



## CDT Materials

**Class – V**

**Subject – English**



### COMPREHENSION

Comprehension means understanding or act or fact of grasping the meaning , nature, or importance of something.

Points to keep in mind while dealing with comprehension:

- Read the passage carefully.
- Understand the meaning.
- Draw an outline of the passage.
- Write the answers precisely and concisely.
- Write the answers in your own words.
- Don't add any extra information.

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty-five years ago , this was not so. The dreaded disease ,which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord ,causes suffering and weakening of the muscles, crippling and paralysis- which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born ,that it would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brothers and sisters, with a gap of 23 year between the first and last. I was told that , unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

- In the passage, the word 'brood, refers to
  - (i) Polio victims
  - (ii) Foreign children
  - (iii) Children in the family
  - (iv) Indian children
  - (v) None of these
- In his childhood, the narrator said "more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri". This was because he was
  - (i) A foreign child
  - (ii) A very healthy boy
  - (iii) Tall and smart
  - (iv) Fair and brown-haired
  - (v) None of these
- The narrator was the seventh child in a family of
  - (i) 8 children
  - (ii) 16 children
  - (iii) 23 children

- (iv) Children
  - (v) None of these
- In the passage, the narrator is a patient of
    - (i) Heart disease
    - (ii) Polio
    - (iii) Paralysis
    - (iv) Nervous weakness
    - (v) None of these

**Classification:** Classification means to arrange various things having similar properties in a group. Out of the given four word , three are almost having same properties but the fourth one is different . You have to find the odd one out.

Identify the odd one out:

- (i) a. Carrot                                      b. September                                      c. Tomato                                      d. Cucumber
- (ii) a. Dr. Manmohan Singh    b. Mr. P.V.Narsimha Rao    c. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru  
d. Mr.V.V.Giri
- (iii) a. Moon                                      b. Jupiter                                      c. Mars                                      d. Saturn
- (iv) a. Slip                                      b. Swim                                      c. Run                                      d. Hear
- (v) a. Nest                                      b. boat                                      c. Stable                                      d. Kennel

**Analogy :** Analogy means similarity. It can exist between ant two objects in a particular manner or it may be the case that the two objects are related in the some way .

Analogy is based on various things. Look at the following common analogies:

- (A) Quantity and Unit
  1. Mass : Kilogram
  2. Length: Metre
  3. Time: Second
- (B) Individual and Group
  1. Artist: Troupe
  2. Bees : Swarm
  3. Flowers :Bouquet
- (C) Male , Female and Young ones
  1. Bull—cow—calf/fawn/kid/yearling
  2. Drake—duck—duckling
  3. Cock—hen—chick
- (D) Individual and Class
  1. Man: Mammal
  2. Ostrich: Bird
  3. Butterfly: Insect
- (E) Part and Whole Relationship
  1. Book: Chapter

2. Pen: Nib
3. House: Kitchen

**Now answer the following questions.**

1. As 'ice cream ' is sweet, 'pizza' is -----  
a. Bitter b. Spicy c. Sour d. Sweet
2. As 'sheep' is related to lamb, in the same way 'deer' is related to which of the following?  
a. Cub b. Kitten c. Farrow d. Fawn
3. As 'pen' writes, spade-----  
a. Digs b. Scoops c. Carves d. Eats

**Noun:** A word used to denote the name of anything like a person, place, thing or quality is called a noun or a naming word.

There are five kinds of noun.

1. Proper noun: It is a specific name of a place, a person, or a thing. The first letter of a proper noun is always represented by a capital letter. Ex. Monday, January, Raigarh, The Ramayan, Aruna etc.  
Note: There are some nouns, such as sun, moon , earth ,which seem to be the names of particular individual objects, but they are not proper names.
2. Common noun: These are the general names for persons, relations, fruits and vegetables, animals, birds, places or things.
3. Collective noun: A collective noun is a word used to define a group of objects, where objects can be people, animals, birds or other things.  
Ex. Class, Bundle, Herd, Swarm, Army, Team, Choir, Troop etc.
4. Abstract Noun: The name given to quality, feelings, ideas, concepts etc.  
Ex. Anger, Bravery, Truth, Thought, Progress, Depth, Poverty, Motherhood etc.
5. Material Noun: The name of a thing that exists only in the form of a mass and cannot be counted is called a material noun. A material noun is the name of a substance which can be measured or weighed.  
Ex. Iron, Clay, Gold, tea, sand, dew, paint etc.

**Answer the following questions.**

1. **Milk** is a complete food.  
a. Common noun b. Proper noun c. Collective noun d. Material noun
2. A **clump** of tree.  
a. Material noun b. Proper noun c. Common noun d. Collective noun
3. **Truth** always triumphs.  
a. Proper noun b. Common noun c. Abstract noun d. Material noun
4. The **Ganga** river irrigates a large part of the northern plain.  
a. Common noun b. Proper noun c. Abstract noun d. Material noun
5. **Elephant** is huge in size.

- a. Abstract noun b. Collective noun c. Common noun d. Material noun

**Pronouns** : Pronoun is a word which is used in place of noun.

Since a pronoun is used in place of a Noun, it must be of the same number, gender, and person as the Noun it stands for.

**Types of Pronoun:** Following are the kinds of Pronoun.

1. **Personal Pronoun:** These are used for a person or a thing. Personal Pronoun has three persons. First person [I,We], Second Person [You], Third person [He,She,It, They]
2. **Demonstrative Pronoun:** It is used to indicate an object for which it is used.[This, That,These,Those]
3. **Interrogative pronoun:** The pronoun which is used to ask a question.[Who, Which,Where,Whom, What]
4. **Reflexive Pronoun:** The Pronoun which is used as object of the verb when the doer and the receiver of the action is same, is called Reflexive Pronoun.[You blame **yourself** for the delay.]
5. **Possessive pronoun:** The Pronoun which shows possession is called Possessive Pronoun.[Mine,yours,its, hers,theirs,ours]
6. **Distributive Pronoun:** The Pronoun which is used as distributor of a person or thing .[Each, Either, Neither]
7. **Indefinite Pronoun:** The Pronoun which is used to refer to a noun in general way[All, Anybody, Few, Everything, Many]
8. **Emphatic Pronoun:** The Pronoun which is used to emphasize a noun or a pronoun[ **I myself** carried the bag to the station.]
9. **Relative Pronoun:** Pronouns used to relate sentences together. [The man **who** cheated you is a thief.]
10. **Reciprocal Pronoun:** Pronoun used to talk about mutual relationship.[One another, Each other]

**Write the kind of Pronoun of underlined word.**

1. **She** has meticulously worked out on her plan.
2. The man **whom** you talked is my uncle,
3. **That is** the monument built by the Mughals in fifteenth century.
4. **Which** of these pets is yours?
5. **I myself** wrote the story with a great precision.
6. **Whom** do you like to favour in this election?
7. They are making fun of **one another**.
8. **Everything** will be taken proper care.
9. **Each** of the boys was given a trophy.
10. The beautiful car parked there is **mine**.

**Verb** : A Verb is a group of words that express action, feelings or existence.

**Kinds of Verbs:**

1. Intransitive Verb: Without using an object this verb completes the meaning of sentence. Ex. The baby **sleeps**, Robin **sings**.
2. Transitive Verb: This verb needs object to complete the meaning of sentence. Ex. Henry **loves her aunt**, Graham **plays cricket**.
3. Linking Verb: The verb seems requires a word to make the sense complete. Ex. Sugar tastes sweet. , She looks happy.

4. Auxiliary or Helping Verb: It is a helping verb.  
Ex. Abraham is writing a book. , You have spoken the truth.

**Pick out all types of verbs.**

1. The sun shines brightly.
2. The boy cut his hand with a knife.
3. The clock stopped this morning.
4. The policeman blew his whistle.
5. The sun rises in the east.
6. Rohan sings.
7. I am writing a letter.
8. The patient had died before the doctor arrived.

## Antonyms and Synonyms

**Antonyms are the words having opposite meaning.**

- Ex. Go - come  
Guilty - Innocent  
Here - There

**Synonyms are the words having similar meaning.**

- Ex. Liberty – Freedom, Independence  
Peak – Top, Apex, Pinnacle

**Choose the correct Antonym of the word given in CAPITAL letters.**

1. HIDE  
a. Seek                      b. Look                      c. Show                      d. Open
2. HONOUR  
a. Dishonour              b. ignorance              c. Unjust                      d. Dishonest

**Choose the correct Synonym for the words given in CAPITAL letters.**

1. OVERCOME  
a. Prominent              b. Defeat                      c. Bandit                      d. Get
2. LAZY  
a. Slow                      b. Fail                          c. Right                          d. Trash

\*\*\*\*\*