



WORKSHEET 1

GRADE: 5

ENGLISH

Q1. Read the passage and choose the best option.

Australia is home to some of the world’s most interesting animals. One group of lizards living on the Australian continent stands out in a colorful way— they all have blue tongues! These lizards are called blue-tongued skinks. Blue-tongued skinks are smooth scaled reptiles with large heads, long bodies, and very short legs. They can grow up to two feet long. These peculiar animals are active during the daytime, and just like other reptiles, they regulate their body temperature by warming up in the sun and cooling down in the shade. At night, they find shelter in logs, under leaf litter, and in burrows. Female blue-tongued skinks don’t lay eggs. Instead, the soft egg sacs hatch inside their bodies and the young are born live. The babies are miniature versions of the adults. Within a few days, they’re off to fend for themselves.

One of the most important daytime jobs for every blue-tongued skink is searching for food. Using its blue tongue to “smell,” it finds scrumptious foods like fruit, flowers, snails, insects, slugs, and worms. At the same time, it must watch out for predators such as large raptors, large snakes, kookaburras, and feral dogs and cats. Unlike most other lizards, this short-legged, low-to-the-ground reptile moves too slowly to outrun most predators. Still, if a blue-tongued skink is grabbed by a predator from behind, it can make an escape by allowing its own tail to fall off. Later, a new tail will regenerate, or grow back.

When a blue-tongued skink is faced by a predator head-on, it has to use a different defense mechanism than losing its tail. This is because the gentle blue-tongued skink has peg-like teeth that aren't sharp enough to deliver dangerous bites. Instead the skink’s best chance of survival is to puff up its body, making itself look larger. Then, it opens its jaws, startling the predator with its bright pink mouth and long blue tongue, while hissing loudly. The bright colors it displays are a warning sign in the animal kingdom: “Keep away! I'm poisonous!” Although blue-tongued skinks really aren't poisonous, the predator doesn’t know this. Did you know that blue-tongued skinks are becoming popular pets in Australia? These unique, mild-mannered reptiles sure look a lot different than the average lizard! As the largest of all types of skinks, and one of the gentlest, it's not surprising to see why these reptiles have made their way into peoples homes—and hearts!

1. According to the article, what is a disadvantage of a blue tongued skink's body being close to the ground?

- a. It's body absorbs too much heat from the ground.
- b. It cannot quickly run away from predators.
- c. It has a difficult time finding food.
- d. It cannot fit into spaces like logs, under leaf litter, or in burrows.

2. Compared with other reptiles, the blue-tongued skink is generally more...

- a. gentle b. aggressive c. poisonous d. fearful

3. Describe some unique physical features of the blue-tongued skink.

4. According to the information in the article, how are blue-tongued skinks similar to mammals?

- a. They are warm-blooded
- b. They have hairs on their body
- c. The females give birth to live young
- d. They feed their young milk

5. Describe two ways the blue-tongued skink can defend itself from predators.

Q2. Ocean Breeze

Read the poem and underline the sounds that contribute to alliterations in it.

Hard pavement sidewalks melt slowly to sand.
Bright sun and surf surround coastlines so grand.
Blue up above and bright blue down below.
Oceans so vibrant, their waters aglow.
Whispering winds stir up sands in a whirl.
Tiny glass pellets, a beautiful swirl.
Soft ocean breezes send scents on the air,

Conjuring daydreams and laughter to share.

Q3. Consonance is the repetition of similar consonant sounds close together within a word, phrase or sentence.

DIRECTIONS: Read the first word. Create consonance with the two words by circling the appropriate word from each line.

EXAMPLE: pitter	patter	kid	fight	lose
1. ship	kid	Ice	shape	lose
2. much	grave	touch	battle	salad
3. nape	loose	dupe	meek	sleep
4. better	upset	wheel	glaze	road
5. bell	stare	squeal	coat	bag
6. rain	floor	yellow	doornail	ready
7. slippery	balloon	bar	boat	slope
8. gamma	send	yeast	rubber	grammar
9. fight	phone	bought	ugly	clear
10. came	home	winter	peanut	hype

Q4. Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds close together, between different consonants, usually in a line of poetry. Sometimes assonance is also called a “vowel rhyme.”

DIRECTIONS: Read the first word. Create assonance by circling the appropriate word from each line.

EXAMPLE: 1. Pipe	ice	Kid	fight	lose
1. gift	kid	ice	fight	lose
2. chuckle	grave	supper	battle	salad
3. dupe	loose	hyper	meek	sleep
4. glaze	upset	wheel	bake	road
5. peak	stare	squeal	coat	bag
6. dead	door	yellow	eat	ready

7. slope	balloon	bar	boat	pit
8. again	send	yeast	rubber	glass
9. bought	phone	not	ugly	clear
10. mind	tip	winter	peanut	hype

LITERATURE

- Q1. Write down the character sketch of “Dad” from the chapter “Dad vs. Dinner”?
- Q2. How has humour as a tool helped to understand the term “Family dinner”
- Q3. What are the different elements required in writing an argumentative essay?
- Q4. Note down the theme of the poem “Travel”.
- Q5. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem “Travel”?
- Q6. Note down different literary devices used in the poem. (Assonance, Alliteration etc)
- Q7. Write an argumentative essay on the topic “Homework should be banned for students”.
