

**GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL
FINAL EXAMINATION YEAR 2020**

SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANGUAGE
TIME: 1 ½ HOURS

CLASS: V
MARKS: 80

Please note: All answers to Section A, B and C to be written in the answer booklet. Section D is in the form of worksheet. Answer Section D on the Grammar worksheet itself. Detach only Section D and attach it to your main supplement.

SECTION A (20)

I. Write an original and interesting composition of about 200-250 words on any one of the following topics. Use at least 7 words and phrases from the word bank provided.

a. A Visit to a Market

[**Word Bank-** spread out in specific area-crowded-prices of things shot up-noise and heat-overwhelming-many aggressive shopkeepers -hawkers and vendors- yelling at the top of their voice-a sigh of relief-a memorable experience]

OR

b. Story with an outline

Title- school exams-late-saw car crash-stopped to help-injured taken to the hospital-report given to the police-reached late for the exam-exam ruined-later in the evening call from the police headquarters- Responsible Citizen Award- Moral.

OR

c. Observe the picture carefully. Write a story or a description or an account of what it suggests you. Your composition must be about the subject of the picture. However, there must be a clear connection between the picture and your composition. Do not include yourself in the composition. Give a suitable title.



Q. Write a letter to your grandfather/grandmother telling him/her how important he/she is in your life.

SECTION C

Q. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. [20]

Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14 November 1889 in Allahabad in British India. His mother was Swaruprani Thussu and his father was Motilal Nehru. Motilal Nehru was a very successful lawyer and also participated in the independence struggle.

For the first sixteen years of his life, Nehru was taught at home by tutors and English governesses. He later went to England and studied at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge. Then Nehru went on to study law in London. He returned to India in 1912 and took a keen interest in the independence struggle. In 1916, he married Kamala Kaul. A year later, their daughter Indira was born. She too would grow up to follow in her father's footsteps and one day become the Prime Minister of India. Although Nehru was always connected with the political situation of his time, he wholeheartedly joined the freedom movement after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. On 13 April 1919, a large number of non-violent protestors gathered at Jallianwala Bagh, when, under command of Brigadier-General Dyer, the gates of the place were closed so the protestors could not escape. Then the British military fired at them continuously for ten minutes, killing 379 people and injuring at least 1,200 more people. When Nehru heard how brutally these unarmed civilians were attacked, he vowed to fight the British in every way he could. This incident moved him to increase his efforts for India's independence.

Nehru became a vital member of the Indian National Congress and was the president of this political party. He was deeply influenced by Mahatma Gandhi and worked very closely with him. He was even arrested several times for participating in the civil disobedience movement. But his time in jail only strengthened his resolve to gain independence for India. He also used this time to understand Gandhiji's principles of non-cooperation and non-violence.

Later, Nehru travelled to several other nations and met their political leaders. He gained support for India's independence from many countries. He also tried to understand their systems and was impressed by how these countries were run. After becoming Prime Minister, he worked hard to implement these successful systems for India as well.

On 15 August 1947, as India woke to freedom, Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the national flag at the Red Fort. He then took up the challenge of using all that he had learned to build a healthy and prosperous Nation. Nehru's ideas of progress carried young India towards great scientific advancements. He also brought about many social reforms that helped women, farmers, labourers and the poor.

Under his governance, many important institutions of the country were set up. These include the Indian Institute for Technology (IIT), the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and India's first space program.

1. When and where was Jawaharlal Nehru born? (1)
2. Name the two educational institutions in England where Jawaharlal Nehru studied. (1)
3. Narrate the incident that inspired Nehru to increase his efforts for India's Independence. (3 ½)

SECTION C

GRAMMAR

[30]

Q.I. Circle the subject and underline the predicate in the given sentences. (2)

1. The trees on the hillside are laden with fruits.

2. Little Red Riding Hood was not afraid of the big bad wolf.

Q.II. Identify the types of sentences. (2)

1. Do you know who discovered America? _____

2. How beautiful the rain is ! _____

3. My elder brother painted this picture. _____

4. Do not make noise in the class. _____

Q.III. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. (2)

1. The boy jumped _____ the river and rescued the puppy.

2. The butterfly is flying _____ the flowers.

3. I met him _____ the station.

4. Pass the thread _____ the eye of the needle, then it would be ready to use.

Q. IV. Fill in the blanks using suitable verbs from the brackets. (2)

1. The bouquet of flowers _____ very beautiful.(is/are)

2. Peter _____ just finished his homework. (have/has)

3. Star Wars _____ an exceptionally good movie.(are/is)

4. Rita and I _____ well together. (dance/dances)

Q. V. Combine the sentences using the conjunctions given in the bracket. (3)

1. Neha carried the old woman's bag. Neha helped her to cross the busy street.

(not only.... but also)

2. My mother drinks tea in the morning. My mother drinks coffee in the morning.

(either....or)

3. Shruti is interested in painting. Shruti is interested in writing novels.(both....and)

Q. VI. Rewrite the sentences inserting suitable articles where necessary. (2)

1. Monica has written brilliant story for school magazine.

2. I lost hundred rupee note.

3. Mr. Sam is honourable man.

Q.VII. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns as directed. (2)

1. You don't have to give us any dinner. We'll make it _____. (Reflexive Pronoun)

2. _____ children have come from Canada. (Demonstrative Pronoun)

3. The girl at _____ you are pointing, is my sister. (Relative Pronoun)

4. _____ is standing at the door? (Interrogative Pronoun)

Q.VIII. Underline the Adjectives in the given sentences and state its kinds. (3)

1. The man ate some rice for the dinner.

2. Which dress belongs to Mahek?

3. I kept her dresses on the table.

Q. IX. Fill in the blanks using suitable words from the bracket. (2)

1. The _____ of an egg is very nutritious. (yoke/yolk)

2. All of us felt that the _____ was better than the actual meal. (dessert/desert)

3. Everybody _____ Sarah was present at the meeting. (accept/except)

4. I tried my best but in _____. (vein/vain)

Q.X. Identify the kinds of adverbs of the underlined words. (2)

1. My father will be forty tomorrow. _____

2. Cinderella and the prince danced gracefully at the ball. _____

3. I could not find him anywhere. _____

4. I will come back soon. _____

Q. XI. Do as directed.

(8)

1. The milk was spilt by the cat. (Change to Active voice)

2. The girl said to her mother, 'I have cleaned my room.' (Change to Indirect speech)

3. They went to Nainital for their annual vacation. (Change to present continuous tense)

4. Rabindranath Tagore wrote the National Anthem. (Change to Passive voice)

5. My parents left for Singapore this evening. (Change to Future Continuous Tense)

6. These unseasonal rains will ruin the crops. (Change to Passive voice)

7. Mrs Jane said to Tom, 'Please help me to carry these books.' (Change to Indirect speech)

8. Mansi said, 'I will meet you tomorrow.' (Change to Indirect Speech)
