



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GR)

CHAPTER - 17. SENTENCES-KINDS

Types of sentences.

- A **declarative** sentence makes a statement. It ends with a period.
- An **interrogative** sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark.
- An **imperative** sentence gives a command or makes a request. It ends with a period.
- An **exclamatory** sentence expresses a strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation mark.

A. Rewrite these statements as negative statements.

1. I live in a joint family.
1. I do not live in a joint family.
2. You have travelled by air.
2. You have never travelled by air.
3. My mother met her friend after years.
3. My mother did not meet her friend after years.
4. He has apologised for hurting me.
4. He has not apologised for hurting me.
5. The bridge has been designed well.
5. The bridge has not been designed well.
6. Rhea wants to leave early today.
6. Rhea does not want to leave early today.
7. Everybody enjoys driving these days.
7. Nobody enjoys driving these days.
8. Something is wrong with my phone.
8. Nothing is wrong with my phone.

B. Write suitable questions to these answers.

1. This is my sister's umbrella.
1. Is this my sister's umbrella?

2. I come from the beautiful northeast.
2. Do I / you come from the beautiful northeast?

3. Fazal will prefer the dark blue one.
3. Will Fazal prefer the dark blue one?

4. I usually read about sea voyages.
4. Do I / you usually read about sea voyages?

5. They are looking for a chemist shop.
5. Are they looking for a chemist shop?

6. Nainital is about 6300 feet above sea level.
6. Is Nainital about 6300 feet above sea level?

7. We will know whether she is coming or not tomorrow.
7. Will we know whether she is coming or not tomorrow?

8. This is pudding made by mixing mango puree and cream.
8. Is this pudding made by mixing mango puree and cream?

9. It was Gina's bright idea to do up the garden wall.
9. Was it Gina's bright idea to do up the garden wall?

10. Harry told us about the bank holiday on Wednesday.
10. Did Harry tell us about the bank holiday on Wednesday?

C. (Self attempt)

D. Write imperative sentences using the words given below and the instruction after each.

1. not swim / lake
1. Do not swim in the lake.

2. go / bed on time (rule)
2. Go to bed on time.

3. not pick / flowers (instruction)
3. Do not pluck flowers.

4. switch off / mobiles (request)
4. Please switch off your mobiles.

5. not feed or tease/ animals (request)
5. Please do not feed or tease animals.

6. remove / shoes outside (request)
6. Please remove your shoes outside.

7. not park / in front of the gate (instruction)
7. Do not park in front of the gate.

8. read / manual before use (instruction)
8. Read the manual before use.

E. Write these statements as exclamatory sentences.

1. Delhi is so polluted.
1. How polluted Delhi is!
2. The nightingale is a melodious bird.
2. What a melodious bird the nightingale is!
3. Uncle Podger gave a pleasant surprise.
3. What a pleasant surprise Uncle Podger gave!
4. The plane flew very high.
4. How high the plane flew!
5. You are lucky.
5. How lucky you are!
6. These oranges are very juicy.
6. How juicy these oranges are!
7. It was a beautiful ceremony.
7. What a beautiful ceremony it was!
8. The Qutb Minar is very tall.
8. How tall the Qutb Minar is!
9. The movie had amazing shots.
9. What amazing shots the movie had!
10. The rainbow is soothing.
10. How soothing the rainbow is!

F. Complete these exclamatory sentences. Express the emotion mentioned in brackets.

1. Ouch, **I hurt my toe!** (pain)
2. Hooray, **I solved the puzzle!** (joy)
3. Wow, **this model actually works!** (surprise)
4. What **a shame your behaviour is!** (horror)
5. How **hurtful his words are!** (pain)
6. Gosh, **this accident has upset all our plans!** (shock)
7. Yuck, **it tastes so salty!** (disgust)
8. Phew, **this difficult exercise is over!** (relief)



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (SR)

CHAPTER - 9. A TIGER IN THE HOUSE

➤ SUMMARY

The story is about a pet tiger. The story is told by the Grandchild-India's most loved writer Ruskin Bond.

Grandfather found a tiger cub in the jungle. Grandmother brought him up as his own child and named him Timothy. Timothy's companions were a monkey and a puppy. Timothy was scared of the puppy initially. The monkey had the courage to pull Timothy's tail and if Timothy lost his temper he would climb up the curtain. Timothy loved to play with someone so the writer was his favourite when he came to live in grandfather's house. Timothy's favourite place was the drawing - room on the long sofa.

At night he would sleep in the cook quarters. He kept himself clean and scrubbed himself like a cat. One of these days, said grandmother in a prophetic manner "we are going to find Timothy sitting on Mahmoud's bed and no sign of the cook except his clothes and shoes". Of course it was never true.

When Timothy was six months old he started growing less friendly and more dangerous. Grandfather decided to transfer Timothy to a Zoo. In a special reserved compartment he took Timothy to Lucknow.

After six months, when grandfather was visiting relatives in Lucknow he also went to the Zoo to see Timothy. At the zoo he went to his cage. Timothy was fully grown. Grandfather stroked his forehead and tickled his ears. Timothy licked grandfather's hand and only sprang away when a leopard next door snarled at him. Grandfather would shooed away the leopard. It happened many times. Grandfather told a Zoo keeper to change Timothy's cage as the leopard frightened the tiger. The grandfather then went in search of the superintendent to complain. He didn't find him so Grandfather went to say bye to Timothy when another keeper who had been there when grandfather had got Timothy. He said "Why don't you transfer Timothy in another cage?" "But sir replied the keeper he is not your tiger." "I know he no longer mine but at least take my suggestion." "I remember your tiger very well he died two months ago" said the keeper. "Died" exclaimed grandfather. "Yes sir of pneumonia and this tiger is very dangerous he was trapped in the hill last month". Grandfather left saying "Goodnight Timothy."

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Strolling
2. Intricate
3. Companions
4. Mongrel
5. Absurd
6. Glittering
7. Prophetic
8. Villainous
9. Stroked
10. Crouched
11. Stammered



➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Darted- moved or rushed suddenly
2. Retreat- go back
3. Crafty- cunning
4. Frenzied- loud & frantic
5. Cackling- noise made by hens
6. Interned- kept
7. Smacked- hit lightly
8. Slink- move noiselessly
9. Trapped- catch in a trap
10. Briskly- quick and active



➤ COMPREHENSION CHECK 1

1. “He had the distinction of being the only member of the party to have bagged any game.....” The phrase in italics means.

Ans (iii) Grandfather was the only successful member of the hunting party.

2. Complete the following sentences.

- (i) Toto climbed up the curtains when Timothy lost his temper .
- (ii) Since Timothy loved to play with just anybody I became one of the tiger’s favourites.
- (iii) Timothy had clean habits, and would scrub his face with his paws exactly like a cat .

➤ COMPREHENSION CHECK 2

1. Grandmother’s prophecy was that the tiger

Ans (iii) Would one day make a meal of Mahmoud.

2. When Timothy was about six months old, a change came over him. The phrase in italics means that

Ans (iii) Timothy grew less friends, in fact more dangerous.

3. Write ‘True’ or ‘False’ against each of the following statements.

- (i) Timothy and Grandfather went to Lucknow in a special compartment _____.
- (ii) The compartment in which Grandfather and Timothy travelled had no other passenger _____.
- (iii) Timothy and Grandfather travelled in a first class compartment _____.
- (iv) All passengers in the compartment thought that Timothy was a well-fed and civilised tiger _____.

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

4. Grandfather suggested that Timothy should be put in another cage. The reason was that

Ans (ii) A leopard in the next cage would constantly rush at Timothy.

5. The tiger was still licking his arm, with increasing relish. The phrase in italics suggests that Timothy

Ans (iii) Smelt fresh food

➤ EXERCISES

1. Where was the tiger cub hiding when Grandfather found him?

Ans. The tiger cub was hiding in the intricate roots of the banyan tree when Grandfather found him there.

2. (i) What did Toto do to entertain Timothy?

Ans. Timothy would pull the tiger's tale to play with it.

(ii) What did he do when Timothy lost his temper?

Ans. If Timothy lost his temper, he would climb up the curtains.

3. "I became one of the tiger's favourites." Who is 'I' in the statement? Why did he think so?

Ans. 'I' is the narrator of the story. He became tiger's favourite because the tiger's favourite amusement was to stalk anyone who would play with him.

4. Where was Timothy most comfortable during the day? Where was he during the night?

Ans. During the day, Timothy felt most comfortable to recline over the sofa in the drawing room. During the night, he would share the cook's bed.

5. What was Grandmother's prophecy about the cook? Did it come true?

Ans. The Grandmother prophesied that since, Timothy was growing dangerous he might consume the cook as a meal. The prophecy did not come true because Grandfather prevented him by sending him to the zoo in Lucknow.

6. What made Grandfather decide to transfer Timothy to the zoo?

Ans. Timothy, with every passing day, was becoming more dangerous. Very often he would steal away to stalk cats and dogs. But when he started stalking the cook, Grandfather decided to transfer Timothy to the zoo.

7. Why did Grandfather want Timothy to be put in another enclosure?

Ans. Grandfather wished Timothy to be put in another enclosure because the leopard in the next cage would snarl at Timothy, making him uncomfortable.

8. What shocked Grandfather in the end?

Ans. When the zoo keeper informed the Grandfather that Timothy had died two months ago, Grandfather was shocked. He was also shocked because his arm was almost in the tiger's mouth who was licking it with great relish.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)

UNIT - 9.A BICYCLE IN GOOD REPAIR (PROSE)

➤ SUMMARY

One of the friend of the author suggested that the two should go for a bicycle ride the next day. The author reached the place half an hour before his friend and was waiting for him in the garden. The author's friend enquired about his bicycle and then gave it a shake holding its front wheel and the fork. After a while the man took out the front wheel of the cycle while the author was away for a while looking for a hammer.

The author insisted on putting on the various parts of cycle in place, but his friend wanted to check the front wheel. He unscrewed something and from somewhere around a dozen of ball bearings came out. His friend insisted that the author must collect all of them else the bicycle might not be resorted to its old condition. The author collected around 16 of them and kept them in his hat. The author's friend now started taking off the gear-case. The author warned him not to mess up with the gear-case, but his friend said that nothing is as easier as taking off the gear-case. He took it off easily, but had a nightmare while fixing it back to its place.

His bicycle which was until now in good condition was now lying scattered divided in many parts. Author wanted to stop his friend from causing further troubles, but he admits that he is weak at hurting others. Then it was the time for the chain which he tightened to an extent that it stopped moving. He then loosened it until it became twice as loose as it was before.

After applying his tricks on the cycle, author's friend seemed to be contended and now wanted to put all the pieces back into their place. It took a lot of time and a great effort. The process revealed that his friend was inexperienced and knew nothing about repairing a bicycle. After struggling for many hours his friend was able to somehow fix the different parts of the bicycle. The author took him to his back kitchen where his friend cleaned himself and then the author sent him back to his home.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Effort
2. Stiffly
3. Unscrewed
4. Solemnly
5. Scruff
6. Disposition
7. Providence
8. Fascinates
9. Gravel
10. Triumph
11. Dishevelled

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Whacking – Beating, striking
2. Wobbly – Move unsteadily from side to side
3. Twiddling - Turning

4. Remnant – Remaining parts
5. Bearings – Ball- bearings
6. Groveled – Crawled on the ground
7. Ravages - Damages
8. Lunatic – Mad person
9. Muddle – Mix up things
10. Degenerated into – Were reduced to

➤ **COMPREHENSION CHECK**

1. “I got early, for me. “ It implies that

- (i) He was an early riser.
- (ii) He was a late riser.**
- (iii) He got up late that morning.

2. The bicycle “goes easily enough in the morning and a little stiffly after lunch.”

The remark is

- (i) Humorous** (ii) inaccurate (iii) sarcastic (iv) enjoyable (v) meaningless

3. The friend shook the bicycle violently. Find two or three sentences in the text which express the author’s disapproval of it.

Ans. (i) “Don’t do that; you’ll hurt it.”

(ii) “It doesn’t if you don’t wobble it.”

(iii) “Don’t you trouble about it anymore; you will make yourself tired.”

4. “ _____ if not, it would make a serious difference to the machine.” What does ‘it’ refer to?

Ans. ‘It’ refers to ball bearings.

➤ **WORKING WITH THE TEXT**

1. Did the front wheel really wobble? What is your opinion? Give a reason for your answer.

Ans. The front wheel wobbled occasionally, but it didn’t require any attention. The bicycle was in good condition and the author was pleased with it.

2. In what condition did the author find the bicycle when he returned from the tool shed?

Ans. When the author returned from the tool shed his friend had taken out the front wheel of the bicycle. His friend was sitting on the ground with the wheel between his legs. He was playing with the wheel while the other part of the bicycle was lying on the gravel path beside him.

3. “Nothing is easier than taking off the gear-case.” Comment on or continue this sentence in the light of what actually happens.

Ans. “Nothing is easier than taking off the gear-case but it is an impossible task to fix it back.” The author’s friend took out the gear-case easily, but he was having a nightmare in putting it back to its place.

4. What special treatment did the chain receive?

Ans. Author's friend tightened it to an extent that it didn't move at all. He then loosened it until it was twice as loose as it was before.

5. The friend has two qualities-he knows what he is doing and is absolutely sure it is good. Find the two phrases in the text which mean the same.

Ans. (i) Cheery confidence
(ii) Inexplicable hopefulness

6. Describe 'the fight' between the man and the machine. Find the relevant sentences in the text and write them.

Ans. The bicycle was in good condition, but the author's friend unnecessarily disturbed it. He first took out front-wheel and then the gear-case, his next victim was the chain. He really had a tough time fixing these parts back into their place. Then he lost his temper and tried bullying the thing. The bicycle, I was glad to see, showed spirit and the subsequent proceedings degenerated into little else than a rough and tumble fight between them and the machine. One moment the bicycle would be on the gravel path and he on top of it; the next, the position would be reversed-he on the gravel path, the bicycle on him.





GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB) UNIT - 9.GARDEN SNAKE (POEM)

➤ SUMMARY

The poet saw a snake in his garden. He got terrified and ran away. He had heard people say that some snakes were very dangerous or poisonous. But his mother told him that the garden snake were harmless. They ate up insects. She advised him to stand aside and make way for the garden snakes to pass. There was no need to tremble with fear or run away.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Wiggles
2. Dangerous
3. Harmless
4. Insects
5. Mistakes

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Ran away- left fast
2. Dangerous- harmful
3. Insects- worms
4. Wiggles- walking in
5. Aside- on one side

➤ WORKING WITH THE POEM

1. Answer the following questions.

(i) Pick out the line that suggests that the child is afraid of snakes.

Ans. "I saw a snake and ran away."

(ii) Which line shows a complete change of the child's attitude towards snakes?

Read it aloud

Ans. "I'll stand and watch him pass."

(iii) "But mother says that kind is good...." What is mother referring to?

Ans. The mother is referring to the garden snake.

2. Find the word that refers to the snake's movements in the grass.

Ans. Wiggle

3. There are four pairs of rhyming words in the poem. Say them aloud.

Ans. (a) Good, food (b) Pass, grass
(c) Away, say (d) Mistake, snake

4. A snake has no legs or feet, but it moves very fast. Can you guess how? Discuss in the groups.

Ans. A snake has no legs or feet. It wiggles on the surface.

5. Can you recall the word used for cobra's long sharp teeth? Where did you come across this word first?

Ans. A cobra's long teeth are called fangs. I first came across this word on National Geographic Channel.





GRADE 7 – ENGLISH(WRITING SKILLS)

➤ STORY WRITING

The mice in a house..... afraid of the cat hold a meeting one proposes to tie a bell round the cat's neck..... all agree who is to bell the cat? No mouse offers..... the cat appears..... all run away.

Belling the Cat

Once the mice living in a certain house were very unhappy. The cause of their worry was that there was a cat who used to kill them regularly. At last they held a meeting to see how they could get rid of the cat. One mouse said they should leave the house. Another said that they should not come out of their holes.

Then a young mouse stood up and said, "Let us tie a bell round the cat's neck. Then when the cat comes, we shall hear the bell and can get out of its way*.

All the mice shouted "Good!" They all thought it was a very good plan indeed. Now an old mouse stood up and said, "The plan is, no doubt, good, but who will tie the bell round the cat's neck?"

No mouse offered to do it. Suddenly the cat appeared, and all the mice ran into their holes.

➤ POSTER MAKING

Prepare a poster on Global Warming.

