



AL KHOZAMA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, DAMMAM

Affiliated to CBSE – New Delhi, Affiliation No. 5730008

WORKSHEET – 2 (EVALUATION 2, 2020-21)

GRADE: 5

SUBJECT: ENGLISH –READING COMPREHENSION and GRAMMAR

A. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

People used to call Lincoln “Honest Abe “, because he was unfailingly honest. Here is one such story about his honesty. In the days when he was working as a clerk in the store in New Salem, a woman came one evening to buy a pound of tea. Lincoln was closing the store. Still he weighed out the tea for her, she paid for it and went away. The next morning, however, Lincoln found that he had given the woman only half a pound of tea. Perhaps she might not know about it, but that made no difference to Lincoln. He weighed out another half-pound and taking up the packet, closed the store and walked a distance of six miles to give her the tea! He could not wait for the woman to find out the mistake and come back.

As a lawyer, Lincoln would never agree to take up case that appeared to have no justice in it. One day he told a client, “Though you have a good case in law, I can’t win it for you. There isn’t much justice in it. All the time I may forget myself and say it aloud!”

Answer the following Questions:

1. Why did people call Lincoln “Honest Abe”?
2. What did the woman buy from Lincoln’s store?
3. What mistake did Lincoln make?
4. What did he do then?
5. Why didn’t Lincoln take up the case?

Choose and write which phrase below completes the sentence according to the meaning of the passage.

6. Lincoln used to _____

- a. fight even those cases which had no justice in them.
- b. win even those cases which had no justice in them.
- c. take up only those cases which had justice in them.

7. Lincoln was _____

- a. a clerk in the store in New Salem.
- b. the owner of the store in New Salem.
- c. a manager in the store in New Salem.

8. 'Though you have a good case in law, I can't win it for you.' The word 'You' in the above sentence refers to:

- a. Lincoln
- b. the woman who came to him to buy tea.
- c. the client of Lincoln.

9. The next morning, however, Lincoln found that:

- a. his clerk had knowingly given the woman only half a pound of tea.
- b. his clerk had given the woman half a pound of tea by mistake.
- c. he had given the woman only half a pound of tea by mistake.

10. Find the correct statement in reference to the paragraph:

- a. Lincoln called himself very honest.
- b. people considered Lincoln to be an honest man.
- c. Lincoln is a dishonest man.

B. Grammar- Conjunctions

The conjunctions before, after, since, until, till, when, while, as and as soon as are used to say when something happens.

They are called conjunctions of time.

The conjunctions where and wherever are used to talk about places.

They are called conjunctions of place.

The conjunctions because, since, as and in case tell why someone does something.

They are called conjunctions of reason.

The conjunctions so, so that and in order to tell what the purpose of something is.

They are called conjunctions of purpose.

A. Fill in the blanks with conjunctions of time.

1. Take the toy out of the box _____ you throw the box away.
2. I usually do my homework _____ I have my dinner.
3. We've moved to a new house _____ I last wrote to you.
4. You can't watch TV _____ you've done your homework.
5. _____ the rice is cooked, we can't eat dinner.
6. I'll call you _____ I get home.
7. Dad watches TV _____ he does his exercises.
8. People stand back as the train goes _____ the station.
9. We went inside _____ it started to rain.
10. _____ you've finished your homework, let me see it.

B. Fill in the blanks with conjunctions of place.

1. Does anybody know _____ Mr. Arora lives?
2. _____ the road is narrow, big trucks can't get through.
3. The dog follows Sandy _____ he goes.
4. _____ there are mountains, you will also find streams.

C. Fill in the blanks with conjunctions of reason.

1. I sat down _____ I was feeling tired.
2. _____ we arrived late, we missed the beginning of the play.

3. I took an apple _____ it was the only fruit in the bowl.
4. _____ you have finished your homework, you can help me make dinner.
5. Mom switched off the TV _____ it was past my bedtime.
6. _____ you're my best friend, I'll lend you my new bike.
7. Take an umbrella _____ it rains.
8. _____ you forget the number, I've written it on this piece of paper.

➤ **Change simple sentences into complex sentence**

- **A simple sentence** consists of just one subject and one predicate. A **compound sentence** consists of two or more co-ordinate clauses, each of which has its own subject and predicate.
- Compare:
Simple: Climbing up the tree, he plucked some mangoes. (One finite verb – One main clause)
Compound: He climbed up the tree and plucked some mangoes. (Two finite verbs – Two main clauses)
- Here the simple sentence is transformed into a compound sentence by changing the participial phrase 'climbing up the tree' into the clause 'he climbed up the tree'. Thus a simple sentence can be converted into a compound sentence by expanding a word or phrase into a clause and by using a coordinating conjunction to connect the clauses. More examples are given below:
- Simple: Being ill, he didn't attend the party.
Compound: He was ill and didn't attend the party.
- Simple: Besides being pretty, she is clever.
Compound: She is not only pretty but also clever.
- Simple: In spite of his illness he attended the class.
Compound: He was ill, but he attended the classes.
- Simple: He must run fast to catch the train.
Compound: He must run fast or he will not catch the train.
- **Exercise**
- Convert the following simple sentences into compound sentences:
 - 1. Being guilty he went into hiding.
 - 2. Being innocent, he never thought of running away.
 - 3. Besides being sent to prison, he was heavily fined.
 - 4. The old man sat in a corner, drinking.

5. Owing to a friend's intervention, he was later released from jail.
6. Being lazy, he failed.
7. He fled for fear of being arrested.