

STUDY MATERIAL

SUBJECT: ENGLISH CLASS 5 (ALL SECTIONS)

UNIT 1 (U1)

ENGLISH TEXT: Chapter 1: THE HOT RICE PLATE

A) Answer these questions.

Q1: Who was Chanakya?

Ans: Chanakya was an acharya and an economist who was extremely clever. He was chief adviser of the king.

Q2: What is the name of his famous book?

Ans: The name of his famous book was Arthashastra.

Q3: Describe the relationship between Chanakya and Chandragupta?

Ans: Chanakya, an acharya and Chandragupta, the Mauryan King shared a bonded relationship of a teacher and a student. Chanakya was the chief adviser to the king and helped him to ascend the throne.

Q4: What happened when Chandragupta started to eat the rice quickly?

Ans: When Chandragupta started to eat the rice quickly, he burnt his fingers and mouth.

Q5: How did Chanakya link eating a plate of hot rice with defeating enemies on the battlefield?

Ans: Chanakya advised the king to find their weak points and attack them instead of defeating them. He should begin with their weak areas and then proceed towards strong areas like as he did with the plate of hot rice. He ate the rice from the edges and then moved towards the centre.

Q6: List five adjectives that can be used to described Chanakya?

Ans: Chanakya can be described as a wise, an intelligent, clever, helpful, and a calm person.

B) Read these lines from the story and answer the questions that follow:

1. Taken aback, Chandragupta impatiently said, 'Acharya, I am not hungry! I am angry and feel humiliated.....'

a) Who was 'Acharya'?

Ans: Chanakya was Acharya/Acharya was Chanakya.

b) Why was Chandragupta taken aback?

Ans: Chandragupta was taken aback because he sought advice from the Acharya to defeat his enemy while as Acharya told him to take his meals. Since there was no similarity between meals and the battlefield. That is why king replied, "I am not hungry I am angry."

c) Why did Chandragupta feel angry and humiliated?

Ans: Chandragupta felt angry and humiliated because he was defeated in the battle field.

2. In his attempt to eat the hot rice plate quickly, he burnt his fingers and mouth.

a) Who burnt his fingers and mouth?

Ans: King Chandragupta Maurya burnt his fingers and mouth.

b) Why was he trying to eat the hot rice quickly?

Ans: King Chandragupta was trying to eat the hot rice quickly because Acharya Chanakya advised him to do so.

c) What lesson did he learn while trying to eat the rice quickly?

Ans: The king learnt to take the rice near the edges of the plate in the same way the enemy should be attacked first near his weak areas, the strongholds will also become weak enough to fall.

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BOOK WORK: (page no. 4 onwards..)

READING COMPREHENSION

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER. (Multiple choice questions)

1. Chanakya was also known as

- Meghdoot
- Kautilya ✓
- Chandragupta

2. The emperor was depressed because he

- Lost a battle ✓
- Was ill
- Was hungry

3. He asked Chanakya for advice on how to

- Rule
- Defeat his enemy ✓
- Manage his kingdom

4. Chanakya instructed the king to eat a

- Snack
- Bowl of steaming dal
- Plate of hot rice ✓
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5. Chanakya said that the best way to defeat one's enemy is to

- Study them carefully ✓
- Kill them secretly
- Attack their strongholds

B. Match the columns to make compound words.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. White | break (5) |
| 2. Life | worm (8) |
| 3. Pass | ring (6) |
| 4. Foot | boat (2) |
| 5. Day | root (7) |
| 6. Ear | wash (1) |
| 7. Grass | word (3) |
| 8. Book | print (4) |

C. Match the words with their descriptions.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Discussion | (3) ordered by someone to come to a place |
| 2. Proceed | (5) saying or demanding firmly |
| 3. Summoned | (1) a conversation or debate about a specific topic |
| 4. Strategy | (2) to begin a course of action or move forward |
| 5. Insisting | (4) careful plan to achieve a certain goal |

C. Write these common and proper nouns in the correct columns.

Proper Nouns	Common Nouns
Eiffel Tower	mountain
Pacific Ocean	breakfast
Iceland	iguana
April	cheetah
Sarah	car
Tuesday	cream

D. Look at the underlined nouns. Write CN for Concrete Nouns and AN for Abstract Nouns.

1. Samrat was filled with <u>joy</u> .	AN
2. The <u>table</u> was made of wood.	CN
3. <u>Love</u> makes the world go around.	AN
4. The <u>chicken</u> clucked loudly.	CN
5. King Solomon was known for his <u>wisdom</u> .	AN
6. The <u>smell</u> of garbage was strong in the room.	AN
7. Our lives would be in <u>danger</u> without food and water.	AN
8. Money can't buy <u>happiness</u> .	AN

E. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

1. A swarm of bees
2. A fleet of ships
3. A pack of wolves
4. A panel of judges
5. A colony of ants
6. A crew of sailors
7. A troupe of dancers
8. A quiver of arrows

ants	arrows
bees	dancers
judges	sailors
ships	wolves

F. Rewrite the correct punctuation.

1. do you know the story of vikramadityas rise to power

Ans. Do you know the story of Vikramaditya's Rise to Power?

2. a prince was born in the city of ujjain about nineteen centuries ago

Ans. A prince was born in the city of Ujjain about nineteen centuries ago.

3. what a joyous occasion it was

Ans. What a joyous occasion it was!

4. the prince was named vikramaditya

Ans. The prince was named Vikramaditya.

5. he was the second of five sons of king gandharvasena

Ans. He was the second of five sons of King GandharvaSena.

6. the question of who would be the next King came up after the kings death

Ans. The question of who would be the next King came up after the King's death.

7. vikramaditya by then had obtained the title of bir or 'the brave'

Ans. Vikramaditya by then had obtained the title of 'Bir' or 'The Brave'.

8. he became the king and began to rule the kingdom

Ans. He became the King and began to rule the Kingdom.

1. Noun and Types of Nouns: Common Noun, Proper Noun, Concrete Noun, Abstract Noun and collective noun. (Learn definitions along with examples)
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H) Word meanings: (page no: 1, 2, 3)

1. Brute strength: (here) not well -thought - out display of strength
 2. Acharya: teacher
 3. Economist: Someone who is an expert in the field of economics.
 4. Policies: rules meant to be followed.
 5. Ascend: (here) claim
 6. Depressed: sad
 7. Thought long and hard: thought very carefully
 8. Taken aback: surprised
 9. Humiliated: embarrassed
 10. Budge: (here) change his decision
 11. Strongholds: places that are protected against attack
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CHAPTER 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT (Poem)- by Paulo Perro

Note: 1. Learn the poem Alexander the Great by Heart.

2. Highlight/ the rhyming words in the poem.

Word meanings:(page 14)1. A lot of bottle: a lot of courage .

2. Conquest: the act of conquering or winning something
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CHAPTER 3: THE ONE-STRAW MILLIONAIRE

Answer these questions.

1. What did the young man asked the Goddess Kannon?

Ans:The young man asked the Goddess Kannon to bestow some luck upon him and have mercy on him as his hard work never rewarded him.

2. How did Goddess Kannon answer his prayers?
.....

Ans.The Goddess Kannon in the dream told the young man that in the morning after walking up, he will fall again and by then he will grab something of great value to be cherished by him while going westward.

3. What made the little boy happy?

Ans: The flower tied to one end of the straw fascinated the little boy who became happy by receiving that flower from the young man.

4. What did the young man do with the horse?

Ans.At the first instance, the young man got upset with a tired horse. Of course, he took the horse along and came across a mansion of a rich merchant who offered one thousand pieces of gold to the young man in exchange of the horse.

5. What price did the merchant quote for the horse?

Ans:The merchant quoted one thousand pieces of gold as price for the horse.

6. What lesson did the young man learn from the Goddess Kannon?

Ans: The young man learnt an important lesson from Goddess Kannon that even an ordinary thing like a piece of straw can be of great value. One must always work hard and be grateful.

B. Read these lines from the story and answer the questions that follow.

‘ You seem to be a kind-hearted fellow’.

1. Who spoke these words and to whom?

Ans:Merchant, the owner of the mansion spoke these words to the young man.

2. How did the speaker learn that the listener was kind- hearted ?

Ans:The speaker learnt that the listener was kind-hearted when his daughter recognized the listener being the same young man who helped her in the way when she was suffering from illness and the young man had helped her by offering three oranges.

3. What did the speaker asked the listener to do?

Ans.The speaker asked the listener to marry his daughter as he wanted to make the young man the heir to his estate.

C. Identify whether the underlined pronouns are Reflexive (R) or Emphatic (E)

1. Martha can iron her clothes herself. _____ R _____

2. The cat hurt itself. _____ R _____

3. They themselves are to blame for the loss. E
4. John can see himself in the mirror. R
5. Madhu gave the lecture in front of the President Himself. R
6. The situation itself has gone from bad to worse. E

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable Reflexive or Emphatic pronouns.

1. Rohan can tie his shoelaces himself (R)
2. The ribbon wrapped itself (R) around her legs.
3. Suhana herself (E) wrote the song.
4. We launched ourselves (R) for the win.
5. Anne and Rahul bought many clothes for themselves (R)
6. Why don't you help yourself (R) to another slice of cake?

E. SPELLING:

Tick the correct spellings. Rewrite the incorrect ones.

1. Heir _____ 2. Fiegn Feign
3. Nieghbour N our 4. Pierce _____
5. Cheiftain Chi 6. Acheive Achieve
7. Thievery _____ 8. Diesel _____
9. Field _____ 10. Recieve Rec

F) Number these Sentences in the correct sequence to get the story.

1. The young man gave straw to a boy. (3)
2. A young man prayed to Kannon, the Goddess of Mercy. (1)
3. The young lady gave him three rolls of fine silk. (6)

4. The owner of the estate wanted the young man to marry his daughter. (8)
5. Goddess Kannon told the young man that his good fortune would begin when he stumbled and fell. (2)
6. The young man gave the oranges to a lady who was feeling unwell. (5)
7. The old woman gave the young man three oranges in return. (4)
8. A samurai gave the young man a dying horse and took the bundles of silk. (7)

G) Reflexive and Emphatic pronouns:- Learn the definitions of Reflexive and Emphatic pronouns along with their examples. (Page no. 29 of English text book)

H) Word: meanings (page 18,19,21,22,23)

1. Penniless: Without any money
2. Shrine: (here) temple
3. Cherish: care about something deeply
4. Samurai: an ancient Japanese warrior
5. Trade: exchange
6. Stranded: left without the means of moving anywhere
7. Mansion: a large house
8. Heir: someone who will inherit all the property or money when its owner dies.