



SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT 1

GRADE 7

SUBJECT - ENGLISH

Syllabus – Honeycomb – Unit – 1,2,3,4. (SR) – Ch – 1,2,3,5
Grammar – Ch – 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13. Comprehension, writing skill

Section A – Reading

Q1. Read the given passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1

Trees are of importance not only to man but also to birds and animals. The branches of trees give shelter to millions of birds and forest give shelter to numerous wild animals. We value trees not only for their usefulness but also for their beauty. They have a way to refreshing the eye and also refreshing the mind. Perhaps that is why the *rishies* of olden days were drawn to the forests, and they and their peoples chose to going forest homes in company of Nature. In modern times when Rabindranath Tagore started a school, he too chose a place full of trees and called it *Shanti Niketan* or the home of peace.

Once upon a time large areas of India were covered with forests full of numerous kinds of trees. As the population grew, trees began to be cut down for mans use. That is how the wonderful forest described In our ancient poems came to be destroyed, and a great part of our forest wealth was lost. Now we are trying to replace this loss, and our government wants trees to be planted all over the country. A new festival called ‘Van Mahotsava’ has been started for this purpose. Since trees are the country’s wealth we must consider it our sacred duty to protect them. We should plant new trees wherever we can and look after them well.

On the basis of the reading of the passage, answer the following questions in brief:

1. How are trees important for birds and animals?
2. Why did the rishies in olden days make forests their homes?
3. Mention the reason that became the cause for the destruction of the wonderful forest.
4. How can we replace the loss of forests?
5. What is meant by ‘*Shanti Niketan*’? Who started it?
6. Why is Van Mahotsava organised?
7. What message do we get from the above passage?
8. Give a suitable title for the above passage.

Answers:

1. The branches of trees give shelter to birds and forests give shelter to wild animals.
2. Forests are valuable for their beauty too. They have a way to refreshing the eye and also refreshing the mind. The *rishies* therefore made forests their homes.
3. With the growth of population, trees began to be cut down on a large scale. By destroying forests man began to satisfy his various needs such as accommodation.
4. By planting more and more trees we can replace the loss of forests.
5. ‘*Shanti Niketan*’ means ‘the home of peace’. Rabindranath Tagore started it.
6. Van Mahotsava is organised time to time to spread awareness among people about the importance of trees.
7. We should protect trees because they are country’s wealth. We should plant more and more

trees.

8. 'Trees and their Importance'.

PASSAGE 2

Read the latest World Health Organization's information on COVID-19.

- **What is COVID-19?**

Coronaviruses are viruses that cause respiratory infections. These can range from the common cold to more serious diseases. COVID-19 is the disease caused by a new coronavirus. It was first reported in December 2019 in Wuhan City in China.

- **What is the incubation period?**

The incubation period is estimated at 2 to 14 days.

- **How does COVID-19 spread?**

The virus can spread from person to person through contact with an infected person.

- **How does COVID-19 spread?**

The virus can spread from person to person through contact with an infected person. This is usually through contact with droplets from an infected person's cough or sneeze. You can also get it from touching objects or surfaces that have cough or sneeze droplets from an infected person, and then touching your mouth or face.

- **What are the symptoms of COVID-19?**

COVID-19 can cause mild symptoms including a runny nose, sore throat, cough, and fever. Symptoms can be more severe for some people and can lead to pneumonia or breathing difficulties. In rare cases, the disease can be fatal. Older people and people with pre-existing medical conditions appear to be more at risk of becoming severely ill with the virus.

- **Who can get the virus?**

People living or travelling in an area where the COVID-19 virus is circulating.

- **What is the treatment for COVID-19?**

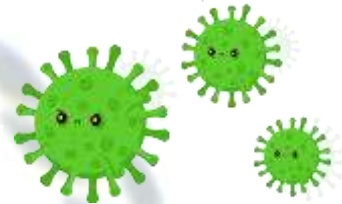
There is no specific medicine to prevent or treat COVID-19. If you have mild symptoms, stay at home until you have recovered. You should rest, sleep, keep warm and drink plenty of liquids. People who have severe symptoms may need medical attention to help them breathe.

A. Answer the questions about COVID-19.

1. Where was COVID-19 first reported?
2. How can you get infected with COVID-19?
3. What are mild symptoms of COVID-19?
4. Who are most at risk of becoming severely ill?
5. What should you do if you have mild symptoms?

Answers:

1. It was first reported in Wuhan City in China.
2. Through contact with droplets from an infected person's cough or sneeze, etc...
3. Mild symptoms are a runny nose, sore throat, cough, and fever.
4. Older people and people with pre-existing medical conditions.
5. You should rest, sleep, keep warm and drink plenty of liquids.



Q2. Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow.

INDIAN WEAVERS

Weavers, weaving at break of day,
Why do you weave a garment so gay?
Blue as the wing of a bluebird wild,
We weave the robes of a new-born child.
Weavers, weaving at fall of night,
Why do you weave a garment so bright?
Like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green,
We weave the marriage-veils of a queen.
Weavers, weaving solemn and still,
What do you weave in the moonlight chill?
White as a feather and white as a cloud,
We weave a dead man's funeral shroud.
-Sarojini Naidu

(a) What do the weavers weave in the early morning?

- (i) a bright blue cloth**
- (ii) a dull grey cloth
- (iii) a soft white cloth
- (iv) a red coloured veil

(b) The _____ is purple and green coloured.

- (i) dress of the weavers
- (ii) dress of a newborn child
- (iii) the queen's marriage veil**
- (iv) the robe of a king

(c) Whom does the poet address in the poem?

- (i) weavers**
- (ii) children
- (iii) queens
- (iv) all the above

(d) What do the weavers weave in the chilly moonlight?

- (i) a garment light as a feather
- (ii) a garment meant to cover a dead man**
- (iii) a garment to keep away the chill
- (iv) a garment to wrap a newborn child in

(e) The three stages of life mentioned in the poem are _____

- (i) infancy, childhood and senility
- (ii) infancy, youth and death**
- (iii) infancy, adolescence, middle age
- (iv) childhood, adulthood and senility

Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions complete the statements given below :

Oh ! Defenders of borders
You are great sons of my land
When we are all asleep
You still hold on to your deed.
Windy season or snowy days
Or scorching sun's sweltering rays
You are there guarding all the time awake
Treading the lonely expanses as Yogis.
Climbing the heights or striding the valleys
Defending the deserts and guarding the marshes
Surveillance in seas and by securing the air
Prime of your youth given to the nation!!
Wind chimes of my land vibrate your feat
We pray for you brave men!!
May the Lord bless you all!!

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

- (a) The poem is dedicated to _____
- (b) What do they sacrifice for the nation?
- (c) Which figure of speech is used in the last line of the second stanza?
- (d) What does Dr. Kalam express through the last two lines?
- (e) 'Scorching' in the poem means _____.

Answers:

- (a) The soldiers who sacrificed their lives for the nation.
- (b) Their lives, their youth and everything.
- (c) Simile.
- (d) Dr. Kalam expresses his tribute through the last two lines.
- (e) Burning.

Section B – Writing

Q3. Read the conversation between Sam and Joseph. Sam was going out and so he left a message for his father. Write the message in about 50 words.

SAMPLE 1

Joseph: Can I speak to Mr. Simon?

Sam: I am sorry. He is out of station.

Joseph: When is he expected back?

Sam: He will be home by tomorrow evening.

Joseph: Could you please remind him that Anil's wedding is on December 30? We had planned to go together. But since my son is in hospital, I will not be going for the wedding. George is going and he can join him. Tell him to give me a ring when he comes back.

Sam: Sure, uncle.

Joseph: Thank you, Sam.

Message

18th July, 2020

10:30 am

Dad,

Mr. Joseph called to remind you that Anil's wedding is on 30th July. He and you had planned earlier to go together. But due to hospitalisation of his son, he will not be able to go for the wedding. You can accompany Mr.George for the occasion. Call him when you are back.

Sam.

SAMPLE 2

You are Sonakshi. Your father is on tour. Today morning he called upon your mother. As your mother was not at home, you received the call and had the following conversation with him:

Father : Hello! Who is speaking?

Yourself: Sonakshi here.

Father : Well Sonakshi, I am here now in Chennai. Where is your Mom? **Yourself:** Papa, she has gone to the market and will be back in an hour. Have you any message for her?

Father : Oh, yes. Please tell her that my meeting may prolong for two more days. In that case I may be back on the 5th. Otherwise I'll return as per scheduled programme. After coming back we will go to Kashmir.

So be ready for that.

Yourself: Thank you Papa. I'll convey it to Mom and all.

As you are leaving for your dance class, leave a message for your mother in not more than 50 words. Put your message in a box.

MESSAGE

25.5.2020

9 AM

Dear Mom

Father had called upon you when you were out in the market. He has left a message that his meeting may be extended by two days more. In that case he will be back on 5th, otherwise he will be back as per schedule. After he returns, he has a programme to take us to Kashmir. So be ready for that.

Q4. With the help of the given outlines, develop readable stories:

1. A shepherd boylooked after a flock of sheep cried wolf? For fun..... neighbours gathered in a large number nowolf the boy laughed at them.....

one day wolf really camethe boy cried for help..... neighbours did not believe him..... the wolf killed the boy and his sheep

2. A crow..... finds a piece of cheese..... flies to a tree ” a hungry fox sees the crowthinks of a planpraises him requests him to sing..... the crow very pleased..... opens its beak the cheesefall down fox picks up runs away.

Section C – Grammar

Q5. Do as directed

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable options.

1. Pollution of _____ river in India is a matter of serious concern. (every/each)
2. My mother has cavities in _____ teeth. (many/much)
3. There were _____ animals out of their caves due to the heat.(little/few)
4. There is _____ poverty in the rural parts of India.(much/many)
5. The principal wants to meet an _____ member of my family.(older/elder)
6. The _____ house at the end of this road has been constructed recently. (farthest/furthest)
7. He offered me _____ tea in the cup to ease my cough.(some/a few)
8. The painters decided _____ (paint) the tree trunks.(to paint/paint)
9. I _____ movies on Sunday. (watches/watch)
10. Peter _____ (skate) every evening. (skate/skates)
11. Our goals _____ clear. (is/are)
12. As she _____, she sings. (work/works)
13. What _____ you do if you lose the key to the house?(will/may)
14. All citizens _____ obey the traffic rules.(must/may)
15. My friends are not coming as _____ have exams.(them/they)
16. Tin has a box full of pencils, but they are not _____.(her/hers)
17. Do not show them the paintings as _____ are not for sale.(this/these)
18. Many singers participated, and _____ was better than the other.(each/every)

B. Rewrite these sentences using the verbs in brackets, as directed.

1. My father and I **visited** (visit) the grocer’s for some juices and cereals. (Simple past)
2. Danny **was driving** (drive) at a slow speed in the fog. (Past continuous)
3. The teacher **spoke** (speak) to us about punctuality and discipline. (Simple past)
4. The gardener **had pruned** (prune) the overgrowing bushes yesterday before Mum arrived. (Past perfect)
5. The birds **were flying** (fly) in perfect formation in the sky.(past continuous)
6. The fisherman **had caught** (catch) a shoal of big fish and then let it go.(past perfect)
7. The students **organized** (organize) a thanks giving function in the hall (simple past)
8. The players **had exhausted** (exhaust) themselves before the game.(past perfect)

C. Write T for the transitive and I for the intransitive verbs underlined in the sentences.

1. The students submitted their request for a canteen in the school.- T
2. Mona cried all day when she could not find her kitten.- I

3. The lawyer advised the tenant to settle the matter out of court.- T
4. The audience laughed loudly when the clown performed some funny tricks.- I
5. Tracy bought some food for the poor old man.-T
6. Priya always keeps her racquet in the bag after her tennis class.- I
7. The travellers slept in their car when they could not find a hotel for the night.- I
8. It rained so heavily that all the streets got waterlogged. – I

D. Rewrite these sentences using the infinitive form to replace the gerunds in bold.

1. Shreya tried convincing him to participate in the debate.
>Shreya tried to convince him to participate in the debate.
2. My parents like getting up early in the morning.
>My parents like to get up early in the morning.
3. The baby started crying because it was hungry.
>The baby started to cry because it was hungry.
4. The band has begun singing at concerts now.
>The band has begun to sing at concerts now.
5. I tried calling you this morning.
>I tried to call you this morning.
6. Driving a racing car is an experience.
> To drive a racing car is an experience.
7. My brother likes solving puzzles.
>My brother likes to solve puzzles.
8. You are not going walking in your heels.
>You are not going to walk in your heels.

E. Fill in the blanks using the adjective form of the words in brackets.

1. The ship dropped anchor at a rocky (rock) island.
2. The potion had a magical (magic) effect on the rabbit.
3. The foolish (fool) child jumped into the puddle splashing the dirty water on us.
4. My mother is quite creative (create) in her way of laying the table.
5. The talkative (talk) little boy was irritating everyone.
6. The teacher does the roll call in alphabetical (alphabet) order.
7. Siya's new book is quite readable (read).
8. Active (act) students hold the attention of all teachers.

F. Underline the participle in each of these sentences. Identify it as a present (pr) or a past (pa) participle.

1. Mother served us a baked dish. PA
2. Tommy looked frightened by the noise. PA
3. The heated iron burnt the cloth. PA

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|---|----|
| 4. <u>Plucking</u> flowers destroys the beauty of the garden. | PR |
| 5. She arranged the <u>painted</u> vases in a row. | PA |
| 6. Their <u>singing</u> was appreciated by all. | PR |
| 7. The badly <u>parked</u> cars were towed away. | PA |
| 8. <u>Spending</u> time with elders is fun. | PR |

G. Identify whether the highlighted non-finite form is functioning as a noun or an adjective in each sentence.

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|---|-----------|
| 1. The dog jumped off the running train. | Adjective |
| 2. My sister goes skiing every winter. | Noun |
| 3. Wailing wolves at night woke us up. | Adjective |
| 4. Hunting animals is strictly prohibited. | Noun |
| 5. I put the burnt toast out for the birds to eat. | Adjective |
| 6. Mahira and her family enjoy rafting in summer. | Noun |
| 7. We collected the pieces of broken glass with a broom. | Adjective |
| 8. Neelam Singh won a medal in boxing . | Noun |

Section D – Literature

Q5. Write the meaning of the given words.

1. Particular – certain
2. Frail – physically weak
3. Hermit – saint
4. Fainted – lost consciousness
5. Snooze- nap
6. Belly- stomach
7. Dragged- pulled
8. Soberly- in a simple manner
9. Preference- liking
10. Hush- silence
11. Disgraceful- shameful
12. Later- afterwards
13. Chop off- cut
14. Peek- look in
15. Cracked- broken
16. Gruels- the young one
17. Tender- delicate
18. Pavilion- shed
19. Bumped- hit
20. Daimios- wealthy landlord
21. Dumb - Unable to speak
22. Envious – Jealous
23. Hammer - A tool
24. Tombs- Graves
25. Blossom- Flower

26. Dame – Lady
27. Hankie – handkerchief
28. Straight – upright
29. Survive- keep alive
30. Sand dunes- heap of sands
31. Purpose- aim
32. Argue-protest
33. Desires- wishes
34. Moment- time
35. Cops- policemen

Q6. Reference to context

(Read chapters – Gopal and the hilsa fish, The Ashes that made trees bloom,)

Q7. Short question answers.

1. Why did the king want to know answers to three questions?

Ans: The king wanted to know answers to three questions because of the thought came to his mind that he would never fail if he knew answers to these three questions.

2. What suggestions were made in answer to the third question?

Ans: In answer to the third question, some said science will be most important. Others suggested fighting, and some said religious worship.

3. The king forgave the bearded man. What did he do to show his forgiveness?

Ans: The king showed his forgiveness by sending his servants and his own doctor to look after him, and he promised to give back the wounded man his property.

4. What is the secret that Meena shares with Mridu in the backyard?

Ans: Meena shared the secret that she had seen a kitten in the backyard inside a torn football lined with sacking and filled with sand. They found him outside the gate in the morning.

5. What was the noise that startled Mridu and frightened Mahendran?

Ans: The children were discussing about cat, at that moment the sound of breeching startled Mridu and frightened Mahendran. It was the sound of Violin that Lalli was learning to play. As she was not able to play it properly it sounded awful.

6. When everyone wants a clear sky, what does the rebel want most?

Ans. When everyone wants a clear sky, the rebel wants it to rain.

7. If the rebel has a dog for a pet, what is everyone else likely to have?

Ans. When everyone is likely to have a cat for a pet, only then will the rebel have a dog for a pet.

8. Why is it not good to be a rebel oneself?

Ans. It is not good for oneself to be a rebel because you have to stand alone all the time. It makes you unpopular among the people and you will have no friends.

9. What three things did Gopal do before he went to buy his hilsa-fish?

Ans: Gopal half-shaved his beard, smeared himself with ash, and wore disgraceful rags before he went to buy his hilsa-fish.

10. How long does it take for a grub to become a complete ant?

Ans: It takes five to six weeks for a grub to become a complete ant.

11. Why do the worker ants carry the grubs about?

Ans: The worker ants carry them about daily for airing, exercise and sunshine.

12. What jobs are new ants trained for?

Ans: The new ants are trained as workers, soldiers, builders, cleaners, etc.

13. Why did Kari push his friend into the stream?

Ans: Kari pushed his friend into the stream because a boy was lying flat on the bottom of the river. Kari wanted his friend to save the life of that boy, so he pushed his friend into the stream.

14. Kari learnt the commands to sit and to walk. What were the instructions for each command?

Ans: When his friend pulled his ear and said 'Dhat', Kari sat down and when he pulled his trunk forward and said 'Mali', Kari walked.

15. Why did the neighbours kill the dog?

Ans. The neighbours killed the dog in anger. They have expected the dog to help them get a treasure, but the dog had rather taken them to a foul smelling dead kitten.

16. How did the spirit of the dog help the farmer first?

Ans. The spirit of the dog came in the farmer's dream and first asked him to chop the pine tree and make mortar and hand-mill out of it. With the mortar and mill it gave the farmer heaps of gold.

17. When is a grown-up likely to say this Don't talk with your mouth full.

Ans. The grown-ups are likely to tell the children not to talk while their mouth is full of food.

18. When do you think an adult would say this? Say thank you.

Ans. The children are likely to be reminded to say thank you when they receive a gift or a favour from someone.

19. When do you think an adult would say this? No one thinks you are funny.

Ans. Adults are likely to tell children, 'no one thinks you are funny' when the children are too shy to speak or perform before the others.

20. What is the most popular definition of a desert?

Ans. A stretch of land with little or no water and vegetation is called a desert.

21. What is an oasis?

Ans. An oasis is a small patch of land in the middle of the desert which has a spring of water. It allows plants and trees to grow better.

22. What are 'sand dunes'?

Ans. In deserts where there is no water at all strong winds blow piling heaps of sand. Such piles or mounds where sand gets deposited are called 'sand dunes'.

23. Give an example each of a hot and a cold desert.

Ans. 'The Thar' is an example of a hot desert and 'Ladakh' is an example of a cold desert.

24. Which uncle of Golu had red eyes?

Ans. Golu's huge uncle, the hippopotamus had red eyes.

25. Who advised Golu to go to the Limpopo River?

Ans: The mynah bird advised Golu to go to the Limpopo River.

26. Why did Golu go to the river?

Ans: Golu went to the river to know what the crocodile had for his dinner.

Q8. Long question answers

1. How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?

Ans: The king and the hermit helped the wounded man by providing him the shelter and protected from the army. The king washed and covered the wound of the man with his handkerchief, but the blood would not stop flowing. The king re-dressed the wound until it stopped bleeding. They took him to hut for taking rest and king also gave him fresh water after being relaxed.

2. Describe the music teacher, as seen from the window.

Ans: As seen from the window, music teacher had the bony figure. He had a mostly bald head with a fringe of oiled black hair falling around his ears and an old-fashioned tuft. A gold chain gleamed around his leathery neck, and a diamond ring glittered on his hand as it glided up and down the stem of the violin. A large foot stuck out from beneath his gold-bordered veshti edge, and he was beating time on the floor with the scrawny big toe.

3. How did Gopal get inside the palace to see the king after he had bought the fish?

Ans: Gopal bought hilsa from the market and reached the king's palace in such getup. The guards refuse to open the gate for a mad man as they were unable to recognize him, they did not allow him to meet the king. Therefore, he began to dance and sing loudly. On hearing his loud song, the king sent his messenger to call him in the court.

4. Who was Gopal? How did the gate keeper finally let Gopal meet the king?

Ans. Gopal was clever fellow. He was dressed like a mad man. Therefore, the gatekeeper did not allow him to meet the king. He started making noise. He also began to dance and sing loudly. The people on the gate got angry. They called him insane. Some people wanted him to be thrown out. The king heard those voices. He ordered the servants to bring him in immediately. The gatekeeper was compelled to obey the king. He let Gopal meet the king.

5. Mention three things we can learn from the ‘tiny teacher’. Give reasons for choosing these items.

Ans: 1. Though ants are very small and unassertive they are undoubtedly great teachers for our life. We can learn team work as ants do their work by sharing and contributing without interfering in each other's work.

2. We can learn hard work as ants spend their most of time in doing their respective jobs without hesitation.

3. We can learn loyalty, power of cohesive work and discipline as ants live a disciplined life and always follow the rules of their group and are loyal towards it.

6. The old farmer is a kind person. What evidence of his kindness do you find in the first two paragraphs?

Ans. In the first paragraph it is written that the old farmer treated the dog like his own child. He will feed the dog small pieces of fish with their own chopsticks and offer boiled rice to him as much as he wanted. The second paragraph says that to provide food to the birds, the old farmer will often turn up the surface of the ground. Both these instances proved that the old man was a kind person.

7. In a desert the temperature rises during the day and falls rapidly at night. Why?

Ans. In a desert the temperature rises during the day and falls rapidly at night because of the absence of moisture in the air.

The moisture in the air usually acts as a protective blanket and protects the Earth. However, in the deserts this is not the case. Therefore, the rapid rise and fall in the temperature.

GOOD LUCK