



**GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GR)**  
**CHAPTER - 18. PHRASES AND CLAUSES**

<b>Phrase</b>	<b>Clause</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A phrase does not makes complete sense.</li><li>• A phrase, does not contains <u>a Subject and a Predicate</u>.</li><li>• A phrase cannot stand alone as a simple <u>sentence</u>.</li></ul> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- in the park</li><li>- how to do it</li><li>- fine beaches</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A clause makes complete sense.</li><li>• A clause contains <u>a Subject and a Predicate</u>.</li><li>• A clause can stand alone as a simple <u>sentence</u>.</li></ul> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- who gave you a book</li><li>- you have made a mistake</li><li>- that is made of gold</li></ul>

**A. Identify the kinds of the underlined phrases.**

1. noun phrase 2. adverb phrase 3. prepositional phrase 4. adverb phrase 5. adjective phrase 6. noun phrase 7. prepositional phrase 8. adjective phrase

**B. Identify if the underlined groups of words are phrases or clauses.**

1. clause 2. phrase 3. clause 4. phrase 5. clause 6. phrase 7. phrase 8. clause

**C. Join the two clauses by using the coordinating conjunction given in brackets.**

1. Wear your jacket **for** it is cold outside.
2. I was tired **and** was also sleepy.
3. Shraavan cannot read **nor** can he write.
4. I like to drink juices, **but** my sister likes milkshake.
5. Their grandfather is seventy **yet** he likes to cook for the family.
6. Divya does not drink milk **nor** does she drink tea.
7. You can buy a new book **or** you may borrow it from the library.

8. The crow was thirsty, **so** it flew to a pot of water in my balcony.

**D. Join the clauses in the two columns using the subordinating conjunctions given in between.**

1. Do not let yourself be disturbed when you are studying.
2. Prepare a time table when you need to prepare for different subjects.
3. Make notes of important points because you can revise quickly before the exam.
4. Take as many tests till you can complete them within the time limit.
5. Take a brief break after you have prepared a topic.
6. It is important to sleep well before you appear for an exam.
7. Talk to your parents if you have any fears.
8. Take deep breaths and stretch yourself whenever you feel bored and tired.

**E. Complete each sentence following the instructions in brackets.**

1. I will not step out in the rain.
2. The tall banyan tree was planted by Grandpa.
3. My dog lapped up the milk when it was hungry.
4. Sahil refused to speak though the teacher was so patient with him.
5. The pilots spotted an alien while flying over the northern plains.
6. Please pass me the books from that shelf.
7. She wanted to learn dance after she had got her music degree.
8. The participants swam across the English Channel.
9. Please pack your bag before you go to bed.
10. Most truck drivers drive late at night.



## GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GR)

### CHAPTER - 19. KINDS OF CLAUSES

#### Kinds of Clauses

- Clauses have two **kinds**
- Dependent Clauses
- Independent Clauses
- **Independent Clause:**

An independent clause contains a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought. It can stand alone as a sentence by itself. An independent clause is formed with :

"Students read a lot of books in college."



**A. Read these sentences about Grandma's visit to a park. Identify if the underlined clause in each sentence is main clause or subordinate clause.**

1. subordinate 2. main 3. subordinate 4. subordinate 5. subordinate 6. subordinate 7. subordinate 8. main

**B. Complete the sentences by adding main clauses to each.**

1. The players moved to the dressing room after the game was over.
2. Do not open your books till you have completed it.
3. Before I had tried it, I was not sure of its taste .
4. We understand each other because we all are friends.
5. Please bring this for me whenever you can.
6. Although it may be difficult, I will definitely try it .
7. You are not carrying your pass still we will allow you .
8. Unless you solve it, you will never know the answer .
9. Although Hira's grades at school were very good, he could not qualify for the new school

10. Since it was already the middle of July, people had given up hopes for rain.

**C. Rewrite these sentences about living in big city, by forming subordinate clause.**

1. I love living in a big city because it is a modern city.
2. I can view the whole city when I stand in the balcony of my apartment.
3. There are tall skyscrapers whichever direction you may look in.
4. The city has wide busy roads although it has a good network of the Metro too.
5. If you are a foodie, you will love the city for its restaurants with food from just about every country.
6. The city offers every type of entertainment though some options are quite expensive for common man.
7. There are big, sprawling malls where you cannot resist shopping.
8. You cannot get bored in a big city unless you are a real loner
9. Also, it is easy to fall sick in a big city even when the best medical care is available there. (since / when)
10. So friends, join me in the city before it gets too full.






## GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GR)

### CHAPTER - 23. SENTENCES – Simple, Compound & Complex


### Simple Sentence

A simple sentence consists of one clause that has a subject and a verb. A simple sentence puts across one simple idea.  
**The owl hooted.**




### Compound Sentence

Compound sentences contain two or more pieces of information and the pieces are linked by connectives.  
**The owl hooted then flew away.**



### Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is used to put across more detailed ideas. A complex sentence contains one main clause that can make sense on its own, and one or more minor clauses that are linked to it.  
**The hungry owl hooted loudly then flew away as it spotted its next meal.**



A.

1. The children laughed and played merrily on the swings.
2. My mother baked a cake and served it hot.
3. The company will launch its new car soon. ✓
4. My father and mother encourage me to do my work independently. ✓
5. Our images looked funny in the magic mirrors. ✓
6. The clouds thundered all night. ✓
7. I have stopped believing in her since that experience. ✓
8. I can play the piano and sing classical songs.
9. The glasses and the plates have been washed clean. ✓
10. The juggler juggled three balls at the same time and amazed everyone.

**B. Read these compound sentences and underline the two clauses.**

1. I jog every day, but I am not up to any outdoor activity today.
2. I lost my wallet, so I borrowed money from my sister.
3. I do not know whether they will prefer to fly to Gangtok or go by train.
4. I left their company, for they were not very honest boys.
5. We reached quite early for the show, yet we did not get good seats.
6. She neither lies nor does she have any other bad habits.
7. You should not only eat a balanced diet, but also exercise regularly.
8. The movie did not have any songs, nor did it have any violence.
9. The residents joined hands, and together they cleaned up the neighbourhood park.
10. The hall was so crowded that people were feeling suffocated.

**C. Rewrite the clauses you underlined in exercise B as two simple sentences.**

1. I jog every day. I am not up to any outdoor activity today.
2. I lost my wallet. I borrowed money from my sister.
3. I do not know. They may prefer to fly to Gangtok. They may prefer to go by train.
4. I left their company. They were not very honest boys.
5. We reached quite early for the show. We did not get good seats.
6. She does not lie. She does not have any other bad habits.
7. You should eat a balanced diet. You should also exercise regularly.
8. The movie did not have any songs. It did not have any violence.
9. The residents joined hands. Together, they cleaned up the neighbourhood park.
10. The hall was very crowded. People were feeling suffocated.

**D. Underline the subordinate clauses in these sentences.**

1. when I woke up in the morning
2. Before I boarded the train

3. as you have just recovered from fever
4. After my friends and I read about adventure sports
5. although I have walked three kilometre
6. though we have never invited them
7. still it has not rained
8. while Mum was talking on the phone
9. As there are only a few oranges
10. though there has been a good harvest this year

**E. Underline the main clauses and circle the subordinate clauses.**

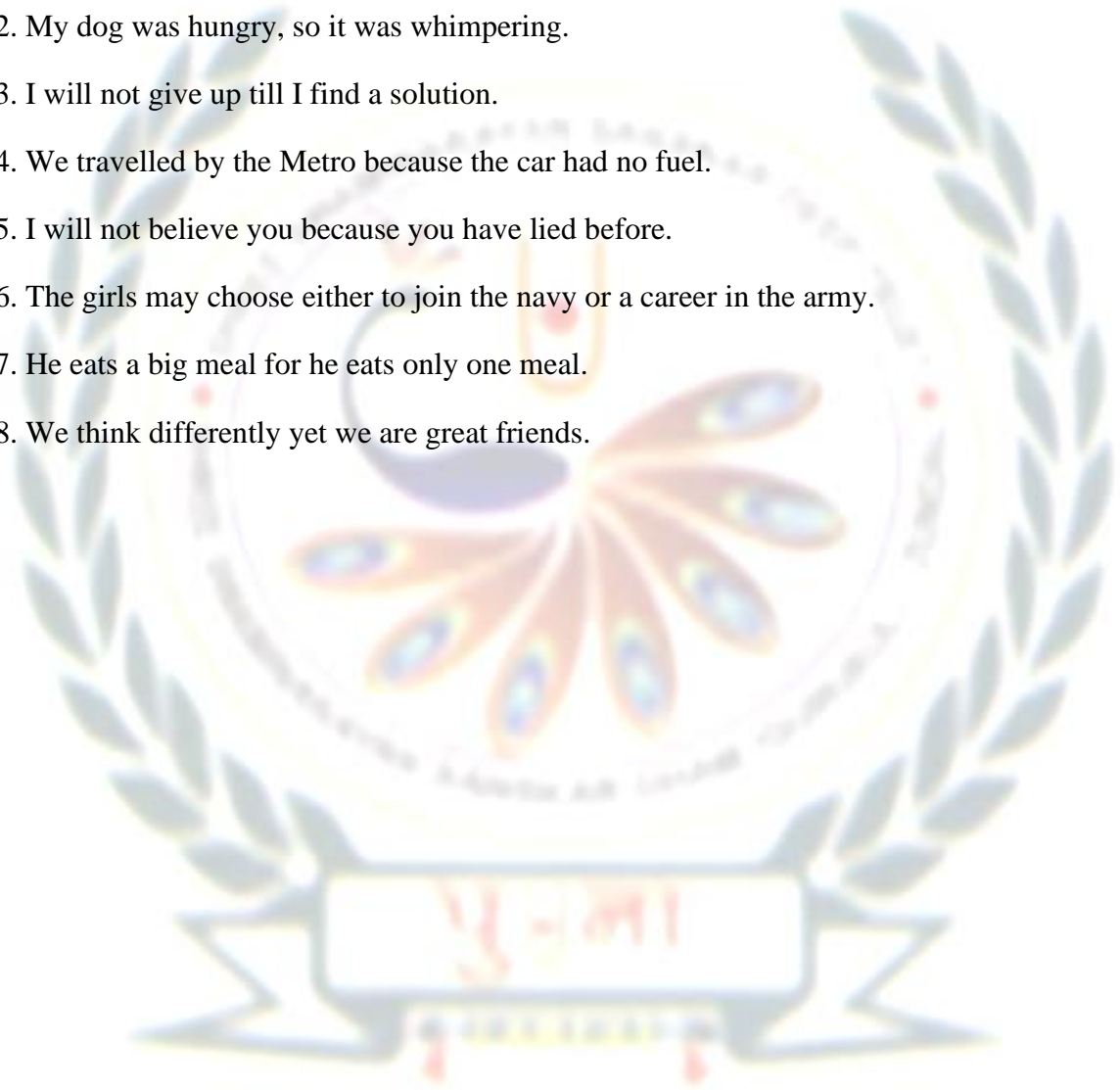
1. You can play a board game **when you are bored.**
2. **Whenever you find time,** please read my essay.
3. My painting, **which you framed for me,** has been appreciated by everyone.
4. The members of the board, **whom you have already met once,** will be present at the ceremony.
5. The teacher checked our understanding of the previous lesson **before she started the new lesson.**
6. My personality has changed completely **after I attended Sonia's summer camp.**
7. We never complain about delays in home delivery of food **because we understand the traffic conditions.**
8. She is an experienced surgeon **who is renowned all over the world.**
9. There were gold coins found **where the excavation was going on.**
10. My mother was in a hurry, **so she forgot to switch on the oven to bake the cake.**
11. You can visit the bank **before you go to office.**
12. The mountaineers did not leave the base camp **as they had information about a blizzard.**
13. Mr Jha has set up a recycling unit **because he wants to do something for the environment.**

14. **Before you leave for school, make sure you have tidied up your room and polished your shoes.**

15. **I want to know whatever you do during your free hours in the hostel.**

**F. Combine as instructed in brackets.**

1. She came along though she had lot of work to do.
2. My dog was hungry, so it was whimpering.
3. I will not give up till I find a solution.
4. We travelled by the Metro because the car had no fuel.
5. I will not believe you because you have lied before.
6. The girls may choose either to join the navy or a career in the army.
7. He eats a big meal for he eats only one meal.
8. We think differently yet we are great friends.







## GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GR)

### CHAPTER - 24. DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH

#### A. Punctuate these quirky sentences.

1. The letter said to the stamp, “Stick to me and we will go places.”
2. The earth said to other planets, “You have no life.”
3. Zero said to eight, “I think your belt is too tight at the waist.”
4. “Let us go for a dip,” said one crisp to another.
5. The hat said, “I want a head to rest on.”
6. “Will you meet me at the corner?” said the wall to the door.
7. The cricket players said, “We never sweat because we have huge fans.”
8. The window said to the door, “Why are you squeaking; I am the one with pane.”

#### B. Rewrite these sentences in indirect speech using a suitable reporting verb from the brackets.

1. The receptionist informed she would be on leave on Monday.
2. The child cried she / he could not walk any farther.
3. The old woman complained nobody cared for the elderly.
4. Raghav’s aunt advised one should avoid junk food and eat a balanced diet.
5. The policemen warned the man that he should speak only the truth if he wanted to spare himself the trouble.
6. Nihal reminded his birthday party was on Sunday and we must come.

#### C. Report in indirect speech.

1. Mrs Raman said the children had been playing all day.
2. The police report says the boy who stole the bag is an orphan.
3. Pratap said he was speaking on behalf of all the residents.

4. The Prime Minister says India is a powerful democracy and will remain so.
5. The teacher said Dr Suri had addressed a large gathering of students on teenage issues.
6. Grandpa said the weather might turn stormy according to the newspaper reports.

**D. Write these sentences in indirect speech.**

1. The examiner said she would collect our answer sheets in 15 minutes.
2. Heera said to the receptionist those were our forms that she had asked us to fill up.
3. He said to me he would borrow my shirt and his shoes.
4. The old man called his grandchildren to him and said he would share some interesting pictures of his childhood.
5. The little girl said to her brother that was hers and the other was his.
6. Rama said they had checked in their luggage.

**E. Write in indirect speech.**

1. The class requested me to give them a test the next day.
2. Rahul said he would be travelling the following week.
3. Mom suggested we should leave then.
4. The flautist said he had played at a concert the previous night.
5. Milan said they / we would watch a movie that night.
6. The reporter said there were not many people there.

**F. Report these questions by using indirect speech.**

1. Sheena asked whether I / we wanted to go for a drive.
2. Uncle Raj asked Papa where we had built our new house.
3. The baker asked how many muffins we wanted.
4. I asked if that was the right time to visit someone.
5. The florist asked if we were / I was looking for some ferns too.
6. The guard asked the man why he was loitering around there.



## GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GR) CHAPTER - 25. VOCABULARY

### A. Choose words from the box to complete the binomials.

1. bread and butter 2. knife and fork 3. back and forth 4. life and times 5. aches and pains 6. law and order 7. pros and cons 8. salt and pepper 9. highs and lows 10. ifs and buts 11. odds and ends 12. hustle and bustle

### B. Rewrite the sentences by replacing the highlighted words with a suitable binomial from the box.

1. peace and quiet 2. pick and choose 3. sink or swim 4. skin and bones 5. short and sweet 6. wear and tear 7. more or less 8. loud and clear

### C. Match these proverbs with their meanings.

1. f 2. e 3. a 4. h 5. b 6. g 7. c 8. d

### E. Match the beginnings of the proverbs with their second half.

1. f. 2. h 3. a 4. b 5. g 6. c 7. d 8. e

### F. Match the sentence beginnings with the phrases using compound djectives to make complete sentences.

1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. g 6. h 7. e 8. f

### G. Fill in the missing word that makes up the portmanteau.

1. emotion 2. leggings 3. internet 4. motor 5. iPod 6. fantastic 7. cycle 8. dumb 9. estimate 10. fourteen 11. medical 12. entertainment

### H. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box.

1. chime; chirp 2. croak; clip-clop 3. woof; purr 4. bang; roar 5. thundered; rattled

### I. Match the objects you would associate the sound with.

1. machine 2. door 3. air 4. rain 5. chips 6. heart 7. flag 8. camera 9. cell phone 10. fingers 11. engine 12. clock 13. dishes 14. leaves



## GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (SR) CHAPTER - 10. AN ALIEN HAND

### ➤ SUMMARY

An Alien Hand is a story set in Mars where Tilloo lives with his parents beneath the surface of the planet under artificial conditions. Tilloo's father went for work every day through a special passage which was forbidden for him, but he was curious to know what was there. Once his father was asleep and Tilloo stole the plastic card that his father used to go to his work place. He walked along the passage and reached a big door. He inserted the card in the slot and reached the surface of the planet. First he looked up as he wanted to see the sun if it was day and stars if it was night. He had hardly walked a few steps when he was detected by the security system and taken to the control room from where he was sent back home. His mother was furious. He asked his father if he could go on the surface of the planet. His father told him how his ancestors used to live on the surface of the planet earlier and sun grew so hot that first birds vanished, then animals and then gradually they had to take refuge underground under artificial condition. They had systems working on the surface that monitored the artificial condition and his father was one of the team members.

One day in the control room on the surface of the planet, every one was glued to the screen which showed a spacecraft coming towards the planet. They got the news that two space crafts were heading towards the planet and one of them had already surrounded the planet. The President holds a meeting with his group and decide not to interfere with the space craft. They also had the information that there were only machines which had come to take samples to test if there was life on that planet.

Tilloo goes to his father's office and while everyone watches the movement of the space craft he is attracted by the buttons on the screen and presses the red button which makes the big mechanical hand stop working. It starts working again after the efforts of the planet it was sent from. It digs samples from the surface and ultimately it is declared that there is no life on Mars.

### ➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Underground
2. Forbidden
3. Noiselessly
4. Mechanical
5. Anxious
6. Well- equipped
7. Hostile
8. Technology
9. Team mates
10. Committee
11. Wisdom
12. Wistfully



### ➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Habitat – Shelter or home
2. Detected – Found out



3. Escorted – Taken or led
4. Briefed – Told or Informal
5. Ancestor – A person from whom someone is descended
6. Intention – An aim or plan
7. Irresistible - Too tempting
8. Neutral – Not on any side
9. Excitement – Great enthusiasm and eagerness

### ➤ COMPREHENSION CHECK 1

**1. How does Tilloo manage to find his way to the ‘forbidden passage’?**

Ans. Tilloo uses the time of his father’s afternoon siesta as an opportunity to steal the security card and manage his way to the ‘forbidden passage.’

**2. What did Tilloo hope to see once he emerged from his underground home?**

Ans. Tilloo hoped to see the Sun or the stars, depending on whether it was day or night. Tilloo had heard a lot about the Sun and the stars, but had never seen them.

**3. Why did Tilloo’s father advise him not to try to reach the surface of the planet?**

Ans. Tilloo’s father advised him not to try to reach the surface of the planet for several reasons. There was a very thin layer of air on the surface of the planet. Breathing was difficult, if one did not carry an extra reservoir of oxygen. The low temperature on the surface also made survival difficult. A special suit and training was required to survive on the surface of the planet.

**4. What changes had occurred, which forced people to live in underground homes?**

Ans. The Sun, which was significant for sustenance had turned hostile. Though Sun had changed only slightly, the change had led to drastic changes, upsetting the balance of nature.

### ➤ COMPREHENSION CHECK 2

**1. Why was everyone in the Control Room greatly excited?**

Ans. People in the Control Room were excited because of the appearance of a dot on the otherwise clear background. People in the Control Room believed it to be a spacecraft.

**2. Was the spacecraft manned or unmanned? How do you know it?**

Ans. For the people in the Control Room it was almost impossible to find out if the spacecraft was manned or unmanned. However, soon they got reports that said that the spacecraft contained no living being but only instruments.

**3. What did Number One and Number Two suggest should be done about the alien spacecraft?**

Ans. Number One suggested that the spacecraft should be rendered ineffective once it land on the surface of the planet. Number Two, however, recommended a passive observation, since the power of the sender of the spacecraft was not known.

### ➤ COMPREHENSION CHECK 3

**1. What do you think the mechanical hand was trying to do?**

Ans. The mechanical hand was trying to collect the samples of the Martian soil that could be examined by the scientists at NASA.

**2. Tilloo pressed the red button and “the damage was done”. What was the damage?**

Ans. Tilloo pressing the red button resulted in the mechanical hand ceasing to work.

**3. Where had the spacecraft come from?**

Ans. The spacecraft had come from the Earth. It was sent by a team of scientists at NASA.

**4. On which planet do Tilloo and parents live?**

Ans. Tilloo and his parents lived on Mars. However, due to hostile conditions they lived underground.





## GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)

### UNIT - 10. THE STORY OF CRICKET (PROSE)

#### ➤ SUMMARY

Cricket grew out of many stick-and-ball games played in England 500 years ago, under a variety of different rules. The word 'bat' is an old English word that simply means stick or club. By the seventeenth century, cricket had evolved enough to be recognisable as a distinct game. Another curious characteristic of cricket is that the length of the pitch is specified-22yards-but the size or shape of the ground is not. Grounds can be oval like the Adelaide Oval or nearly circular, like Chepauk in Chennai. . The first written 'Law of Cricket' were drawn up in 1744. The stumps must be 22 inches high and the bail across them 6 inches. The ball must be between 5 and 6 ounces, and the two sets of stumps 22 yards apart". The weight of the ball was limited to between  $5 \frac{1}{2}$  to  $5 \frac{3}{4}$  , and the width of the bat to 4 inches. IN 1774, the first leg-before law was published. The origins of Indian cricket are to be found Bombay and the Indian community to start playing the game was the small community of Zoroastrians, the Parsis. The Parsis founded the first Indian cricket club, the Oriental Cricket Club, in Bombay in 1848. Modern cricket is dominated by Tests and One-day internationals, played between national teams. C.K. Nayudu, an outstanding Indian batsman of his time. Palwankar Baloo, the greatest slow bowler of his time. Sir Donald Bradman, the best ever batsman in the history of cricket. India entered the world of Test cricket in 1932, a decade and a half before it became an independent nation.

#### ➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Recognizable
2. Under arm
3. Peculiarities
4. Pitch
5. Codified
6. Bowlers
7. Replacement
8. Colonialists
9. Equipment
10. Sovereign

#### ➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Dimensions- area, length & breadth
2. Oval like- egg-shaped
3. Oddities- strange features
4. Deception- trick to deceive(to persuade someone)
5. Fundamentally- basically
6. Synthetic- ma made, artificial
7. Enthusiastic- in high spirit
8. Dominated- controlled
9. Imitating- copying
10. Compatriots- fellow country man

➤ **CHECK 1**

**1. Cricket is originally a/an**

- (i) Indian game      (ii) British game      (iii) International game.

**2. “There is a historical reason behind both these oddities.” In the preceding two paragraphs, find two words/phrases that mean the same as ‘oddities.’**

Ans. (i) Peculiarities (ii) Curious characteristic

**3. How is a cricket bat different from a hockey stick?**

Ans. A cricket bat is thick and flat while a hockey stick is bent at the bottom.

➤ **CHECK 2**

**1. Write True or False against each of the following sentences.**

- (i) India joined the world of Test cricket before independence.  
(ii) The colonisers did nothing to encourage the Parsis in playing cricket.  
(iii) Palwankar Baloo was India’s first Test captain.  
(iv) Australia played its first Test against England as sovereign nation.

Ans. (i) True (ii) True (iii) False (iv) False

➤ **CHECK 3**

**1. A ‘professional’ cricket player is one who makes a living by playing cricket. Find the opposite of ‘professional’ in the last paragraph.**

Ans. Amateur

**2. In “the triumph of the one-day games”, ‘triumph’ means the one-day game’s**

- (i) Superiority to Test cricket  
(ii) Inferiority to Test cricket  
(iii) Achievement or success over Test cricket.  
(iv) Popularity among viewers.

**3. “\_\_\_\_\_ The men for whom the world is a stage.”**

- (i) It refers to the famous cricket fields in the world.  
(ii) It means that there are many cricket playing countries in the world.  
(iii) It implies that cricketers are like actors and every crickets ground is like a stage on which the drama of cricket is enacted the world over.

➤ **WORKING WITH THE TEXT**

**1. Name some stick-and-ball games that you have witnessed or heard of.**

Ans. Hockey, Polo, Squash, Golf.

**2. The Parsis were the first Indian community to take to cricket. Why?**

Ans. Parsis were in the close contact with the British because of their interest in trade. They were the first Indian community to westernise and went up taking up the game of cricket.



**3. The rivalry between the Parsis and the Bombay Gymkhana had a happy ending for the former. What does ‘a happy ending’ refer to?**

**Ans.** ‘Happy ending’ refers to the defeat of the Bombay Gymkhana by the Parsis club in a cricket match held in 1889.

**4. Do you think cricket owes its present popularity to television? Justify your answer.**

**Ans.** Yes, cricket owes its popularity to television. It has expanded the audience of the game by taking cricket to villages and small town. Children from these places now had the chance to learn the game seeing the international games and imitating their favourite cricketers.

**5. Why has cricket a large viewership in India, not in China or Russia?**

**Ans.** Cricket is not played in communist countries like China and Russia so it has less viewership there. India is one of the oldest cricket playing nation which further adds to its large viewership in the country.

**6. What do you understand by the game’s (cricket) ‘equipment’?**

**Ans.** The accessories like bat, ball, stumps and bells are the equipment used in playing the game. Pads, helmets and gloves are protective equipment used while playing cricket.

**7. How is Test cricket a unique game in many ways?**

**Ans.** Test cricket is unique because it can go on for five days and still can end with a draw. No other game requires even half of this time to finish. A football match is played for 90 minutes. Even nine innings of a baseball match gets over less than what it takes to finish a one-day match.

**8. How is cricket different from other team games?**

**Ans.** Cricket is different from other team games because in cricket, the length of the pitch is mentioned as 22 yards however, the shape of the ground could be oval or circular. There is no specific measurement for the size of the ground as well. It is the only game played for five days and can end without a specific result. Unlike cricket, many other popular games like hockey or football follows certain specification for grounds.

**9. How have advances in technology affected the game of cricket?**

**Ans.** Advancement in technology has been used in manufacturing protective equipment in cricket. The newly invented vulcanised rubber was used in pads and gloves. The helmets are made up of metal and lightweight synthetic materials.