



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH [2021– 2022]

TOPIC: AURAL COMPREHENSION

WORKSHEET-1

RESOURCE PERSON: Ms. Farah

NAME: _____ CLASS: V SEC: ____ DATE: _____

Listen carefully to the audio clip and answer the questions given below.

Q1. If Dave was abroad and saw a phone call from someone at home, he...

- a) wouldn't answer it.
- b) would be worried something had happened.
- c) would think it was a work call.

Q2. When he first arrived in Toronto, Dave was a bit worried about...

- a) contacting his uncle.
- b) his accommodation.
- c) being mugged

Q3. Jean's friend had a problem in her holiday flat, because...

- a. it didn't look like what was advertised.
- b. the air conditioning didn't work.
- c. the neighbours were really noisy.

Q4. Dave's apartment was...

- a) small but modern, with spectacular views.
- b) comfortable and with a roof garden with spectacular views.
- c) big, light and with spectacular views.

Q5. He particularly enjoyed the...

- a) green spaces.
- b) shopping.
- c) meeting of different cultures

Q6. Dave thought the PATH was particularly good...

- a) as a shortcut when walking around the city.
- b) for tasting many different types of food all in one place.
- c) for keeping warm.

Q7. The temperature...

- a) can feel much lower because of the humidity.
- b) can feel much lower because of the wind.
- c) was unusually low for that time of year.

Q8. Dave's uncle lives...

- a) in the suburbs of the city.
- b) in an area that was more beautiful before it was affected by development work.
- c) in a small house next to a lake.



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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH [2021– 2022]

TOPIC: READING COMPREHENSION

RESOURCE PERSON: Mrs. Farah

NAME: CLASS: V SEC: DATE:

Read the given passage carefully and choose the suitable answer for the questions that follow.

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable (made or done in a friendly way) collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe (happy and carefree) personality. Her great exuberance (excitement) for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled (angry or dissatisfied), however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly (boldly) left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory.

A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish (severe mental or physical pain or suffering). Despondently (desperately) she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation (great unhappiness or loneliness) finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned (disappointed in someone or something) about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

1. The Curies' _____ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.
 - a. friendly
 - b. competitive
 - c. courteous
2. Marie had a bright mind and a _____ personality.
 - a. strong
 - b. lighthearted
 - c. humorous

3. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt _____.

- a. hopeless
- b. annoyed
- c. depressed

4. Marie _____ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne.

- a. challenged authority
- b. showed intelligence
- c. behaved

5. _____ she remembered their joy together.

- a. Dejectedly
- b. Worried
- c. Tearfully

6. Her _____ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.

- a. misfortune
- b. anger
- c. wretchedness

7. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never _____.

- a. troubled
- b. worried
- c. disappointed

8. Marie Curie best known for _____.

- a. being a brilliant woman
- b. making new scientific discoveries
- c. studying in Sorbonne University

9. Marie Curie was the first woman to _____

- a. be appointed as a professor in the Sorbonne University
- b. study Physic
- c. win a Nobel Prize

10. Marie Curie moved to France as _____.

- a. Poland was too cold
- b. she had always loved France.
- c. the university in Warsaw was closed to women

