

Class - 5 : English

KEY

1. Politeness of the King

- A) 1. a, 2. a, 3. c, 4. b 5. a
- B) 1. We can say a person is good by his style of speaking.
2. Politeness means pleasing behaviour.
3. With soft spoken words we can mould the other person that will help to fulfil our needs or desires with the other person.
4. Politeness costs nothing. One sweet word shows our affection, confidence and respect and also makes us popular.
5. Ministers tone was harsh and impolite with the hermit. So the old hermit refused to give water to all the ministers.
- C) 1. positive 2. elders 3. hunting 4. water 5. style
- D) 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
- E) 1. gentle 2. sweet 3. unpopular
4. remember 5. polite 6. outside
- F) 1. A person is known by the words he speaks.
2. A polite person is liked by everyone.
3. Politeness does not cost us anything.
4. Soldier returned without water to the king.
5. Words once spoken can never be taken back.
6. Give me some water.
- H) 1. Stepson 2. Princess 3. Wife
4. Hen 5. Peahen 6. Horse
7. Widower 8. Sister
9. Bachelorette 10. Vixen

2. Never Be Greedy

- A) 1. c, 2. b, 3. b, 4. a
- B) 1. The old man was not happy because his wife was older than him, and she had very bad temper.
2. The pet sparrow made a hearty meal of it. Then the old woman cut off the tip of bird's tongue with a pair of scissors. She shouted "Now be off, and never come back." So the old man quarrelled with his wife.
3. The old man chose the light basket because he was not greedy.
4. The old woman decided to go to the sparrow to get a present.
5. The greedy old woman chose the heavy basket. She opened it very excitedly. But instead of jewels, a host of giant wasps flew out and stung her. She died. In this way, the greedy old woman punished for her cruelty.
- C) 1. cruel 2. starch 3. humans 4. requested 5. adopted
- D) 1. grass, land 2. court, yard 3. rain, bow 4. birth, day
5. news, paper 6. hand, bag 7. sun, beam
- E) 1. which 2. who 3. which 4. which 5. whose 6. which

3. The Tiger

- A) 1. The poet describes the tiger as 'burning bright' because its eyes are very bright in the night.
2. The God has framed the beauty and symmetry of the tiger.
3. The 'distant deeps' means valleys.
4. The tiger is a courageous and intelligent animal. The lamb is a timid and foolish animal.
5. From forest

4. Jim Corbett and Robin

- A) 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a
- B) 1. Jim elder brother Tom took him for bear shooting. Leaving him alone in the glowing ravine which was known to be the home of many bears, Tom returned home but Jim sat trembling there with fear that he would be taken by a bear. From that day, Jim overcame his fear of darkness.
2. Jim learnt mimic the calls of animals for mis-guiding / mistooking the roar for that of its mark.
3. Jim taught himself to become a good hunter. Jim had a knack for hunting. He managed to learn catapult by himself. Then he knew archery. And even at the tender age of eight, he learnt how to use an old, broken gun.
4. Robin chased the langurs. A little distance away were some bushes behind which was a deep dig. Robin had hardly entered those bushes when he came running out again his tail tucked between his legs. A hunger leopard was running after him.
5. The leopard came closer and closer to Robin and just when he was within reach of Robin, he turned and disappeared the other side.
6. Robin learnt two lessons. They were first, never to disobey his master's whistle and secondly never to chase langurs.
- C) 1. hunters 2. ferocious 3. hunting
4. to disobey 5. the middle of dense forest

True and False

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

- D) 1. horse 2. bat 3. bee 4. peacock 5. lamb 6. dog
7. hare 8. sheep 9. tortoise
10. toad
- E) 1. weaker, weakest 2. kinder, kindest 3. easier, easiest 4. thinner, thinnest
5. bigger, biggest 6. more important, most important
7. luckier, luckiest 8. more useful, most useful
9. older, oldest 10. lighter, lightest
11. richer, richest 12. happier, happiest
13. more famous, most famous
14. shorter, shortest 15. larger, largest

5. Statue of Kind Prince

- A) 1. a, 2. b, 3. b, 4. c
- B) 1. The prince who had everything he wanted, so he was never sad and was called the Happy Prince.
2. The statue was made of lead. The two sapphires were studded into his eyes. The statue was put on top of a tall pillar in the middle of the town.
3. The prince was crying, "Because of all the unhappy things I can see in the town.
4. There is a house in a poor little street. Inside there is a woman and her son. He is very ill but his mother had no money to pay the doctor's fee. He is going to die. So the prince wanted the swallow to give the ruby of his sword to the mother of the sick boy.
5. The match girl was crying because she was trying to sell matches but her hands were so cold that she had dropped them in the wet and now they are of no use. Her father will beat her when she gets home.
6. The prince seems to have lost all his jewels and someone has stolen his gold clothes. And there is dead bird at his feet. So people took down the prince's statue.
- C) 1. all the unhappy things I can see in the town.
2. the mother of the sick boy.

3. his daughter doesn't bring money.
 4. dropped it in the little girl's hand.
 5. needed help and before long all the gold from the prince clothes had been given away.
- D)
1. The prince said to the swallow.
 2. The swallow said to the prince.
 3. The prince said to the swallow.
 4. The swallow said to the prince.
 5. One of the town councillors said to the mayor.
 6. God said to his angels.
- E)
- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. sapphire | 2. Feet | 3. Ruby | 4. Gold |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
- G)
- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. an | 2. a | 3. an | 4. an | 5. a |
| 6. a | 7. an | 8. a | 9. a | 10. a |
| 11. a | 12. a | 13. a | 14. a | 15. an |
| 16. an | 17. an | 18. a | | |

6. Sympathy

- A)
1. Proud man gave gold.
 2. The proud man did nothing extra to the poet.
 3. The poet thanked the proud man by paying him back the gold.
 4. The poor man helped the poet by bounding his head, by giving bread and also by watching night and day.
 5. The greater is sympathy because the man is sorrow and deep depressed then he needs sympathy not gold or money.

7. Story of Shoe Shine Boy

- A)
1. a, 2. b, 3. c, 4. a
- B)
1. Rizul decided to left his village because there was no food, no love and no future.
 2. He cleaned cars and floors of shops and served at food stalls. Next he started shoe polishing.
 3. Rizul found a small briefcase in the train. He thought, so it would be a theft if I take it away with me. Someone must have forgotten it, but another person will grab it if I leave it here. I must give the bag to a responsible person so that the owner will get back.
 4. Rizul took the bag and went to the station master's office. He submitted the bag to the station master. He said, I wish to hand over to the police, so that they can return it to its owner.
 5. The railway people too collected some fund for Rizul. The press published the story of the shoeshine boy and many welfare associations came forward to felicitate Rizul an Children's Day.
- C)
- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|--------------|--------|
| 1. future | 2. food | 3. outside | 4. good will | 5. bag |
|-----------|---------|------------|--------------|--------|
- D)
1. Rizul's friends said to Rizul.
 2. Rizul's mother said to Rizul.
 3. Rizul said to himself.
 4. Rizul said to station master.
- E)
- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. optimist | 2. pessimist | 3. vegetarian | 4. pilgrim |
| 5. patriot | 6. pedestrain | 7. mimic | 8. linguist |
| 9. host | 10. archer | | |
- F)
- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------|------------|-------------|
| 1. over | 2. of | 3. to | 4. for, at | 5. at |
| 6. into | 7. beside | 8. in | 9. within | 10. between |

8. Autobiography of Gulliver

A) 1. a, 2. b, 3. c, 4. a

- B) 1. When Gulliver's boat was overturned he could not see his friends. He began to swim. The waves and the wind carried him over some distance. Now, he could see an island at some distance. But no strength was left in his limbs to swim. He gave up all hope's of life and let his legs drop.
2. Gulliver was not able to move when he woke up because a number of strings help his arms and legs tightly.
3. Gulliver put his finger to his mouth because he was feeling hungry. This was a sign that he wanted food.
4. Little men carried Gulliver on the carriage to the capital. While the carriage was on the way, two soldiers climbed upon his face to look him closely. One of them stuck his spear a good way in his nose. It tickled like a straw and made him sneeze loudly. The little soldiers fled in terror.
5. Gulliver showed gestures of respect to the king, the queen and the officers. So the king was pleased very much.
6. As the Gulliver left the kingdom of Lilliput the king was displeased.
7. About a hundred little men climbed up the ladders and walked towards his mouth with many baskets full of food. He ate three loaves of bread at a time. All the time they gave little cries of wonders at his size and appetite. Then they opened the barrels of drink into his mouth. He drank one barrel in one gulp and demanded more.

C) 1. six inches

2. Nottinghamshire in North England.

3. navigation, travel

4. Antelope

5. Gulliver 6. England

D) 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

E) 1 - c; 2 - f; 3 - e; 4 - a; 5 - g; 6 - b; 7 - d

F) 1. if 2. but

3. so 4. and

5. because 6. and

9. Moonbeam comes to Us

A) 1. a. Ruskin Bond b. Moonbeam

c. Moonbeam touches the eyes.

2. Moonbeam softly flies to see if sleep had closed the eyes.

3. A pinch of gold some fairy sand is clasped in the moonbeam's hand.

4. The moonbeam comes tip-toe on gentle feet to touch the eyes with golden beams for taking to the land of dreams.

10. Importance of Library

- A) 1. a. 2. b 3. a
- B) 1. Library is a place where we find collection of books, CDs, newspapers etc.
2. There are two different kinds of libraries one is school library and the other one is public library.
3. The libraries will have a separate reference section for gaining wider knowledge on particular subject.
4. The public library means it is free to anyone and we can join by signing a form and promising to keep the rules and take care of books borrowed.
5. A public library offers students enough books who enjoy reading.
- C) 1. Library 2. librarian 3. now an essential
4. recorded 5. printed books
- D) 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F
- E) 1. doctor 2. stationer 3. plumber 4. pharmacist
- F) 1. No, I can't play the guitar
2. Yes, I came to school yesterday.
3. No, he is not calling.
4. Yes, I am accompanying you.
5. Yes, he came for help.
6. No, it will not be a holiday.

11. First Indian Woman in Space

- A) 1. a. 2. b 3. c
- B) 1. Kalpana Chawla was born in Karnal, a small town of Haryana in India.
2. "To keep an trying and never give up" was her life mantra.
3. She told her friends that she wanted to fly in the sky and see what is there on the moon and stars.
4. As Kalpana was so excited about flying, she chose the branch of aeronautical engineering for study.
5. Kalpana felt so much delighted on seeing earth from space. She realised her dream by feeling weightless position in the space.
6. While returning to the earth on dated 1st February 2003 the Columbia Shuttle burst into pieces just before 15 minutes of its landing.
- C) 1. Kalpana Chawla 2. air, water
3. Columbia space 4. astronaut
5. tributes
- D) 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T
- E) 1 - c; 2 - d; 3 - b; 4 - e; 5 - a
- F) 1. aeromechanic 2. aeromedicine 3. aerometer 4. aeronaut
- G) 1. Prime Minister 2. Master of Arts
3. All India Radio
- H) **Verbs** **Objects**
1. flies kite
2. cooks food
3. go school
4. teach us
5. give us

12. Barter

- A) 1. The blue sea waves turn white because they crash into a cliff.
2. On a cold winter evening the fire flames swing and sing in a rhythmical feel of a dance.
3. Children's faces seems like things are starting to get a little sappy.
4. 'It' refers to loveliness.
5. For obtaining ecstasy (very great joy) we should give all what we have.

13. Rajam and Mani (Malgudi Days)

- A) 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a

- B) 1. Mani was a student and friend of Swaminathan. Mani was a milk-toothed coward.
2. Rajam was a rival to Mani. If Mani jabbed, Rajam jabbed; if Mani clouted, he clouted; if Mani kicked, he kicked. So Mani was angry with Rajam.
3. Rajam was a regular seventy-percenter in the class. No doubt Rajam was the new power in the class. He was a good student.
4. Mani brought a club to Nallappa's Grove because to break Rajam's head. No, this had not been decided earlier.
5. Rajam brought an air-gun.
6. Mani brought a club and Rajam brought an air-gun. Rajam shouldered his gun and fired a shot in the air. Mani was startled. He stood still, his club down. Rajam shouted "The next is going to be into your body, if you are keen upon a fight."

"But this is unfair. I have no gun while you have... It was to be a hand-to-hand fight."

"Then why have you brought your club ? You never said anything about it yesterday."

Mani hung down his head.

There was an awkward pause. "If this is all the cause of your anger, forget it. I won't mind being friends."

- C) 1. River Sarayu 2. comer 3. Mani
4. communication 5. shouldered 6. peace
- D) 1. Mani said to Swaminathan.
2. Mani said to Swaminathan.
3. Rajam said to Mani.
4. Rajam said to Mani.
5. Mani said to Rajam.
- E) 1 - e; 2 - a; 3 - c; 4 - b; 5 - d