

Worksheet | The Primary Stage of Grades (4-5)

2023-2024

Name: Answer Key

Subject: English Language

Revision Worksheet#1 Answer key

Date: / /

Class: Grade 5 (All Sections)

Objective/s:

- To develop students' reading comprehension skills.
- To revise taught grammatical concepts and vocabulary.

Read the following text then answer the questions:

The Ant and the Grasshopper

On a bright summer day, a grasshopper was playing in a field. He was hopping and jumping all over. He was so happy that he wanted everyone to play with him.

An ant came along carrying a big piece of corn to her nest. She always toiled to keep food stored in her home. The grasshopper asked her to stop and play a game with him. She shook her head and kept on going down the path with the corn.

Later the ant came by with a huge hunk of bread she had found. The grasshopper could not understand why she worked so hard on such a nice summer day. He told her to stop working and have a chat with him.

The ant told him that she was working now to be sure that she had plenty of food for the winter. The grasshopper died laughing at her and

asked why she worried about winter in the middle of the summer. He told her that she was foolish to waste the beautiful summertime by working so hard.

The ant did not listen to him. Nothing could stop her from doing her chores.

When winter came, the grasshopper had no food. He was dying of hunger. The ants were very happy because they had all the food they needed to last them through the winter.

As he watched the ants, the hungry grasshopper knew that he had learned a lesson from them. He knew that it is best to be sure you are prepared for the time when you know you will need something.

1. What is the purpose of this narrative?

To entertain the reader and teach a lesson.

2. What did the grasshopper want the ant to do?

To play with him; to chat with him.

3. Why didn't the ant listen to him?

She was storing food for the winter.

4. Why did the grasshopper think the ant was foolish?

He thought she was wasting the summer working so hard.

5. What happened to the grasshopper in winter?

He had no food; he was starving.

6. Name one of the ant's good qualities.

Hard- working; prepared; focused

7. In the second paragraph find a word that means “worked hard”.

Toiled

8. “The grasshopper died laughing at her.” What figure of speech did the writer use?

a. Alliteration

b. Hyperbole

c. Personification

9. What is the moral of this story?

It is best to prepare ahead of time so you have what you need later.

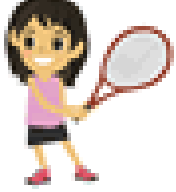






10. a. What kind (genre) of narrative is this? Fable




b. Name two typical features of the genre you have chosen.

- It is fictional, the animals take on human roles and characteristics.
- It usually only has two or three characters and the main characters are often included in the title.
- A formulaic opening sentence which introduces setting and main character
- To teach a lesson, so a moral is present • Short • Simple plot
- Simple language • Connectives used • Simple language

Grammar:

1. Decide whether the words in bold below are adjectives or adverbs:

	She plays tennis very well .	<u>Adverb</u>
	The match finished very late .	<u>Adverb</u>
	Some snakes are dangerous .	<u>Adjective</u>
	They came in quietly .	<u>Adverb</u>
	He is an awful person.	<u>Adjective</u>
	You speak English perfectly .	<u>Adverb</u>
	A tortoise walks slowly .	<u>Adverb</u>

	She is a famous singer.	_____ Adjective _____
	He looked at me angrily .	_____ Adverb _____
	My dad drives carefully .	_____ Adverb _____

2. Identify the underlined words as either adjectives or adverbs.

Then circle the words they modify.

- I **tell** him daily to do his homework. **Adverb** _____
- The lion **crawled** stealthily. **Adverb** _____
- For me, **rock climbing** is a dangerous sport. **Adjective** _____
- Please **write** down your name clearly. **Adverb** _____
- She breathed deeply of the clear **air** and listened to the sound of the creek. **Adjective** _____

3. Read each sentence. Does it need an adjective or an adverb? Circle the correct word. Then underline the word it modifies.

- a. He **plays** the flute (**beautifully**/ beautiful).
- b. **Come** (quick/ **quickly**) or we will miss our bus.
- c. **You appear** so (**happy**/ happily) that something great must have happened. (Stative verbs describe a state rather than an action.)
- d. After I watched the movie, I **felt** a little (**sad**/ sadly). (Stative verbs describe a state rather than an action.)
- e. My classmate **can play** basketball (good / **well**) because he practices every day.
- f. I always **feel** quite (**nervous** / nervously) just before I sit down to take an exam. (Stative verbs describe a state rather than an action.)
- g. We had a great day at the beach! It was warm and there was a (**gentle** / gently) **breeze**.
- h. The **final exam** wasn't easy, **it** was quite (**hard** / hardly).

4. Put the words in brackets in the correct order.

- a. It was made of strange, green, metallic material.
(green / strange / metallic)
- b. She was a tall, young, black – haired ,Scottish woman.
(tall, young, Scottish, black-haired)
- c. What an amazing, little, old, Chinese cup and saucer!
(amazing, little, Chinese, old)

5. Read the sentences below. Circle the adverb that describes the verb. On the line to the right, write whether the adverb describes manner (how), time (when) or place (where) the action happens.

1. The teacher firmly disciplined the students for their misbehavior.
how (manner).
2. She truthfully answered the police officer's questions. how (manner)
3. The public library holds meetings downstairs. where (place).
4. She will plant her garden here. where (place).
5. The movie is starting now. when (time).
6. She came over for a visit yesterday. when (time).
7. I want to go fishing somewhere warm and sunny. where (place).
8. Jemma sighed uneasily, knowing that the dark sky was a sign of the impending storm. how (manner).

6. Add the correct punctuation to the sentences below. Use colons or semicolons.

a. I bring everything I need to class every day: my pens, my books and my dictionary.

b. I took my umbrella; it looked like it was going to rain.

c. I had lamb for lunch; Fred had steak.

d. There are two things about him that drive me crazy: his music and his cooking.

7. Connect the following sentences by using a semicolon and making the appropriate adjustments.

1) I saw a magnificent albatross. It was eating a mouse.

I saw a magnificent albatross; it was eating a mouse.

2) Martha has gone to the library. Her sister has gone to play soccer.

Martha has gone to the library; her sister has gone to play soccer.

Vocabulary

1. Fill in the blanks using the words below.

crawling	Chirped	Squabble	lasso	waddled
Rage	Commotion	Mocked	darted	frantic

- a. A spider was crawling along the bathroom floor.
- b. I will not take part in this little, silly squabble.
- c. Outside, the birds chirped monotonously.
- d. A fat goose waddled across the yard.
- e. The students made a commotion when they knew that the test was postponed.
- f. Peter became frantic when he lost all his documents.
- g. The children mocked him for not being able to ride a bike.
- h. My little dog darted to the door when he saw me.
- i. He tried not to have road rage while driving in the chaotic roads of the city.
- j. The cowboy used his lasso to collect all the cattle from the fields.

2. Write the synonyms of the words below.

Slyly: stealthily

Mocked: ridicule

Waddle: sway

Velvet: soft

Nonchalantly: unconcerned / casually

Frenzy: madness

Moral Sayings

1. Fill in the correct number of the moral saying.

#	Moral saying	Meaning	#
1.	Cross the bridge when you come to it.	Be optimistic – even difficult times lead to better days.	3
2.	Let sleeping dogs lie.	Deal with that situation when it happens and don't worry unnecessarily before it happens.	1
3.	Every cloud has a silver lining.	Being too inquisitive can lead to trouble.	4
4.	Curiosity killed the cat.	Do not disturb a situation – it might result in trouble.	2

2. What do you think the following moral sayings mean?

a. "Actions speak louder than words."

People's intentions can be judged better on what they do rather what they say.

b. "Don't bite off more than you can chew."

Don't take on more responsibility than you can handle.