

## SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

CLASS: 5<sup>TH</sup>

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

FA-1

CHAPTER NO: 01

TOPIC: AN OILY MESS

**Introduction:** Mother plays the role of chief executive for the smooth running of the family. She teaches us to have confidence and belief in ourselves.

Kavery Nambisan a well known novelist and a surgeon from India in a story 'An Oily Mess', presents us a family in which she portrays how the children and their father manage to spend a day in the absence of the mother and the happenings that follows.



**A. Answer these questions.**

1. The smell of burnt toast reminded Vishrut that his sister was in the kitchen.
2. Since his mother was away, and neither Suma nor Father and Grandma would object, Vishrut came barefoot and in pyjamas for breakfast.
3. Grandma did not like the dalia at all. She grimaced, said that the dalia was lumpy and left it half-eaten. She asked that medicine for indigestion be brought from the chemist, just in case she had indigestion.
4. Vishrut offered to wash the breakfast dishes, to help Suma. This would cheer her up and would also allow Vishrut to play with soapsuds—something that he liked to do but rarely got to do.
5. Suma decided to follow her Sunday routine—yoga, jogging and oil bath, but before that she decided to take a beauty sleep. Vishrut went out to join his friends in the playground to play football, followed by preparing fried eggs and buttered bread for himself. Father was busy greasing the door hinges in the front room, humming happily. Later in the afternoon, the family was busy cleaning ‘the oily mess’ caused by the two mix-ups—first, between Grandma’s medicine and the oil for greasing door hinges and second, between Suma’s perfumed hair oil and the ghee for frying eggs.

**B. Who said these words? Identify what happened immediately before and after each of these statements.**

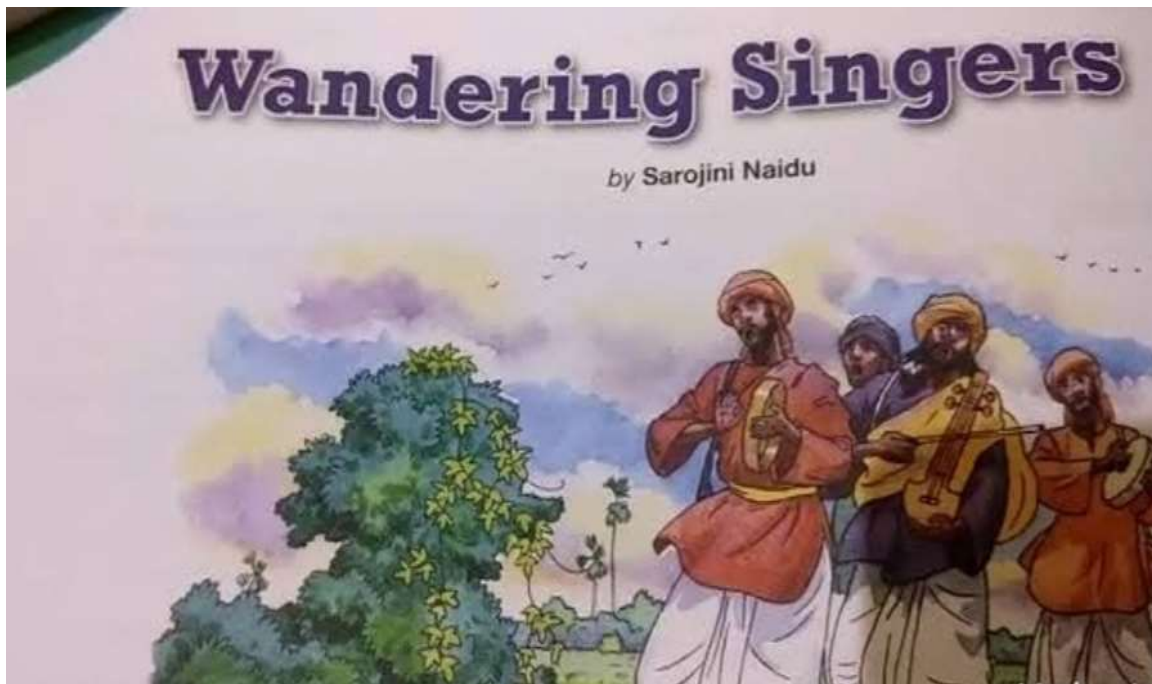
1. Father said these words.  
Everyone was sitting at the table for breakfast and Grandma was complaining that the dalia was lumpy. Suma looked rather hurt by Grandma’s comment, so Father tried to comfort her by these encouraging words. But Grandma continued disapproving it, left the dalia half-finished and asked to get medicine from the chemist saying that she might need medicine for indigestion.
2. Father said these words.  
As Father heard Grandma wailing and shouting for help, he rushed towards her room and so did Suma. Grandma was wailing that she was being poisoned by the medicine that was brought for her. Father picked up the glass with the medicine and smelled it. He understood that that it was not the medicine that he had bought. He went to the front door where he was greasing the hinges and saw an army of ants crawling all over the place. He realised that he had mixed up Grandma’s medicine and the greasing oil. Soon after, Suma noticed that Vishrut was looking as green as a caterpillar, as the eggs that he had fried tasted different.

**NOTE: READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY AND DO THE BOOKWORK YOURSELF.**

## CHAPTER NO: 02

### TOPIC: WANDERING SINGERS

**Central Idea:** The poem 'Wandering singers' by Sarojini Naidu is about the band of Folk singers who wander from town to town and from village to village to spread the message of love through their singing. The wandering singers have no dreams or hopes of their own; they go wherever the wind calls them.



#### **A. Answer these questions.**

1. 'Wandering feet' means the feet that do not stay in one place. The phrase refers to the feet of the wandering singers, who go from place to place, wherever the voice of the wind calls them.
2. The songs of the wandering singers depict the stories of the cities which once used to be splendid, the laughter and beauty of women in the olden days, the swords used in the battles and the crowns of the kings that lived. The songs of the wandering singers tell about the happy, simple and sorrowful things.
3. The wind determines the next destination of the wandering singers.

#### **B. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow.**

1. (a) By saying 'All men are our kindred', the speaker means that all the people of the world are like our family.

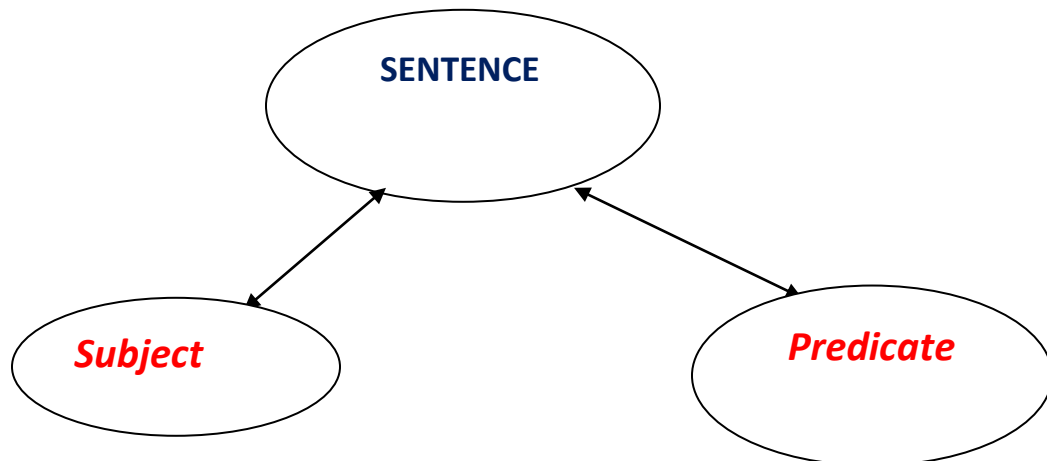
(b) Do it yourself.

2. (a) The wandering singers say that since they do not stay in one place, they cannot gather hope and have dreams about a bright future. Their next destination depends upon the call of the wind.

(b) Yes. The wandering singers seem to be sad and complaining that there is neither any love in their life to hold them back in one place, nor any joy to look forward to.

**NOTE: READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY AND DO THE BOOKWORK YOURSELF.**

### ENGLISH GRAMMAR



- **Subject and Predicate:** A sentence is a group that makes complete sense. It has two parts—a subject and a predicate. The subject of a sentence is who or what is being spoken about. What is said about the subject is the predicate of the sentence.

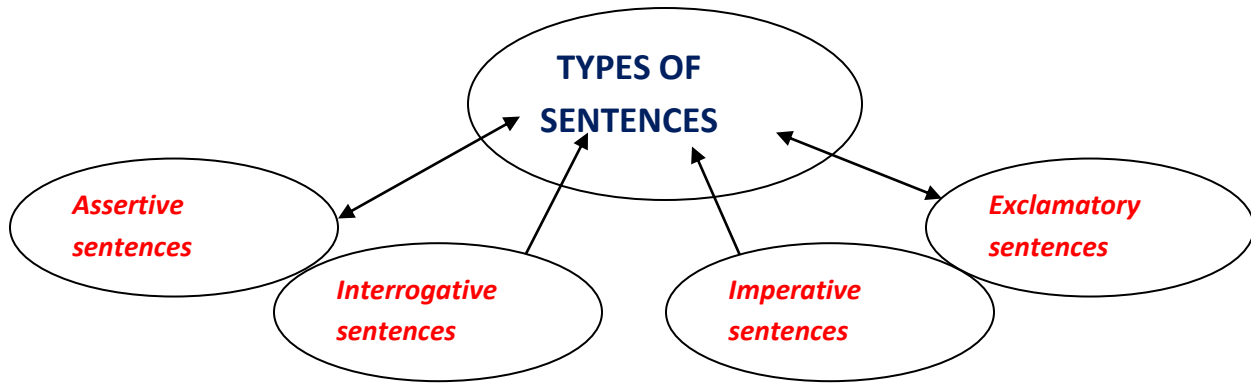
**Example:** Sunita is going to London.

In the above sentence, 'Sunita' is the subject and 'is going to London' is the predicate.

**A. Circle the subject and underline the predicate in these sentences.**

1. **The cat** hid under the sofa.
2. **We** are travelling to Delhi this weekend.
3. Has **Mr Singh** gone to the office?

4. **The teacher** told us to sit quietly.
5. Are they planning to shift to a new house?



- **Types of sentences.**

Sentences can be classified into four types—

1. **Assertive sentences:** are those that give information or declare something. These are statements and are also called declarative sentences.

**Example:** This pasta is delicious.

2. **Interrogative sentences:** are those that ask questions or make an enquiry. These sentences end with a question mark (?).

**Example:** Where is your house?

3. **Imperative sentences:** are those that express a request, command or an advice.

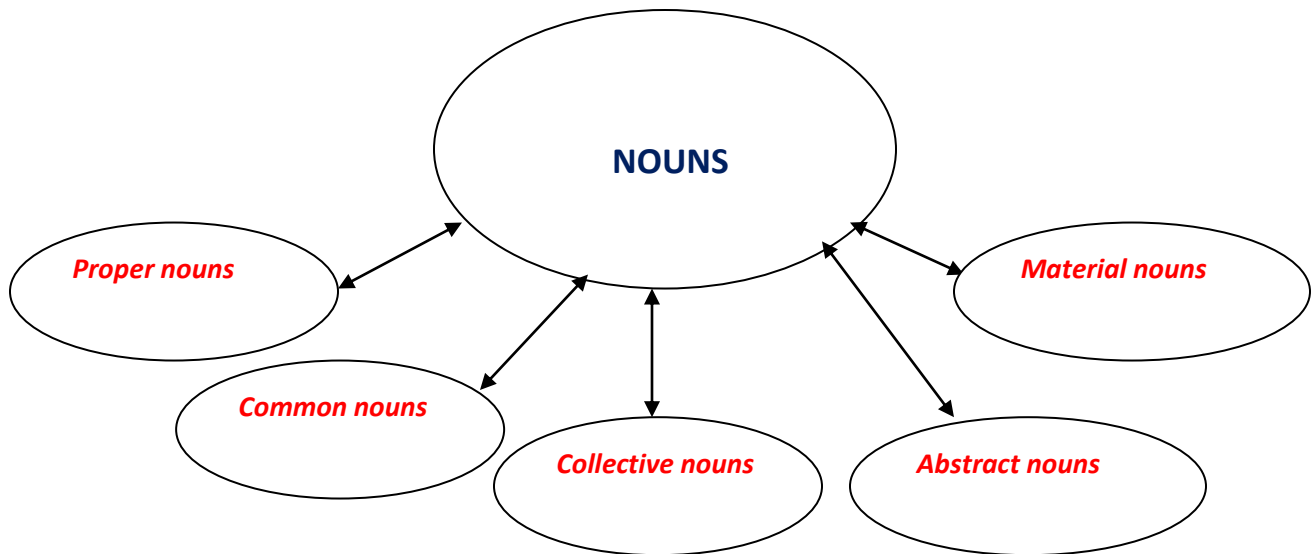
**Example:** It is important for you to exercise daily.

4. **Exclamatory sentences:** are those that express a sudden feeling. These sentences end with an exclamation mark (!).

**Example:** What a beautiful sight!

**A. Classify these sentences as assertive, interrogative, imperative or exclamatory. Write the correct answer against each sentence.**

1. No one is ready to go out now. Assertive.
2. Have the reservations been done? Interrogative.
3. Stay away from this matter. Imperative.
4. How brave the child is! Exclamatory.
5. Please shut the door. Imperative.



- **Noun and its types.**

Noun is a name of a person, place, animal or thing. Nouns can be broadly classified into five types—

1. **Proper nouns:** A proper noun is a specific name given to a person, place or thing.  
**Example:** I live in Mumbai.
2. **Common nouns:** A common noun is a name given in common to all people, places, animals or things of the same kind.  
**Example:** The boys are making a lot of noise.
3. **Collective nouns:** A collective noun is a name given to a group of collection of things, persons or animals taken together as one whole.  
**Example:** A herd of sheep.
4. **Abstract nouns:** An abstract noun is the name given to a feeling or an idea that cannot be seen but felt.  
**Example:** The boy was loved for his innocence.
5. **Material nouns:** A material noun is the name of the materials objects are made of. Names of food items are also referred to as material nouns.  
**Example:** Ladies generally buy bags made of leather.

**A. Identify the nouns in these sentences and specify their kinds.**

1. His anxiety (abstract) grew as the days (common) passed.
2. The lady (common) bought furniture (common) made of bamboo (material) for her new house (common).
3. Harish (proper) was praised for his honesty (abstract).

4. The jury (common) was united in their judgement (abstract).
5. The army of soldiers (collective) marched down the Mall Road (proper) in Nanital(proper).
6. Children (common) love to eat grilled sandwiches (common).
7. The farmers (common) are expecting a good yield of rice (common) this year (common).
8. We have our summer break (common) in May (proper) and June (proper).
9. She lived the bouquet of roses (collective) presented to her.
10. The happiness (abstract) of the family (collective) knew no bounds.

**B. Complete the phrases below using collective nouns.**

1. An army of soldiers.
2. A flight of stairs.
3. A class of students.
4. A band of musicians.
5. A swarm of bees.
6. A constellation of stars.
7. A shoal of fish.
8. A bench of judges.

FA-2

CHAPTER NO: 3

TOPIC: ICARUS AND DAEDALUS

**Introduction:** The story of Daedalus and Icarus is widely regarded as the myth that best illustrates the theme of mortal flight. The absence of myths which concern flying in a living body leads to a discussion of the human desire for flight in ancient Greek thought.

The myth of Daedalus and Icarus tells the story of a father and a son who used wings to escape from the island of Crete. Icarus has become better known as the flyer who fell from the sky when the wax that joined his wings was melted by the heat of the sun.



**A. Answer these questions.**

1. Daedalus was a very clever man who lived in ancient Greece. He was an inventor and he made many wonderful new things. He made a labyrinth for Minos, the king of Crete.
2. King Minos used the labyrinth as a prison for a monster called the Minotaur.
3. Minotaur was a monster. It had the body of a man and the head of a bull.
4. King Minos punished the people of Athens by feeding seven young men and seven young women from Athens to the Minotaur, once in every nine years.



5. King Minos's daughter, who was in love with the Athenian prince, begged Daedalus to help the prince escape from the labyrinth, and carefully unwind the ball as he wandered through the maze. The prince followed the instructions, killed the Minotaur and made his escape.
6. King Minos knew that anybody who went in the labyrinth would never find his/her way out. So, when the Athenian prince escaped from the labyrinth, King Minos knew for sure that it was Daedalus, the inventor of the labyrinth, who had helped in the escape. Thus, he punished Daedalus by shutting him in a tower.
7. Icarus was the son of Daedalus. Before escaping from the tower, Daedalus instructed Icarus to neither fly too low or the sea would make his wings wet, nor fly too high or the sun would melt the wax from his wings and he would fall. Daedalus asked him to fly along the middle way to stay safe.
8. When Icarus flew too high, the sun melted the wax that held the feathers of his wings together. As a result, they became loose and floated down to the sea. Icarus tried to save himself by beating his arms up and down, but his wings could no longer bear him and he fell into the sea and drowned.
9. Icarus, the son of Daedalus, lost his wings while flying over the sea. He fell into the sea and drowned. In memory of Icarus, Daedalus called that part of the sea the Icarian Sea.

**B. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.**

1. (a) 'He' is Daedalus in the above extract.  
(b) Daedalus was a very clever man and an inventor. He had made many wonderful new things. The labyrinth was another invention of Daedalus for King Minos.  
(c) Yes. King Minos was so delighted that he made Daedalus his closest friend.
2. (a) Daedalus is the speaker.  
(b) Daedalus decided to make himself a pair of wings to fly over the sea and escape.  
(c) Daedalus had to escape from the tower where King Minos had shut him up.
2. (a) Daedalus is the speaker.  
(b) No. There was no reply from Icarus.  
(c) Icarus had flown too high. The wax that held his pair of wings together melted because of the heat of the sun and he had fallen into the sea and drowned.

**NOTE: READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY AND DO THE BOOKWORK YOURSELF.**

## **CHAPTER NO: 04**

### **TOPIC: TRAVEL**

**Central Idea:** The poem 'Travel' written by Junaid Yahya tell us how travelling changes the perspective of life and all the advantages that are attached with it. He tells us travelling is very important for life experiences. His main purpose of travelling is to learn about new places and find ways at dark nights.



**A. Answer these questions.**

1. On weekends, the poet treads on twisty stony paths.
2. While travelling, the poet will have fun and adventure and drink cold water from a brook.
3. The poet can see houses and shops that glow like fireflies.

**NOTE: READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY AND DO THE BOOKWORK YOURSELF.**

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

- **Adjectives:** are describing words. They describe nouns or pronouns.  
**Example:** Rita is a gentle girl.

**A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives.**

1. Kangaroos are wild animals.

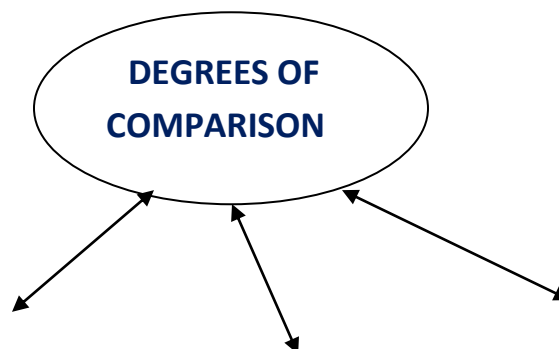
2. The teacher asked a tricky question to the class.
3. Rohan is an honest boy.
4. The mother was angry at the girl for breaking the glass.
5. There was a loud noise in the city.

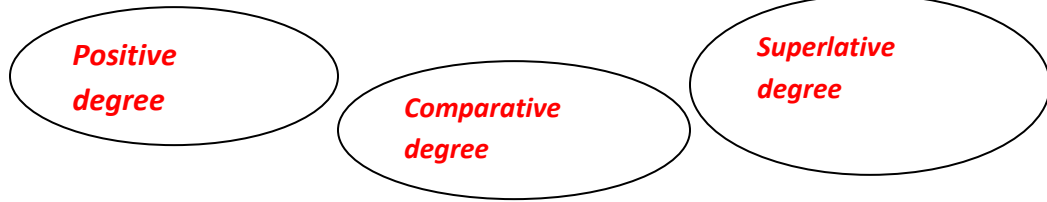
• **Order of adjectives.**

Quality	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	Purpose
Wonderful	Big	New	Round	Red	Roman	Silk	Running
Bright	Tiny	Old	Curved	Yellow	Indian	Glass	Racing

**A. Tick (✓) the correct options to complete the sentences.**

1. My grandfather has an old brown rocking chair.
  - (a) An old brown rocking
  - (b) A rocking brown old
2. Ritika is reading an interesting new book.
  - (a) An interesting new
  - (b) A new interesting
3. The students are fond of their new English teacher.
  - (a) New English
  - (b) English new
4. Please put the flowers in the big crystal vase.
  - (a) Big crystal
  - (b) Crystal big





- **Degrees of comparison.**

Most adjectives have three different forms to show degrees of comparison—the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

1. The **positive degree** is the simple form of the adjective.
2. The **comparative degree** is always followed by the word 'than'.
3. The **superlative degree** always has the word 'the' before it.

**A. Read the words given in the box. Classify them according to their degree of comparison and write them in the correct columns.**

Older	Fast	More difficult	Heavier	Greatest	Fatter
Most intelligent	Good	Farthest	New	Worst	Young

**Positive Degree**

Fast

Good

New

Young

**Comparative Degree**

older

more difficult

heavier

fatter

**Superlative Degree**

greatest

most intelligent

farthest

worst

**B. Rewrite these sentences using the correct degree of comparison of the words given in the brackets.**

1. Shivam is the (tall) boy in the class.  
Shivam is the tallest boy in the class.

2. These books are (heavy) than the ones kept there.  
These books are heavier than the ones kept there.
3. My sister is very (helpful).  
My sister is very helpful.
4. Rita is (excited) than her brother to watch the play.  
Rita is more excited than her brother to watch the play.
5. Blue whale is the (large) animal.  
Blue whale is the largest animal.
6. Raman is a (naughty) boy.  
Raman is a naughty boy.
7. Jupiter is the (big) planet.  
Jupiter is the biggest planet.

- Notice writing.

A notice is a formal means of communication. The purpose of a notice is to announce or display information to a specific group of people. Notices are generally meant to be pinned up on specific display boards whether in schools or in public places.

- A. You are Amaan/Amina of Dubai Grand School International, Srinagar. As the Student Coordinator of the Green Drive initiated by your School to mark the occasion of the World Wildlife Day on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, draft a notice urging the students to preserve the forests and wildlife.

Dubai Grand School International, Srinagar

Notice

February 20, 20XX

### Green Drive

This is to inform all the students that our school is organizing a Green Drive to create awareness among the students and the general public about the need to conserve our forests and wildlife as part of the World Wildlife Day celebrations on 3<sup>rd</sup> March. All the students are requested to participate and make a difference to the world. For more information, please contact the undersigned.

Amaan/Amina (Student Coordinator)