

Name _____ Roll No. _____ Sec _____ Date _____

Q1. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Microorganism that exchange gases through body surface.
 a) Earthworm (b) Frog (c) Amoeba (d) Snake
2. Largest bone in the body:
 a) Sternum (b) Femur (c) Ulna (d) Tibia
3. Place where first map was made:
 a) London (b) Berlin (c) India (d) Babylon
4. ▲ is the symbol of:
 a) Mountain Peak (b) Airport (c) Major city (d) Country capital

Q2. Give one word for the following:

- a. Weather forecasting. _____
- b. Height of a place above sea level. _____
- c. A joint in arm which moves only in one direction. _____
- d. Mouth part of insects that help to suck nectar. _____

Q3. Give two examples of the following:

- a. Gnawing animals _____, _____
- b. Factors that influence climate _____, _____
- c. Involuntary muscles _____, _____
- d. Gliding joint _____, _____

Q4. Identify the relationship and complete the pair:

- a. _____: Centre of chest : : Lower Jaw : Skull
- b. Longitude : Prime Meridian : : Latitude : _____
- c. Spinal cord : _____ : : Urinary Bladder : _____
- d. Gills : Fish : : _____ : Insects

Q5. Identify the structures and name an animal with the following body part :

- a. Paddle-like wings for swimming. _____
- b. Structure on the underside of the body that helps some reptiles with no legs to move along the ground. _____

Q6. Add one more example to the group and state their function/s:

- a. Fats: Oil, Ghee, _____ : _____
- b. Proteins: Meat, Fish, _____ : _____

Q7. Complete the given statements:

- a. Prime Meridian runs through _____
- b. International Date Line is a _____

Q12. How tendons are different from ligaments?

Ans. _____

Q13. How map is different from a globe?

Ans. _____

Q14. Think and Answer:

a. Despite of eating nutritious diet regularly, Neha was suffering from constipation. Her mother was surprised and consulted a nutritionist. What do you think was missing in her diet?

b. What do you think is needed by a healthy person, apart from a balanced diet? Also write three benefits of it.

Q15. Write important latitudes and longitudes of the following:

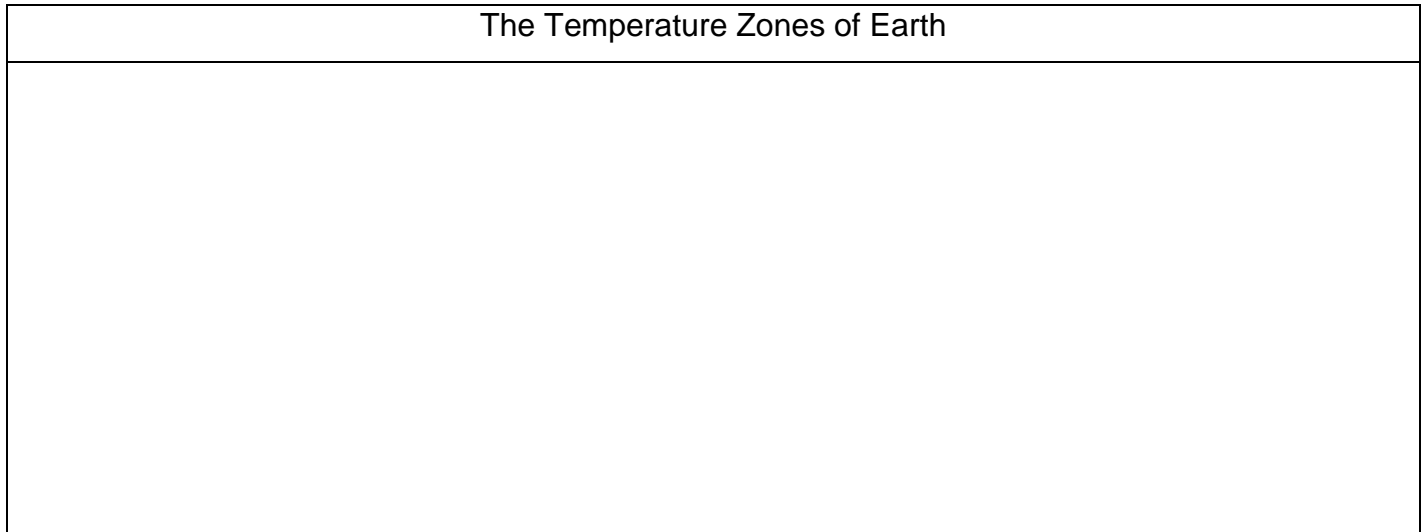
S.No.	Position on the Globe	Name of the Latitude or Longitude
a.	0° Longitude	
b.	90° South	
c.	$66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South	
d.	0° Latitude	
e.	$23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North	
f.	180° East or West	

Q16. Write short note on:

a. Pastuerization: _____

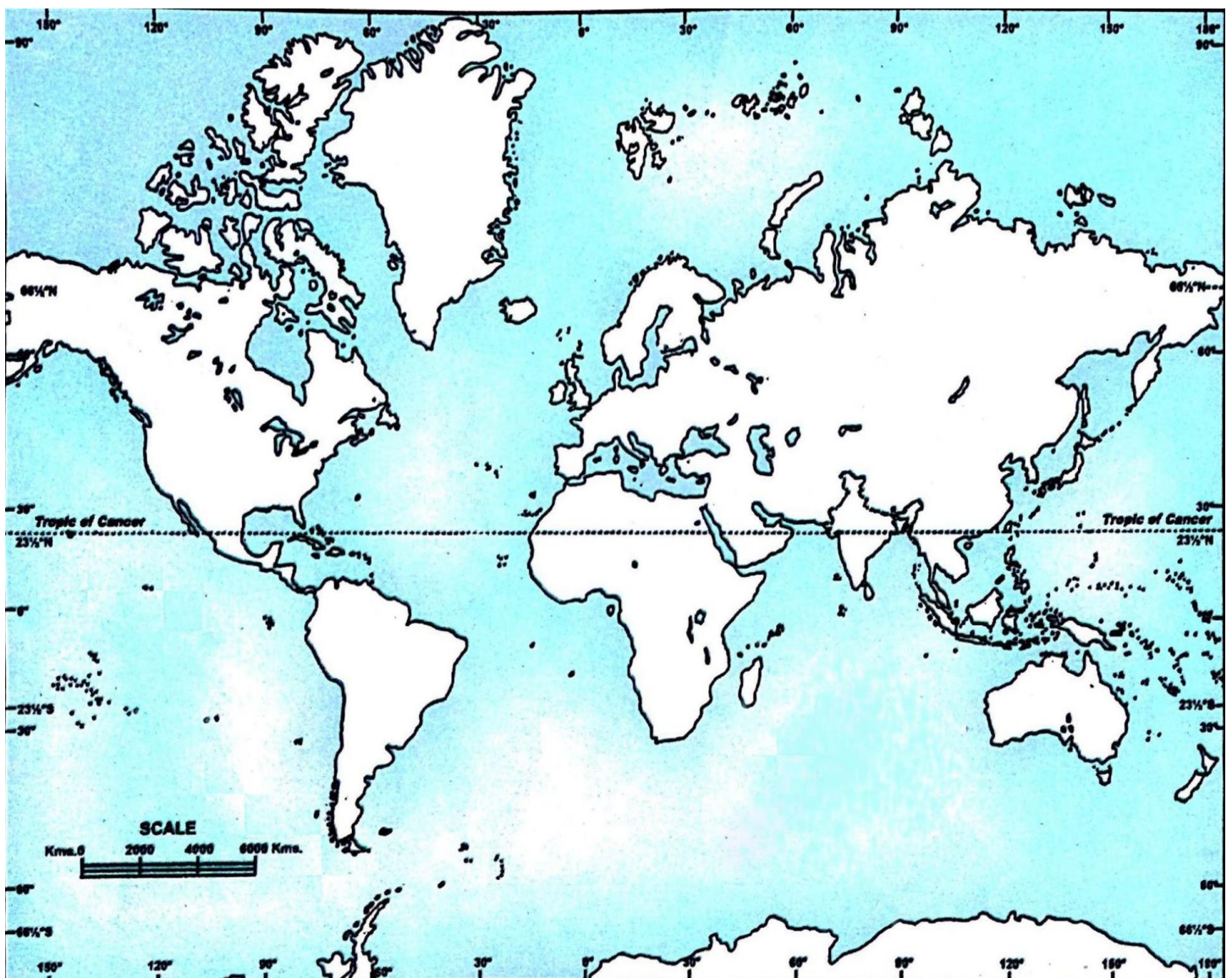
b. Feeding habits of carnivores: _____

Q17. Draw a well labelled diagram of 'The Temperature Zones of Earth'.



Q18. Mark the following on World Physical map:

- Mark all the continents and oceans of the world.
- Name and shade the seventh largest country of the world with brown colour.
- Shade the largest continent with yellow colour and smallest continent with red colour.



नाम – _____

विभाग : _____

दिनांक _____

प्रश्न-1. निम्न अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो-

प्रत्येक साल सर्दियों के अंत में काबुली वाला अपने देश चला जाता था। जाने से पहले वह सब लोगों से पैसा वसूला करता। उसे घर - घर घूमना पड़ता था। फिर भी प्रतिदिन वह मिनी से एक बार मिल जाता था। एक दिन सवेरे ही, सड़क पर बड़े ज़ोर का शोर सुनाई दिया। देखा तो रहमत को दो सिपाही बाँधे हुए लिए जा रहे हैं। कुछ रहमत के मुँह से सुना कि हमारे पड़ोस में रहने वाले एक आदमी ने रहमत से मेवे खरीदे थे। उसके कुछ रुपये उस पर बाकी थे, जिन्हें देने से उसने इनकार कर दिया था। बस इसी पर दोनों में अनबन हो गई।

सही उत्तर पर सही का निशान लगाइए-

1) काबुलीवाला कब अपने देश जाता था?

क) गर्मियों के अंत में ख) सर्दियों के अंत में ग) वर्षा के अंत में घ) सर्दियों के शुरू में

2) काबुलीवाला प्रतिदिन किससे एक बार मिलने आता था?

क) लोगों से ख) अपनी बेटी से ग) मिनी से घ) मिनी के पिताजी से

3) काबुलीवाले वाले का नाम क्या था?

क) बाबू साहब ख) रहमत ग) अली घ) रामदयाल

4) वह क्या बेचता था?

5) रहमत को किसने पकड़ रखा था?

प्रश्न-2. निम्न पद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

पृथ्वी कहती, धैर्य न छोड़ो,
कितनी ही हो सिर पर भार।
नभ कहता है, फैलो इतना,
ढक लो तुम सारा संसार।

क) धैर्य न छोड़ने के लिए कौन कहता / कहती है?

ख) नभ क्या कहता है?

ग) कवयित्री का नाम बताइए।

प्रश्न-3. नीचे दिए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो।

समय आने पर आप स्वयं देख लेंगे, महामंत्री जी। किंतु सबसे पहले आप एक चौकस मैदान में एक सौ एक गड्ढे खुदवा दें। साथ ही एक सौ एक अलग - अलग प्रकार के पौधों का भी प्रबंध कर दें। मैं कल प्रातः यज्ञ आरंभ करूँगा।

क) निम्न गद्यांश किस पाठ से लिया गया है?

ख) संन्यासी ने राजा को क्या सुझाव दिया?

ग) संन्यासी ने राजा को कितने पौधे लगवाने के लिए कहा?

प्रश्न-4. नीचे लिखे शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें।

क) उपकारी - _____ ख) काल्ह - _____

ग) यज्ञ - _____ घ) उत्सुकता - _____

प्रश्न-5. वाक्य पढ़कर सही उत्तर पर (✓) का निशान लगाओ-

क) किसके अभाव में मनुष्य अस्वस्थ हो जाता है?

अ) धन के अभाव में ब) श्रम के अभाव में स) कपड़ों के अभाव में

ख) कबीरदास जी ने सब काम कब करने के लिए कहा है?

अ) कल ब) अभी स) बाद में

प्रश्न-6. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

क) राजा उदास और निराश क्यों था?

ख) संन्यासी ने राजा से कैसा यज्ञ करवाया?

ग) दान - पुण्य - तप - कर्म भी करते हैं जो लोग।

उनसे बढ़ हैं हृदय से, सच बोले जो लोग।। (संदर्भ सहित व्याख्या लिखिए)

संदर्भ _____

व्याख्या _____

प्रश्न-7. निम्न शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो।

क) वाणी - _____

ख) खुशबू - _____

प्रश्न-8. विलोम शब्द लिखो।

क) जीवन × _____

ख) स्वस्थ × _____

प्रश्न-9. किसने कहा, किससे कहा?

क) “अब क्या उपाय निकलेगा!”

किसने कहा : _____

किससे कहा : _____

प्रश्न-10. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से सर्वनाम शब्दों को रेखांकित करो और उनके भेद लिखो।

क) कौन आया है? _____

ख) मैं पढ़ता हूँ। _____

ग) जैसा काम करोगे, वैसा ही फल मिलेगा। _____

प्रश्न-11. पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो।

क) किनारा - _____

ख) अतिथि - _____

प्रश्न-12. अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द लिखो।

क) जो तेज़ न हो - _____

ख) जो बोल न सके - _____

प्रश्न-13. निम्न में से किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखें-

क) हमारे जीवन में खेलों का महत्व

या

ख) मेरे सपनों की दुनिया

प्रश्न-14. चित्रों को देखकर सहायक शब्दों की सहायता ये चित्र वर्णन करें-

मेला,

झूले,

गुब्बारे वाला,

चाट- पकौड़े



प्रश्न-15. राजू और माँ के बीच वार्षिक परीक्षा की तैयारी को लेकर हुई बातचीत लिखें।

माँ - बेटा तुम्हारी परीक्षा कब से है?

राजू -

माँ -

राजू -

माँ -

राजू -

ENGLISH REVISION WORKSHEET – II (2019-20)

(BASED ON HY SYLLABUS)

Class-V

Sec. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q1. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns:

- We have a pet dog. _____ name is Tintin.
- John and _____ work together. Our office is nearby.
- My teacher asked me, "When do _____ get up on Sundays.
- _____ must show mercy towards animals. _____ are also living beings.
- The teacher called _____ to answer the question. I answered it correctly.
- I Have taken that book? It is _____.
- This book is my grandpa's. _____ is torn out.
- This house belongs to them. It is _____.

Q2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate demonstrative and interrogative pronouns.

- Is _____ the book _____ you were looking for?
- _____ is your aim in life?
- _____ is extremely huge tree.
- _____ house is this?
- There are many toys. Take any of _____.

Q3. Write the functions indicated by can in the following sentences. Using (A) for ability, (P) for possibility, (R) for request, (PM) for permission and (O) for offer.

- The guests can come anytime. _____
- Can I get you something? _____
- You can open your birthday presents now. _____
- The girl can play the piano well. _____
- Can you take a message, please? _____

Q4. Choose the correct option and complete the sentence:

- She _____ (can / must) have practiced a lot. Her performance was amazing.
- _____ (Can / May) I take a photograph of you, ma'am?
- I _____ (may / can) speak both English and Chinese fluently.
- You _____ (can / must) not eat junk food.
- _____ (May/ Can) Mr. Ahmed handle the case?

Q5. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences and mention their kinds:

- The artist gave a hilarious performance. _____
- Can you count those birds? _____
- He got his pen. _____

- d) He has little knowledge of the work. _____
- e) Columbus was the first man to discover America. _____
- f) Whose slippers were lost in the party? _____

Q6. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use Simple Present or Present Continuous only.

- a) Harish _____ his homework now. He usually _____ it in the evening. (do)
- b) The man who _____ (talk) to Mr. Gupta at the moment _____ (speak) seven languages.
- c) Mr. Sharma usually _____ (walk) from his home to the office but this week he _____ (go) by bus.
- d) Rita _____ the sitar very well. Right now she _____ the guitar. (play)
- e) My father usually _____ coffee; but he _____ tea now. (drink)

Q7. Answer the following question:

- a) Why did Akbar wish for Birbal when the wise man was answering the question?

- b) How did the general believe that Edward was telling the truth?

Q8. Fill in the blanks:

- a. Once, King Akbar _____ Birbal from the palace.
- b. _____ raised the sobbing man to his feet.
- c. Mulla do Piazza called Birbal, a _____.

Q9. Who said to whom —

- 1) "Send for Birbal."

- 2) "Only you can help me."

MATHS REVISION WORKSHEET-2
(Ch.-1, 2, 3 and 5)

CLASS V

Name _____ Sec _____ Roll no. _____ Date _____

Q1. Complete the following:

- a) The prime factors of 24 _____
- b) LCM of 3 and 8 is _____ , HCF of 3 and 8 is _____
- c) Make the smallest and the greatest 8 –digit number using the digits 1,0,5,9,7,6 _____
- d) Round off 26,438 to nearest 1000 _____
- e) Write 2397010 in words in the International system. _____
- f) Is 702 is divisible by 6 ? _____
- g) HCF and LCM of 4 ,16 : _____
- h) Read 127.20 _____ .
- i) 0.456 in fractional expanded form is _____
- j) Every number is a multiple of _____ .
- k) Reduce $\frac{15}{45}$ to lowest term _____ .

Q2. Find the HCF of 15,25,35 using prime factorisation method.

Q3. Find the LCM of 14,28,30 using division method .

Q4. Solve :

a) $2\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{14}{15}$

b) $14 \div 1\frac{2}{5}$

c) $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{?}$

d) $\frac{4}{5}$ of a kilogram (in grams)

e) $4.1 - 3.191$

f) $45.18 \div 9$

g) 23.3×1000

h) $3.5 \div 1000$

Q5. The Pandey family buys $2\frac{1}{3}$ ℓ of milk every day in the morning and another $1\frac{1}{4}$ ℓ in the evening. How much milk do they buy in a day ? How much more milk do they buy in the morning than in the evening ?

Q6. The product of two numbers is 150. If their LCM is 30 , find their HCF.

Q7. Arrange in descending order :

a) $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{5}{12}$

b) 0.5, 0.54, 0.45 , 0.454

SUBJECT- VALUE EDUCATION

Worksheet-2 (2019-20)

TOPIC- TRUTH AND HONESTY

Class- V

Name _____ **Sec** _____ **Roll No.** _____

HONESTY

Honesty means telling the truth no matter what consequences we may face. An honest person does, what he says he is going to do and never lies, cheats or steals.

TRUTH

The quality or state of being true.

Q1. Read the following situation given below:

Rahul studies in a boarding school. He is a gentle, kind and honest boy. One day his friends plan a mischief. They decided to hide water bottles of some students in another room. Though Rahul did not personally do anything, he watches them do it. He does not stop them. Rahul's friends are later caught. Nobody suspects Rahul because he is such a kind and gentle boy. Rahul feels guilty.

(A) Why is Rahul feeling guilty? Suggest how you would behave in such a situation.

(B) List out the situations where you were being honest and truthful...

(i) You found your friend's pen which she had lost and returned it to her.....

(ii) You told lie to your mother that your homework is complete.....

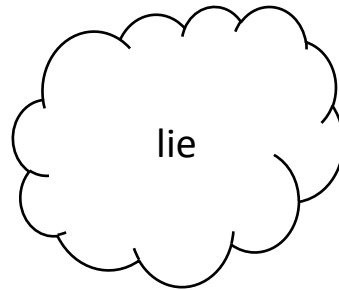
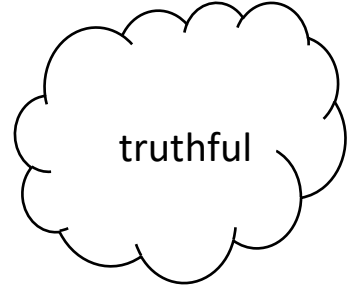
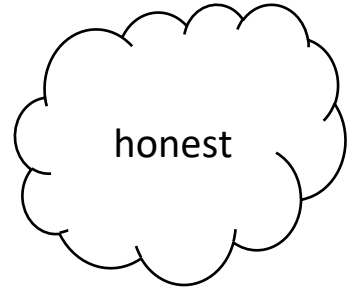
(iii) Truthfully tell your teacher the reason why you did not complete your project on time.....

(iv) You watched TV during study hours while your parents were away and told them that you studied well in their absence.....

(v) Teena secretly does her homework in the school library, whereas her teacher instructed her to read the book.....

Q2. Plant honesty and truth will grow!

Write a pledge about being honest.....



Q3. With trust and faith you shared with your friend how you were punished by your mother for not doing Art & Craft work. Your friend tries to be trustworthy but cannot keep the secret. She tells it to other classmates. You came to know about it- how did you feel? What kind of emotion occurred in you? What do you learn from this incident?

Q2. Fill in the blanks to complete the following tasks:

1. To create a new presentation: Click on _____ → _____ option.
2. To select different slide layouts: Click on _____ tab → _____ button.
3. To apply a theme : Click on _____ tab → _____ button.
4. To change background colour: Click on _____ tab → _____ button.
5. To insert Smart Art : Click on _____ tab → _____ button.
6. To view Slide Show: Click on the _____ button on the _____ bar.
7. To copy an object: Click on the _____ tab → _____ button.
8. To insert Word Art: Click on _____ tab → _____ button.
9. To rotate a picture, shape or object: Click on _____ tab → _____ button.
10. To apply shadow effects: Click on _____ tab → _____ button.

Q3. Answer the following:

(i) Roopali has created a presentation with 16 slides. The teacher has asked her to display all the slides on a single screen. Help her in selecting the appropriate view.

(ii) Madhu has made a presentation of seven slides, but her slides are not arranged in a proper order. Fill in the blanks to help her rearrange the slides.

- Click on _____ tab → _____ button.
- _____ the slide and _____ it to a new location.

(iii) Name the main editing view, which is used to write and design the presentation.

(iv) Define the term Clipart.

ENGLISH WORKSHEET-3

CLASS- V

PRONOUNS

DATE _____

NAME _____ SEC _____

LET US RECALL

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns in a sentence.

E.g. Mrs. Veena Gupta is the Principal of this school. **She** is a great educationist. All the students respect **her**.

We use pronouns because if we keep repeating the nouns, our sentences would look awkward.

KINDS OF PRONOUNS

A) PERSONAL PRONOUNS

I, we, you, he, she, it, they, me, us, him, her, and them are called personal pronouns.

First person pronouns

I, me, we and us

Second person pronoun

you, your and yours

Third person pronouns

He, him, his, she, her,
it, they, them, their

Q1. Fill in the blanks with the correct personal pronouns.

- 1) Mary has a sore tooth. Dad is taking _____ to the dentist.
- 2) Please answer the phone if _____ rings.
- 3) Hurry up, children! Your parents are waiting for _____.
- 4) Moni and I are sisters. _____ go to the same school.
- 5) This is my cousin Sujit. _____ plays guitar.
- 6) You need not worry about Reema. _____ can do it alone.

B) DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

The words **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** are also used in place of nouns. They are called **demonstrative pronouns**. We use **this** (singular) and **these** (plural) to talk about things near us. We use **that** (singular) and **those** (plural) to talk about things that are at a distance.

Q2. Circle the correct demonstrative pronoun to complete each sentence.

- a) “(**Those/ These**) are geese,” said Tina, pointing to the birds flying in the sky.
- b) These bags are cheap, but (**these/ those**) over there are very expensive.
- c) This shop has a large variety of shoes. (**Those/ That**) are for regular wear and (**this/ these**) are for party wear.
- d) You have mixed up our swimsuits again! (**This/These**) is mine and (**these/that**) is yours.
- e) Who is (**those/that**) knocking at the door?

C) INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Look at these sentences:

- **What** do you want?
- **Who** is knocking at the door?
- **Whom** did you meet?
- **Which** is your umbrella?
- **What** did you do say?
- **Why** are you crying?

A pronoun that is used to ask a question is called an **interrogative pronoun**.

Q3. Fill in the blanks with interrogative pronouns.

- 1) _____ rang you up yesterday?
- 2) _____ have you cooked for lunch?
- 3) _____ is she going to marry?
- 4) _____ book is this lying on the table?
- 5) _____ was the population of India in the year 2000?
- 6) _____ are they going to appoint as our class teacher?
- 7) _____ shirt is this?

D) POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Look at these two sentences:

1) That is **my** car.

2) That car is **mine**.

A pronoun that shows possession is called a **possessive pronoun**.

Possessive pronouns

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
First person	mine	ours
Second person	yours	yours
Third person	his, hers, its	theirs

Q4. Fill in the blanks with possessive pronouns:

- 1) I've already had my lunch, but Sally will have _____ a little later.
- 2) This is not my bag. Is it _____?
- 3) This desk is _____. Please don't put your things on it.
- 4) Did you two order these pizzas? Are they _____?
- 5) "You should not take something that is not _____," said Mum.
- 6) This bicycle belongs to Rubin. It is _____.
- 7) We gave our new neighbours our telephone number and they gave us _____.
- 8) This is not the Smith's car. It is _____.
- 9) This colour box belongs to us. This is _____.
- 10) Children, these story books are for you. They are _____.

Q5 Complete the passage by filling in suitable pronouns:

I had promised to marry Ms. Rocher in a month's time. _____ wanted to buy rich clothes and jewels but I refused. At the same time, I wished _____ was not so poor. Then _____ remembered my uncle in Australia. _____ told me once that I must tell _____ if _____ needed something. _____ wrote to _____ at once.

Picture Composition

Look at the picture given below and write six lines about it.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

ENGLISH GRAMMAR WORKSHEET-4

Class-V

Sec. _____

Name _____

Date: _____

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

E.g. a **fat** man, **this** book, **my** pen, **red** shirt, **first** floor

An adjective is usually put before the noun it describes. But sometimes adjectives can be separated from the noun and put after verbs.

E.g. 1) Mohan was **angry**.

3) She looks **sad**.

2) The sum is **difficult**.

4) The books are **interesting**.

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

A. ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

They tell us about the quality of kind of a person or a thing we are talking about.

Examples:

1) This is a **beautiful** picture.

2) Dinkar is a **good** player.

3) Ritu's hair is curly.

An adjective of quality answers the question: what kind of?

B. ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY

They tell us how much of a thing is meant.

Examples:

1) The baby does not drink **much** milk.

3) I have **little** time to waste.

2) **Many** students were interested in the computer course.

An adjective of quantity answers the question: how much?

C. ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER

They show how many persons or things are meant, or the order in which persons or things stand.

Examples:

1) There are **forty** students in the class.

2) He got **third** position in the class.

3) The spider has **eight** legs

An adjective of quantity answers the question: how many?

D. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

These adjectives point out which person or thing is referred to.

Examples:

- 1) **These** books do not belong to me.
- 2) Can you see **that** building?
- 3) **Those** boys are coming here.
- 4) I don't like **this** dress.

A demonstrative adjective answers the question: which one?

E. INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

These adjectives are used with nouns to ask questions.

Examples:

- 1) **Which** book are you reading?
- 2) **Whose** car is this?
- 3) **What** time is it?

A possessive adjective answers the question: whose?

F. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

It is used to show that something belongs to someone. The possessive adjectives are **my, your, our, his, her** and **their**.

Examples:

- 1) Is it **your** bag?
- 2) **Their** house is just around the corner of this street.
- 3) **Her** umbrella is black.

A possessive adjective answers the question: whose?

LET US RECALL

Adjectives of quality	tell what kind of (colour, shape, size, special quality etc.)	old man, charming eyes, shady tree
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Adjectives of quantity	tell how much	some water, much hope, enough money
Adjectives of number	tell how many	four girls, many toys, all the books
Demonstrative adjectives	used to point out persons or things	this book, that bird, such children
Interrogative adjectives	help to ask questions	which boy, what plan, whose bag
Possessive adjectives	show possession or belonging	my chair, your school, her eyes

Q1 Fill in the blanks with adjectives of quality. Take the adjectives from the box given below.

1. These medicines are _____ in taste.
2. _____ deeds bring satisfaction to the heart.
3. A _____ wind is blowing at the top of the hill.
4. The rest of the road was flat and _____.
5. Her house is in a _____ part of the town.
6. We should _____ food.
7. The _____ prince came riding a horse.

noble	healthy	bitter	chilly
shabby	smooth	handsome	

Q2 Write Q for adjectives of quantity and N for adjectives of number:

- 1) A week has seven days.
- 2) Many roads were damaged in the rains.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR WORKSHEET- 5

Class-V

Sec. _____

Name _____

Date: _____

MODAL AUXILIARIES

A modal is a type of auxiliary (helping) verb that is used to express: ability, possibility, permission or obligation. They do not change with the person or number of the subject. In this unit, we will learn about **can**, **may** and **must**.

Can / Cannot

We use the modal auxiliary **can** or **cannot (can't)** –

1. to show someone's ability.
 - he **can** ride a bicycle very well.
 - **Can** you speak French?
 - They **cannot** swim.
2. to show the possibility of something.
 - We **can** go to the beach now.
 - **Can't** Siddharth convey the news to Seema?
 - Surely, that **can't** be right.
3. to make a request
 - **Can** I have a cup of coffee please?
 - **Can** you please do me a favour?
4. to ask for and to grant permission
 - **Can** we go to the zoo tomorrow?
 - Yes, you **can** stay up a little longer.
5. to offer help.
 - **Can** I help you carry those bags?
 - I **can't** finish my work in such a short time.

Q1. Indicate if the modal auxiliaries **can** and **cannot** show ability (**A**), possibility (**P**), request (**R**), permission (**PM**) or offer (**O**).

1. Can you ask her to come and see me? _____

2. Can I borrow your car tomorrow? _____
3. They can't have reached Jaipur already. _____
4. Can u help me with my homework, please? _____
5. Can I get you another piece of cake? _____

Q2 Complete these sentences with **can** or **can't**.

1. I _____ bake a cake, but I _____ do the icing on it.
2. We can hear the speaker well. There is no need for a mike.
3. If you don't know the way, you _____ always call me.
4. Anyone _____ use the swimming pool by paying a fee.
5. I'm missing Grandmother. _____ I visit her this weekend?

May / May not

We use modal auxiliary **may** or **may not** –

1. to show that something is possible, although we are not too sure about it.
 - He may be in the office.
 - I may have to go to the dentist tomorrow.
2. to make polite requests.
 - May I borrow your camera for a week?
 - May Ayushi sit in the front seat?
3. to ask permissions.
 - May I come in, please?
 - May I say something?

May is more respectful and polite than **can**. Normally, we use **may** with those who are not very close to us and **can** with our family and friends.

Q3 Here are some situations. Write sentences to make a request or an offer using can or may. Take help from the box.

help you cross the road

borrow this book

go home early

read the letter for you

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Must / Must not

We use the modal auxiliary **must** or **must not (mustn't)** –

1. to show that something is necessary or required.
 - We **must** complete the work tonight.
 - They **must** buy the tickets in advance.
 - You **mustn't** roam around in the dark.
2. to show that something is a duty.
 - You **must** wear a seatbelt while driving.
 - I **must** get back to work.
 - You **mustn't** joke about this.
3. to indicate that we feel sure something is true or certain.
 - The painting **must** be a fake.
 - Sanjay **must** be sleeping now.
4. to indicate that we have reached a conclusion based on the information we know.
 - You have been driving all day. You **must** be tired.
 - She practised so hard. She **must** have won the competition.
5. to recommend something strongly.

- It is a good film. You **must** see it.
- The food here is excellent. You **must** try it.

Q4 Circle may or must to complete these sentences:

1. The teacher said that I **may/must** complete my work before coming to school.
2. Nita **may/must** be ill. She is never absent from school.
3. We **may/must** buy a new washing machine next month.
4. The train **may/must** be late. Why don't you check at the enquiry counter?
5. We **may/must** reply to this email immediately.

Q5 Jatin is in an interview. Complete this conversation between Jatin and the manager with **can, may** or **must**.

Manager: _____ you type letters?

Jatin: Yes, I _____ and I have a good typing speed.

Manager: _____ you drive a car?

Jatin: Yes, I _____. I have driven a car for many years.

Manager: _____ you speak French?

Jatin: No, I _____, but I have a friend who _____ teach me.

Manager: I see.

Jatin: _____ I work on Saturdays?

Manager: Yes, you _____ have to if there is work.

Jatin: _____ I know what my salary will be?

Manager: You _____ have to wait until we have taken a decision.

Jatin: If I accept the offer, when _____ I report to work?

Manager: if everything is agreeable, you _____ have to start immediately.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR WORKSHEET- 6

Class-V

Sec. _____

Name _____

Date: _____

The Simple Present and the Present Continuous Tenses

Tenses: verb forms which express time of action are called tenses.

A. The Simple Present Tense

Look at these sentences:

1. I **go** to school every day.
2. We **do** our homework in the evening.
3. Puneet **works** hard near the examinations.
4. Stars **shine** at night.

The verbs in these sentences are in the **simple present tense**.

B. How to form the Simple Present Tense.

	Rules for making the simple present tense	Examples
1.	Positive statements He She + the present tense form of the verb + -s/ -es It all singular nouns	He runs. Megha eats. She teaches.
2.	I We + the present tense form of the verb They all plural nouns	I run. We eat. They teach.
3.	Questions Does + he She + the present tense form of the verb + ? it all singular nouns	Does he run? Does she eat? Does Nitin teach?
4.	Do + we you + the present tense form of the verb + ? they all plural nouns	Do I run? Do we eat? Do they teach?
5.	Negatives He She + does not + the present tense form of the verb It all singular nouns	He does not run. She does not eat. Nitin does not teach.
6.	I, We You + do not + the present tense form of the verb They all plural nouns	I do not run. We do not eat. You do not teach.

Q1 Fill in the blanks with correct simple present tense forms of the verbs in brackets:

1. Varun _____ to the park every evening. (go)
2. Amiya usually _____ a lighter shade of blue. (like)
3. Rahul and his sister _____ the car every Sunday. (wash)
4. I always _____ to the bus stop in the morning. (rush)
5. You _____ these answers well.

Q2 Answer the following questions using the simple present tense.

1. What size shoe do you wear?

2. At what time does the newspaper vendor bring your newspaper?

3. Which dish does your brother like the most?

Q3 Rewrite the given sentences changing the subject as directed.

1. I like western music. (Satish)

2. Sheena plays football. (Vaibhav and Avlok)

3. I do the sums very fast. (Renu)

4. She usually carries an umbrella on hot days. (I)

5. I always share my toys with my friends. (You)

C. The Present Continuous Tense

The present continuous tense is used

(a) for actions in progress at the time of speaking.

Examples:

1. The children **are sleeping** now.
2. She **is studying** at this moment.

(b) for actions in progress around the time of speaking.

1. I **am learning** French these days.
2. They **are living** in a rented house.

The present continuous tense is formed as shown in the table below:

	Rules for making the present continuous tense	Examples
1.	Positive statements He She + is + verb + ing It Singular nouns	He is eating She is talking. It (fan) is working. Neema is waiting.
2.	I + am + verb + ing	I am eating.
3.	We You + are + verb + ing They Plural nouns	They are eating. You are teaching. They are talking. Vishal and Rishabh are waiting.
4.	Questions Is Am + nouns/pronouns + verb + ing + ? Are	Is Rajesh eating? Are they talking? Am I waiting?
5.	Negatives Nouns + is/am/are + not + verb + ing Pronouns	we are not eating. Anju is not sleeping I am not playing.

Q4 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the present continuous tense of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. They _____ furniture for their new flat. (buy)
2. She _____ very fast. I am sure she will win the race. (run)
3. Sapna and Anu _____ near the window. (sit)
4. I _____ up the meaning of some words in a dictionary. (look)
5. You _____ a beautiful dress. Where did you buy it from?
6. She _____ to her father on the telephone. (talk)
7. It _____ heavily outside. (rain)
8. All the schools _____ precautions against the H1N1 flu. (take)

Q5 What are people in the following pictures doing?







