

Class – 5

English Holiday Homework

Dear Parents,

Please ensure that your child does all the worksheets given below in a small broad lined ruled notebook. Please don't use loose sheets of paper.

Thanks,

Sita

Articles

There are three articles – **a, an, the**.

We use **a** before words that begin with a consonant sound.

EXAMPLE: There is **a** tiger in the jungle.

We use **an** instead of **a** before words that begin with a vowel sound.

Take **an** umbrella with you because it is raining outside.

Some words may begin with a vowel but may have a consonant sound.

In such cases we use **a** before the word.

EXAMPLE: Gopal has gone to study at **a** university in England.

Anne Marie is **a** European.

In these cases, the pronunciation of **u** is **yu** and **y** is a consonant.

Some words may begin with a consonant but may have a vowel sound.

EXAMPLE: Raman has gone out for **an** hour.

(**h** is silent, so the word begins with the vowel sound of **o**)

Mridula is **an** MA in history.

(the pronunciation of **M** is **em**, so the letter **M** begins with the vowel sound of **e**)

A. Fill in the blanks with **a** or **an**.

1. Mohini wants to eat an orange.
2. Elephants are said to have _____ good memory.
3. Sumeet is as proud as _____ peacock.
4. The man was wearing _____ uniform.
5. _____ clown performs in _____ circus.
6. _____ emu is _____ Australian bird.

7. Please give me the book quickly. I am in _____ hurry.
8. I am looking for _____ red shirt.
9. Dilesh has _____ idea. It is _____ good one.
10. Would you like _____ cup of tea?
11. Shreeja is _____ English teacher.
12. _____ umbrella is _____ useful thing to carry when it is raining.
13. Please give Shashi _____ one-rupee coin.
14. This is a story about _____ horse and _____ unicorn.
15. The boy wanted to buy _____ red kite.

B. Fill in the blanks with a or an to complete the paragraph.

One day a monkey found _____ orange and _____ carrot in _____ old shed. It gave the orange to _____ ape that lived in _____ tree. The ape put the carrot in _____ empty box to eat it later. A little while later _____ hungry fox found the carrot and took it to its lair under _____ old oak tree in _____ field.

A and **An** are called **indefinite articles**. When we talk about something for the first time we use an indefinite article. If we talk about it again, we use **The**.

EXAMPLE: Once there was **a** forest near Ranchi.

There was **a** jamun tree in **the** forest. **The** tree was twenty years old.

The is called the **definite article**.

The definite article is also used when we talk about a particular thing.

EXAMPLE: We went to Agra to see **the** Taj Mahal.

The is also used when we wish to use a noun to represent a whole class.

EXAMPLE: **The** peacock is said to be a proud bird.

The computer stores and analyses information.

We use **the** before some proper nouns. It is used before the names of

- mountain ranges – the Alps, the Himalayas, the Nilgiris
- oceans and seas – the Arctic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea
- rivers – the Indus, the Amazon
- famous monuments – the Taj Mahal, the Vivekananda Memorial
- certain books and newspapers – the Bible, the Hindu, The Laughing Omnibus
- things that are only one of their kind – the Earth, the Sun

C. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the.

1. Maya is the fastest runner in the school.
2. There is _____ girl in my class who has brown hair.
3. Would you like _____ peach?
4. Pranav is _____ best player in _____ football team.
5. What _____ interesting story it is!
6. The Room on the Roof is _____ book I really like.
7. Rama reads _____ Mahabharata every morning.
8. _____ Brahmaputra flows through Assam.
9. _____ belt is worn around _____ waist.
10. Do you know _____ name of _____ tallest person in the world?
11. My mother bought _____ kilogram of grapes and _____ dozen bananas from _____ market.
12. Please return _____ pencil and _____ pen that I lent you yesterday.
13. I like looking at _____ picture of my grandparents on _____ wall in my room.
14. _____ lion is _____ king of the jungle.
15. _____ neem tree is very useful.
16. There are dark clouds in _____ sky.
17. Nisha is wearing _____ new pair of shoes.
18. I saw _____ famous Grand Canyon while I was in _____ United States.
19. Mr Smith was _____ soldier in _____ Second World War.
20. Mahua saw Santa Claus giving toffees to _____ children.

D. Circle the articles and fill in the blanks with words from the box.

kingfisher	present	eyes
egg	dust	cow
snake	book	playwright
cat	father	crop

1. I saw the snake bite the man.
2. Would you like an _____ for breakfast?
3. Hari gave me a _____ for my birthday.
4. A _____ was in the shed.
5. I think I saw a pair of _____ shining in that bush.
6. I read a very funny _____ yesterday.

7. Tigers and leopards belong to the _____ family.
8. Pataudi's _____ was a cricketer too.
9. I saw a little _____ near the Gateway of India.
10. Wheat is the main _____ of Punjab.
11. A vacuum cleaner is useful for cleaning the _____ hidden in corners.
12. Shakespeare is the greatest _____ the world has ever known.

Combining Sentences - I

Combine the noun phrases in each set of sentences below.
Write them in one sentence.



- 1) Harry climbed the oak tree.
Nate climbed the oak tree.
-

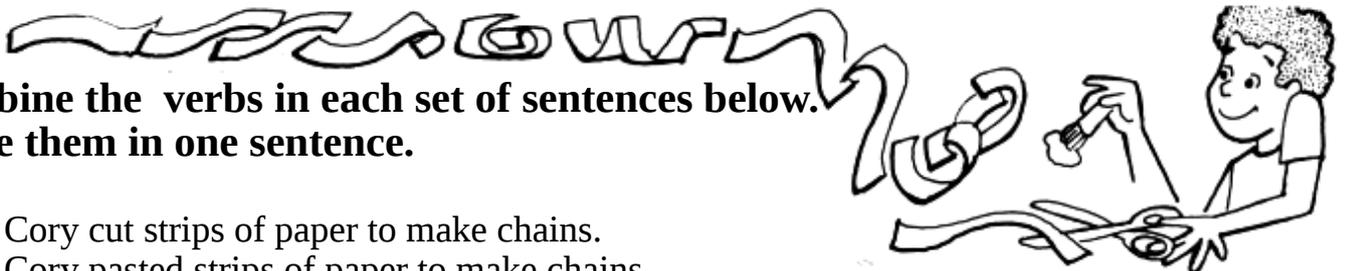
- 2) The fifth grade played the teachers in football.
The sixth grade played the teachers in football.
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- 3) We saw the lion show at the zoo.
We saw the monkey show at the zoo.
-

- 4) The students will sell lemonade to raise money.
The students will sell cookies to raise money.
-

- 5) Nan's cat won a prize at the pet show.
Tom's dog won a prize at the pet show.
Andy's rabbit won a prize at the pet show.
-

Combine the verbs in each set of sentences below.
Write them in one sentence.



- 1) Cory cut strips of paper to make chains.
Cory pasted strips of paper to make chains.

2) Mother brought a lot of food for the family party.
Mother cooked a lot of food for the family party.

3) The children shivered when they got out of the cold water.
The children shook when they got out of the cold water.

4) Our class studied about famous Americans.
Our class wrote about famous Americans.

5) The ball players hit.
The ball players run.
The ball players score.

What word was used to join the noun phrases and the verbs? _____

Combining Sentences - 2

Sometimes several sentences can be combined.
One sentence contains the main thought and each of the others adds only a word or two to the main sentence.

Combine the sentences in each group into one sentence.
Add only the important words to the main sentence.



Example:

The dog ran down the street. The dog was barking. The street was crowded.
The barking dog ran down the crowded street.

The snake went through the grass. The grass was tall. The snake was fast.

The girls baked a cake. It was a chocolate cake. There were three girls.

John finished the race. The race was two miles. He was first.

The hostess served drinks. The drinks were cold. The hostess was polite.

The boy brought his bike inside. His bike was damaged. The boy was unhappy.

The boys raked Mr. Bigg's backyard. It was a huge yard. The boys lived in the neighbourhood.

Sara ate the treat. The treat was ice cream. She ate it quickly.

The birds sang songs. The birds were red. The songs were pretty.

Trees grow in the forest. They are peepal trees. The forest is cool.



Instead of 'said'

See how many different words you can use instead of 'said' to make this conversation sound more lively. Read the whole discussion before you start choosing your words. Then write them in the spaces provided.

'Hurry up Harry' said _____ Dad.

'What are you doing?' said _____ Dad. 'Hurry up, or you'll be late for school.'

'It's all right Dad,' said _____ Harry.

'No, it isn't' said _____ Dad. 'Here's your coat, put it on. We're going now.'

'Can we go by car?' said _____ Harry.

'No,' said _____ Dad. 'We're walking.' And so they set off for school.

'Mind that car,' said _____ Dad. 'Keep on the path.'

'Wait for me!' said _____ Harry as he lagged behind.

'I'm just going into the shop,' said _____ Harry.

'Oh no you're not,' said _____ Dad.

'Look, there's Ben,' said _____ Harry.

'Hi Ben,' he said _____ from across the street. They got through the school gate just in time.

'Bye-bye Harry,' said _____ Dad. The boys went in.

'Good morning,' Miss Jones said _____ to them.

Is it 'it's' or 'its'?

Choose the right one to fill each space. Remember that 'it's' (with an apostrophe) stands for it is while 'its' without an apostrophe is to do with belonging.

_____ a beautiful day. The sun is shining in all _____ glory. Just listen to the blackbird singing _____ heart out up on _____ high perch in the park. Down below sits the cat minding _____ own business. _____ just lazing in the sun, licking _____ paws from time to time. For once _____ not raining!

_____ a pity then, that we are stuck indoors. The school – with _____ teachers, _____ children and all other staff – has _____ work to do. _____ a very busy place. School has _____ ups and _____ downs. Never mind, _____ often fun and _____ got _____ pleasures too – like sorting out whether _____ ' _____ ' or ' _____ '! Or would you rather be in the park with the blackbird singing _____ song?

A part-of-speech survey

Most dictionaries tell us what part of speech each listed word is: n (noun), vb.(verb), adj. (adjective) and so on. Choose any page from your dictionary and rewrite the listed words in these columns (starting at the bottom!) See which column grows tallest!

What kinds of words are used most often?

Adj. Adjectives	n. nouns	vb. verbs	Adv. Adverbs	Others such conjunction - con. Pronoun – pron preposition - interjection

Revision

I. Fill in the blanks with *pronouns*. (*I, he, she, it, they*)

- 1) The door is shut. _____ is not open.
- 2) The postman is standing near the letterbox. _____ is a tall man.
- 3) The erasers are in the drawer. _____ are pencil erasers.
- 4) My father is at home. _____ is looking after my baby brother.
- 5) The larks are on the tree. _____ are singing.
- 6) Mini and Simi are in the garden. _____ are playing.
- 7) The cow is in the meadow. _____ is grazing.
- 8) The fisherman is catching fish. _____ has a big net in his hands.
- 9) The girl is in bed. _____ is sleeping.
- 10) The key is not in the desk. _____ is in the box.

II. Circle the *subjects* and underline the *predicates* in these sentences.

- 1) The plane is flying at a height of 10,000 metres.
- 2) Ram put away his maths book.
- 3) Rajeev is angry about the mistake in the bill.
- 4) We made friends with some passengers on the train.
- 5) The street was full of people.

III. Fill in the blanks with *collective nouns* from the brackets.

- 1) Salman saw a _____ of cows grazing in the field.
(club/ herd / flock)
- 2) I saw a _____ of lions during a safari in the Gir Forest. (pride / school / group)
- 3) There was a _____ of doctors at the site of the accident.
(team / pack / bunch)
- 4) The mountain _____ was covered with snow.
(heap / gang / range)
- 5) The _____ on the ship was rescued by the navy.
(crew / row/ school)
- 6) A _____ of grasshoppers damaged the wheat crop.
(gaggle / pile / swarm)

IV. Rewrite these sentences by replacing the underlined words with a *verb* from the box.

decorated	smashed	hugged	forgot	hopped
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- 1) Amit ran and put his arms around his grandmother. _____
- 2) The drawing room was made attractive with flowers and balloons. _____
- 3) After the rain, Jaya jumped on one foot in the puddle. _____
- 4) Aman did not rememer Sanjana's birthday. _____
- 5) Sohail dropped the glass and it broke into many small pieces. _____

V. Rewrite by inserting *articles* (*a, an, the*) wherever necessary.

- 1) This old chair was in bedroom.
- 2) May I have apple and glass of milk for breakfast?
- 3) Reena's brother is soldier in Indian Army.

- 4) Prem went to hotel and had cup of coffee and burger.
- 5) Maya gave taxi driver five-hundred rupee note.

VI. Fill in the blanks with suitable *pronouns*.

- 1) Karan and Karim were excited as _____ were going to the circus.
- 2) The children were pitching the tent in _____.
- 3) Grandma and _____ are going to the market to buy some candles.
- 4) Meeta asked Fatima to return the book to _____.
- 5) The children saw _____ mother in the park and ran to her.

VII. Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of the *adjectives* given in brackets. (*positive, comparative and superlative degrees of comparison.*)

- 1) Stella is the _____ girl in the school. (tall)
- 2) Delhi is _____ than Shimla in the month of October. (warm)
- 3) River rafting is an _____ adventure sport. (exciting)
- 4) There will be a prize for the _____ essay. (impressive)
- 5) This office uses the _____ and high tech equipment. (modern)

VIII. Fill in the blanks with suitable *adverbs* (*how, where when*) from the box.

politely	noisily	now	there	nearby
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- 1) There is a small museum _____.
- 2) The monkeys on the tree chattered _____.
- 3) We were _____ approaching the airport.
- 4) The children asked the teacher _____ for permission to go to the field.
- 5) Pick up your book from the chair and put it _____.

IX. Underline the *prepositions* in these sentences.

- 1) I could see fishes swimming below the surface of the water.
- 2) We went outside to watch the fireworks.
- 3) The Dutts arrived safely in Delhi.
- 4) Mr Phileas Fogg went round the world.
- 5) Jatin left his umbrella behind the door of the classroom.

X. Join these sentences with *conjunctions* (*joining words*) and rewrite them.

- 1) Our principal is quite firm. She is kind too. _____
- 2) Is that insect a bee? Is it a wasp? _____
- 3) Novroz was limping. He had hurt his foot. _____
- 4) Mother is baking a cake. She is baking cookies. _____
- 5) The car runs well. It is old. _____

Parents, please help! **Grade 5 Spelling List**

Given below is a long list of words which are often misspelt. These words have been collected from many of your notebooks. The correct spellings, (underlined ones), are also given. Your task in the holidays is to learn these spellings so well that you you will never again misspell them.

All the Best!!!

becuase	<u>minutes</u>	freind	<u>writing</u>
<u>because</u>	sevrsl	<u>friend</u>	disapointed
intersting	<u>several</u>	maccaroni	<u>disappointed</u>
<u>interesting</u>	junior	<u>macaroni</u>	immedietly
beatiful	<u>junior</u>	planed	<u>immediately</u>
<u>beautiful</u>	auditorioum	<u>planned</u>	mesages
femiliar	<u>auditorium</u>	ourselvs	<u>messages</u>
<u>familiar</u>	usally	<u>ourselves</u>	Febuary
decieded	<u>usually</u>	quater	<u>February</u>
<u>decided</u>	creatchers	<u>quarter</u>	evetually
polute	<u>creatures</u>	stoping	<u>eventually</u>
<u>pollute</u>	dinning	<u>stopping</u>	unnusual
wich	<u>dining</u>	eattng	<u>unusual</u>
<u>which/witch</u>	chating	<u>eating</u>	drousy
ment	<u>chatting</u>	matchs	<u>drowsy</u>
<u>meant</u>	excitment	<u>matches</u>	marvelous
diffrent	<u>excitement</u>	suggetion	<u>marvellous</u>
<u>different</u>	happyly	<u>suggestion</u>	sugested
minuets	<u>happily</u>	writting	<u>suggested</u>

foir	mangose	cathcing	dificult
<u>foyer</u>	<u>mongoose</u>	<u>catching</u>	<u>difficult</u>
realy	sause	anyware	wierd
<u>really</u>	<u>sauce</u>	<u>anywhere</u>	<u>weird</u>
untill	mischeif	agianst	thrid
<u>until</u>	<u>mischief</u>	<u>against</u>	<u>third</u>
embaressed	beleive	jummped	permiton
<u>embarrassed</u>	<u>believe</u>	<u>jumped</u>	<u>permission</u>
fourty	peopel	angrly	tickelish
<u>forty</u>	<u>people</u>	<u>angrily</u>	<u>ticklish</u>
depresing	carrige	jelous	decilious
<u>depressing</u>	<u>carriage</u>	<u>jealous</u>	<u>delicious</u>
winer	rembered	camly	valeys
<u>winner</u>	<u>remembered</u>	<u>calmly</u>	<u>valleys</u>
huged	togeather	din't	feild
<u>hugged</u>	<u>together</u>	<u>didn't</u>	field
coatch	accept	specticle	thier
<u>coach</u>	<u>accept</u>	<u>spectacle</u>	<u>their</u>
finaly	togeather	insited	bussiness/buisness
<u>finally</u>	<u>together</u>	<u>insisted</u>	<u>business</u>
sincerly	execpt	eneimes	climed
<u>sincerely</u>	<u>except</u>	<u>enemies</u>	<u>climbed</u>
accept	anemy	sieries	
<u>accept</u>	<u>enemy</u>	<u>series</u>	

(opposite of here) were

where

(opposite of lost) one

won

quitly (opposite of loudly)

quietly

(past tense of are) - where

were

Use the list of words below from your collection to do different interesting activities. The challenge is to make the words your own.

1. expatiate : (verb) - to explain in great detail on any topic
2. petrichor : (noun) - a pleasant smell that comes with the first drops of rain when they fall on dry earth
3. placid : (adjective) - still and calm
4. jubilant : (adjective) - extremely happy
5. bibliophile: (noun) - a person who collects or has a great love of books
6. logophile : (noun) - someone who loves words
7. peripatetic : (noun) - someone who travels a lot for work
8. globetrotter : (noun) - someone who loves to travel around the world
9. Jack Frost : (noun) - personification for winter, snow, etc.
10. delve : (noun) - to think / ponder about something deeply
11. parable : (noun) – a story with a lesson or an advice in the end
12. potable (water) : (adjective) - clean and safe drinking water
13. sweltering : (adjective/verb) - humid, sticky, and sultry
14. dauntless : (adjective) - unstoppable
15. inanimate : (adjective) - showing no signs of life
16. syntax : (noun) - the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language
17. conspire : (verb) - to plot against someone
18. reminisce : (verb) – to actively think / talk about great past experience(s)
19. savage : (noun/verb/adjective) - anything or anyone very wild
20. lexicographer : (noun) - a person who compiles dictionaries
21. portable : (adjective) - something movable
22. peg puff : (noun) - a young woman with the manners of an old woman
23. penultimate : (noun) - 2nd last or next to last
24. bootless : (adjective) – useless
25. pandemonium : (noun) - wild and noisy disorder or confusion

26. panache : (noun) - to do something confidently and stylishly is to do with panache
27. zephyr : (noun) - a light or gentle breeze
28. anthology : (noun) - a collection of poems or other pieces of music
29. wizened : (adjective) - shrivelled, old looking
30. optimist : (noun) - someone who is usually positive
31. pessimist : (noun) - someone who is always negative
32. vagrant : (noun) - a person with no permanent home or job
33. quaint : (adjective) - something attractively unusual or old fashioned
34. unfathomable : (adjective) - expression that is almost impossible to read
35. vindictive : (adjective) - someone who is deliberately hurtful towards others is vindictive
36. plight : (noun) - a bad or difficult situation
37. unorthodox : (adjective) - contrary to something usual or accepted
38. girdle : (noun) - a synonym for belt
39. diamante : (noun) - Italian word for 'diamond'
40. behemoth : (noun) - gigantic and very powerful
41. alcove : (noun) - a small nook just perfect for sitting and reading
42. schadenfreude : (noun) - someone who finds pleasure in others' suffering
43. zany : (adjective) - amusingly different
44. sartorial : (adjective) - related to tailoring, clothes, or style of dress
45. epistolary : (adjective) - a book or any literary work in the form of letters, journal entries, etc.
46. ostracize : (verb) - to exclude somebody from a society or group
47. sinister : (adjective) - suggestive of evil, villainous
48. phantasmagorical : (adjective) - all the scary, creepy words you can think of, put together
49. contrary : (adjective) – opposite to each other (for e.g. contrary ideas /opinions)
50. palpable : (adjective) – obvious and easily sensed (e.g. happiness was palpable in the air)