



Name.....Roll no.....Date.....

Grade 5

Consolidated sheet (2) third term

## **Cow's head**

Oksana lived in a small house on the edge of town with her father, her stepmother and stepsister. Oksana's stepmother disliked Oksana, favouring her true daughter, Olena.

Soon after her father's remarriage, Oksana found that all the housework fell to her while Olena idled her time away. Oksana's father was a timid man and he could not defy his wife, so Oksana wore Olena's cast-off clothes, and her hands grew chapped from scrubbing in the cold, while Olena attended parties, growing lazy and spoiled.

One year when the winter snows were particularly fierce, Oksana's family ran out of money. Oksana's stepmother began nagging her father to send Oksana away, because they could not afford to keep two girls. Reluctantly, Oksana's father agreed. He took Oksana to a cottage in the deep woods and left her there.

Oksana was very frightened. The woods were said to be filled with demons and monsters. But Oksana was also practical. She entered her cottage with her small bundle and found a fireplace, a lopsided table and a rusty old pot. Oksana put away the loaf of bread, the knife and the slab of cheese her father had given her. She folded the blanket and laid it near the fireplace. Then she collected wood and built a fire.

Oksana knew that the bread and cheese would not last her all winter. So she made a snare using the thin flexible branches of the tree and caught a snow rabbit to eat. She also dug under the deep snow for drinking water, and used the rest to make a stew. So Oksana ate well. Then she lay down near the fire for the night,

listening to the wind howl and pretending to herself that she was not frightened of the woods.

Q1. State one household chore done by Oksana. [1]

.....

Q2. What is meant by 'Oksana was very practical'? Give one evidence from the text to show that she was practical. [2]

a) .....

b) .....

Q3. How did Oksana feed herself in the woods? [1]

.....

.....

Q4. Reluctantly, Oksana's father agreed. Why does the author use the word reluctantly? [1]

a) To show that he agreed with his wife

b) To show that he did not love his daughter

c) To emphasise that he could not do anything else

d) To emphasise that he was poor

Q5. 'and pretending to herself that she was not frightened of the woods'. What does this line suggest about Oksana. [1]

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Q6. Explain in your own words two things that you learn about Oksana's character from what she does in the story. Give evidence to support your answer. [2]

a) .....

.....

b) .....

.....

Q7. Which statement about Oksana is true: [1]

- a) She was fond of Oksana
- b) She idled away her time in parties
- c) She wore old clothes
- d) She worked very hard everyday

Q8. 'dug under the deep snow' is an example of [1]

- a) Simile
- b) Alliteration
- c) Metaphor
- d) Personification

Q9. Give two reasons why Oksana's father agreed to send her to the woods?[1]

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Q10. How did Oksana feed herself when she was in the woods? [1]

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.....

Q11. Find words which mean the same as: [1]

- a) Refuse to obey .....
- b) Capable of breaking easily without breaking .....
- c) Show approval or preference .....

Q12. Using clues from the story, write down two events that you think will happen in the later part of the story. Refer to the title [2]

a) .....  
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.....  
b) .....  
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Q1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Have you ever wondered what happens to the rubbish you put in your bin? I'm sure that you all are conscientious recyclers – sorting out the glass, paper, metal and plastic that can be reused and made into another product. You doubtless also separate your garden waste – grass cuttings and the like – and either you make it into compost to use it in your garden or it is collected and turned into compost by your local council. But what about the rest that is put in your ordinary rubbish bin? For many years it has gone to landfill and been dumped into the ground.

Although you and I are good - of course – at separating what can be used again from what cannot, many other people are not so careful. Mistakes in sorting cause insoluble problems for industries trying to reuse materials. Astonishingly, it is estimated that 20-25% of the 'mixed waste' that arrives at any landfill site could in fact be recycled. So a new type of business has recently appeared which concentrates on sorting residual waste. These companies use the latest technology to separate out elements of this general rubbish for recycling and composting.

Don't think however that it is not important to separate out your rubbish at home. What is rescued from the 'mixed waste' to be recycled is usually too dirty to be used for the highest grade purposes. Nor is the compost produced clean enough to be used on farmland or in your garden. Its main use is as fuel in power stations; often it still has to be dumped in landfills. Good waste management at home is still necessary.

Q2. What has happened in the past to the rubbish in your ordinary rubbish bin?

[1]

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.....

Q3. Give two examples of materials that can be rescued from the 'mixed waste' to be rescued? [1]

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Q4. How are new business companies helping in recycling? [1]

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Q5. What can be done to the grass cuttings and other rubbish in the garden?[1]

.....

Q6. Give the word meanings as used in the passage. [1]

a) Conscientious .....

b) Residual .....

c) Insoluble .....

Q7. Add the missing punctuation to these sentences: [2]

What do people recycle at home I asked

.....

Oh I cant be bothered my friend replied I put everything in the black bin

.....

.....

Q8. Where is the compost from 'mixed waste' mainly used? Why has 'mixed waste 'been put it in single speech marks? [1]

a) .....

b) .....

Q10. Join as a complex sentence: [1]

Compost is used in gardens. Compost produced from mixed waste is not clean.



Q1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

### **Call of the wild**

In August 2011 Desiree Versteeg, a Dutch citizen, was driving home in the suburbs of Anhem, in the east of the Netherlands, when she saw an animal on the road. "At first I thought it was a dog or a fox. Then – couldn't believe my eyes – I saw it was a wolf." She got out of the car to take a picture. "I was seven to eight meters away from him; he couldn't get away because a fence was blocking the path. He turned and stared at me. That was frightening. Both she and the wolf fled.

From Ms. Versteeg's photographs and from the body of a deer found nearby, scientists verified that she was the first person to have seen a wolf in the Netherlands since 1897. **Having talked to the experts, she now thinks that the wolf was probably more afraid than she was.** "But at the time all you know is: it's a wolf, it's a predator and I'm in the way."

Ms. Versteeg's experience illustrates a dramatic change that has taken place in the West over the past couple of decades. Attitude to wolves have changed. For the first time in history, people have stopped trying to kill them and taken to protecting them instead.

However this effort to protect wolves has been too successful and wolves are now returning to areas from which they disappeared as much as a century ago. There are disagreements over whether mankind can live side-by-side with a species that was once the western world's top predator.

### **Reintroducing wolves into Scotland**

Red deer are a part of the Scottish landscape. However, they cause a great deal of economic and environmental damage. In the Highlands of Scotland, deer populations are very high: they damage attempts to replant forests, they reduce bird numbers, they compete for food with livestock like sheep and cattle.



The deer population in Scotland is difficult to control by hunting alone. Due to unmanageable numbers, deer are causing major problems. As a result, some people have suggested reintroducing grey wolves. Their main wild prey would be red deer.

Unless the introductions are well planned, attitudes could become more negative. Wolves would be likely to spread and this would have an effect on other wildlife. There would be increased losses of sheep and cattle, and attacks on dogs might become more common.

Q2. What information can be found in the article? [1]

- a) What wolves eat
- b) Why Ms. Versteeg photographed the wolf
- c) The fact that wolf numbers are increasing
- d) Why wolves are the western world's top predators
- e) Deer population in Scotland

Q3. Find an opinion expressed in the article. [1]

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Q4. These are some suggested headings to the information in each paragraph. Write the paragraph number beside each. [1]

- a) Different treatment
- b) A future together
- c) Scaring each other
- d) An unexpected meeting

Q5. Find a prepositional phrase and a collective noun in the sentence. [1]

**By the end of the next century, wolf packs had disappeared from western Holland, although they were fairly common in country areas.**

- a) Prepositional phrase.....
- b) Collective noun .....

Q6. As a journalist, you have been asked to interview Ms. Versteeg. Frame two questions you would like to ask her. [2]

- a) .....
- b) .....

Q7. Identify the clauses in the sentence in bold in the passage. [1]

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....

Q8. What is the fear in protecting and saving wolves? [1]

.....  
.....

Q9. Explain in your own words: [1]

- a) Couldn't believe my eyes.....
- b) Live side-by-side.....

Q10. List three specific problems that deer can cause. [1]

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....

Q11. Peoples attitude to wolves have changed. Give one example from the texts of past, present and future attitude to wolves. [1]

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....

Q12. In your own words write a short report on the future of wolves. [4]

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