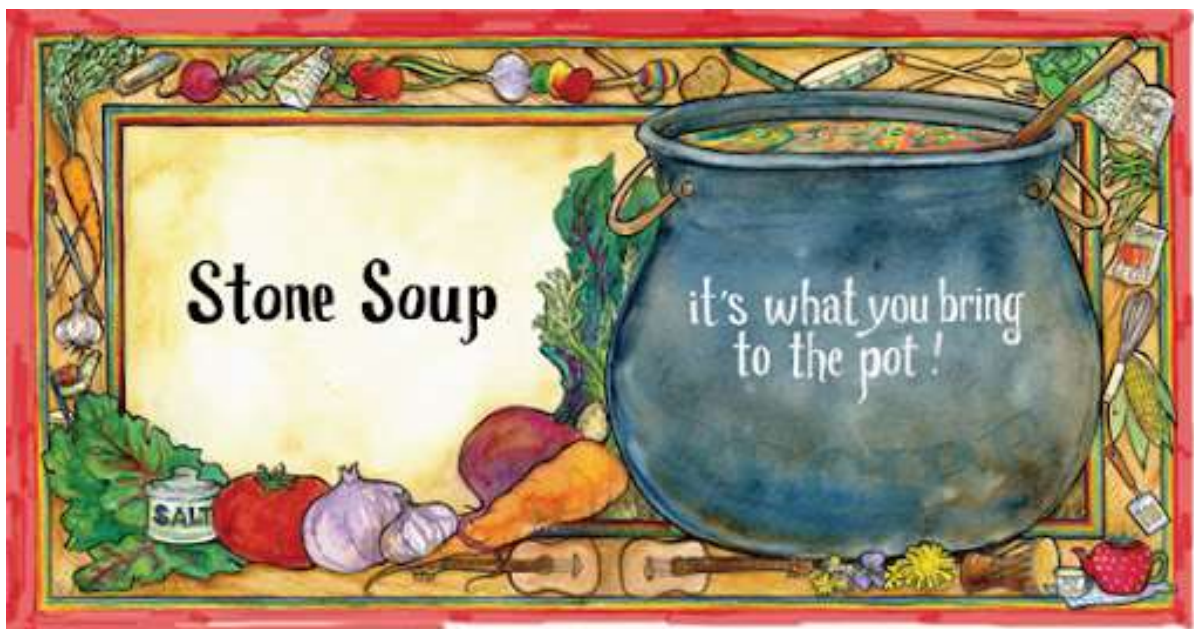


Booklet 1 Answer Key








Name:


Grade 5 :



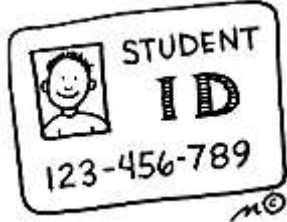


Subject: Vocabulary List #1

Key Words

Word	Part of speech	Definition	Sentence	Picture
1. carry	Verb	to hold something or someone with your hands, arms, or on your back.	Do not <u>carry</u> heavy things.	
2. scarce	adjective	not easy to find or to get	Water and food are <u>scarce</u> in some poor countries.	
3. share	Verb	to have or use something at the same time as someone else	If you want to have fun with your friends, you need to <u>share</u> your toys.	
4. peek / peeked	verb (past tense)	to look, especially for a short time or while trying to avoid being seen	She <u>peeked</u> out of the window to see the coming car.	
5. cottage	Noun	a small house, usually in the countryside	She lives in a small <u>cottage</u> .	

6. charge	Verb	to move forward quickly and violently, especially towards something that has caused difficulty or danger	The lion <u>charged</u> the sheep by the river.	
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Academic Words

7. identify	verb	to tell what someone or something is	You need to <u>identify</u> the questions before answering the exam.	
8. occur	verb	to take place or happen	This party <u>occurs</u> every year.	
9. major	adjective	big or important	This lesson is a <u>major</u> lesson in our course book.	

Part One: Read each sentence. Decide the part of speech of each of the underlined words. Circle the correct part of speech.

1. I hope this incident will not occur again.

- a. verb b. noun c. adjective

2. My grandmother lives in a small cottage.

- a. verb b. noun c. adjective

Part Two: Read each sentence. Fill in each blank with the most suitable word.

occur, identify, major, charge, share, peeked, scarce,
carry, cottage

1. He peeked into the room before the door closed. He saw his grandparents in the corridor.
2. The voucher can be used at most major supermarkets.
3. I share a bedroom with my sister.
4. The food was scarce during the war. Soldiers used to eat canned meat.
5. Lions charge hyenas in the wilderness.
6. Please! carry the chairs into the house for me.
7. I can identify that watch is mine by the scratches on the back.
8. Many bodily changes occur during adolescence.
9. There is a small and homely cottage in the forest.

Part Three: Make sure you understand the meaning and part of speech of each of the following words, and use each word in a complete and meaningful sentence.

1. carry (verb)

I always carry my backpack to school because it holds all my books.

2. scarce (adjective)

Fresh water is scarce in the desert, so people must conserve it carefully.

3. identify (verb)

The teacher asked the students to identify the main idea of the story.

4. cottage (noun)

The family spent their summer holiday in a small cottage by the lake.

Critical thinking

A. What might occur if people never followed traffic rules? How would life be different?

Students' Answers

B. If clean water became scarce, how would people's lives change? What could we do to fix the problem?

Subject: Literature

Fiction vs Nonfiction

What is Literature?

Literature is any written work, sometimes imaginary (fiction) and sometimes real (nonfiction).

No.	Fiction	Non-fiction
1.	is not real	is real and based on facts
2.	tells a story	gives the reader information
3.	is written to entertain the reader (for fun)	is written to inform the reader (to teach the reader)
4.	has literary elements (characters, setting, plot)	has facts, photos, charts, headings, diagrams, ...
5.	must be read in order (beginning, middle, end)	can be read in any order
6.	examples of genres: realistic fiction, novels, short stories, folktales, science fiction, mystery, fairytales, ...	examples of genres: biography, informational texts, journal, newspaper, documentary, letter, ...

Subject: Literary Elements (Story Parts)



Climax: when the main character faces the conflict; the most exciting part in a story

conflict: main problem in a story

resolution (solution): when the conflict is solved; how a story ends

setting: time and place: when and where a story happens

character: a person or an animal in a story

A **short story** is a fictional work that is short in length and can be read in one sitting.

theme: the big idea of a story

plot: the events in a story (conflict + climax + resolution)

Subject: Folktale

What is a Folktale?

Folktales were passed down from generation to generation by word of mouth, which is called **oral tradition**.

Folktales were made up to explain the **wonders of the world** or to teach **morals and lessons**.



Steps of Writing a Folktale:

- 1) Choose a Title
- 2) Choose Characters (Character Traits)
- 3) Choose Setting (Place and Time)
- 4) Create a problem, find the solution.
- 5) Remember to mention the lesson the reader will learn (value, and moral) from your story.

Types of Folktale:

- Fable
- Fairytales
- Tall Tales
- Myths

Folktale writing:

The Magical Fish

Long ago, in a small village, there lived a clever rabbit. This rabbit was very curious and loved to explore. One day, while walking near the river, the rabbit met a magical fish. The creature said, "If you help me, I will grant a wish for you." The rabbit agreed, but instead of listening, he played tricks and caused trouble. At last, the rabbit realized his mistake and apologized. From that day on, he learned that kindness is

Subject: Unseen text

Long ago, in a quiet cottage by the river, there lived a poor woodcutter named Karim. Every day, he would carry his heavy axe to the forest to collect firewood and sell it in the market. In those days, money was scarce, and Karim often found it hard to buy enough food for his family.

One hot afternoon, while cutting wood near the riverbank, Karim's axe slipped from his hands and fell into the deep water. He bent down to peek into the river, but the axe was nowhere to be seen. Karim sat sadly, knowing he could buy a new one.

Suddenly, the river fairy appeared, holding a shiny golden axe. **She** asked, "Is this yours?" Karim shook his head. The fairy then showed him a silver axe, but again, Karim said, "No, mine was just an old iron axe." Finally, she pulled out his rusty iron axe. Karim's eyes lit up, and he said joyfully, "Yes, that is mine!"

The river fairy smiled at his honesty. As a reward, she gave him all three axes—the golden, the silver, and his own iron one. Karim returned to his cottage a happy man and promised to share his story with the villagers. From then on, the tale of Karim reminded everyone of the value of honesty.

1. Is the text above **fictional** or **nonfictional**? Explain your answer.

It is fictional, because it includes a magical river fairy and events that cannot happen in real life.

2. What makes this story a **folktale**? Write two features.

- It teaches a moral lesson about honesty.
- It includes magical elements such as a fairy.

3. Who are the main **characters** in the story?

Karim (the woodcutter) and the river fairy.

4. What is the **setting** of the story?

Place: A quiet cottage by the river and the nearby forest/riverbank.

Time: the afternoon

5. What **conflict** did Karim face?

His axe fell into the deep river, and he could not find it.

6. How was the problem **solved**?

The river fairy returned his iron axe and rewarded him with golden and silver axes for his honesty.

7. What is the **theme** of the story?

Honesty is always rewarded.

8. Find an **adjective** in the first paragraph that means "not enough". scarce

9. Find a **verb** in the second paragraph that means "look quickly". peek

10. In the sentence: "She asked, 'Is this yours?' Karim shook his head." - what does the pronoun **She** refer to? It refers to the river fairy.

11. Critical Thinking Questions (oral discussion) (Students' answers)

- Do you think Karim would have still been rewarded if he had lied about the golden axe? Why or why not?
- If you were in Karim's place and your family was very hungry, would you lie to take the golden axe? Explain your answer.
- Is honesty always the best choice, even if it makes life harder sometimes? Give an example.
- Why do you think folktales like this one were told to children in villages long ago?

Grammar : Simple Past

Infinitive (base form)	Past Simple
be	was/were
begin	began
break	broke
bring	brought
buy	bought
build	built
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feel	felt
fight	fought
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
win	won
write	wrote

Infinitive (base form)	Past Simple
hear	heard
keep	kept
know	knew
leave	left
lose	lost
make	made
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
read	read
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
sing	sang
sit	sat
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
understand	understood

Fill in the blanks Complete the sentences with the correct past tense of the verb in brackets.

1. Yesterday, we **played** (play) football in the park.
2. It **was** cold last night. (be)
3. My father **didn't cook** (cook, not) dinner last night.
4. They **went** (go) to the zoo last Sunday.
5. She **didn't read** (read, not) a book about dinosaurs.
6. We **watched** (watch) a movie yesterday.
7. We **weren't read** ready. (be, not)

Make your own

Write three sentences about what you did last weekend using the past tense.

1. I visited my grandparents and had lunch with them.
2. I watched a movie with my friends on Saturday evening.
3. I cleaned my room and organized my books on Sunday.

Change the following sentences into questions.

I walked to school yesterday.

-When did you walk to school?

We **planned** a surprise party for our teacher last week.

-What did you plan for your teacher last week?

They **enjoyed** picnics at the park 2 days ago.

-What did they enjoy at the park 2 days ago?

The babies **cried** loudly because they were hungry.

- Why did the babies cry loudly?