



पुना International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

GRADE - VII

English

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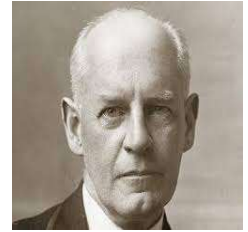


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GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)
UNIT - 5.QUALITY (PROSE)

By John Galsworthy



➤ **SUMMARY**

Mr. Gessler, an old man who worked as a boot maker, had a very rare character. He lived with his elder brother who looked like him, but his elder brother was paler than him. They lived in two rent tenements but let into one in the West End, the part of central London where there are many theatres and many large expensive shops and hotels. But among the expensive shops, their shop was the simpler one. They did not give any sign upon its surface, there was just a board, and their German names were written on it, “Gessler Brothers”. Mr. Gessler only made what was ordered by the customers.

The writer, John Galsworthy, knew him since he was very young, because his father used to order boots to him. John usually ordered his boots to him too. And he always thought that the boots were strange but extremely good, so that’s why he admired the maker. One day, when he was in Mr.Gessler’s shop, he asked shyly to him whether it was greatly hard to make that boots or not. He asked it because he was too curious. Then Mr.Gessler showed little respect in a humorous but unkind way and answered, “Id is an Ardt!”. He was a Germans, that’s why his English was still contaminated with German.

One morning, John came to that simple shop. “How do you do, Mr. Gessler? Could you make me a pair of Russia leather boots?”, he said. Then without a single word Mr. Gessler left but soon he came back with holding a piece of gold-brown leather on his hand. Then he stated, “What a beaudiful biece!” And he continued, “When do you wand dem?” John replied, “Oh! As soon as you conveniently can.”

Mr. Gessler was very disciplined, once he heard the request from his customers, he would finish the boots as soon as he could. He would make the boots with the authentic materials. It means that he wanted to give priority to the quality of the boots he made. He did not care how much the price of materials. If the customers felt satisfied with his made, he would be satisfied too. That’s why I stated in the first line of paragraph one that he had a very rare character.

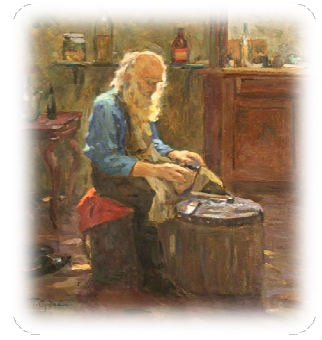
After about one year John was abroad, he came back to London, and visited Mr.Gessler’s shop. He would like to order boots again. Mr. Gessler told him that his elder brother was dead, so he lived alone there. A week passed, John wanted to come there to tell him how great the new boots fitted. But when he arrived there, Mr.Gessler’s name was gone. Then he went in till he found out that the shop was totally changed.

Suddenly an English man appeared, and it made John confused. Then he asked to that English man whether Mr.Gessler was in or not. “No, sir, but we can attend to anything with pleasure. We’ve taken the shop over. You’ve seen our name, no doubt, next door. We make for some very good people”, answered the English man. Then he told John that Mr. Gessler was dead because of starvation. He saw Mr.Gessler was sitting over his boots day and night. That old man never gave himself time to eat. Besides, he never advertised his shop, that’s why he lost everybody. John was very shocked, then he left with hiding his sadness.



➤ **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 | |

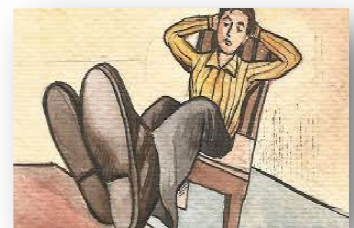


➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

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

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **The two Gessler brothers believed**
(a) in producing the quantity of boots
(b) in producing the quality boots
(c) to employ servants
(d) to be prompt in business
2. **The author's complaint about 'the boots that creaked', left Mr. Gessler**
(a) annoyed
(b) in trouble
(c) in sorrow
(d) shocked
3. **Mr. Gessler's complaint about the big firms was that they**
(a) spoiled his business
(b) produced worthless boots
(c) delivered only quality
(d) both (a) and (b)
4. **Mr. Gessler died of**
(a) cholera
(b) starvation
(c) rabies
(d) a shock



5. **Mr. Gessler's shop was taken over by**
 - (a) the English
 - (b) his elder brother
 - (c) **an English man**
 - (d) his younger brother
6. **What material Mr. Gessler used to make the boots?**
 - (a) **finest quality leather**
 - (b) rough leather
 - (c) soft rexin
 - (d) imported rough rexin



➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Where did Mr Gessler live?

Ans. Mr Gessler lived in London in his shoe shop.

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. Give one stance from the lesson that proves that Mr. Gessler was getting older.

Ans. Mr. Gessler failed to recognise the author during his final days which proves that he had really grown old.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

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.

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



➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **If trees are useful, they should be**
(a) chopped down
(b) decorated
(c) **preserved**
(d) worshipped
2. **Compose the rhyme-word – Trees give us the shine, Make trees the:**
(a) swine
(b) life-fine
(c) dead wine
(d) **life-line**
3. **The synonym of 'hide' is:**
(a) seek
(b) to cover
(c) **conceal**
(d) protect

4. **How are trees useful for birds?**
(a) to sit on
(b) to build nests on
(c) to hatch eggs
(d) **all of these**
5. **What should be done to save trees?**
(a) **Everyone should plant at least a tree every year.**
(b) We should embrace trees when one wants to cut them.
(c) We should light some bulbs near trees.
(d) We should love trees.
6. **Who play 'Hide and Seek' behind the trees?**
(a) birds
(b) **children**
(c) passersby
(d) all of these

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. **Who have tea parties under the trees?**

Ans. The adults enjoy having tea parties under the shade of the trees.

2. **To what use a mother puts the trees?**

Ans. According to the poem, mothers love to capture the beauty of the trees on their canvas.

3. **What happens when the winds blow?**

Ans. When the winds blow through the trees, the leaves and branches move to and for giving cool breeze.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

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!

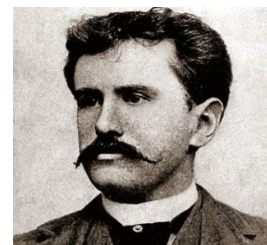


➤ **ACTIVITY**

Draw a tree-house.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (SR)
CHAPTER – 5.GOLU GROWS A NOSE



➤ **SUMMARY**

It was a time when the elephant had no trunk. Golu was a baby elephant. He had only a bulgy nose. He 'could only move it from side to side. But he couldn't pick up things with it.

He was full of questions. He asked his aunt, the ostrich why she didn't ever fly like other birds. He asked his tall uncle, the giraffe why his skin has spots. He asked the hippopotamus why his eyes were always red. Finally, he asked the monkey why melons tasted like melons.

One day Golu asked the mynah bird what the crocodiles always had for dinner. The bird directed him to the Limpopo river to find out. Taking a lot of sugarcane, bananas and melons, he went to the great river. He met a python, and put his question and got no reply.

Golu moved on the river bank when he saw a log of wood. It was really the cunning crocodile. Golu put his question to him. He told that he would give the reply in his ear. It caught Golu by the nose, and told that today he would eat the elephant. It started dragging him hard into the stream.

Golu cried for help. The python came and coiled fast round Golu's stomach. Both pulled very hard. At each pull Golu's nose grew longer and longer. He was free at last.

In two days his nose grew cool but it did not shrink. Instead, it turned into a trunk. However, it proved to be very advantageous. Golu first hit a stinging fly dead with his trunk. Then he plucked the grass and put it into his mouth. The trunk enabled him to dig up some mud and throw it on his head. He thanked the python for its help.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Baboon
2. Melons
3. Uncoiled
4. Winked
5. Screamed
6. Stretching
7. Sweeps
8. Snout
9. Scooped
10. Gratefully



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Trunk- nose
2. Spotty- full of spots
3. Baboons- a big monkey
4. Whisper- speak slowly
5. Hurting- causing pain
6. Creamy- foamy
7. Dusted- cleaned
8. Scooped up- dug out
9. Wiggle – move side to side



➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **Golu had**
 - (a) relations with only elephants
 - (b) no trunk**
 - (c) no bulgy nose
 - (d) no answers
2. **Golu's uncles thought him to be**
 - (a) silly**
 - (b) Intelligent
 - (c) fearless
 - (d) timid
3. **Golu was advised to go to the Limpopo river by**
 - (a) the mynah**
 - (b) his conscience
 - (c) the crocodile
 - (d) both (a) and (b)
4. **The dinner of the crocodile was**
 - (a) Golu**
 - (b) animal
 - (c) python
 - (d) deer
5. **During the fight. Golu's nose**
 - (a) was injured
 - (b) got flattened
 - (c) kept on stretching**
 - (d) was cut
6. **The phrase 'crocodile tears' means:**
 - (a) the tears of the crocodile
 - (b) false sympathy**
 - (c) crocodile was miserable
 - (d) crocodile was happy



➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Whom does Golu ask, "Why don't you ever fly like other birds?"

Ans. Golu asked his tall aunt, the ostrich, "Why don't you ever fly like other birds?"

2. Which uncle of Golu had red eyes?

Ans. Golu's huge uncle, the hippopotamus had red eyes.

3. Golu's relatives did not answer his questions because

- (i) They were shy
- (ii) The questions were too difficult.
- (iii) Golu was a naughty baby.

Ans. (ii) Golu's relatives did not answer his questions because the questions were too difficult.

4. Who advised Golu to go to the Limpopo River?

Ans: The mynah bird advised Golu to go to the Limpopo River.

5. Why did Golu go to the river?

Ans: Golu went to the river to know what the crocodile had for his dinner.

6. The crocodile lay on the bank of the Limpopo River. Golu thought it was

Ans. A log of wood.

7. What did the crocodile do to show that it was a real crocodile?

Ans. Crocodile shed his crocodile tears to show that it was a real crocodile.

8. Who helped Golu on the bank of the river?

Ans. The python helped Golu on the bank of the river.

9. "Come here, little one, and I'll whisper the answer to you."

The crocodile said this because

Ans. He wanted to eat Golu.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Make a list of the questions Golu asked his relatives.

Ans. Golu asked the following questions to his relatives

- (i) To ostrich he asked why he never flies like the other birds.
- (ii) To Uncle Giraffe Golu asked the reasons for his spotty skin.
- (iii) From hippopotamus Golu wished to find out the reason for his eyes always being red.
- (iv) He asked Baboon why melons tasted like melons.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. In What ways did the python help Golu?

Ans. The python could not help Golu in answering the question he asked about the crocodile. However, when the crocodile tricked Golu and tried to drag him into the stream, the python guided Golu to pull himself back as hard as possible. Then, the python coiled himself around Golu's stomach and helped Golu to pull himself back. Later, when Golu was upset because of his long nose, the python tried to highlight the advantages of his long nose in order to make him feel better and happy.

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 **feel** (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.

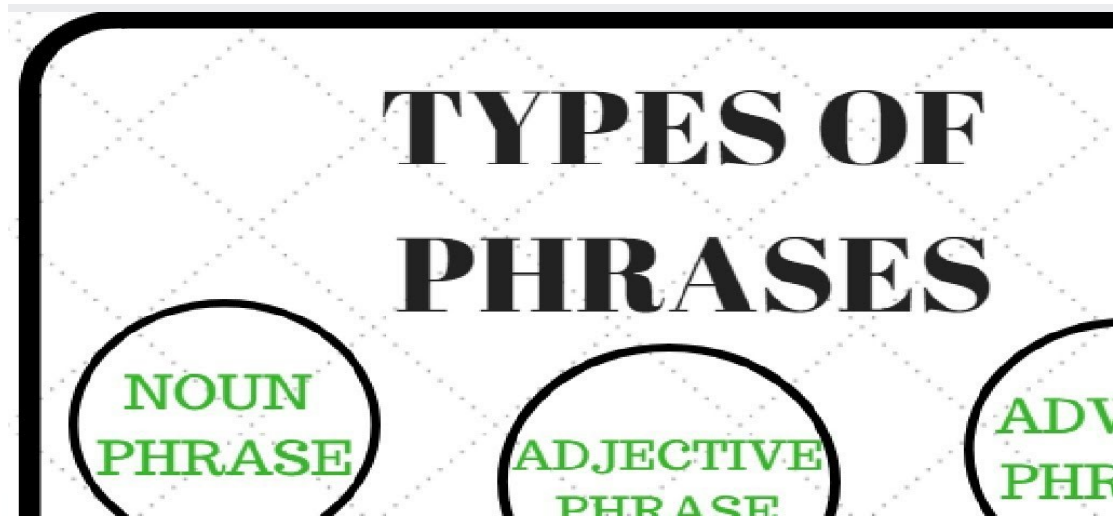
1. My mother **will** help you in all possible ways.
2. What **will/shall** we do over the weekend ?
3. One **should** not depend on anyone for one's own happiness.
4. I **would** like to go backpacking to Scotland.
5. My mother told me I **should** be regular with my studies.
6. What **will** you do 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.**



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.

