


Comprehensions for year 5 with answers

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Name: _____ Date: _____

Grade 5 Reading Comprehension Worksheet

An Empty Purse
By Lisa Cowe-Lewis

Read the story. Then answer the questions.

Little Miss Debby Gaines was counting the days to Christmas; there were only three. "I've got to stop fast to carry out all my plans," she said to herself. Miss Debby was sitting at her desk, mending a worn old petticoat. She heard a knock at the door. "Come in," she said. "Yes, Miss?" Mrs. Rivers asked herself. "What are you doing something pretty for Christmas?" she asked. "I thought I'd give a little to old Mrs. Bean, that would make her real comfortable," answered Miss Debby. "Presents aren't anything unless the heart goes with them." Early on Christmas morning Miss Debby woke up and could hardly wait to cut her little breakfast before she got out her best bonnet and Sunday cloak to begin her Christmas errands. She then was coming out of the kitchen, when her friend wished her a merry Christmas. "Miss! Bean: a warm petticoat I've fixed up for you, you can put it right on and feel the comfort of it," said Miss Debby. "You are real kind," she said eagerly. Miss Debby went to the heart of the town again. Christmas was on Tuesday that year. Miss Debby Gaines came to a large house: a man-servant opened the door. "I wish you a happy Christmas," she said. "Dear Miss Debby! Come and sit down! Mrs. Wallis said, "I've just somebody wanted to see me," said Mrs. Wallis and gave Miss Debby an excellent cup of tea. She was like a good angel as she sat there smiling. So Miss Debby came back to her little home again. She lighted her lamp, and saw on the table a great package with a note inside it; the note was from Mrs. Rivers. "Something you said the other day," Miss Debby read, "and you must feel that my heart goes with these presents that I send you fast with love." Miss Debby's face shone with joy and this was the way that Miss Debby's Christmas came to its happy end.

Answer each question.

1. What Miss Debby was doing?
2. How did she get ready for the Christmas morning?
3. Where did she go first and what did she give?
4. Did Mrs. Wallis enjoy Miss Debby's company?
5. What did she see when she lighted the lamp in her house?
6. How do you celebrate Christmas?

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A Bad Eating Experience

Fiki and Sissy are from Sweden. Last year, they went on holiday to Spain. One night, they went out for their dinner. They looked for a good restaurant. Outside one restaurant, they saw a man and a woman. The man looked cool and he smiled. Fiki and Sissy greeted him and he answered them in Swedish. Their language! He told them he was Swedish, like them. The restaurant was called 'La Hacienda'. They asked the man if it was a good restaurant. He recommended it and said it was excellent! He said it had the best food (especially fish) and Sissy trusted the man because he was from their country and they went in. They sat at a nice table beside the window. They ordered paella. The waiter brought their dish. It was terrible! There were only two small portions in it, the chicken was undercooked and the rice was sticky and horrible. The wine was like vinegar and the waiter was very angry. At the end of the meal, the waiter gave them English. It was very big! When they left the restaurant, the Swedish flag was still there. Fiki and Sissy told him he was wrong about the restaurant; they said it was dreadful, really awful! They asked him: "Why did you recommend it?" "Because I'm on the manager," he answered.

Are the sentences TRUE or FALSE?

- 1) Fiki and Sissy are Spanish.
- 2) They went to England on holiday.
- 3) One night, they went out to look for a good restaurant.
- 4) A Swedish man was standing outside a restaurant called 'La Hacienda'.
- 5) The man told them that 'La Hacienda' was a bad restaurant.
- 6) Fiki and Sissy believed what the man said.
- 7) They sat beside the door.
- 8) The manager brought their food.
- 9) The food was excellent.
- 10) The wine was like vinegar.
- 11) Their bill was huge.
- 12) When they left, the man was not there.
- 13) The Swedish man was the restaurant manager.

Answer the questions:

- a) Where are Fiki and Sissy from?
- b) When did they go to Spain?
- c) Who did they see outside 'La Hacienda'?
- d) What question did they ask?
- e) Did the man advise them to go into the restaurant?
- f) Why did they believe the Swedish man?
- g) Where did they sit?
- h) What did they order?
- i) How was the food and wine?
- j) What did the waiter give them at the end of the meal?
- k) What did Fiki and Sissy tell the Swedish man about the meal?
- l) Why did the Swedish man recommend the restaurant?

Christmas in the United Kingdom

In the UK (or Great Britain), families often celebrate Christmas together, so they can watch each other open their presents.

Most families have a Christmas tree in their house for Christmas. The decorating of the tree is usually a family occasion, with everyone helping. Holly, ivy and mistletoe are also sometimes used to decorate homes or other buildings.

Most villages, towns and cities are decorated with Christmas lights over Christmas. Often a famous person switches them on. The most famous Christmas lights in the UK are in Oxford Street in London. Every year thousands of people go to watch the big 'switch on' around the beginning of November.

Father Christmas or Santa Claus leaves presents in stockings or pillow-cases. These are normally hung up by the fire or by a child's bed on Christmas Eve.

In the UK, the main Christmas meal is usually eaten at lunchtime or early afternoon on Christmas Day. It is normally roast turkey, roast vegetables and 'all the trimmings' which means vegetables like carrots, peas, stuffing and sometimes bacon and sausages. It is often served with cranberry sauce and bread sauce.

Dessert is often Christmas pudding. Mince pies and chocolates are often eaten as well! The dinner table is decorated with a Christmas cracker for each person and sometimes flowers and candles.

Now answer the questions below about how you celebrate Christmas.

1. How do you celebrate Christmas?

2. Do you have a Christmas tree in your house? _____
3. Describe below what a perfect Christmas tree looks like. What would you decorate the tree with? Try to be as creative as possible!



Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade 1 Reading Comprehension Worksheet

THE TOMATO STORY

Read the story below.

"Have another tomato, Johnny," said Grandma, I think you like tomatoes." "I do," said Johnny. "Didn't you like tomatoes when you were little, Grandma?" Johnny asked, "No," Grandma said, "but that was because I was a big girl before I ever tasted one." I can remember it so well. One morning peddler came, and said to my mother, 'I've brought you some seeds.' He said, "The fruit is bright red. You can't eat eat the fruit." "One day, my uncle came from New York. He said, 'what fine tomatoes you have! And then he showed mother how to get some ready for supper. And that was my first taste of tomato, Johnny," Grandma said.



Answer each question.

1. What does Johnny like?

- a. Apple b. Tomato c. Banana

2. What did the peddler give to Grandma's mother?

3. What did he tell about the seeds?

4. What is the name of that bright red fruit?

5. Do you like tomato?

The Shed literary elves have been busy writing texts for www.literacysshedplus.com and these you hope will be on the site in January for the subscribers. We thought it would be a nice Christmas present to give you a little preview of what is coming soon. Each short text is accompanied by VIPERS reading comprehensions and answers. D 160? How do we decide the phases? The texts went through a lexil analyzer. Each text receives a lexil score and the phases are based on the following lexil levels. Stage 1= 200 - 300Stage 2 = 300 - 575Stage 3 = 575 - 725Stage 4= 725 - 750Stage 5 = 750 - 920Stage 6 = 920+ Each phase refers to group expectations of the year. Phase 1= Year 1, Phase 2= Year 2 etc.194; 160? We have called them phases where children work at a level different from their annual group. This way a Y4 child working below expectations does not have to complete the Y2 job, for example. The primary 5aday has four different levels of difficulty: Bronze, Silver, Gold and Platinum Your school uses a single sign-on. You got a problem? Insert a new code of the website Create weekly reading books of Grade Week Prepare for a whole week at the same time! Page 2 I am asked almost every day to create an understanding of VIPERS for short extracts of text and the new guides found on www.literacysshedplus.com194; 160? I created some of these and wanted feedback on their layout etc.194; 160? This example, Robin Hood and Little John, is intended to read the age 9-11. I think that each text will be divided into two sections. The first section will focus on one of the VIPERS areas and the second section will have a number of different VIPERS questions. Take a look at the examples below (click on an image to download the Word version)1948; If you want to request a topic/history etc. or feedback, leave the comments section. I question touches a very stinking part of the syntax "famosa" and "ovvia" Python - which has the precedence, the lambda, or theof comprehension of the list. I don't think the purpose of the operation was to generate a list of squares from 0 to 9. If so, we could give even more solutions: squares = [] times x in interval (10): squares.append(x*x) this is the good old way of imperative syntax. But that's not the point. The point is Why/IF this ambiguous expression is so counterintuitive? And I have an idiot case for you at the end, so don't dismiss my answer too soon (I got it during a job interview). Thus, understanding the OP returned a list of lambdas: (lambda x: x*x) for x in range(10)] This is of course just 10 different copies of the squaring function, see: >>> (lambda x: x*x for in range(3)) [,] Note the memory addresses of the lambdas - they are all different! You could of course have a more "optimal" (haha) version of this expression: >>> [lambda x: x*x] * 3 [,] See? 3 times the same lambda. Notice that I used as the for variable. It has nothing to do with the x in the lambda (itâ€™s obscured lexically!). Do you understand? I leave out the argument as to why the syntax is not like this, that everything means: [lambda x: (x*x times x in range (10))] which could be: [(0, 1, 4, ..., 81)], or [(0, 1, 4, ..., 81)], or whatever I find more logical, would be a list of 1 element à a generator that returns values. It's not like that, language doesn't work like that. What if... What if you don't overshadow the per variable, and use it in your lambdas??? Well, then shit happens. Look at this: [x lambda: x * i for i in range (4)] this obviously means [(x lambda: x * i) for i in range (4)] BUT it does NOT mean: [(lambda x: x * 0), x: x *1)... (lambda x: x *3) This is just crazy! The lambda in understanding the list is a on the extent of this understanding. A lexical closure, so they refer to the i by reference, and not to its value when they were valued! So, this expression: [(lambda x: x * i) for i in range (4)] is approximately EQUIVALENT to: [(lambda x: x * 3), (lambda x: x * 3), ... (lambda x: x * 3)] I'm sure we could see more here using a python decompiler (i.e. the dis module), but for the Python-VM-agnostic discussion this is enough. So much for the job interview question. Now, how do you make a list of lambda multipliers, which multiply by consecutive integers? Well, similar to the accepted answer, we have to break the direct link with i by wrapping it in another lambda, which is called within the list comprehension expression: First: >>> a = [(lambda x: x * i) for i in (1, 2)] >>> a[1] (1) 2 >>> a[0] (1) 2 After: >> a = [(lambda y: (lambda x: y * x) (i) for i in (1, 2)] >>> a[1] (1) 2 >>> a[0] (1) 1 (I also had the external variable lambda = 1, but I decided that this is the clearest solution à I introduced y so that we can all see which witch is which.) Edit 2019-08-30: Following a suggestion from @josoler, which is also present in a reply from @sherdip à the value of the list comprehension A to variable op can be "embedded" within an object - the key is to access it at the right time. The "After" section above does this by wrapping it in another lambda and calling it immediately with the current value of i. Another way (slightly easier to read à doesnâ€™tWAT effect) is to store the value of i within a partial object, and make the "inner" lambda (original) take it as argument (past provided by the partial object at the time of the call), i.e.: After 2: >>> Partial import from functools >>> a = [partial (lambda y, x: y * x, i) for i in (1, 2)] >>> a[0] (2), (2) (2, 4) Great, but it's still a little touch for you! Let's say we don't want to make things simpler for the code reader, and we pass the factor by name (as a subject of partial keywords). Let's do this. Thus. Some renaming: after 2.5 >> a = [partial (lambda coef, x: coef * x, coef = i) for i in (1, 2)] >> a [0] (1) Traceback (newer Call Ultimition): file "", line 1, in TypeError: () has obtained multiple values for the topic 'coef' wat? > > A [0] () Traceback (the latest call): file "", line 1, in TypeError: () missing 1 positional argument required: Are we changing the number of arguments of 1, and we pass from "too many" to "too few"? Well, it is not a real wat, when we pass the partial coef in this way, it becomes a topic of the keyword, so it must come after the X positional argument, as: after 3: >>> >> A = [partial (lambda x , coef: coef * x, coef = i) for i in (1, 2)] >> >> A [0] (2) last version (2, 4) I would prefer the The nested lambda, but to each ... Edit 2020-08-18: Thanks to the commentary Daswesen, I discovered that this stuff is covered in the Python documentation: /programming.html#why-do-lambdas-defined-in-a-loop-with-differant-values-all-return-the-same-result - it deals with rings instead of the overall list comprehensions, same There is also a solution - using the default subject values (as for any function): >> >> A = [Lambda X, coef = i: coef * x per i in (1, 2)] >> A [0] (2) , a [1] (2) (2, 4) in this way the value of the coef is bound to the value of I at the time of defining the function (see James Powell's Talk "Top a Down, from left to right", which also explains why the default mutable values are avoided). avoided).

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