

GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL
FINAL EXAMINATION YEAR 2018-19

2

SUBJECT : ENGLISH - II
TIME : 1 ½ HRS

CLASS : V
MARKS : 80

SECTION – A

PROSE

Read the extract given and answer the questions

[10]

UNCLE RAMAN

‘What are you gawping at?’ Is this the way to deliver letters?

- 1) a) Who is the speaker? (½)
b) Who is the listener? (½)
- 2) What was the listener ‘gawping’ at? (1½)
- 3) What was the listener ‘gawping’ through? (½)
- 4) What time of the day had the listener arrived? (½)
- 5) What were the reasons why the listener had come late? (1½)
- 6) How did the speaker threaten the listener before ‘he’ left? (1)
- 7) What did the letter contain and who did it come from? (2)
- 8) Give one word for the following: (2)
 - i) a financial plan-
 - ii) dejected -
 - iii) a letter-
 - iv) unbearable -

KARATE PARROT

‘As you know, Sushmita has always wanted a pet.’

[10]

- 1) a) Who is the speaker (½)
b) Who are the listeners? (1)
- 2) Who is Sushmita? (½)
- 3) Why does the speaker feel a ‘flat’ is not a suitable place for cats and dogs? (2)
- 4) Where did Sushmita go to buy a pet and where was this place located? (2)
- 5) What were the reasons Sushmita wanted a pet? (2)
- 6) Give one word for the following:- (2)
 - i) lifted -
 - ii) unbelievable -
 - iii) evil -
 - iv) operated by a machine -

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MY SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN

[10]

'I guess they are holed up and eating their stored nuts too.'

- 1) To whom is 'I' referring? (1)
- 2) To whom is 'they' referring? ($\frac{1}{2}$)
- 3) Where has 'I' been living? (1)
- 4) What is the bed made out of? ($1\frac{1}{2}$)
- 5) What were the activities that kept 'I' busy? (2)
- 6) Since how long has 'I' been living here? ($\frac{1}{2}$)
- 7) What does 'I' have for food? (1)
- 8) Where does 'I' keep all the food supply? (1)
- 9) What has 'I' named the wild weasel? ($\frac{1}{2}$)
- 10) Give one word for the following: (1)
 - i) The fruit of the oak tree -
 - ii) Thin, narrow pieces of wood -

POETRY

THE SKYLARK

[8]

'I knew he had a nest unseen'.

- 1) To whom is 'I' referring? (1)
- 2) To whom is 'he' referring? ($\frac{1}{2}$)
- 3) Where was this nest located? (1)
- 4) What is the rhyme scheme of the poem. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
- 5) Identify the figure of speech in the above line. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
- 6) Pick out lines from the poem that tell us that someone else was listening to the bird's song for a longer time. (1)
- 7) Pick out two pairs of rhyming words from the poem. (1)
- 8) What does the poet mean by 'sunny morn'? ($\frac{1}{2}$)
- 9) Give one word/ phrase for the following: (2)
 - i) in harmony with -
 - ii) circled about -
 - iii) dot-
 - iv) in flight -

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RAPID READER

THE BOY WHO BROKE THE BANK

“Don’t raise such dust!”

[10]

- 1) a) Who is the speaker? (½)
- b) Who is the listener? (½)
- 2) What did the listener work as and where did he work? (1½)
- 3) Who is the owner of the Bank? (1½)
- 4) Why was the listener annoyed? (2)
- 5) a) Where did Mrs. Srivastava find her friend? (1½)
- b) What was her friend doing? (1½)
- 6) What does the author mean by ‘like a bee in a flower garden.’ (1)

A SHWERWANI FOR ABBU

[10]

‘My old things will have to do’.

1. What was an impossible dream for Ahmed Hasan and why? (2)
2. Why was the family delighted that morning? (2)
3. Describe Abbu’s sherwani. (1)
4. Who was the old nawab and where did he live? (1)
5. What would all the boys of the Mohalla do with their earned anna? (1)
6. Why had the nawab given up on kite flying? (2)
7. Give one word for the following : (1)
 - i) slightly strange –
 - ii) tread heavily –

COMPREHENSION

[5]

Putting a jigsaw puzzle together is fun. Have you ever wondered who created it? Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

We all enjoy a good jigsaw puzzle, especially on boring rainy afternoons when there’s nothing much to do. In fact, the more complicated the puzzle, the better. Children are encouraged to play this game as it helps to increase powers of observation and logic. It is also an ideal game for families, as putting together an elaborate puzzle shows us how to work and have fun together. Yet, how many of us know how it all started?

Credit for this game goes to a resourceful engraver and mapmaker from London, named John Spilsbury. Around 1790, he hit upon a unique and interesting way to teach

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THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

'Two roads diverged in a yellow wood'-----

[8]

- 1) What do the two roads symbolize? (½)
- 2) What dilemma did the poet face in the beginning? (1)
- 3) Which road did the poet select in the end? (1)
- 4) Quote lines from the poem that tells us that the poet would want to come back and try the first of the two roads but he realizes that one leads to another making it doubtful for him to be back again. (1 ½)
- 5) What does the poet mean by 'yellow wood'? (1)
- 6) Name the poet. (1)
- 7) Give meanings for the following words: (2)
 - i) diverged -
 - ii) undergrowth -
 - iii) trodden
 - iv) hence -

GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

[9]

'Ever since childhood, she'd had this gift.'

- 1) What 'gift' did grandma have? (1)
- 2) How old was grandma when she last climbed a tree? (½)
- 3) Who had taught her to climb trees? (½)
- 4) What age was she when she learned to climb trees? (½)
- 5) What was feared by all? (1)
- 6) What had happened to grandma while everyone was in town? (1)
- 7) Grandma's confinement to her bedroom is compared to? (1)
- 8) When grandma got well, what did she want? (1)
- 9) What does the poet mean by, 'she held her peace'? (½)
- 10) How would you feel if you have a grandmother like this? (1)
- 11) Give one word for the following:- (1)
 - i) live -
 - ii) bravely -

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geography to British children. He mounted one of his maps on a sheet of hardwood and cut around the borders of the countries using a saw. The pupils had to put the pieces together, to learn how the different countries were connected to one another. Needless to say the first jigsaw was a huge hit and convinced Spilsbury to produce more of these 'puzzles'. With two years, he had marketed maps of the continents of Africa, Asia, America and Europe, and the four countries of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland. These early jigsaw puzzles were known as dissections and until about 1820, were primarily educational tools.

1. Why are children encouraged to play 'this' game? (1)
2. Why is 'this' an ideal game for families? (1)
3. Whom does the credit of this game belong to? (1)
4. In what unique way did he use 'this' game? (1)
5. What does the author mean by 'the more complicated the puzzle, the better'? (1)