

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL
CLASS 5 A&B
SUBJECT: ENGLISH 2, 2nd Term

Lesson: 12 – 21: Lesson 33, 34: Composition: **lesson** 38, 41: Lesson 12: **adjective**

1. Name the two ways of using adjectives. Give an example of each.

Ans: 1. Attributive use: e.g. Priya is a pretty girl.

2. Predicative: e.g. Napoleon was a brave general.

B. 1) adjective of quality: There is a red rose in my garden

2) proper adjective: Indian people have patience .

2. Fill in a suitable Adjective of quality in each blank.

1. Bread and butter is a **ready** food.

2. Fair face is the **best** ornament of a lady.

3. **Innocent** person are vary much loved by God .

4. Good deeds always and surly bring in **better** results.

3. Fill in a suitable proper adjective in each blank :

1. **Indian** farmers are very hardworking and brave .

2. **African** people have curly hair in general.

3. **Indian** women are as brave as Their men.

4. Idli and sambhar are **south Indian** dishes.

4. Make adjective from the following words :

Colour - colourful	Man - manly
Move - moveable	Care - careless
Girl - girlish	Harm - harmful
Talk - talkative	Use - useful
Classic - classical	Fool - foolish
Black - blackish	Tire - tiresome
Glory - glorious	Thank - thankful

5. Write the words from which the given Adjective has been formed . Also write whether it has been formed from a verb or another adjective:

Golden _ gold	Blackish _ black
Careless_ care	Thankful _ thank
Talkative_ talk	Healthful_ health
Whitish _ white	Magical _ magic
Classic_ classical	Manly _ . Man

Lesson 13: Adjective: Comparison

A. Fill up each blank :

- 1 The base form of an adjective is called **positive** degree.
- 2 The positive degree of an adjective used for comparison is called a **positive simile**.
- 3 the comparative degree of an adjective is generally **followed** by than.
- 4 The superlative degree of an adjective is generally **preceded** by the.
- 5 A simile can be positive or **negative**.

B. Fill up each blank with the comparative degree of the adjective given in brackets:

- 1 Mother are generally **kinder** than fathers. (Kind)
- 2 Rahul is a **better** batsman than Sayeed. (Good)
- 3 Susan is far **slimmer** than her sister Nutan. (Slim)
- 4 Horses are **more faithful** than other animal used for rides. (Faithful)
- 5 This sum is far **more difficult** than that one. (Difficult)
- 6 the Jama Masjid is **larger** in size than the Moti Masjid. (large)
- 7 Apple are **costlier** than orange and bananas. (Costly)
- 8 The moonlight is **more pleasant** than sunlight. (Pleasant)

C. Fill up each blank with the superlative degree of the adjective given in brackets :

1. Madhuri is the **most charming** girl in our school. (Charming)
2. The Buland Darwaza is the **highest** gate in the world. (High)
3. The Taj Mahal is the **most elegant** tomb in the world. (Elegant)
4. Mumbai is the **largest** city in our country. (Large)
5. Indian women are known to be the **most faithful** wives. (Faithful).
6. Mount Everest. Is the **highest** mountain peak on the earth. (High)
7. Lord Rama has been the **most obedient** son indeed. (Obedient)
8. At present, gold plated s the **most precious** metal in the market. (Precious).

D. Look at the picture and answer the question given below them. (Home work)

E. Give each begging it's correct ending and write the complete sentences:

1. Iron is the most useful of all metals.
2. Persian carpets are more expensive than Indian carpets.
3. Health is more important than wealth.
4. The Himalayas are higher than the Alps.
5. Peacocks are more beautiful than peahens.

F. Learn the following comparisons: (study from the text)

Lesson: 14 (Adverbs)

A. Underline the adverb in each sentence and write it's kind in the blank :

1. We went to see the Taj yesterday. Adverb of time.
2. Move three steps backwards. Adverb of Number.
3. The time is completely over. Adverb of Quantity.
4. Always learn your lessons well. Adverb of manner.
5. We eat food thrice a day. Adverb of frequency.
6. Where do you come from? Adverb of place.
7. I have never cheated my friends. Adverb of frequency.

B. Complete the degree of the following adverbs:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
ill	Worse	Worst
Certainly	More certainly	Most certainly
Late	Later	Latest
Early	Earlier	Earliest
Wisely	More wisely	Most wisely
Far	Farther	Farthest

C. Fill up each blank with suitable adverb:

1. Your answer is completely wrong Nisha.
2. My daughter always speaks the truth.
3. He counted his money twice.
4. Always knock at a door very gently.
5. Did you sleep soundly?

D. Write:

1. Three adverbs of time. Today, yesterday, before.
2. Three adverbs of manner. Honestly, truly, carefully.
3. Three adverbs of degree. Here, there, everywhere.
4. Three adverbs of degree. Less almost, hardly.

Lesson: 15

A. In the following sentence, change the verb into past form.

1 He agrees to pay the amount.

Ans. He agreed to paid the amount.

2. I know him very well.

Ans. I knew him very well.

3. My broth drive his care himself.

Ans. My brother drove his car himself.

4. Every morning, he walks to the bus stop.

Ans: Every morning , he walked to the bus stop .

5. He owns a big farm outside the city.

Ans: He owned a big farm outside the city.

6. It is delightful to hear the sound of the sea.

Ans: It was delightful to hear the sound of the sea.

B. Fill in the blanks with the past forms or past participle forms of the given verbs:

- a. Someone has **stolen** his goat.
- b. I **met** an old man who had **lost** his right arm.
- c. The news **spoiled** the party.
- d. You must reap what you have **sown**.
- e. Tihar **swam** very well indeed .
- f. Often a lie has **cost** a life.