet, should you cry a little or should you cry a lot?

A1) You should cry a lot according to the poet.

Q2) What can you do after crying a lot?

A2) We can be happy after crying a lot.

Q3) Read the first two lines of the poem. Is the mood: - happy? Sad? Angry? upset?

A3) Sad.

➤ **WRITE RHYMING WORDS:**

1. Dash: Splash, Cash, Trash
2. Shower: Tower, Flower, Power
3. Wept: Slept, Kept, Leapt

➤ **WRITE PLURALS FOR THE FOLLOWING:**

1. Light – Lights
2. House – Houses
3. Boat – Boats
4. Tax – Taxes
5. Wolf – Wolves
6. Puppy – Puppies
7. Key – Keys

➤ **ACTIVITY:**

Look at the words given below and write what you do when you are at:

{sit, sing, drink, play, yell, dance, serve, run, enjoy, buy, wave, shout, ride,
Greet, cheer, compete }

- 1.) FEAST: drink, serve
- 2.) RACE: compete, win, run
- 3.) CRICKET MATCH: cheer, shout
- 4.) CINEMA: sit, enjoy, yell
- 5.) PARTY: greet, dance, serve



GRADE – 5
ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER – 5. ARTICLES

A. 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.
8. An orange cannot be used in place of a lemon.
9. It will take them an hour to reach the airport.
10. The club has drained water from the swimming pool.

B. WRITE THE WHEREVER REQUIRED. ELSE , MARK A CROSS (X).

1. We bought a mango. But the mango was not ripe.
2. Sheena found a coin on the road.
3. The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean in the world.
4. It is rare to see the sun and the moon together in the sky.
5. Rishi is the youngest boy in our class.
6. My weekends on X Friday.
7. The Andes is the longest mountain range in the world.
8. The Maldives is a chain of about 1200 coral islands.
9. We visited the Amer Fort in X Jaipur.
10. Father cooked X rice and X curry for dinner.

C. COMPLETE THIS DIALOGUE WITH A, AN OR THE.

Bookseller: How can I help you?

Mother: I am looking for a J K Rowling book.

Bookseller: I am sorry, but I have not heard of J K Rowling.

Mother: J K Rowling is an author. She has authored the Harry Potter series. **Bookseller:** Excuse me! We do have the Harry Potter series! Children usually ask for the books by their name, so I was confused. It is on the topmost shelf.

Mother: Do you have the author's latest novel?

Bookseller: May I know the name of the novel, please?

Mother: I do not recall the name, but I can call a friend and find out.

Bookseller: Meanwhile, I will get you a glass of water.

Mother: Thanks, I suddenly remember! The novel is called Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them.

Bookseller: Certainly! We do have the book. It is displayed in the 'Latest Collection' shelf.

Mother: Oh, what a relief! My daughter has to go for a birthday party and she wants to gift the book to her friend.



GRADE – 5

ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR) CHAPTER – 6. MODAL VERBS

A. 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.
8. Some planets (will / may) contain life.
9. The traffic (may / can) move when the signal turns green.
10. (Can / May) you help me lift this, please?

B. 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?

7. We want to rent your house.

7. Can we rent your house?

8. Do not wait for me.

8. You may not wait for me.

9. She is going to play the match.

9. She will play the match.

10. Please join us for dinner.
10. Will you join us for dinner?

C. 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)
6. It may be a rat nibbling through the wood. (ability / possibility)
7. I shall work hard to win the prize. (suggestion / decision)
8. We shall leave early in the morning. (promise / possibility)

D. Complete the sentences using the verb with a modal as suggested. Use a negative with the second verb. The first one has been done for you.

1. My father can cook, but he cannot knit.
2. Fiza can arrive late, but may not leave early.
3. Mika can skate, but cannot ski.
4. We will / shall talk, we will / shall not argue.
5. You can / may join the seminar, but you may not / cannot be allowed to speak.
6. The participants may / can crawl, but they cannot stand.
7. Dad can sketch well, but he cannot paint.
8. Brother can draw the landscape, but he may not paint it.
9. Uncle will cook, but he will not serve.
10. Rosy and Vishu may / can visit, but they cannot / may not stay.



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GRADE – 5

ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER – 7. THE SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. 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. Pr
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
8. The package arrived yesterday. P
9. Earth revolves around the sun. Pr
10. I feel very hungry towards the evening. P

B. REWRITE EACH SENTENCE TWICE USING THE VERB IN BRACKETS IN (I) THE SIMPLE PAST FORM AND (II) THE SIMPLE FUTURE FORM.

1. a. Shia brushed her teeth at night.
b. Shia will brush her teeth at night.
2. a. These musicians played rock music.
b. These musicians will play rock music.
3. a. The astronauts landed on the moon.
b. The astronauts will land on the moon.
4. a. The little girl sang happy songs.
b. The little girl will sing happy songs.
5. a. I was polite to everyone.
b. I will be polite to everyone.
6. a. My father wrote stories for children.
b. My father will write stories for children.
7. a. We studied French in school.
b. We will study French in school.
8. a. The President met all the ministers.
b. The President will meet all the ministers.
9. a. They dropped flyers from the hot-air balloon.
b. They will drop flyers from the hot-air balloon.
10. a. The saplings grew into trees.
b. The saplings will grow into trees.

C. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING THE VERBS IN BRACKETS AS DIRECTED.

1. I am running to catch the train.
2. The farmers will be harvesting the crop in April.
3. The sun was shining brightly.
4. I will be learning a Spanish dance at this time tomorrow.

5. The hunter **is watching** from the treetop.
6. Rhea **was looking** for her lost ring.
7. They **were practising** hockey early in the morning.
8. You **will be performing** on stage for the annual day.
9. The elephants **were trumpeting** to warn them off.
10. The sheep **are basking** in the sun.

D. 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.
6. Waste management is easy.
6. Waste management is not easy.
7. The air we breathe is healthy for us because of pollution.
7. The air we breathe is not healthy for us because of pollution.
8. People are using fresh water very carefully.
8. People are not using fresh water very carefully.
9. All trash is being recycled.
9. All trash is not being recycled.
10. The people of the world are taking care of their forests.
10. The people of the world are not taking care of their forests.

E. USE THE SIMPLE PAST OR THE PAST CONTINUOUS FORMS OF THE VERBS IN THE BRACKETS.

Ahmad's grandfather was a soldier when he **was** young. Ahmad often **sat** by his grandfather on a mat and **listened** to his stories of war. Once, his grandfather **was telling** him about a dark night. His grandfather **was** on duty. He and his comrade **heard** something move outside. They both **came** out of their tent in the dark. The sound **got** closer and clearer as they **stood** in the silence. Maybe, somebody **was hiding** in the trenches! While his grandfather **was walking** towards the trenches, his comrade **was** ready to shoot if required. His grandfather **was calling out** as he **walked**

closer to the trench, in case somebody **was listening**. Suddenly, somebody **sprang** out and **hugged** him. “To my surprise, it **was** our mate Karan whom we had considered dead!” his grandfather said.





GRADE – 5

ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER – 8. THE PERFECT TENSES (present perfect & past perfect)

A. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE PRESENT PERFECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS. THE FIRST ONE HAS BEEN DONE FOR YOU.

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.
8. My brother **has never ridden** (never ride) a bicycle.
9. The farmers **have not reaped** (not reap) the harvest yet.
10. I **have just painted** (just paint) the landscape of sea.

B. WRITE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS. USE THE PRESENT PERFECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN YOUR ANSWERS.

Self Attempt (For practice)

C. 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.
8. They **had prepared** (prepare) well, so they won the interschool quiz easily.
9. The hills were not green because it **had not rained** (not rain) enough that year.
10. My family **had lived** (live) in Sri Lanka before we moved here to the United States.

D. USE HINTS IN BRACKETS TO COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES. USE BECAUSE AND THE PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST PERFECT FORM OF THE VERB. THE FIRST ONE HAS BEEN DONE FOR YOU.

1. The child wanted a robot because she had seen one with her friend.
2. The climber slipped because he had lost hold.
3. I recognise the pyramids because I have seen their pictures before.
4. His hair appears clean because he has just combed it.
5. Boozo was happy because he had played with a ball.
6. Brinda looks happy because she has finished first.

7. Zany changed schools because her family had moved house.
8. The bees are upset because Priyam has poked the bee hive with a stick.
9. Hansel and Gretel could find their way back because they had marked their way.
10. Cinderella ran away from the ball because the clock had struck twelve.

E. WHAT WOULD YOU WANT YOUR NEXT REPORT CARD TO READ LIKE? USE THE PRESENT PERFECT FORM OF THE HIGHLIGHTED VERBS IN THE BOX AND WRITE THE COMMENTS. THE FIRST HAS BEEN DONE FOR YOU.

1. ...has worked hard this term.
2. ...has started writing neatly.
3. ...has learnt the tables.
4. ...has improved spelling.
5. ...has begun speaking in English fluently.
6. ...has been helpful to others.

F. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES ABOUT THE UNUSUAL ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR JUST HOURS BEFORE AN EARTHQUAKE. USE THE PAST PERFECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. The snakes **had come** (come) out from their holes.
2. Buffaloes **had stopped** (stop) giving milk.
3. Bees **had left** (leave) their hives.
4. The flamingos **had flown** (fly) to higher grounds.
5. The elephants **had begun** (begin) trumpeting loudly.
6. Cats and dogs **had started** (start) whining for no apparent reason.
7. The ant colonies **had moved** (move) out of their mounds.
8. Apes **had climbed up** (climb up) the trees.
9. Horses **had bolted** (bolt) from their stables.
10. Hens **had refused** (refuse) to lay eggs.



GRADE – 5
ENGLISH (WRITING SKILLS)

PARAGRAPH WRITING

1. Write a Short Paragraph on “Benefits of Morning Walk”

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.

2. Write a Short Paragraph on “Camels”

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.