Grade 5 English, Explained

Unit 16 · Agreeing and Disagreeing

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Full marks 28

Write your answers on separate paper.

1 Does "no" mean "I disagree"? [6]

In each short talk, does B **agree** or **disagree** with A?

1. A: Fast food isn't healthy. B: No, it isn't.
2. A: Fast food isn't healthy. B: Yes, it is! Some of it is fine.
3. A: Cartoons are a waste of time. B: I'm not sure about that.
4. A: Rainy days are no fun. B: They are! I love them.
5. A: Our team didn't play well. B: No, we didn't.

a. Write *agree* or *disagree* for each.
b. Nisha says, "*No* always means you disagree." Use two of the talks to show she is wrong.
c. A says, "Homework isn't useful." Write a short reply that **agrees**, beginning with *No*. Then write one that **disagrees**, beginning with *Yes*.

2 Who did it, or what did they do? [6]

a. *Simran met Amit at the bus stop.* Answer these two questions with one name each.
i. Who met Amit?
ii. Who did Simran meet?
b. *Roshni broke the window yesterday.* Write the question that asks about the words in bold.
i. **Roshni** broke the window yesterday.
ii. Roshni broke **the window** yesterday.
iii. Roshni broke the window **yesterday**.
c. Rishav wrote *Who did break the window?* and *What Roshni broke?* Correct both. Then explain when a question needs *did* and when it doesn't.

3 Too, very or enough? [6]

a. Read each case, and write one sentence about it with *too*, *very* or *enough*. Use each word at least once.

1. Samir has Rs. 500. The cricket bat he wants costs Rs. 650.
2. Thirty-two children are coming to the picnic. The bus has 35 seats.
3. The ladder is 2 meters long. The roof is 3 meters high.
4. The river is icy cold in the morning. Abinash swims in it every day, and he loves it.
5. The gate is 2.5 meters wide. The truck is 3 meters wide.

b. Write case 3 in two ways: once with *too* and once with *not ... enough*.
c. Richa wrote *Our classroom is enough big for forty desks.* and, about a mango she was eating, *This mango is too sweet! Can I have another?* Correct both, and explain each.

4 One writer's opinion [5]

Read "Growing up in a Joint Family" on pages 187 and 188 of your textbook again. A **fact** is something that can be checked. An **opinion** is what someone thinks or feels.

a. Which of these are facts, and which are opinions?

1. The writer grew up in a house of 15 people.
2. Growing up in a joint family was one of the best things in the writer's life.
3. The number of joint families in Nepal is getting smaller.

4. A joint family has more advantages than disadvantages.

b. The writer says a joint family has pros and cons, but writes only about the pros. Write two sentences the writer could add to make the text fairer: one beginning with *But* that gives a con, and one that answers it.
c. Priyanka read the text and said, "So it is proved: big families are better than small families." Write a polite reply that disagrees, with a reason. Use one of the unit's soft ways of disagreeing.

5 Mend the paragraph [5]

Niraj wrote this opinion paragraph for his teacher.

I agree that every school should have a garden. First, my uncle has a big garden in Dhading. Also, students can learn how plants grow by looking after them. No way anyone can say gardens are bad! So, every school should have a garden.

a. One of his "reasons" doesn't give a reason for his opinion. Which one, and why not?
b. Write a better reason to take its place.
c. Which sentence is too strong for a paragraph a teacher will read? Why?
d. Write a sentence beginning with *But* that gives the other side, and say why it doesn't change his opinion.