



पुण्णा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

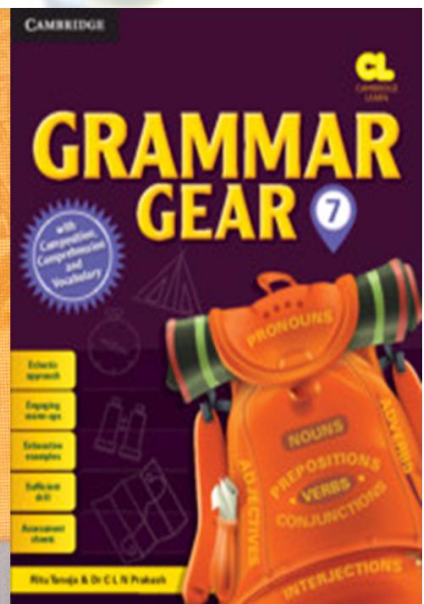
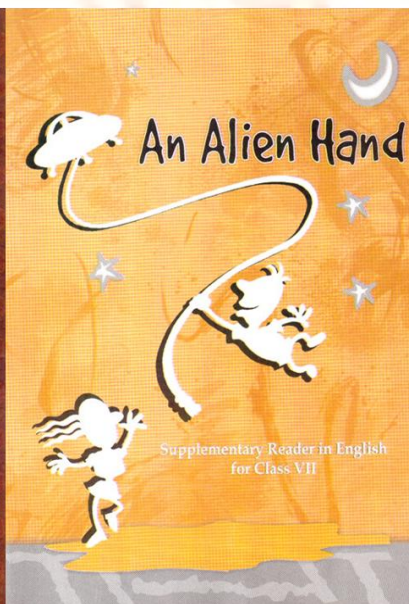
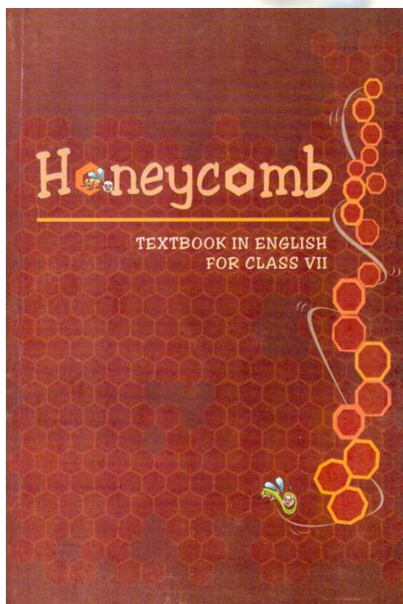
GRADE - VII

English

June - Aug

Study Material

Year - 2022-2023



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➤ **WRITING SKILL**

FORMAL LETTER

You are Nirmal/Nirmala, a student of Government High School, Gurgaon. Write an application to the Principal of your school, requesting him to allow you full fee concession.

The Principal
Government High School
Gurgaon
14 April 2020
Subject: Request for full fee concession.

Sir

Most humbly I beg to say that I have applied for full fee concession. I am a student of class VII. My father is a clerk in a private firm. His salary is too meagre to support a family of five. Two of my sisters are also studying in school. I am not in a position to pay my monthly fees. This is for your kind information that I have been a good student throughout. I am also in the school hockey team. Therefore, I request you to kindly consider my case and grant me full fee concession. Then alone I will be able to continue my studies. I assure you that I will give you good results. I want to study so please support me.

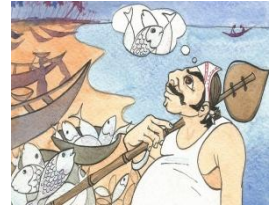
Thanking you

Yours obediently
Nirmal
Roll No. 52
Class VII



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)
UNIT 3.GOPAL AND THE HILSA FISH (PROSE)

-Narendra Bijweall



➤ **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 IN SHORT**

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

Ans. Gopal's 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.

➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

1. 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.

➤ **MAKE SENTENCES (Self Attempt)**

1. Insane
2. Later
3. Comical
4. Disgraceful
5. Challenge

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Message writing

Rakesh had the following conversation with Mohit, a friend of his elder brother:

Mohit : Hello! Is it 23967509?

Rakesh : Yes, please. Who are you talking please?

Mohit : May I talk to Rahul, please? I am his friend.

Rakesh : Oh! Sorry. In fact Rahul isn't at home. He will be back in an hour. By the way, I am his brother. Can I do anything for you?

Mohit : Oh. Sure. In fact I have a message for Rahul. Could you please tell him?

Rakesh : Sure, with pleasure. Tell me, please.

Mohit : Today we have planned to go to a movie at PVR, Saket in the evening.

We have booked ticket in advance. So please ask Rahul to join us at 5pm at the PVR.

Rakesh : OK, ill inform him as he comes back.

As Rakesh had to leave for his coaching classes, he left this message for Rahul. Write the message on his behalf in not more than 50 words. Put the message in a box.

MESSAGE

25 August 2021

11AM

Dear Rahul

Your friend Mohit had called upon you when you were away in the morning. He had left a message for you that they have planned to go to a movie today in the evening at PVR, Saket. They have booked the ticket in advance. He has asked you to join them at 5 PM at PVR.

Don't forget it, please.

Rakesh

➤ **ACTIVITY**

Draw a Hilsa fish.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)
UNIT 3. THE SHED (POEM)

- **Frank Flynn**



➤ **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 | 5. Rusty |
| 2. Cracked | 6. Panes |
| 3. Chop | 7. Peek |
| 4. 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 IN SHORT**

1. Who is the speaker in the poem?

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

2. Why were the hinge of the door rusty?

Ans. Hardly anybody went inside the shed. Since the doors were not opened for a long time, its hinges had become rusty.

3. What does the speaker usually do while lying in the bed ?

Ans. The speaker generally contemplated the idea of going inside the shed.

4. What does the broken glass window suggest?

Ans. The broken glass panes of the dusty window suggested lack of maintenance. There was hardly anybody who went inside the shed, so cleaning the shed was a distant possibility.

➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

1. 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.

2. Why do you think that the spider web hanging on the door was no longer there?

Ans. The first time when the speaker describes the shed, the speaker talks about a shed. However, the next time when the speaker describes the shed, the speaker shares that it had been a long time since the spider and the web were not to be seen. Perhaps, the door of the shed had been opened by the speaker's brother, thereby displacing the spider's web that covered the door.

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Message writing

You are Ram. This morning you received a call from Mr. Mohan, your father's friend. Your father was out. Mr. Mohan asked you to convey to your father that he was in fever and not in a position to go to the office today. He has asked your father to inform the Managing Director about it. Write the message for your father.

MESSAGE

10th June, 2016

10 a.m.

Dear Father

This morning one Mr. Mohan called upon you when you were out. He has left a message for you that he won't go to office today. He is in fever. He has requested you to inform the Managing Director on his behalf and get the leave granted. He will submit the leave application when he goes to the office.

Ram

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)
UNIT - 4. THE ASHES THAT MADE TREE BLOOM
- William Elliot Griffis



➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Crape | 11. Covetous |
| 2. Sod | 12. Carcass |
| 3. Snug | 13. Mourning |
| 4. Whining | 14. Chisel |
| 5. Scratching | 15. Withered |
| 6. Smothered | 16. Palanquin |
| 7. Mortar | 17. Seized |
| 8. Envious | 18. Prostrate |
| 9. Daimios | 19. Stingy |
| 10. Coaxed | |



➤ **WORD MEANINGS (Write from textbook also)**

1. Daimios- wealthy landlords
2. Dumb - Unable to speak
3. Made a feast - Offered food to
4. Worms - Insect
5. Envious - Jealous
6. Hammer - A tool
7. Tombs- Graves
8. Dragged- Pulled
9. Blossom- Flower
10. Dame - Lady
11. Demure – Sedate, shy
12. Tidbits - Small pieces



➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

1. What did the dog do to lead the farmer to the hidden gold?

Ans. The dog came running towards the farmer. It kept his paws against his legs and with its head it kept on directing towards a spot behind him. The old man initially ignored the dog, but it kept on whining and running to and from until the farmer followed it to the spot.

2. How did the kind old couple treat their dog?

Ans. The old couple treated the dog as their own child. The old farmer had created a cushion made of blue crepe for the dog. During the meals they used to feed the dog plenty of rice and tidbits of fish from their own chopstick.

3. What did the kind farmer do with the money he made from the gold?

Ans. The kind farmer bought a piece of land, hosted a feast for his friends and helped his poor neighbours.

4. Why did the neighbours kill the dog?

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

➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

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

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

2. (i) How did the spirit of the dog help the farmer first?

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

(ii) How did it help him next?

Ans. The dog's spirit again came in the farmer's dream for the second time and told the farmer to collect the ash of the mortar and the mill and sprinkle it on the withered trees and they will blossom. The farmer had did this in front of the daimio (the landlord) and was awarded with lavish gifts.

3. Why did the daimio reward the farmer, but punish his neighbour for the same act?

Ans. The farmer had sprinkled the ash over the withered cherry tree and it blossomed. Daimio was pleased seeing the miracle and he rewarded the farmer. His neighbour poured the ash over the cherry tree, but nothing happened to the tree. Fine particles from the ash entered the eyes of the daimio and his wife. They began to sneeze and cough. This spoiled the splendor of the procession and so the neighbour was punished by man of the landlord.

➤ **MAKE SENTENCES (Self attempt)**

1. Blossom
2. Scratching
3. Sprinkle
4. Dumb
5. Envious

➤ **WORKING WITH LANGUAGE (In textbook)**

1. Read the following paragraph and frame questions on the italicised phrases.

Anil is in school. I am in school too. Anil is sitting in the left row. He is reading a book. Anil's friend is sitting in the second row. He is sharpening his pencil. The teacher is writing on the blackboard. Children are looking out of window.

- (i) Where is Anil?
- (ii) Which row he is sitting in?
- (iii) What is he doing?
- (iv) Where is Anil's friend sitting?
- (v) What is his friend doing?
- (vi) Who is writing on the blackboard?
- (vii) What are some children doing?

2. Write appropriate question words in the blank spaces in the following dialogue.

Neha: **When** did you get this book?
Sheela: Yesterday morning.
Neha: **Why** is your sister crying?
Sheela: Because she has lost her doll.
Neha: **Whose** room is this, yours or hers?
Sheela: It's ours
Neha: **How** do you go to school?
Sheela: We walk to the school. It is nearby.

3. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

- (i) My friend lost his chemistry book. Now he doesn't know **what** to do and **where** to look for it.
(ii) There are so many toys in the shops. Neena can't decide **which** one to buy.
(iii) You don't know the way to my school. Ask the policeman **how** to get there.
(iv) You should decide soon **when** to start building your house.
(v) Do you know **how** to ride a bicycle? I don't remember **where** and **when** I learnt it.
(iv) "You should know **when** to talk and **where** to keep your mouth shut" the teacher advised Anil.

> WRITING SKILL

Story writing

A boy falls in bad company..... father brings applesput them in the cupboard
..... places a rotten apple among themnext day all apples rotten
.....teaches a lesson. Moral

Bad Company

Once a boy fell into bad company. He began to waste time. It disturbed his father. He tried his best to set him on the right path, but all his efforts proved in vain.
One day the father thought Of a plan. He bought some fresh apples from the market. He bought one rotten apple also. Then he said to his son, "Put these apples in the cupboard." The boy did so.
Next day, the father asked his son to bring all the apples. The boy opened the cupboard and was shocked to see that all the apples were rotten. The father said, "One rotten apple has spoiled all the good ones. Bad friends are like rotten apples. They will spoil you". The boy understood everything. He immediately gave up bad company and became a good boy again.

Moral : Better alone than in a bad company.

> ACTIVITY

Do you have friends who have pets? Ask them about the different ways in which they are nice to their pets, and how they look after their pets' health and well-being.

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)

UNIT - 4.CHIVVY(POEM)

- Michael Rosen



➤ SUMMARY

The word CHIVVY means urging someone continuously to do something. Grown-ups usually have the habit of asking the children to do or not to do something in order to teach them good manners.

Grown-ups also teach the young ones to say please, to keep quiet, and to shut the door behind them, to keep a hankie, not to drag feet and take care of their hands out of their pockets.

They shout at the children to pull their socks up, to stand straight, to say 'thank you' not to cut in and not to rest their elbows on the table. They try to teach manners and rules of a cultured life. They also expect the children to think independently and behave nicely.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Grown-ups
2. Stare
3. Hankie
4. Pockets
5. Straight
6. Elbows
7. Interrupt
8. Funny



➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Grown Ups- adult people
2. Drag- to pull
3. Hankie - handkerchief
4. Straight - upright
5. Make up your mind - take a decision
6. Pick your nose - To clean one's nose
7. Interrupt - Interfere



➤ ANSWER IN SHORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

1. The last two lines of the poem are not prohibitions or instructions. What is the adult now asking the child to do? Do you think the poet is suggesting that this is unreasonable? Why?

Ans. The adult is now asking the child to think independently. The poet finds this entirely unreasonable because the young child has not been trained to use his mind. He has only been trained to follow the instructions given by the adults.

2. Why do you think grown-up say the kind of things mentioned in the poem? Is it important that they teach children good manners, and how to behave in public?

Ans. The adults constantly give instructions to their children for various reasons. They try to train them to behave in a decent, well- mannered and sophisticated way. This however, robs away their childlike innocence.

3. What happens when the adults give too many instructions to their children?

Ans. When the adults give too many instructions to their children, they kill their children's spontaneity and willingness to use his/her mind to understand life. These instructions rob away their innocence, making them dependent on their elders.

➤ **MAKE SENTENCES (Self Attempt)**

1. Stare
2. Grown-ups
3. Interrupt
4. Funny

➤ **WRITING SKILLS**

Story writing

Write a story in 100-150 words with the help of the following outline. Give it a suitable title also.

A farmer had five sons _____ were strong and _____ always quarrelled _____ the farmer wanted _____ to stop quarrelling _____ wanted to live in peace _____ words of advice _____ not have much effect _____ called all his sons _____ bundle of sticks _____ break these sticks without separating _____ Each of the tried one by one _____ used their full strength _____ the old man separated the sticks They could break the sticks easily _____ farmer said _____ strong as long as it is tied up _____ will be weak if you are divided.

The Farmer and his sons

A farmer had five sons. They were strong and hardworking. But they always quarreled with one another. Sometimes, they even fought with one another. The farmer wanted his sons to stop quarreling and fighting. He wanted them to live in peace. Plain words of advice or rebuke did not have much effect on these young people.

The farmer always thought about what to do to keep his children united. One day he found an answer to his problem. So he called all his sons together. He showed them a bundle of sticks and said, "I want any of you to break these sticks without separating them from the bundle." Each of the five sons tried one by one. They used their full strength and skill. But none of them could break the sticks.

Then the old man separated the sticks and gave each of them just a single to break. They could break the sticks easily.

The farmer said, “a single stick by itself is weak. It is strong as long as it is tied up in a bundle. Likewise, you will be strong if you are united. You will be weak if you are divided.”

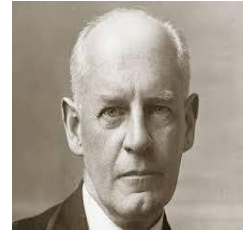
Moral : United We Stand, Divided We Fall / Unity is Strength



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)

UNIT - 5.QUALITY (PROSE)

By John Galsworthy



➤ NEW VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Distinction | 11. Contempt |
| 2. Mysterious | 12. Peered |
| 3. Essence | 13. Wan |
| 4. Guttural | 14. Genuinely |
| 5. Whence | 15. Splendidly |
| 6. Incense | |
| 7. Conveniently | |
| 8. Creaked | |
| 9. Absent-mindedly | |
| 10. Penetrating | |



➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Mysterious – difficult to explain
2. Wonderful – fantastic
3. Shy – bashful
4. Trade – business
5. Brudder – brother
6. Holding – carrying
7. Inferior – of lower quality
8. Nodding – nothing
9. Bitterly – harshly
10. Guttural – harsh and grating
11. Lasted terribly – lasted very long



➤ SHORT ANSWER IN SHORT

1. What was the author's opinion about Mr. Gessler as a bootmaker?

Ans. The author was very impressed with Mr. Gessler. He liked the boots made only on order and those boots perfectly fitted the customers. Their boots had the best materials and lasted long. He found the work mysterious.

2. Why did the author visit the shop so infrequently?

Ans. The author visited the shop so infrequently because the boots made by Gessler brothers lasted too long.

3. What was the effect on Mr. Gessler of the author's remark about a certain pair of boots?

Ans. Mr. Gessler at first found the remark unbelievable. He argued that the author might have got them wet. He was shocked. He told the author that he will either repair them or adjust the money in his bills.

4. What was Mr. Gessler's complaint against 'big firms'?

Ans. Mr. Gessler complained that the big firms didn't value the money of the customers. They were capturing the markets from advertisements and not from the quality of their work. He was mostly out of work because of those firms and day by day the volume was getting reduced.

5. Why did the author order so many pairs of boots? Did he really need them?

Ans. The author felt bad for Mr. Gessler who was really talented and made great boots. He ordered so many pairs to help pairs to help the bootmaker. No, he didn't really need them.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Mr Gessler was spending his days with great difficulty. Give suitable arguments in favour of this.

Ans. Mr Gessler was having a tough time in his final years. He had lost his customers because of the delay in delivery of his orders. He used to work really hard to make each pair of shoe. But still everything he earned went on paying the rent of his shop and in buying leather. There wasn't much money with him. He nearly killed himself working for hours at the shop without any food and rest.

➤ VALUE BASED QUESTION

1. Quality is an important aspect of business. Elaborate.

Ans. Quality plays an important role in business. Every customer looks for quality in the products they buy. Everyone wants to buy an item that has high quality. If we keep the quality of our products high then our customers will visit us again. Popularity of our products also increases in the market. But in other hand if, we sell products of low quality then people might buy them once but will feel being cheated. They will never lose our trust and we will lose them as customer forever.

➤ MAKE SENTENCES (Self attempt)

1. Shy
2. Mysterious
3. Repair
4. Quality
5. Trade

➤ WORKING WITH LANGUAGE(To be done in textbook)

Self-attempt

➤ WRITING SKILL

Dialogue writing

Topic: A conversation between shopkeeper and customer

Shopkeeper: What may I get you madam?

Customer: I would like to have a packet of ball pens.

Shopkeeper: That is 20 rupees. Is there anything else you want?

Customer: Yes I want 500 grams of flour and half a dozen bananas?

Shopkeeper: That will be 300 rupees. Is that all?

Customer: No. Here's your money.

Shopkeeper: Thank you Sir. Please visit again.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)

UNIT - 5.TREES (POEM)

- **Shirley Bauer**



➤ **SUMMARY**

The poem tells the benefits of trees in our Life. Trees give shelter to all living creatures specially birds. Children love to play under the tree, games like ‘hide & seek’ or Swing on its branches. Adults have tea parties under its shade. Trees also make kites caught in their branches. Trees provide tasty fruits like apples and pears. They give us timber and inspire mothers to paint lovely pictures but make fathers complain that in autumn, they have lots of leaves to rake.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Hide
2. Gather
3. Chop down
4. Rake
5. Swing
6. Blow

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Swing- move forward and backward
2. Hide and seek- a game of children
3. Chop down- cut for making furniture
4. Fall- autumn
5. Rake- gather
6. Blow- rush



➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

1. What are the games or human activities which use trees, or in which trees also ‘participate’?

Ans: The trees are used to make tree houses, to swing swings, to play hide and seek, to get shade in summer, to build fire for camp parties in winter, to get fruits and wood and for many more things.

2. (i) “Trees are to make no shade in winter.” What does this mean? (Contrast this line with the line immediately before it.)

Ans. During summers, the trees provide cool shade. In winters, this shade is not required. So people stand under the open sun to enjoy its warmth.

(ii) “Trees are for apples to grow on, or pears.” Do you agree that one purpose of a tree is to have fruit on it? Or Do you think this line is humorous?

Ans. One purpose of the trees is to provide fruits like apples, pears and so on. This line is not humorous. Humans do rely on trees for food.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. From the reading of the poem, evaluate the benefits of trees.

Ans. The trees have various benefits. They cater to the needs of all forms of life. Birds derive food and shelter from the trees and so do some of the animals. Birds use trees to build their nests. For human beings, too, trees are a major source of sustenance. They get fruits, shade, timber, medicines and various other such elements from the trees. Children love to play around the trees. For those, who have leisurely time, trees provide relief and also work as subjects that could be painted.

➤ WRITING SKILL

Conversation between two friends about online classes.

Rohan – Hi Riya, what's going on ?

Riya - I am absolutely fine and what about you?

Rohan - I am also fine and quite busy too.

Riya - Why??

Rohan Hmm.. because of online classes. We get a lot of online homework and have so many classes regularly.

Riya - I can understand this. I also get sometimes frustrated but yes it good and very much better than going to school during this Pandemic period.

Rohan - Yes! you are right. Have you completed your today's homework?

Riya - No, not yet!! I was going for that only.

Rohan - Then I will not take much of your time.

Bye!

Have a nice day.

Riya - You too.

Bye!



➤ ACTIVITY

Draw a tree-house.

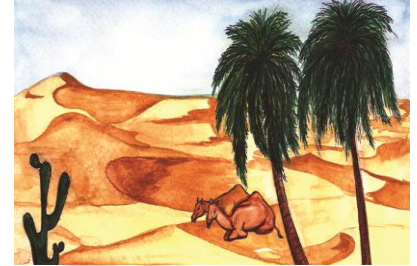


GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (SR)
CHAPTER – 3. THE DESERT



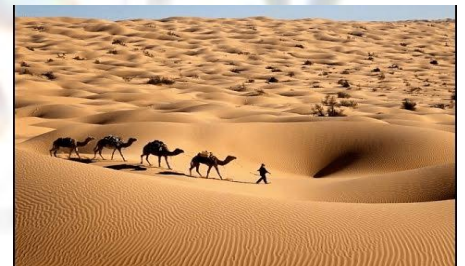
➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Ability
2. Dense
3. Occasionally
4. Humid
5. Constant
6. Temperature
7. Stretch
8. Shelter
9. Tropical
10. Oasis



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Vegetation- grass, plant
2. Popular- famous
3. Bloom- change into flowers
4. Oasis- a green island in the desert
5. Mounds- big heaps
6. Survive- keep alive
7. Sand dunes- heap of sands
8. Burrow – move underground by digging
9. Moisture – wetness
10. Adapt – change
11. Absorb – take in completely
12. Variations – changes
13. Humid – containing moisture
14. Regions – areas



➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

1. A camel can do without water for days together. What is the reason given in the text?

Ans. As per the text, a camel can survive without water for several days because it does not sweat much. Unlike humans, a camel does not need to regulate its body temperature through sweating. Therefore, it loses less water. Also, the camel can consume a greater quantity of water in a go.

2. How do the smaller desert animals fulfill their need for water?

Ans. The smaller desert animals remain in their burrows during the day. Thereby, they avoid the exposure to heat which could result in loss of water. Furthermore, they consume other animals or plants and the moisture from meat and plant juices, respectively supplements their need for water.

3. What is an oasis?

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

4. What are ‘sand dunes’?

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

5. Pick out two phrases which describe the desert as most people believe it is.

Ans. “The popular belief is that it is an endless stretch of sand where no rain falls and therefore, no vegetation grows.”

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

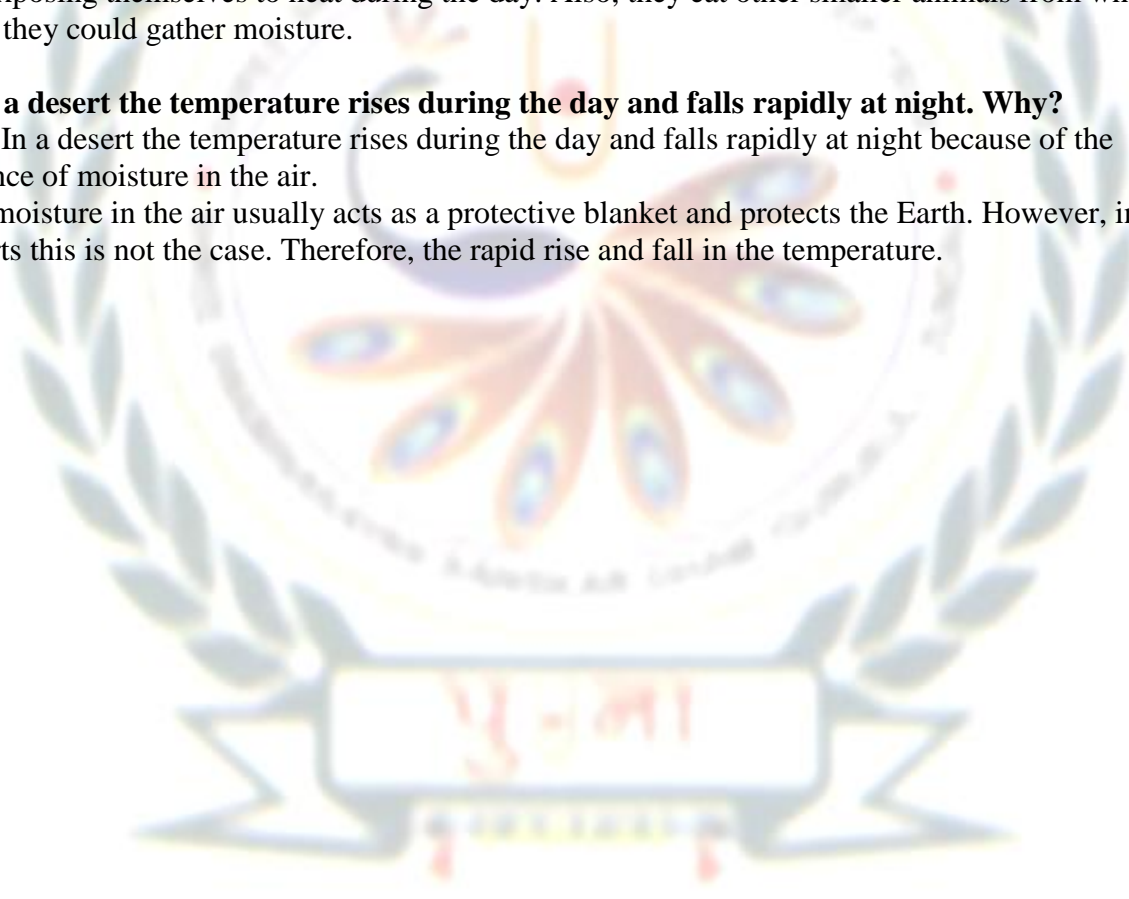
1. How do the desert plants and animals combat the scarcity of water in deserts?

Ans. The desert plants and animals learn to adapt themselves to the climatic conditions of the desert and thereby require less water than most plants and animals. Some plants have the capacity to store in their stems, roots and other parts excess water. Also, they constantly suck moistures from the ground. The desert animals, too, are able to consume and store more water. Animals like camels can survive without water for days. The smaller animals, on the other hand, face this adversity by not exposing themselves to heat during the day. Also, they eat other smaller animals from whose meat they could gather moisture.

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

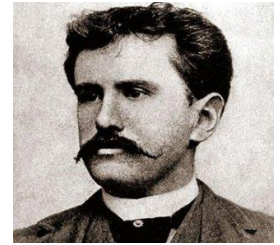
Ans. In a desert the temperature rises during the day and falls rapidly at night because of the absence of moisture in the air.

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



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (SR)
CHAPTER – 4. THE COP AND THE ANTHEM

-O Henry



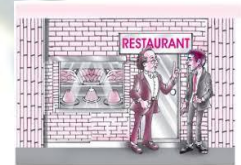
➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Embarrassing
 2. Approaching
 3. Restlessly
 4. Mediterranean
 5. Purpose
 6. Resolves
7. Argue



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Purpose- aim
2. Argue- protest
3. Desires- wishes
4. Moment- time
5. In front of- face to face
6. Beat- remove
7. Ready- alert
8. Quietly- with peace
9. Cops- policemen
10. Richer- wealthier
11. Southern skies - warmer places
12. Blackwell's Island - name of a prison



➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

1. What are some of the signs of the signs of approaching winter referred to in the text?

Ans. Birds flying to South, people purchasing new coats and falling of dead leaves are some of the signs that indicate approaching winters.

2. What was Soapy's first plan? Why did it not work?

Ans. Soapy's first plan was to go to a big restaurant and order a sumptuous meal. Thereafter, he would tell the waiter that he had no money to pay the bill. This plan, however, failed because the guard at the restaurant did not allow him to enter, seeing his shabby clothes and shoes.

3. "But the cop's mind would not consider Soapy" What did the cop not consider and why?

Ans. Soapy threw stones on a big glass windowed shop in order to be arrested by the cops. However, because he continued to stand there waiting for the cops to come, the cop refused to believe that Soapy could be the culprit.

4. "We have orders to let them shout" What is the policeman referring to?

Ans. Soapy began to shout and cry as loud as possible in yet another attempt to be arrested by the cops. The cops again refused to consider arresting him because they thought he was one of those college boys who would shout but not harm anyone. And the cops had the orders to let these boys shout.

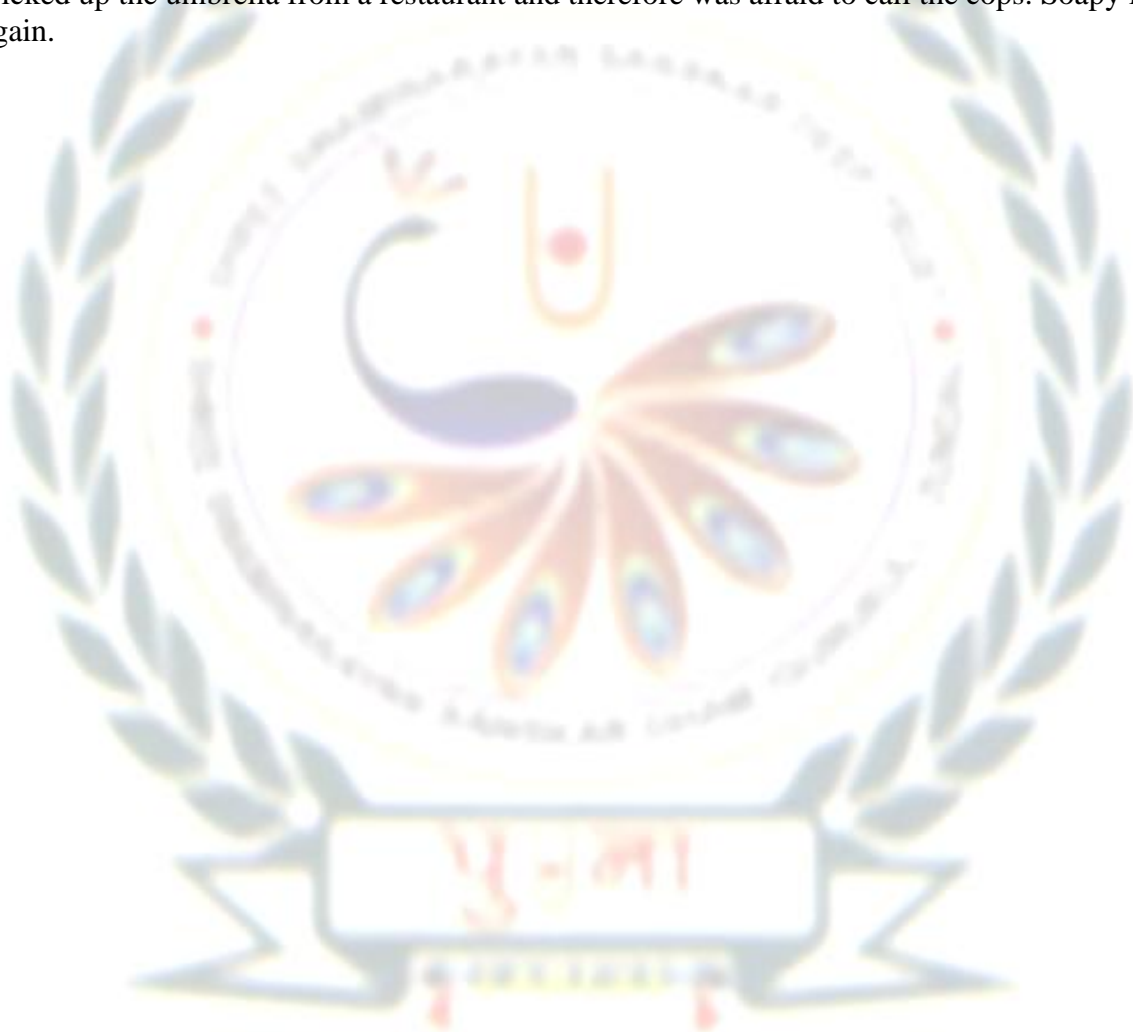
5. “There was a sudden and wonderful change in his soul” What brought about the change in Soapy?

Ans. Soapy was very upset because all his plants failed one after the other. While walking towards the Madison Square, Soapy came across his childhood house. Reading the house, Soapy was overpowered with happy memories, of his mother and flowers.

➤ ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Describe the umbrella episode.

Ans. After several failures it being arrested by the cops, Soapy stole a man’s umbrella thinking that finally he would succeed in his attempts. For the same reason, he asked the man to call the cop since, he was running away with that man’s umbrella did not belong to that man. The umbrella man had picked up the umbrella from a restaurant and therefore was afraid to call the cops. Soapy failed yet again.



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.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER 6. VERBS – TENSES

STRUCTURE OF TENSES

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	Ist form + s / es	am/is/are + Ist form + ing	have/has + IIIrd form	have/has been + Ist form + ing
Past	IIInd form	was/were + Ist form + ing	had + IIIrd form	had been + Ist form + ing
Future	will/shall + Ist form	will be + Ist form + ing	will have + IIIrd form	will have been + Ist form + ing

A. WRITE THESE SENTENCES IN THE NEGATIVE FORM.

1. The black car has a fake number plate.

Ans. The black car does not have a fake number plate.

2. The police have caught the culprit.

Ans. The police have not caught the culprit.

3. The students are unhappy with the new rules for leave.

Ans. The students are not unhappy with the new rules for leave.

4. Kiran and Ketan are shifting to a new residence.

Ans. Kiran and Ketan are not shifting to a new residence.

5. Villagers often walk a mile to fetch drinking water.

Ans. Villagers often do not walk a mile to fetch drinking water.

6. Children enjoy making sandcastles on a beach.

Ans. Children do not enjoy making sandcastles on a beach.

B. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES IN THE INTERROGATIVE FORM.

1. The forest guards stay alert day and night to prevent poaching

Ans. Do the forest guards stay alert day and night to prevent poaching?

2. Your fingers are hurting because of the heavy load.

Ans. Are your fingers hurting because of the heavy load?

3. Binny has given up his seat so easily.

Ans. Has Binny given up his seat so easily?

4. You have heard the story of the hare and the tortoise.

Ans. Have you heard the story of the hare and the tortoise?

5. Your family sleeps late on weekends.

Ans. Does your family sleep late on weekends?

6. They are turning off the lights to save power.

Ans. Are they turning off the lights to save power?

C. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING THE VERBS IN BRACKETS, AS DIRECTED.

1. My father and I visited (visit) the grocer's for some juices and cereals. (Simple past)

2. Danny was driving (drive) at a slow speed in the fog. (Past continuous)

3. The teacher spoke (speak) to us about punctuality and discipline. (Simple past)

4. The gardener had pruned (prune) the overgrowing bushes yesterday before Mum arrived. (Past perfect)

5. The birds were flying (fly) in perfect formation in the sky. (past continuous)

6. The fisherman had caught (catch) a shoal of big fish and then let it go. (past perfect)

7. The students organized (organize) a thanks giving function in the hall (simple past)

8. The players had exhausted (exhaust) themselves before the game. (past perfect)

D. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES IN THE PAST USING THE INTERROGATIVE STRUCTURE.

1. The boys skate here every evening.

Ans. Did the boys skate here every evening?

2. He was seen crossing the road in a hurry.

Ans. Was he seen crossing the road in a hurry?

3. The puppies were frolicking around their mother.

Ans. Were the puppies frolicking around their mother?

4. The police had warned the thief earlier too.

Ans. Had the police warned the thief earlier too?

5. Everyone decided to pool in the cost for the gift.

Ans. Did everyone decide to pool in the cost for the gift?

6. Cody had scored two goals before he got out.

Ans. Had Cody scored two goals before he got out?

E. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES TO EXPRESS THE FUTURE, AS DIRECTED.

1. They will be ready by 8 P.M. (negative)

Ans. They will not be ready by 8 P.M.

2. The skies will be clearing by next week. (future perfect)

Ans. The skies will have cleared by next week.

3. The ship will dock soon (future continuous).

Ans. The ship will be docking soon.

4. Aunt will be staying with us for a week. (interrogative)

Ans. Will aunt be staying with us for a week?

5. The courier will have dropped the packet by 6 P.M. (interrogative)

Ans. Will the courier have dropped the packet by 6 P.M?

6. Their mother will be travelling to Kanpur next week. (simple future)

Ans. Their mother will travel to Kanpur next week.

7. The Sahais will have invited all their neighbours to the housewarming (future continuous).

Ans. The Sahais will be inviting all their neighbours to the housewarming.

8. The spaceship will not have been launched by tomorrow morning.(positive)

Ans. The spaceship will have been launched by tomorrow morning.

9. Your team will support Manav's medical treatment. (future continuous)

Ans. Your team will be supporting Manav's medical treatment.

10. I will be playing a cricket match next week (interrogative).

Ans. Will I be playing a cricket match next week?

F. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES ABOUT BOWLING USING THE SIMPLE PRESENT FORM OF THE VERB.

1. The game of bowling was played indoors.

Ans. The game of bowling is played indoors.

2. In this sport, a player threw or rolled a ball towards a target.

Ans. In this sport, a player throws or rolls a ball towards a target.

3. The ball rolled down a straight line.

Ans. The ball rolls down a straight line.

4. There were ten pins positioned at the end of the lane.

Ans. There are ten pins positioned at the end of the lane.

5. The pins were arranged in a triangular pattern.

Ans. The pins are arranged in a triangular pattern.

6. The target was to knock over the ten standing pins with a ball.

Ans. The target is to knock over the ten standing pins with a ball.

7. The player was allowed ten frames to bowl the pins down.

Ans. The player is allowed ten frames to bowl the pins down.

8. Each frame gave two opportunities to the player.

Ans. Each frame gives two opportunities to the player.

9. Some good players knocked down all ten pins in one shot.

Ans. Some good players knock down all ten pins in one shot.

10. Families and friends gathered together to bowl for fun and competition.

Ans. Families and friends gather together to bowl for fun and competition.

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER 7.VERBS – THE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

A. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES USING THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. I **have been using** (use) this laptop for five years now.
2. The laptop **has not been working** (not work) well of late.
3. I **have been considering** (consider) buying a new laptop for some time now.
4. Meera **has been helping** (help) me in my search every day.
5. **Have you been thinking** (you think) of buying a new laptop too?
6. I **have been planning** (plan) to go to the electronic mart since last week.

B. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES AS DIRECTED.

1. Most of the boys have been practicing day and night since Monday. (negative)
Ans. Most of the boys have not been practicing day and night since Monday.

2. The florists have not been selling many flowers since spring. (positive)
Ans. The florists have been selling many flowers since spring.

3. My mother has been allowing us junk food for long now. (negative)
Ans. My mother has not been allowing us junk food for long now.

4. The receptionist has not been reporting on duty punctually since last week. (interrogative)
Ans. Has the receptionist not been reporting on duty punctually since last week?

5. Shehzad has been attending his coaching classes regularly.(interrogative)
Ans. Has Shehzad been attending his coaching classes regularly?

6. Krupa has been managing the labour very well since 2010. (negative)
Ans. Krupa has not been managing the labour very well since 2010.

7. The maintenance department has not been doing a good job with keeping the society clean.(positive)
Ans. The maintenance department has been doing a good job with keeping the society clean.

8. Ayesha has not been keeping well since she got back from her holiday. (interrogative)
Ans. Has Ayesha not been keeping well since she got back from her holiday?

C. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES USING THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. We **had been waiting** (wait) for half an hour before our food was served.
2. Kamaljit **had not been working** (not work) in the railways ever.
3. Mr.Sharma **had been living** (live) in a service apartment before he bought a house.
4. **Had you been studying** (you study) when the phone rang?
5. **Had you been practicing** (you practice) yoga regularly?

6. The worried parents **had been thinking** (think) of calling the police before the baby was found in the next block.

D. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES AS DIRECTED.

1. My mother had been buying vegetables from that shop till it closed. (negative)

Ans. My mother had not been buying vegetables from that shop till it closed.

2. Alex and I had not been driving for two hours when the tyre got punctured. (positive)

Ans. Alex and I had been driving for two hours when the tyre got punctured.

3. They had been waiting at the station for long.(interrogative)

Ans. Had they been waiting at the station for long?

4. The workers had not been digging the ground for two hours when I reached.(positive)

Ans. The workers had been digging the ground for two hours when I reached.

5. She had been training to be a pilot when she got married.(interrogative)

Ans. Had she been training to be a pilot when she got married?

6. Father had not been going for a walk for a week.(positive)

Ans. Father had been going for a walk for a week.

7. The gardener had been watering the plants regularly before the water shortage.(negative)

Ans. The gardener had not been watering the plants regularly before the water shortage.

8. His mother had not been directing the play alone before the assistant joined in.(positive)

Ans. His mother had been directing the play alone before the assistant joined in.

E.REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. I **will have been living** (live) in this house for five years by the end of this month.

2. I **will not have been going** (not go) to the park for one week by Saturday.

3. My mother **will have been driving** (drive) the car for four hours by six o'clock.

4. The cricketer **will have been playing** (play) for six months by the time he recovers.

5. The relatives of the patient **will have been praying** (pray) for three hours by noon.

6. The farmers **will not have been reaping** (not reap) any harvest for two years because of drought.

7. Kriti **will have been performing** (perform) the same act for two years by 2018.

8. Aunt Nia **will have been waiting** (waiting) for hours by the time we get to her house.

F. COMPLETE THIS PASSAGE USING THE CORRECT PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS OR THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS.

Our ancestors **had been living** (live) in tough times for centuries. They **had been facing** (face) famines and starvation all through those years. They **had been suffering** (suffer) incurable diseases. They **had been producing** (produce) their own food, clothing and belongings. To sum it up, they **had been fending** (fend) for themselves whether in a forest or a village.

In contrast, we the modern humans, **have been living** (live) in a world of abundance; we have been getting (get) the best medical treatment, we **have been using** (use) technology to do our chores, we **have been enjoying** (enjoy) entertainment at the press of a button, and we **have been eating** (eat) food cooked for us.

Still all is not rosy, as we **have been struggling** (struggle) to pay our taxes; we **have been coping** (cope) traffic snarls; and we **have been breathing** (breathe) polluted air.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER 8. VERBS – TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE

Transitive Verbs Vs Intransitive Verbs

Transitive Verbs	Intransitive Verbs
A verb is transitive when it is followed by an object.	A verb is intransitive when it has no object.
Eg: Thud sneezed on Gul.	Eg: Thud sneezed loudly.
	

A. CIRCLE THE TRANSITIVE VERBS AND UNDERLINE THE DIRECT OBJECTS OF THE VERBS IN THE SENTENCES.

1. The children gave us a pleasant surprise.
2. The poachers wanted the elephants for their tusks.
3. Mike threw Ramesh the ball very hard.
4. The coach selected Kavya as the school team captain.
5. Father built a tree house for my sister and me.
6. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal for his wife.
7. The school maintains high standards of discipline.
8. The culprit could not face his family.
9. Karan and Nia loved their grandparents very dearly.
10. Have you bought your parents an anniversary gift?

B. WRITE T FOR THE TRANSITIVE AND I FOR THE INTRANSITIVE VERBS UNDERLINED IN THE SENTENCES.

1. The students submitted their request for a canteen in the school.- **T**
2. Mona cried all day when she could not find her kitten.- **I**
3. The lawyer advised the tenant to settle the matter out of court.- **T**
4. The audience laughed loudly when the clown performed some funny tricks.- **I**
5. Tracy bought some food for the poor old man.-**T**
6. Priya always keeps her racquet in the bag after her tennis class.- **I**
7. The travellers slept in their car when they could not find a hotel for the night.- **I**
8. It rained so heavily that all the streets got waterlogged. - **I**
9. Alice lived next door to us for almost five years. - **I**
10. Mum wore the saree I had bought her for the dinner party. – **T**

C. ORAL PRACTICE

D. UNDERLINE THE DIRECT OBJECT AND ADD A SUITABLE INDIRECT OBJECT IN EACH SENTENCE. USE A MIX OF NOUNS, NOUN PHRASES OR PRONOUNS.

1. The old lady offered **everyone** some waffles.
2. The teacher will show **us** the experiment tomorrow.
3. It seems Mrs. Sharma has written **me** this email in a hurry.
4. The shopkeeper was offering **its regular customer** some discounts.
5. The thief had returned **the police** the jewels on being questioned.
6. I sent all my classmates **my good wishes** for the exam.
7. The nation gave **the honest politician** its support during elections.
8. The doctor has prescribed **my grandfather** some antibiotics.
9. The hikers sent **their families** their pictures from the base camp.
10. The team has promised **their coach** gold in the World Cup.

E.ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS BY PLACING THE INDIRECT OBJECT AFTER THE DIRECT OBJECT. BEGIN YOUR ANSWER WITH YES/NO.

1. Have you given her milk?

Ans. Yes, I have given milk to her.

2. Will you lend her the book tomorrow?

Ans. No, I will not lend the book to her.

3. Has the hostess sent you her address?

Ans. Yes, the hostess has sent her address to me.

4. Could I offer the guests tomato soup?

Ans. Yes, you could offer tomato soup to the guest.

5. Has father got you a new pen?

Ans. No, father has not got a new pen for me.

6. Will the family sell you their car?

Ans. Yes, the family will sell their car to me.

7. Have they shown mother their result?

Ans. No, they have not shown the result to their mother.

8. Did you give the kitten some milk?

Ans. Yes, I gave some milk to the kitten.

9. Did the guide give the tourists the right information?

Ans. No, the guide has not given the right information to the tourists.

10. Has mother baked you some cakes?

Ans. Yes, mother baked some cakes for me.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER 9. VERBS – FINITE AND NON FINITE

➤ **Finite Verb**

Definition: A verb which shows time or a verb which is limited by *number, person, and gender of the subject* is known as a Finite verb.

- E.g – 1. Neha *writes* letters.
2. They *write* letters.
3. We have *written* letters.

➤ **Non-Finite Verbs**

Definition: A verb that does not show time or a verb which is not limited by *number, person, and tense of the subject* is **known as a Non-Finite verb.**

Types of Non-Finite Verbs.

There are three kinds of Non-Finite Verbs in English

1. **Infinitive :** It is formed by placing 'to' before the root verb.

Example: She wants *to reach* home quickly. (as object)

2. **Gerund :** It is formed by adding 'ing' to the root verb. It functions as noun.

Example: *Reading* is a pleasure for some people.

3. **Participle :** It is formed by adding 'ing' 'en' or 'ed' to the root verb.

Example: The *dying* man called his sons to him.

A. UNDERLINE THE FINITE VERB IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. We found a nice camping site.
2. The clowns are dancing to entertain us.
3. I am helping my father pack for the journey.
4. Meera and Pasha went to watch a movie.
5. We play with colors and water on Holi.
6. Mohit likes to finish his homework first.
7. My sister is training to fly the jet.
8. I will try to help you for sure.
9. Kriti goes to play basketball every day.
10. Mr.Rao comes to visit his mother yearly.

B. UNDERLINE THE INFINITIVES IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. Krish and I want to go skiing this winter.
2. My sister began to unpack her gifts.
3. The scientists might find life in Mars.
4. She is trying to practice yoga every day.
5. The police might ask for a witness.
6. It is difficult to wake her up.
7. The audience must listen quietly.
8. She tried to paint the wall herself.

C. UNDERLINE THE GERUNDS IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. I will answer after reading the lesson.
2. They have started running every day.
3. I am enjoying listening to us.
4. Solving this case will be difficult.
5. Eating an apple a day is good for health.
6. I am planning on visiting the mall soon.
7. She sat watching the dolphins leap into and out of the water.
8. Expert counseling has helped her.

D. UNDERLINE THE PARTICIPLE IN EACH OF THESE SENTENCES. IDENTIFY IT AS A PRESENT (PR) OR A PAST (PA) PARTICIPLE.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Mother served us a <u>baked</u> dish. | PA |
| 2. Tommy looked <u>frightened</u> by the noise. | PA |
| 3. The <u>heated</u> iron burnt the cloth. | PA |
| 4. <u>Plucking</u> flowers destroys the beauty of the garden. | PR |
| 5. She arranged the <u>painted</u> vases in a row. | PA |
| 6. Their <u>singing</u> was appreciated by all. | PR |
| 7. The badly <u>parked</u> cars were towed away. | PA |
| 8. <u>Spending</u> time with elders is fun. | PR |

E. IDENTIFY WHETHER THE HIGHLIGHTED NON-FINITE FORM IS FUNCTIONING AS A NOUN OR AN ADJECTIVE IN EACH SENTENCE.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. The dog jumped off the running train. | Adjective |
| 2. My sister goes skiing every winter. | Noun |
| 3. Wailing wolves at night woke us up. | Adjective |
| 4. Hunting animals is strictly prohibited. | Noun |
| 5. I put the burnt toast out for the birds to eat. | Adjective |
| 6. Mahira and her family enjoy rafting in summer. | Noun |
| 7. We collected the pieces of broken glass with a broom. | Adjective |
| 8. Neelam Singh won a medal in boxing . | Noun |
| 9. My grandmother considers cooking a stress buster. | Noun |
| 10. The dancing elephant was the most fun to sit on. | Adjective |

F. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING THE INFINITIVE FORM TO REPLACE THE GERUNDS IN BOLD.

1. Shreya tried convincing him to participate in the debate.
>Shreya tried to convince him to participate in the debate.
2. My parents like getting up early in the morning.
>My parents like to get up early in the morning.
3. The baby started crying because it was hungry.
>The baby started to cry because it was hungry.
4. The band has begun singing at concerts now.
>The band has begun to sing at concerts now.

5. I tried calling you this morning.
> **I tried to call you this morning.**
6. Driving a racing car is an experience.
> **To drive a racing car is an experience.**
7. My brother likes solving puzzles.
> **My brother likes to solve puzzles.**
8. You are not going walking in your heels.
> **You are not going to walk in your heels.**
9. It is easier climbing down the stairs.
> **It is easier to climb down the stairs.**
10. We go swimming in the lake near our holiday home.
> **We go to swim in the lake near our holiday home.**

G. IDENTIFY AND WRITE ONE FINITE AND ONE NON-FINITE VERB FROM EACH OF THESE SENTENCES.

	Finite	Non-finite
1. The flowing river made a musical sound.	Made	Flowing
2. Recycled paper has been used to make the plates.	Has been used	Recycled
3. We are going to the library to study.	Are going	To study
4. Sleeping babies look so calm.	Look	Sleeping
5. The electrician is trying to fix the lamp.	Is trying	To fix
6. The wounded boy has been admitted to the hospital.	Has been admitted	Wounded
7. It is fulfilling to help the needy.	Is fulfilling	To help
8. We are trying to make an electric video.	Are trying	To make
9. Sheena goes to meet her grandparent every week.	Goes	To meet
10. Managing naughty students is not easy.	Is	Managing

H. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES USING THE CORRECT NON-FINITE FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS.

1. **Exercising** (exercise) in fresh air makes the lungs function better.
2. The painters decided **to paint** (paint) the tree trunks.
3. **Solving** (solve) this Maths equation has been a tough task.
4. Only the mother could calm the **bawling** (bawl) baby.
5. This bakery is known for serving freshly **baked** (bake) cakes and breads.
6. I need **to practice** (practice) running every day to excel in athletics.
7. **Making** (make) a sound while **chewing** (chew) is a bad habit.

8. The doctors advised father **to walk** (walk) a mile after dinner.

9. She likes **to dance** (dance) to jazz music.

10. The game was **to catch** (catch) others while blindfolded.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER 10. SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB.

1. The ballerina **dances** (dance) well.
2. They **practised** (practise) every day.
3. I **watch** (watch) movies on Sunday.
4. Peter **skates** (skate) every evening.
5. The jukebox **plays** (play) old songs.
6. You **are** (be) very reliable.
7. Our goals **are** (be) clear.
8. As she **works** (work), she sings.
9. The customers **want** (want) good service.
10. Bees **keep** (keep) busy making honey.

B. TICK THE VERB THAT AGREES WITH THE SUBJECT.

1. All (**have**) attended the meeting, but only a few (**have**) signed the agreement.
2. Everybody (**like**) to stay at home on a holiday, though most (**do**) step out for shopping.
3. Some bread (**is**) already served, but not many (**are**) fond of it.
4. All the grain (**is**) not gone as only as only some pigeons (**have**) pecked it.
5. One of my hobbies (**is**) collecting pebbles, and nobody (**appreciates**).
6. Both (**are**) expensive, so if either (**breaks**), you (**pay**) for it.
7. Aunt's walks (**are**) long and boring, so nobody (**accompanies**) her.
8. Oceans (**do**) not freeze because the presence of salt (**reduces**) the freezing point of water further.
9. Though they (**are**) poles apart, neither (**wants**) to move out of the apartment.
10. Several mistakes (**were**) spotted; few (**seem**) to have been corrected.

C. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN THE BRACKETS.

1. The students sitting in the room **prefer** (prefer) to play carom, while those outside **play** (play) tennis.
2. Many pages from this book **are** (be) missing, and one of my classmates **has** (have) admitted removing them.
3. Neither of the boys **admits** (admit) having broken the jar, though everybody **feels** (feel) either of them **has** (have) broken it.
4. None of these artists **uses** (use) water colours; most **work** (work) with oil paints.
5. The lamps in the street **glow** (glow) all night; rarely do they **grow** (grow) dull.
6. Some of these news channels **telecast** (telecast) national news, but none **telecasts** (telecast) local news.
7. Our holiday in the Maldives **begins** (begin) on Monday, and all the family members **expect** (expect) it to be fun.
8. Each seat in the room **has** (have) a name tag, but nobody among the officers present **knows** (know) what language it is in.
9. The series Tom and Jerry **is** (be) popular, and the characters Tom and Jerry **amuse** (amuse) children a lot.
10. Here, everyone dealing with tourists **speaks** (speak) English, though many **know** (know) other languages too.

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER 11. VERBS - MODALS

- **Modals** : The modal verbs include *can, must, may, might, will, would, should*. They are used with other verbs to express ability, obligation, possibility, and so on. Below is a list showing the most useful modals and their most common meanings:

MODAL VERBS

Type	Modal Verbs	Examples
ABILITY	Can, Could	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• David can speak three languages.• He could speak fluent French when he was 5.
PERMISSION	Can, Could, May	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can I sit in that chair please?• Could I open the window?• May I borrow your dictionary?
ADVICE	Should	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You should visit your dentist at least twice a year.• You should try to lose weight.
OBLIGATION	Must, Have to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I must memorize all of these rules about tenses.• You have to take off your shoes before you get into the mosque.
POSSIBILITY	Might, May, Could, Can	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It looks nice, but it might be very expensive.• Richard may be coming to see us tomorrow.

A. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE MODAL VERBS CAN, COULD, MAY OR MIGHT.

1. The house **might** have been broken in during their absence.
2. I **can** climb a tree without any help from you.
3. People **could** walk for miles when the days were cooler.
4. **Can / May** I join you in the game?
5. **Could / May** I borrow another library book besides this one.

B. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE MODAL VERBS WILL, WOULD, SHALL OR SHOULD.

1. My mother **will** help you in all possible ways.
2. What **will/shall** we do over the weekend ?
3. One **should** not depend on anyone for one's own happiness.
4. I **would** like to go backpacking to Scotland.
5. My mother told me I **should** be regular with my studies.
6. What **will** you do if you lose the key to the house?
7. As children, we **would** often play around the banyan tree in the courtyard.
8. **Will** Uncle Mark allow me to sit on the front seat?

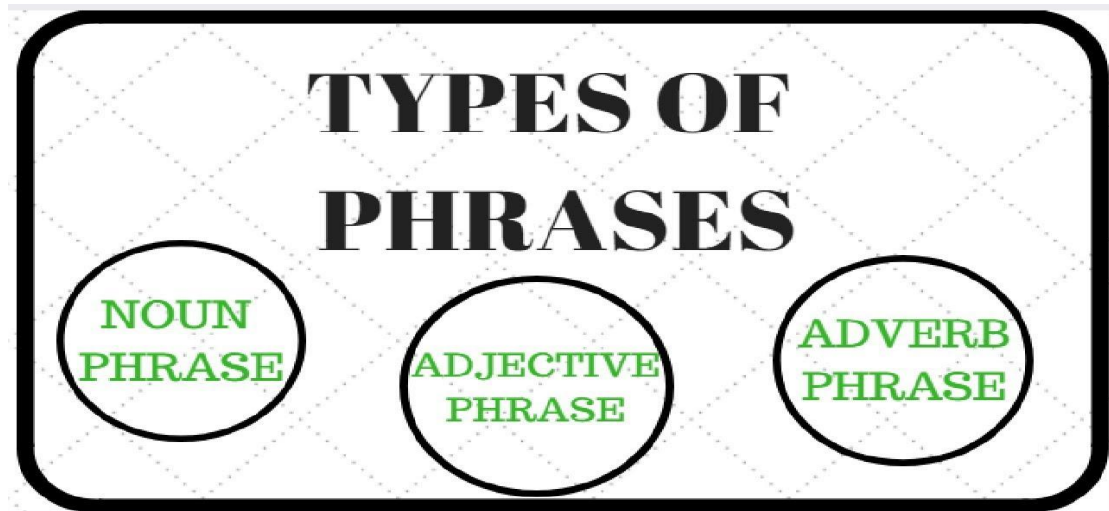
C. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE MODAL VERBS MUST OR SHOULD.

1. Students **must** come to school on time.
2. One **should** respect one's elders.
3. All citizens **must** obey the traffic rules.
4. Nobody **should** harm animals.
5. You **should** chew your food properly.
6. People **must** pay their taxes honestly.

D. WRITE HOW YOU WOULD SAY THESE USING THE MODALS GIVEN IN BRACKETS.

1. You want permission to use the computer. (may)
*** May I use the computer?**
2. You want to open the window? (could)
*** Could I open the window?**
3. You want to share a seat in the bus. (would)
*** Would you mind sharing the seat?**
4. You want to help an old man carry his bag? (shall)
*** Shall I carry the bag for you?**
5. You want the teacher to repeat the sentence. (could)
*** Could you repeat the sentence Madam/Sir?**
6. You want to tell the new student to maintain silence in the library.(must)
*** You must maintain silence in the library.**
7. You want to tell about your chances of winning a scholarship. (might)
*** I might win a scholarship.**
8. You want to ride your friend's bicycle. (can)
*** Can I ride your bicycle?**
9. You want your friend to come to your to playhouse. (will)
*** Will you come to my house?**
10. You want to suggest to your neighbor to inform the security. (should)
*** You should inform the security.**

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER 12.PHRASES – KINDS OF PHRASES



A. CIRCLE THE NOUN PHRASES IN THESE SENTENCES. UNDERLINE THE HEAD NOUN IN EACH.

1. The woman with the baby is known to me.
2. I water that bush with red flowers every day.
3. We welcomed the newcomers to school.
4. I taught Raghav's younger brother how to fly a kite.
5. Bunty never shares his personal things with anyone.
6. The tall tower in the city was erected in 2005.

B. UNDERLINE THE ADJECTIVE PHRASES IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. Please wash your dirty, muddy hands outside.
2. The restless child was actually bored among adults.
3. The channel presents very young talented singers.
4. It was such an easy assignment that I could do it myself.
5. The magician's tricks were amazingly tricky.
6. An extraordinarily big bird flew along with our ferry.

C. READ THESE INTERESTING FACTS AND UNDERLINE THE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES.

1. Potato is the most cultivated vegetable across the world.
2. Honey found in the tombs of pharaohs still tastes good.
3. Kangaroos find it impossible to walk backwards.
4. A cockroach can live without its head for nine days.

5. Venus is the only planet that moves in a clockwise direction.
6. Number four is the only number with the same number of letters.

D. UNDERLINE THE ADVERB PHRASES IN THE SENTENCES.

1. With binoculars, you can see things very far away.
2. She answered all my questions very rudely.
3. The books were arranged in an orderly manner on the shelf.
4. We will be moving to Ranchi soon sometime.
5. The Indian football team played the game fairly well.
6. The bus arrived unusually late today.
7. I can hear a river somewhere near.
8. I read the newspaper almost everyday in the morning.
9. I have observed parrots very closely as I have one as a pet.
10. This medicine eases cough, almost immediately.

E. ADD THE MISSING HEAD ADVERBS TO COMPLETE THE ADVERB PHRASES.

1. They quickly switched off all the lights.
2. The fog is clearing quite early this morning.
3. The guests left late.
4. I have never knowingly cheated anyone of their money.
5. Grandpa chews rather slowly as he has no molars.
6. The family had quite recently shifted into the new house.
7. The team performed surprisingly well in spite of the bad weather.
8. The flight landed much earlier than its scheduled arrival time.
9. My mother drives her car to office only sometimes.
10. We were driving quite slowly when another car came speedily around a blind turn.

F. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH SUITABLE ADVERB PHRASES FROM THE BOX.

1. The gymnasts performed energetically amaze everyone.
2. The eagle swooped down quite swiftly and lifted the carcass.
3. These singers are still under training, but they played the piano pretty musically.
4. The car was rolling speedily down the incline till it was obstructed by a tree.
5. She spoke rather nastily to those who had not qualified the round.
6. Jatin was sitting alone unusually silently before the exam.
7. However carefully you may drive, people around you may make mistakes.
8. The dog was indeed deliberately set free to attack the thieves.

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER 13. – PRONOUNS (KINDS & ANTECEDENTS)

Kinds of Pronouns

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Personal Pronouns | 5) Demonstrative Pronouns |
| 2) Possessive Pronouns | 6) Indefinite Pronouns |
| 3) Reflexive Pronouns | 7) Relative Pronouns |
| 4) Emphatic Pronouns | 8) Interrogative Pronouns |

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE SUBJECT OR OBJECT PRONOUNS.

1. My friends are not coming as they have exams.
2. Kanika, Bunny and I are dancers, and we will soon be performing on stage.
3. I helped them with their project, but they had no courtesy to thank me.
4. When we reached the gates, the security asked us to show them our passes.
5. Will they be moving in with their luggage?
6. She does not resemble her mother, but he does.
7. Teachers love to read the work of students like him.
8. We were impressed by Nakul's voice and showed our appreciation by cheering him.
9. It will soon be sold out if you do not order it now.
10. They are my classmates, and I am helping them build the model.

B. IDENTIFY THE UNDERLINED WORDS AS DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (DP) OR DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES (DA).

1. We can return these and buy the blue ones. - DP
2. Do not be upset by these remarks. - DA
3. This is for you; that is for Ankur. - DP, DP
4. I can buy these but I cannot afford those. - DP, DP
5. This exhibition keeps coming up in our city. - DA
6. These are that pigeon's eggs. - DP, DA

C. IDENTIFY THE UNDERLINED WORDS AS POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (PP) OR POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (PA).

1. He is never willing to share his, though he is always sharing ours. - PP, PP
2. They have renovated their house and are now moving into it. - PA
3. One should never be boastful of one's belongings. - PA
4. This is hers; you had kept yours under the table. - PP, PP
5. Your new dress is similar to mine. - PA, PP
6. Our house is painted yellow, but theirs is white. - PA, PP

D. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH A SUITABLE PRONOUN FROM THE BRACKETS.

1. I have two bags; I can share either with you.
2. Naman tried two trousers, but neither fitted him well.
3. Tin has a box full of pencils, but they are not hers.
4. The school conducted a survey and these are its findings.
5. Sonam and Varun came by the Metro as they find this mode of travel the quickest.
6. Both the buses that arrived were full; I could board neither.
7. We tried both the numbers; his got connected, while yours was switched off.
8. Do not show them the paintings as these are not for sale.
9. Gayatri and Falguni have a beautiful mansion. I like theirs more than Tina's.
10. Many singers participated, and each was better than the other.

E. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH A SUITABLE INDEFINITE PRONOUN FROM THE BRACKETS.

1. Is there nowhere where it will be safe?
2. Many have already sent in their donation cheques.
3. One who is always in a hurry messes up things.
4. Can anyone walk in through this narrow passage?
5. He had asked all to be present, but no one turned up.
6. He had nothing much to say to prove his innocence.

F. IDENTIFY THE UNDERLINED PRONOUNS AS REFLEXIVE (R) OR EMPHASIZING (E).

1. The carpenter hurt himself with his saw.-R
2. I looked into the mirror and was pleased with myself.- R
3. He himself is responsible for losing all his friends.- E
4. She lifted herself up and continued to run.- R
5. You have harmed yourself by lying.- R
6. I myself saw him crash the car into the gate. - E
7. They themselves went to the teacher and admitted the crime. - E
8. They better take care of themselves when they are travelling.- R

H. CIRCLE THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE UNDERLINED PRONOUNS.

1. **The team** was at its best.
2. I liked **the clown** who was wearing a blue cap.
3. **Jenny** was upset as she had lost her driving licence.
4. **The journalists** said they were not allowed inside.
5. **The students** are working, so do not disturb them.
6. We have **a pet** who is called Pluto.
7. I have **many books** which are gifts to me.
8. You have called **the plumber**, so attend to him now.

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE PRONOUNS.

1. My teacher is tired of reading what I scribble.
2. I am busy, so do not bother me and do the work yourself.
3. My brother always wants to share what is mine, but never shares what is his.
4. We ourselves are to be blamed for our lazy lifestyle.

5. Whose house are you looking for ?
6. It was my mistake, and I have apologized to them for hurting them.
7. They plan to paint the walls themselves as labour is expensive.
8. Tell us the plot of the movie that you watched last night.
9. The children love their trampoline as jumping is a favourite activity of theirs.
10. The examiner distributed a question paper to each child in the class.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER 14. CONJUNCTIONS (COORDINATING & SUBORDINATING)

TYPES OF CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating Conjunctions

- Used to link or join two words or phrases that are equally important and complete in terms of grammar when compared with each other.
- Examples: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, Soon

F-A-N-B-O-Y-S

Subordinating Conjunctions

- Used to join an independent and complete clause with a dependent clause that relies on the main clause for meaning and relevance.
- Examples: Although, As, Before, Once, Though, Until, Whether, etc.

Correlative Conjunctions

- They are pairs of conjunctions used in a sentence to join different words or groups of words in a sentence together.
- Examples: Both/and; Either/or; Just as/so; Neither/nor; Not only/but also; Whether/or; Hardly/when, etc.

A. REWRITE EACH OF THESE SENTENCES AS TWO INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.

1. I am getting late but will still help you out.

Ans. I am getting late. I will still help you out.

2. You can travel to the countryside or visit the hills.

Ans. You can travel to the countryside. You can visit the hills.

3. Mohit got stuck in traffic so he missed his flight.

Ans. Mohit got stuck in traffic. He missed his flight.

4. There has been no rain since night yet the roads are flooded.

Ans. There has been no rain since night. The roads are flooded.

5. Misha was crying for she had misplaced for new phone.

Ans. Misha was crying. She had misplaced for new phone.

6. She was on a diet yet she ate everything served on the table.

Ans. She was on a diet. She ate everything served on the table.

7. The warden switched off the lights and asked the girls to sleep.

Ans. The warden switched off the lights. She asked the girls to sleep.

8. The coach made Abhi the captain for he had good leadership skills.

Ans. The coach made Abhi the captain. He had good leadership skills.

9. The farmer's son does not like farming nor does he look after the cattle.

Ans. The farmer's son does not like farming. He does not look after the cattle.

10. The weather forecast showed rain so we cancelled the plan to go rock climbing.

Ans. The weather forecast showed rain. We cancelled the plan to go rock climbing.

B. JOIN THESE SENTENCES USING THE CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS GIVEN IN BRACKETS.

1. The family will travel to Shillong. It will visit Aizwal too.

* **The family will not only travel to Shillong but also visit Aizwal.**

2. Carry enough woollens. You can keep yourself warm at night.
* **Carry enough woollens so that you can keep yourself warm at night.**
3. His jokes were not polite. They were not amusing.
* **His jokes were neither polite nor they were amusing.**
4. Broccoli can be made into soup. It can be steamed.
* **Broccoli can be made either into soup or it can be steamed.**
5. The candidates were not smart. They were not well spoken.
* **The candidates were neither smart nor they were well spoken.**
6. The water in the swimming pool was very cold. It was dirty.
* **The water in the swimming pool was not only very cold but was also dirty.**
7. The soup was hot. I burnt my tongue.
* **The soup was so hot that I burnt my tongue.**
8. The movie last night was entertaining. It was inspiring too.
* **The movie last night was both entertaining and inspiring.**
9. You can enroll in the drama club. You can join the book club.
* **You can enroll either in the drama club or you can join the book club.**
10. The paper was lengthy. I could not finish it in time.
* **The paper was so lengthy that I could not finish it in time.**

C. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS.

1. Switch off the burner when water starts boiling.
2. The fire alarm went off because somebody lighted a matchstick.
3. The oranges are so sweet though they are not fully ripe yet.
4. Rajat spent months training for the marathon till he won it.
5. Although Asif was injured, he played the series.
6. I had gone for an interview where I was asked many questions.
7. The subjects were not allowed to talk to each other while they were being observed.
8. The students are not allowed to leave the dining hall till they finish their meal.
9. Because it had rained all night, the roads were completely water logged.
10. My mother does not allow us ice cream till we have finished our meal.

D. YOUR PARENTS GAVE YOU INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE THEY WENT OUT. COMPLETE THEM BY ADDING A SUITABLE CLAUSE AFTER THE SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION.

1. Do not forget to turn off the lights **after** making the beds.
2. Check the door lock twice **when** you leave the house.
3. The microwave oven I not functioning, **therefore** heat it on the burner.
4. Do not walk the dog **where** it is walking path for people.
5. Do not try to hide your cereal **because** I will know if you do so.
6. **Since** I want you to study, I am not sharing the Wi-Fi password with you.
7. Do not water the potted plant in the room **as** its soil is already moist.
8. The dishes cannot wash themselves, **therefore** I need a dish washer.
9. **Before** going to play, clean your room.
10. **Unless** it is something really urgent, do not leave the house.