



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)

UNIT 1. THE SQUIRREL (POEM)

➤ SUMMARY

Squirrel is a little fun loving creature. It sits on a tree and love eating nuts. It has a tail with curve at the tip. The tail looks like a question on mark. Its loose skin looks like a grey overcoat. It likes to play when a person runs after it. It goes in the opposite direction.

➤ NEW WORDS

1. Overcoat
2. Straight
3. Tease
4. Grey
5. Question mark

➤ WORD-MEANINGS

1. Wore- put on
2. Question mark- mark of question
3. Overcoat- long loose coat
4. Tease- irritate
5. Interrogation- question
6. Other way- opposite direction



➤ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

1. Why does the poet say the squirrel “wore a question mark for tail”? Draw a squirrel, or find a picture of a squirrel sitting on the ground. How would you describe its tail?

Ans: The poet said that the squirrel “wore a question mark for a tail” because its tail is twisted appearing like a question mark. I would describe it as a furry and bushy cloth worn on its back that seems to ask you the question - what?

2. “He liked to tease and play”. Who is teasing whom? How?

Ans: The squirrel is a naughty playful animal. It loves to be chased, by other squirrels and kids as well. When poet and his friends ran around the tree on which the squirrel is sitting, it went the other way teasing them and playing with them.

3. You may have seen a squirrel sitting on the ground eating a nut. What did it look like?

Ans: The squirrel is a rodent. It is grey in color with brown strips on its back. It is very small in size with fur on its body and a large bushy tail. It generally lives in trees and likes to eat nuts. It is a playful and naughty animal.

➤ **Activity:** Draw the picture of a squirrel.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)

UNIT 1.THREE QUESTIONS (PROSE)

➤ SUMMARY

Once a certain king gets a thought that he would never fail if he knew three things. These three things were:

What was the right time to begin everything?

Who were the right people to listen to, and whom to avoid?

What was the most important thing to do?

He proclaimed that the ones who give the right answers shall be rewarded. Many learned men attempted to answer the king's questions, but they all came up with different answers. In reply to the first question, some said that to know the right time for every action, one must draw up in advance, a table of days, months and years, and must live strictly according to it. Only thus, could everything be done at its proper time. Others declared that it was impossible to decide beforehand the right time for every action. The king decided that he needed to ask a wise hermit in a nearby village.

The hermit lived in the wood and would only see common people, however, so the king put on simple dress, left his guards behind, and went to see the hermit. When the King approached, the hermit was digging the ground in front of his hut. The king asked his questions, but the hermit went on digging. The king offered to dig for him for a while. After digging for some time, the king again asked his questions. Before the hermit could answer, a man emerged from the woods. He was bleeding from a terrible stomach wound. So, the king and Hermit washed the wound and bandaged till the blood ceased. The king stayed the night in the hermit's hut. Next morning the wounded man was doing better and was gazing intently at the king. He confessed to the king that he knew who the king was, and that the king had executed his brother and seized his property. He had come to kill the king, but the king's guards had wounded him. The king forgives him and make pace with his enemy and promised to restore the property to the wounded man.

The king asked the hermit again for his answers, and the hermit responded that he had just had his questions answered. Hermit says that the king had pitied his weakness, and had dug those beds for him. So, the most important time was when the king was digging the beds and he was the most important man. The most important time was when king was attending to the wounded man and was the important man at that time.

➤ NEW WORDS

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Messenger | 9. Council |
| 2. Strictly | 10. Councilors |
| 3. Kingdom | 11. Woods |
| 4. Pleasure | 12. Seized |
| 5. Spade | 13. Fainted |
| 6. Revenge | 14. Pleasures |
| 7. Tried | 15. Affairs |
| 8. Bearded | |

➤ WORD-MEANINGS

1. Listen to – pay attention
2. Council – a group of people chosen to give advice to the king and make rules
3. Instead – beside
4. Wisdom – a body of knowledge and experience
5. Hermit – saint
6. Greet – welcome
7. Pitied – look pity on
8. Particular – certain
9. Purpose – object
10. Frail – physically weak
11. Councilors – member of council
12. Woods – a small forest
13. Affairs – things; matters; business
14. Beds – small patches of ground for plants
15. Fainted – lost consciousness

➤ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

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. Why was the king advised to go to magicians?

Ans: In answer to the first question, in order to decide the right time for doing something urgent one must have to look into the future. Since only magician could do that, the king was advised to go to magicians.

3. In answer to the second question, whose advice did the people say would be important to the king?

Ans: In answers to the second question, some said that the people most necessary to the king were his councilors, others said, the priests. A few others chose the doctors. And yet others said that soldiers were the most necessary.

4. 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.

5. Did the wise men win the reward? If not, why not?

Ans: No, the wise men did not win the reward. The king got different for all the three questions he asked. He was not satisfied with any of them.

6. 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.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What were the hermit's answers to the three questions? Write each answer separately. Which answer do you like most, and why?

Ans: In answer to king's first question, the hermit said that there is only one important time 'Now' i.e. present. It is the only time when you have power to act.

In answer to king's second question, the hermit said that the most important person is the one with who we are at the present.

In response to king's third question, the hermit answered that the most important thing to do is to do that person good.

I like the answer of the first question the most because time has the supreme power. It can take you to height if you do something good and can also make you fall on ground if you won't act in presence. One should live and act according to present.

2. (i) Who was the bearded man?

(ii) Why did he ask for the king's forgiveness?

Ans: (i) Bearded man was the enemy of the king who swore to revenge him for seizing of his property and putting his brother to death.

(ii) He asked for the king's forgiveness as the king had saved his life. He came there for taking revenge from the king but instead the king helped him to get better.

3. 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.

➤ MAKE SENTENCES

1. Promise –
2. Reached –
3. Revenge –
4. Wisdom –
5. Pitied –
6. Pleasure –
7. Faint –

➤ WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

1. Match items in List A with their meaning in List B.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| (i) Wounded | severely injured |
| (ii) Awoke | got up from sleep |
| (iii) Forgive | pardon |
| (iv) Faithful | loyal |
| (v) Pity | feel sorry for |
| (vi) Beds | small patches of ground for plants |
| (vii) Return | give back |



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)

UNIT 2.A GIFT OF CHAPPALS

(PROSE)



➤ SUMMARY (PART 1)

Ravi and Meena were visited by Mridu. She left her slippers at the gate with a pair of slippers which is old and weary. Ravi then took her to the backyard. Behind a thick bitter – berry bush sat a kitten in a torn football sipping milk from a coconut shell. They secretly kept the kitten as it might annoy their grandmother Ravi commented on double standards of elders. He added that it was difficult for him to manage milk for Mahendran the kitten.

He concocted a story behind the name of the kitten. He told that the kitten is a descendant of Pallava lion, the emblem of Pallava dynasty, he had seen at Mahabalipuram. He further added that it was a descendant of Mahabalipuram Rishi cat and he kept on adding that cats are worshipped in ancient Egypt. He had admiration for himself during the conversation.

Then they heard a screeching sound of violin played by Lalli. Who had not learned it properly?

(PART 2)

Lalli was learning to play violin from her music master who was bald-headed and with an old fashioned tuft. He was wearing a gold chain and a diamond ring. Lalli tried to learn notes but her tracks were annoying, whereas melodious tunes came out of master's expert hands. The attention from her was diver led.

A beggar was at their doorstep calling from the back verandah. He spread a cloth to settle himself under the neem tree. Ravi asked him to find another home for alms. Beggar pleaded for generosity from the ladies of the house.

Yet decided to move on seeing the stem behaviour. He requested to allow him to sit until the burning heat of the sun to cool down, as it could hurt his already blistered feet. Seeing his pathetic condition, the children decided to provide him slippers.

They were considerate enough to give him their own slippers yet found them too small for him to wear. They found shabby looking, sturdy old chappals and gave those to him. He was obliged and moved. Actually, those were slippers of the music master.

To their surprise, when music—master came out and searched for his chappals. He called Lalli to help him in finding his slippers Rukku Manni and Lalli were embarrassed and looked around suspiciously.

The mother enquired from the children if anyone around the verandah. She got angry when she learned that the slippers were given away to the beggar. They confronted by the argument of exemplary sacrifice by Karma who gave his precious belonging.

Mother rebuked them by saying that he gave away what was his own. She hurriedly went inside to bring Golu mama's slippers. The teacher gave disapproving look to the children. Everyone knew as that would be a temporary relief to the problem, as Golu mama would disapprove of their acts too.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Rushed
2. Mewing
3. Stream
4. Ancient
5. Descendent
6. Shrieked
7. Leaning
8. Choked



➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Protested- revolted
2. Dragged- pulled
3. Waving- moving in the air
4. Flourished- waved
5. Tumbler- glass
6. Lapping up- drinking
7. Snooze- nap
8. Withered- sunk
9. Belly- stomach



➤ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. 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.

2. How does Ravi get milk for the kitten?

Ans: Ravi took a glass of milk to feed the kitten. When Paati saw him with the glass of milk, he convinced her by saying that he was hungry. Paati got suspicious so Ravi had to drink most of the milk and told Paati that he would wash the tumbler by himself. After that, Ravi ran and pours the milk into coconut shell for the kitten and then ran back to wash the tumbler before Paati got really suspicious.

3. Who does he say the kitten's ancestors are? Do you believe him?

Ans: He said the kitten's ancestors were the Mahabalipuram Rishi-Cat, which was the emblem of the Pallava dynasty and the Mahabalipuram Rishi-Cat was descendants of the cat-goddess of Egypt.

No, I don't believe him.

4. Ravi has a lot to say about M.P. Poonai. This shows that

(i) he is merely trying to impress Mridu.

(ii) his knowledge of history is sound.

(iii) he has a rich imagination.

(iv) he is an intelligent child.

Which of these statements do you agree/disagree to?

Ans: Agree to these statements.

(ii) His knowledge of history is sound.

(iii) He has a rich imagination.

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.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:-**

1. Had the beggar come to Rukku Manni's house for the first time? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans: No, the beggar had not come to Rukku Manni's house for the first time because Paati said to Tapi that he had been coming to their house every day for the past one week. She also said that it's time to find him another house to beg from! This shows that she knew him.

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.

➤ **ACTIVITY:-**

Do you think it is possible to hide the secret from your parents? Share one of your experiences.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)

UNIT 2. THE REBEL (POEM)

➤ SUMMARY

A rebel is a person who always disagrees with you. He likes to do the opposite of what everyone loves to do. When everyone has short hair, the rebel supports long hairs, when everybody lets his hair grow long; the rebel cuts his hair short.

When other boys go to school in uniforms, the rebel puts on colorful clothes. When other boys are in fancy dress the rebel's dress is simple. If others are dog lovers, the rebel prefers cat. But in the company of cat lovers he praises dogs. When others go to the meeting, the rebel stays at home and read books. When everybody agrees the rebel disagrees. The rebel is necessary because they help us look at life differently. But this practice will not suit everyone.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Creates
2. Nobody
3. Uniform
4. Preference
5. Company
6. Fantastic

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Short hair- closely cropped
2. Uniform- prescribed dress
3. Fantastic- odd, strange
4. Soberly- in a simple manner
5. Preference- liking

➤ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. If someone doesn't wear a uniform to school, what do you think the teacher will say?

Ans. The teacher will scold the student and ask him/her the reason for not wearing the uniform and then takes action accordingly.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Why is it good to have rebels?

Ans. It is good to have rebels because very few people have the strength to stand against the majority. They think differently and stand fearlessly for their choices which can be beneficial.

5. 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.

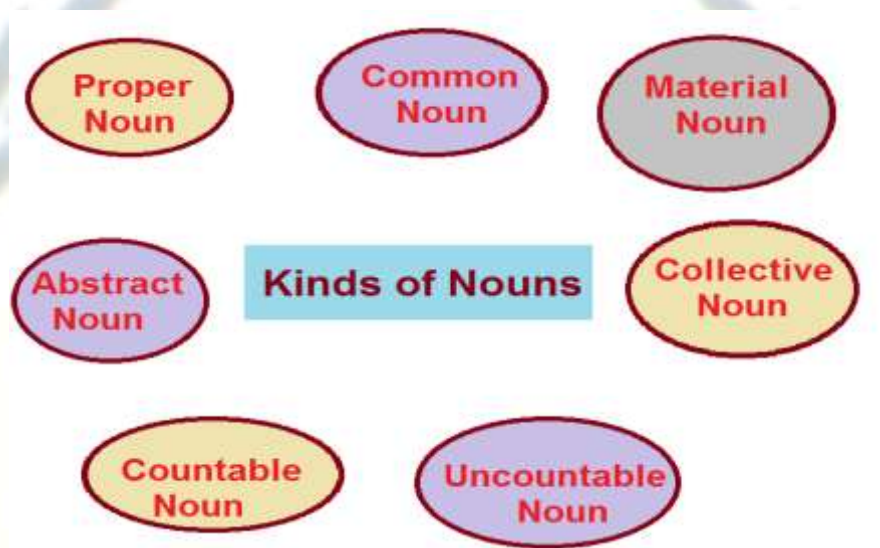




GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER 1.NOUNS

Noun: Words that refer to a person, an animal, a place, a thing, an idea, a feeling or a state are called nouns.



A. WRITE THESE NOUNS AGAINST THE CORRECT CATEGORY.

1. **Common nouns** – Aircraft, Building, Rose, Bottle, Painter, Student
2. **Proper Nouns** – English, Monday, Mumbai, Godavari, Mahesh.
3. **Abstract Nouns** – Wealth, Bravery, Voice, Kindness, Truth.
4. **Collective Nouns** – Audience, Family, Bunch, Flock, Bouquet.

B. WRITE C FOR COUNTABLE AND UC FOR UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Requests- C | 2. Electricity- UC | 3. Music- UC |
| 4. Advice-UC | 5. Exercises- C | 6. Sand- UC |
| 7. Traffic- UC | 8. Heat- UC | 9. Time- UC |
| 10. Program- C | 11. Childhood- UC | 12. Answer- C |

C. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING THE PLURAL FORM OF THE NOUNS IN EACH SENTENCE. YOU MAY NEED TO MAKE CHANGES TO THE VERB TOO.

1. The engineer drove the car out of the garage for testing.
The **engineers** drove the **cars** out of the **garages** for testing.
2. A battery in the series has not been connected properly.
Batteries in the series **have** not been connected properly.
3. A student brought a loaf of bread for the class party.
The **students** brought **loaves** of bread for the class **parties**.

4. The train halts at this station for a short time only.
The **trains** halt at **these stations** for a short time only.
5. The library in the university is very well stocked.
The **libraries** in the **universities** are very well stocked.
6. The person was amazed by the trick of the magician.
The **people** were amazed by the **tricks** of the **magicians**.
7. A choir sang along with the teacher at the piano.
The **choirs** sang along with the **teachers** at the **pianos**.
8. The Indian team is very good at one-day match.
The Indian **teams** are very good at one-day **matches**.
9. The employee was introduced to the senior in the group company.
The **employees** were introduced to the **seniors** in the group **companies**.
10. A mosquito buzzed in my ear as we sat watching the video.
The **mosquitoes** buzzed in my **ears** as we sat watching the **videos**.

D. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING THE POSSESSIVE FORM OF NOUNS.

1. She is the mother of Gauri.
Ans. She is Gauri's mother.
2. This is the story of Nelson Mandela.
Ans. This is Nelson Mandela's story.
3. What are the names of the singers?
Ans. What are the singers' names?
4. The crops of the farmers were destroyed in the floods.
Ans. The farmers' crops destroyed in the floods.
5. Uncle Mukesh is designing the room of the kids.
Ans. Uncle Mukesh is designing the kids' room.
6. Please do not disturb the nests of the birds in the tree.
Ans. Please do not disturb the birds' nests in the tree.
7. Let me see the results of this year.
Ans. Let me see this year's results.
8. I am quoting this from the novel of Dickens'.
Ans. I am quoting this from the Dickens' novel.
9. The horns of the deer are called antlers.
Ans. The deer's horns are called antlers.
10. She is replying to the email of her sister.
Ans. She is replying to her sister's email.
11. We are going to attend the performance of the sister of my friends.
Ans. We are going to attend my friend's sister's performance.

12. Could you guide me to the house of the brother of Mr.Nathan?

Ans. Could you guide me to Mr.Nathan's brother's house.

E. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES BY CHANGING THE GENDER OF THE NOUNS DENOTING PEOPLE AND ANIMALS.

1. My grandfather took my baby **sister** to the mall in a perambulator.

Ans. My grandmother took my baby **brother** to the mall in a perambulator.

2. The **bride** on the **horse** is my **sister –in-law**.

Ans. The **groom** on the **mare** is my **brother-in-law**.

3. The **king** asked his **men** to decorate the court.

Ans. The **queen** asked her **women** to decorate the court.

4. My **nephew** had fun chasing the big red **hen** on our farm.

Ans. My **niece** had fun chasing the big red **rooster** on our farm.

5. I once mistook the **mare** for a **horse**.

Ans. I once mistook the **stallion** for a **male**.

6. The **hostess** took good care of **her** guests.

Ans. The **host** took good care of **his** guests.

7. We saw a **tiger** feeding on a **deer** carcass during the morning safari.

Ans. We saw a **tigress** feeding on a **doe** carcass during the morning safari.

8. The old **widow** sat watching the **peacocks** in the garden.

Ans. The old **widower** sat watching the **peahens** in the garden.

9. The **actress** played the role of a **waitress** in the movie.

Ans. The **actor** played the role of a **waiter** in the movie.

10. Mehek's **stepmother** is a generous **woman**.

Ans. Mehek's **stepfather** is a generous **man**.

F. WRITE FROM THE BOX THE NEUTRAL FORM OF THESE NOUNS IN PRACTICE THESE DAYS.

1. Policeman- Police officer
2. Deliveryman- Courier
3. Chairman- Chairperson
4. Headmaster- Principal
5. Businessman- Business person
6. Housewife- Homemaker
7. Craftsman- Artisan
8. Mankind- Humanity
9. Mother tongue- Native language
- 10 Master- Expert



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER 2.NOUN FUNCTIONS

➤ Nouns, in sentences, can function as:

[1] NOUN AS SUBJECT:

Subject tells whom or what the sentence is about

eg, – **Suresh** works in a bank.

– **Economics** is an interesting subject.

[2] NOUN AS DIRECT OBJECT:

Direct object receives the action of the verb.

eg, – He eats **ice cream**.

– They play **tennis**.

[3] INDIRECT OBJECT:

Indirect object receives the direct object.

eg, – He bought **his friend** a pen.

– The company offers **Tushar** a new position.

[4] OBJECT OF PREPOSITION:

Object of the preposition is the noun or pronoun after a preposition

eg, – The boy was hurt in **the accident**.

– The driver filled the fuel tank of **the bus**.

A. UNDERLINE THE SUBJECT IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. Five ducks waddled across the road.
2. The Shatabdi Express chugged along slowly in the heavy fog.
3. The earliest people used to hunt for food in the forests.
4. This oil has a magical effect on hair.
5. My father looks best in a plain white shirt.
6. The science museum will be redesigned next year.
7. Kanwar and Surbhi will travel to London next month.
8. The engineers in the factory have designed a new car.
9. That constellation in the sky is called Sirius A.
10. The nachos and the caramel popcorn were delicious.

B. UNDERLINE THE VERB AND CIRCLE THE DIRECT OBJECT IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. Girish always visits his grandparents over the weekend.
2. Raghav and Shireen have bought a new house
3. Mohan takes his herd of sheep to the pasture every day.
4. The Principal congratulated the football team on their victory.
5. The Chief Guest announced a holiday in his speech.
6. Lucy saw a school of fish in his morning snorkeling session.
7. The contractor asked the labour to clear the construction debris.
8. She visits the senior centre once a week.
9. Zara baked chocolate chip cookies for her classmates.
10. The soldier carried the injured man to the nearest camp.

C. UNDERLINE THE INDIRECT OBJECTS IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. The hen fed its chicks some corn.
2. Raj built his kids a beautiful sandcastle.
3. The chef cooked the guests a sumptuous meal.
4. The manager offered the peon a handsome salary.
5. My grandfather helped make me a colourful kite.
6. Aunt Leena paid the electrician some money.
7. Paula please pass me the baked beans after helping yourself.
8. The teachers assigned us a new project.
9. My brother gives Bruno a bath once a month.
10. Veena passed Shalini the ball before the batsman had crossed the crease.

D. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES STATING FACTS ABOUT THE DUST STORM ADDING SUITABLE OBJECTS AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

1. A dust storm is caused when dust is lifted from dry lands.
2. The dry dust is lifted by strong winds.
3. Strong winds blow away the top soil that is needed for growing crops.
4. High speed winds create huge walls of dust as they blow.
5. It becomes difficult for people to see anything during the dust storm.
6. People cannot see their own hand in front of their face.
7. It is difficult to keep the dust out of the houses too.
8. Dust storms carry viruses and are known to be the cause of many diseases.
9. They also worsen the condition of people suffering from respiratory diseases.
10. Dust storms affect the movement of public and private transport and flights because

of poor visibility.

E. IDENTIFY THE FUNCTION OF THE UNDERLINED NOUN PHRASES IN THESE SENTENCES. WRITE S FOR SUBJECT, DO FOR DIRECT OBJECT, IO FOR INDIRECT OBJECT AND OP FOR OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION.

1. The old villa is now a big, modern mansion. - S
2. The pilot had to crash-land the plane on the plateau. - DO, OP
3. Hansita knitted her son a woolen scarf. - IO
4. The shopping centre is overcrowded during the festivals. - S, OP
5. The royal collection of jewels was on display. - S
6. Somebody broke into the garage through the broken window. - DO, OP
7. The teacher gave us some tricky problems to solve. - S, DO
8. Jason showed the class his model of an electric train. - IO, OP
9. I sent my brother in London an email. - IO
10. People heard the President's speech sitting around their TV sets. - DO, OP



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (SR)

CHAPTER 1. THE TINY TEACHER

➤ **SUMMARY**

The ant being a smallest insect is an intelligent and hardworking creature. As it is the commonest insect, we know a number of facts about it. An ant has feelers which is also called antennae. It uses them to talk and greet other ants while moving up or down the wall. The black or red ones are the commonest among them. They live in their comfortable homes, generally called nests or anthills, just below the surface of the soil. Each anthill has hundreds of little rooms and passages. The queen ant lays eggs in some of these rooms. Other rooms are nurseries, stores, reserved quarters and separate barracks etc. ants. Ants of each category carry their duty sincerely without disturbing the other. This is the reason why the ant enjoys a peaceful life.

The queen ant is the mother of entire population of the colony. Its life span is about fifteen years. After wedding flight with a male ant (drone) on a hot summer day, it comes back to earth without wings to lay eggs. In a few days grubs come out of the eggs. Soldier ants guard them while worker ants feed them and help them in growing up. After two or three week grubs become cocoons which then break and perfect ants appear. New ants are taught and trained by old ants. After a few weeks' training, the small ants become ready to work. An anthill is also the home of other creatures like beetles, lesser breed of ants and the greenfly. The ants give them shelter because they get sweet juices and pleasant smell from them. The greenfly is the ants' cow. The ants give training to them to give honeydew with a touch of their antennae. Man can learn hard work, sense of duty and discipline, cleanliness, care for the young ones from it.

➤ **NEW WORDS**

1. Mosquito
2. Feelers
3. Antennae
4. Pleasant
5. Cocoons
6. Barracks
7. Grubs
8. Comfortable

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Greet- hail
2. Behavior- activities
3. Alien- outsider
4. Grubs- the young one
5. Reserved- separate
6. Get rid of- bites off
7. Feed- offer food
8. Hatch- nourish
9. Firm loyalty- devotion

➤ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

1. In what ways is an ant's life peaceful?

Ans: Ants live together in peace and harmony. They do their own work and do not interfere in the other's work. They never fight with other ants of the same group. So their life is peaceful.

2. 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.

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

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

4. What jobs are new ants trained for?

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

5. Name some other creatures that live in anthills.

Ans: Some other creatures that live in anthills are beetles, lesser breeds of ants, and the greenfly.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. 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.