



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)

UNIT 3.GOPAL AND THE HILSA FISH (PROSE)

➤ SUMMARY

The season of Hilsa fish was going on everywhere as we have season of mangoes in summer. People were talking about Hilsa fish and nothing else. Even the court was not an exception. The king was tired of this. He made an announcement to buy a Hilsa fish and to bring it to the palace without anyone asking a word about it. Gopal, one of the courtiers accepts the challenge. He makes preparation. Half shaves himself, smears with ash and wear torn clothes. Then, set out to the palace with a big Hilsa fish. Throughout the way everybody talks and laughs on his face and strange appearance, but nobody says about Hilsa fish. Finally Gopal reaches to palace where the guards stop him to enter. Gopal starts singing so loudly that king allows the stranger to come in. inside the palace even no one asks about Hilsa fish except appearance. Even the king asks about Gopal's dressing and not Hilsa fish. In the ends Gopal reminds the king about the challenge. The king congratulates Gopal for achieving the impossible task.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Down
2. House holder's
3. Downcast
4. Challenge
5. Interested
6. Rags
7. Later
8. Mystic
9. Crazy

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Ridiculous- humorous
2. Crazy- fanciful
3. At once- instantly
4. Seems- appears
5. Congratulations- good wishes
6. Comical- ludicrous
7. Hush- silence
8. Disgraceful- shameful
9. Later- afterwards

➤ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Why did the king want no more talk about the hilsa-fish?

Ans: It was the season of Hilsa fish as everyone was busy talking about it. The king was

fed of the talks about Hilsa-fish. More-over, he did not want his courtiers to waste their time on these talks which could affect their work.

2. What did the king ask Gopal to do to prove that he was clever?

Ans: Time and again King used to test Gopal. So this time he asked Gopal to buy a hilsa-fish and bring it to the palace crossing the bazaar, without anyone asking anything about the fish throughout the way, to prove that he was clever.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Explain why no one seemed to be interested in talking about the hilsa-fish which Gopal had bought.

Ans: Gopal funny appearance attracted the attention of people much more than the hilsa-fish. At that time, no one was caring about the hilsa-fish he was carrying. Everyone was busy in talking about his mad appearance, half shaved face and rags.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:-

1. 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.

➤ ACTIVITY:-

Draw a Hilsa fish.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)

UNIT 3. THE SHED (POEM)

➤ SUMMARY

A shed is a small room, away from the main house, for storing or keeping things, animals, tools, vehicles, etc. Here in this poem we get the description of shed at the bottom of the garden with a spider's web hanging across the door. The poet could listen the creaking sounds of the rusty hinges. He has a desire i.e. to open the door one day.

The poet talks about a dusty old window around at the side with three cracked panes of glass and he feels that there's someone staring at him each time that he passes by. One day he desires to peep through the window.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Hinges
2. Rusty
3. Cracked
4. Panes
5. Chop
6. Peek
7. Rotten
8. Ghost

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Bottom- lower part
2. Rusty- old and having rust
3. Chop off- cut
4. Peek- look in
5. Cracked- broken
6. Dusty- covered with dust
7. Staring- looking hard

➤ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Who is the speaker in the poem?

Ans. The speaker of the poem is a small kid.

2. Is she/he afraid or curious, or both?

Ans. He/She was both curious and afraid. The creaking noise of hinges at night and the feeling of someone staring at him/her make the child feel afraid. While the thought that the shed was his/her brother's den makes him/her curious.

3. What is she/he planning to do soon?

Ans. She/he is planning to go inside the shed soon.

➤ **ACTIVITY**

Draw picture of “The Shed”.





GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (SR)

CHAPTER 2. BRINGING UP KARI

➤ **SUMMARY**

The narrator is a nine-year-old child who was given a duty to look after a five-month-old elephant named Kari. During the first two years, the boy could reach the back of the elephant with ease.

Kari lived in a pavilion with a thatched roof. Kari fed on forty pounds of twigs. It was taken to a river for a bath. The sand was rubbed on its back for an hour then it amassed into the water. Later it came out with pleasure and shining skin.

While coming back, the narrator goes inside the jungle to collect luscious twigs for its dinner. The narrator informed that elephants won't touch a mutilated twig. It could be easily handled if taken by its ears.

One day in March, when the narrator was gathering food from the banyan tree, he heard Kari's voice. With an apprehension, the boy ran to where he left it. When he reached there, he realized that Kari might be drowning.

However, it came out as a saviour and threw the narrator to save a boy, it extended its trunk to come out of the water with lots of struggle and brisk moments of Kari.

Kari was mischievous but understands with training. Kari developed liking for ripe bananas when it tasted once. Kari stole away the fruits placed in the dining room at various instances. The elders were ignorant of Kari's attitude and passed the blame on servants and later on the narrator himself.

He got infuriated. On investigation, he found a smashed banana in Kari's pavilion. The next day, Kari put its trunk inside the window to take out the fruits. Unaware of such intrusion, he was scared.

He went to Kari's pavilion following it and there he saw fruits scattered around Kari.

He called his parents to reveal the truth and scolded Kari. Kari seemed to have understood it as it squealed. However, it took revenge if scolded for the wrong reasons.

Kari has learned all signals and sounds. It acted according to the command. It learned a master call in five years. It is a signal to save oneself if one gets lost in the jungle to scare away all the wild animals. Elephant makes an easy way for home even in a wild.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Tip toe
2. Gathering
3. Mutilated
4. Luscious
5. Cathedral
6. Crept out
7. Mischief
8. Trumpet

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Instance- example
2. Small branches

3. Tender- delicate
4. Pavilion- shed
5. Bumped- hits
6. Dragging- pulling
7. Crept out- moved out
8. Terrible- horrible
9. Trumpet- roar
10. Squeal- produce sounds

➤ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-**

1. Did Kari enjoy his morning bath in the river? Give a reason for your answer.

Ans: Yes, Kari enjoyed his morning bath in the river as he lay down on the sand bank and let his friend rub his back and also lay in the river water for a long time. He squealed with pleasure when water was rubbed down his back.

2. 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.

3. Kari was like a baby. What are the main points of comparison?

Ans: Kari was like a baby because he had to be trained to be good just like a baby. He had to be taught when to sit down, when to walk, when to go fast, and when to go slow. When he was naughty, he needs to be scolded and if not, he would do more mischief.

4. 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.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER 3. FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives from nouns and verbs

NOUN OR VERB	+ SUFFIX	= ADJECTIVE
centre music nation	-al	central musical national
beauty care help pain use	-ful	beautiful careful helpful painful useful
care help pain use	-less	careless helpless painless useless
comfort drink fashion suit	-able	comfortable drinkable fashionable suitable
dirt health rain sun thirst wind	-y	dirty healthy rainy sunny thirsty windy
continue danger fame	-ous	continuous dangerous famous
depend differ excel insist	-ent	dependent different excellent insistent
act attract expense relate	-ive	active attractive expensive relative

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING THE ADJECTIVE FORM OF THE NOUNS 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. These **ambitious** (ambition) climbers are now planning to scale Everest.
5. The full moon presented a **wonderful** (wonder) sight.
6. In India, there are many forts of **historical** (history) importance.
7. The camel fair is a **yearly** (year) feature in our village.
8. He lost all his friends because of his **miserly** (miser) ways.

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING THE ADJECTIVE FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. It was a **different** (differ) experience listening to rock music.
2. I walked into the room taking small, **hesitant** (hesitate) steps.
3. Sahil is quite **ignorant** (ignore) about the events in his city.
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.

C. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

1. A hare is not as social as a rabbit.

Ans. A rabbit is more social than a hare.

2. The skin of a snake is not as smooth as a frog's.

Ans. The skin of a frog is smoother than a snake.

3. A monkey is not as large as an ape.

Ans. An ape is larger than a monkey.

4. A bee is not as aggressive as a wasp.

Ans. A wasp is more aggressive than a bee.

5. A butterfly's hearing is not as sharp as a moth's.

Ans. A moth's hearing is sharper than a butterfly's.

6. Monkeys do not find swinging from branch to branch as easy as apes do.

Ans. Apes find swinging from branch to branch easier than monkeys do.

7. A wolf's tail is not as fluffy as a fox's.

Ans. A fox's tail is fluffier than a wolf's.

8. Alligators are not as aggressive as crocodiles.

Ans. Crocodiles are more aggressive than alligators.

D. DESCRIBE THESE PLACES IN INDIA USING THE SUPERLATIVE FORM OF THE ADJECTIVE GIVEN NEXT TO EACH.

1. Siachen glacier/long

Ans. Siachen glacier is the longest mountain glacier in India.

2. St.Thomas church in Palyur/old

Ans. St.Thomas church in Palyur is the oldest church in India.

3. Leh Airport in Ladakh/high

Ans. Leh airport in Ladakh is the highest airport in India.

4. Mumbai/populous city.

Ans. Mumbai is the most populous city in our country.

5. Union territory Lakshwadeep/small.

Ans. The union territory of Lakshwadeep is the smallest union territory in India.

6. Fazilka TV tower in Punjab/tall

Ans. Fazilka TV tower in Punjab is the tallest TV tower in India.

7. Howrah Bridge in Kolkata /busy.

Ans. Howrah Bridge in Kolkata is the busiest bridge in India.

8. Dras in Jammu & Kashmir / cold.

Ans. Dras in Jammu & Kashmir is the coldest inhabited place in India.

9. City of Aizwal in Mizoram/literate.

Ans. The city of Aizwal, in Mizoram, is the most literate city in our country.

10. Bhagirathi and Alaknanda river valleys/deep.

Ans. Bhagirathi and Alaknanda river valleys are the deepest river valleys in India.

E. COMPLETE THIS DIALOGUE USING THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE ADJECTIVES GIVEN IN BRACKETS.

Vihaan: Let us go to Apex Mall Today.

Malthi: I would rather go to Fancy Mall as it is **nearer** (near) than Apex.

Vihaan: But isn't Fancy Mall more **crowded** (crowd) than Apex?

Malthi: No doubt it is the most crowded mall in our city, but it has the **better** (good) parking facilities.

Vihaan: Don't you think Apex is **cheaper** (cheap) than Fancy?

Malthi: I agree that Fancy is **costlier than**(cost) than Apex, but it always has more discounts. So, I find it **less expensive** (expensive) than Apex.

Vihaan: You may decide, though I feel the quality of goods at Apex is **better than**(good) than at Fancy.

Malthi: Dear Brother, I know the real reason! You find Apex **more interesting** (interesting) because of the food court there.

Vihaan: Dear Sister, you could not be **more right** (right)!

F. HERE ARE SOME PRECAUTIONS FOR THE WINTER SEASON. REWRITE THEM USING THE ADJECTIVE FORM OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS.

1. It is **important** (importance) to keep warm in winter.
2. Eat lots of **hot** (heat) foods to keep yourself **active** (act) and **strong** (strength).
3. It is essential to take **nutritious** (nutrition) food.
4. Regularly eating dried fruits and **seasonal** (season) fruits it **healthy** (health).
5. Weight gain is avoidable (avoid) if you can resist the **savoury** (savour) snacks and **chocolaty** (chocolate) delights.
6. You may feel more **sleepy** (sleep) during winter, so sleep enough.
7. Avoid **stressful** (stress) situations and get reasonable (reason) amount of your **daily** (day) sleep.
8. Remember, moisturizers are **helpful** (help) in avoiding an **itchy** (itch) skin condition.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER 4.CONFUSING ADJECTIVES

A. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES USING EACH OR EVERY.

1. Each student had to memorize and recite the poem.
2. Pollution of every river in India is a matter of serious concern.
3. Each nut I cracked was hollow inside.
4. Every visitor wrote a remark in the suggestion book.
5. Each member was asked to contribute their ideas.
6. It is the aim of the government to educate every child.

B. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES USING MANY OR MUCH.

1. I do not have much pain in my right knee today.
2. My mother has cavities in many teeth.
3. Many shopkeepers have announced the mid-season sale.
4. There is much poverty in the rural parts of India.
5. There is not much truth in what the suspect said.
6. How many wartime stories have you read?

C. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH FEWER OR LESS.

Fewer people are driving their cars to work these days. As a result, there is less traffic on the roads. Consequently, it takes less time to reach the destination. Besides, there is less pollution and, also, fewer accidents have been reported in the last few days.

D. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH LITTLE, A LITTLE, FEW OR A FEW.

1. There was little choice in beverages, so I had tea.
2. She gave me a few useful tips on solving crossword puzzles.
3. There were few animals out of their caves due to the heat.
4. The family had little money for the treatment of their old father.
5. I still have a little pain in my wounds.
6. There are a few holidays in the month of December.
7. Please pour me a little juice from the carton.
8. The police have little evidence to convict Ramesh, so he might go free.
9. Few people like to share their personal belongings.
10. It takes a little time to settle in a new school and make new friends.

E. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH OLDER, OLDEST, ELDER OR ELDEST.

1. My elder sister is dancer.
2. Their older house has been put up for sale.
3. Smitha looks up to her eldest uncle for guidance.

4. The principal wants to meet an elder member of my family.
5. The oldest tree has its roots hanging from its branches.
6. The older you grow up, the more responsibilities you will have to shoulder.

F. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH FARTHER, FARTHEST, FURTHER OR FURTHEST.

1. The market is farther than the mall, so let us go to the mall.
2. My flying disc flew the farthest.
3. Jenny may travel abroad for further education.
4. No further discussion was allowed on the new rules.
5. The people anxiously waited for further news about the train accident.
6. The farthest house at the end of this road has been constructed recently.

G. TICK THE CORRECT ADJECTIVES IN THIS PASSAGE ABOUT LEARNING TO BE HAPPY.

Every person wants to be happy, but few realize that happiness has nothing to do with how much you have. Even a little can make a person happy. Happiness is about how you feel about things and the people around you, and it takes little to be happy. Every family has chores to perform. Even if you contribute a little bit, it will make you and everyone else feel happy. Spend time with elder members of the family; there is much to learn from them. Add a little music to your daily life. Do not look for happiness farther away, it is right within you. Get set to make each moment of your life a happy one.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER 5.DETERMINERS

A. IDENTIFY AND WRITE ONE DETERMINER AND ONE ADJECTIVE FROM EACH OF THESE SENTENCES.

	Determiner	Adjective
1. This dish uses fresh mango puree and cream.	This	Fresh
2. My elder sister knows how to paint.	My	Elder
3. That blue bottle belongs to me.	That	Blue
4. No harm was done to these colorful murals.	No, these	Colorful
5. We have recently bought a new laptop.	A	New
6. Some children enjoy going up in a big wheel.	Some, a	Big
7. This juicy orange can be squeezed.	This	Juicy
8. That mean boy teases animals.	That	Mean
9. These books are interesting.	These	Interesting
10. There is enough spicy food selling here to tempt you.	Enough	Spicy

B. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES USING A SUITABLE DETERMINER FROM THE BOX.

1. I have tasted a few dishes here but have not liked any dish.
2. He offered me some tea in the cup to ease my cough.
3. The bus waited for a few minutes for me and then left.
4. There are many companies that offer pick-and-drop service to all their employees.
5. She knows a little English, so she did not have much difficulty in finding her way.
6. There were some who did not want to change in timings.
7. It will take me some time to get used to my new car.
8. Those days of little pollution are not going to come back.

9. One should not give up one's efforts at succeeding.

10. Some students have shown lots of improvement.

C. COMPLETE THESE PASSAGES USING SUITABLE DETERMINERS FROM BRACKETS.

1. Put one glass of milk and some sugar into a mixer. Add few drops of vanilla extract to the milk. Run the blender for a few minutes. Pour a mixture into a glass and add a scoop of ice cream to your milkshake.

2. Kite flying is an enjoyable sport. This outdoor sport is enjoyed by people of all age groups. It is much fun to see your kite soar above other kites. The first thing to do is to choose the right kite.

There are many kinds of kites for different wind types. Both too much and too little wind are not ideal conditions to fly a kite. So, choose the right day and then look for an open place. There should not be many trees or any power lines around. Get set and stand with your back towards the wind. Launch your kite with the help of the kite launcher and dance with your kite.

