



Question Bank SA-1-2022-23	
GRADE 7	SUBJECT – ENGLISH
Syllabus – Honeycomb – Unit – 1,2,3,4. (SR) – Ch – 1,2,3,5	
Grammar – Ch – 1, 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13. Comprehension, writing skill	

SECTION A – READING

Q1. Read the given passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1

Trees are of importance not only to man but also to birds and animals. The branches of trees give shelter to millions of birds and forest give shelter to numerous wild animals. We value trees not only for their usefulness but also for their beauty. They have a way to refreshing the eye and also refreshing the mind. Perhaps that is why the *rishies* of olden days were drawn to the forests, and they and their peoples chose to going forest homes in company of Nature. In modern times when Rabindranath Tagore started a school, he too chose a place full of trees and called it *Shanti Niketan* or the home of peace.

Once upon a time large areas of India were covered with forests full of numerous kinds of trees. As the population grew, trees began to be cut down for mans use. That is how the wonderful forest described In our ancient poems came to be destroyed, and a great part of our forest wealth was lost. Now we are trying to replace this loss, and our government wants trees to be planted all over the country. A new festival called ‘Van Mahotsava’ has been started for this purpose. Since trees are the country’s wealth we must consider it our sacred duty to protect them. We should plant new trees wherever we can and look after them well.

On the basis of the reading of the passage, answer the following questions in brief:

1. How are trees important for birds and animals?
2. Why did the rishies in olden days make forests their homes?
3. Mention the reason that became the cause for the destruction of the wonderful forest.
4. How can we replace the loss of forests?
5. What is meant by ‘*Shanti Niketan*’? Who started it?
6. Why is Van Mahotsava organised?
7. What message do we get from the above passage?
8. Give a suitable title for the above passage.

Answers:

1. The branches of trees give shelter to birds and forests give shelter to wild animals.
2. Forests are valuable for their beauty too. They have a way to refreshing the eye and also refreshing the mind. The *rishies* therefore made forests their homes.
3. With the growth of population, trees began to be cut down on a large scale. By destroying forests man began to satisfy his various needs such as accommodation.
4. By planting more and more trees we can replace the loss of forests.
5. ‘*Shanti Niketan*’ means ‘the home of peace’. Rabindranath Tagore started it.
6. Van Mahotsava is organised time to time to spread awareness among people about the importance of trees.
7. We should protect trees because they are country’s wealth. We should plant more and more trees.
8. ‘Trees and their Importance’.

PASSAGE 2

We must do all we can to stop conflicts and civil war. Most conflicts happen in poor countries, especially which are badly governed or where power and wealth are not distributed fairly between different tribal or religious groups. So the best way to check fighting is to make a political arrangement in which all groups have their representatives. The need is to ensure human rights and economic development of all. The next fundamental freedom is one that is not mentioned in the UN charter. In 1945, the leaders could not imagine that such a situation would arise. That is the freedom of future generations to live on this planet. Even now many of us have not understood its importance. We are using up the limited resources for our present use. We are over using and even wasting them. We are, in fact, robbing our children of their right to live. We must preserve our forests, fisheries and wildlife. All of these are collapsing because of our own habit of consuming or destroying them.

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

- Why do most conflicts happen in poor countries?
- What is the best way to check conflicts?
- What is meant by The freedom of future generation to live?
- How are we robbing our children of their basic right?
- What must we preserve for our children?

2. Find words from the passage that mean the same as

- (a) fighting (b) keep safely (c) coming to end

Answers

1. (a) Most conflicts happen in poor countries because they are generally badly governed.
(b) The best way to check conflicts is to make a political arrangement in which all groups have their representatives.
(c) It means-the right of the coming generation to live.
(d) We are using up the limited resources for our present use. Thus, we are doing injustice to the future generation.
(e) We must save our forest and fisheries for use by our great grandchildren.
2. (a) conflict (b) preserve (c) collapsing

Q2. Read the given poem and answer the questions that follow.

POEM 1

Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions complete the statements given below :

Oh ! Defenders of borders
You are great sons of my land
When we are all asleep
You still hold on to your deed.

Windy season or snowy days
Or scorching sun's sweltering rays
You are there guarding all the time awake

Treading the lonely expanses as Yogis.
Climbing the heights or striding the valleys
Defending the deserts and guarding the marshes
Surveillance in seas and by securing the air
Prime of your youth given to the nation!!
Wind chimes of my land vibrate your feat
We pray for you brave men!!
May the Lord bless you all!!

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

- (a) The poem is dedicated to _____
(b) What do they sacrifice for the nation?
(c) Which figure of speech is used in the last line of the second stanza?
(d) What does Dr. Kalam express through the last two lines?
(e) 'Scorching' in the poem means _____.

Answers:

- (a) The soldiers who sacrificed their lives for the nation.
(b) Their lives, their youth and everything.
(c) Simile.
(d) Dr. Kalam expresses his tribute through the last two lines.
(e) Burning.

POEM 2

To laugh is to risk appearing the fool.
To weep is to risk appearing sentimental.
To reach out for another is to risk involvement.
To expose feelings is to risk exposing your true self.
To place ideas and dreams before a crowd is to risk being called naive.
To love is to risk not being loved in return.
To live is to risk dying.
To hope is to risk despair.
To try is to risk failure.
But risk must be taken, because the greatest hazard in life is to risk nothing.
The person who risks nothing, does nothing, has nothing,
is nothing, and becomes nothing.

Questions:

1. Write the summary of this poem.

2. Explain the following lines:

'The person who risks nothing, does nothing, has nothing, is nothing, and becomes nothing.'

3. Infer the meanings of the following phrases:

- (i) To laugh is to risk appearing fool
(ii) To hope is to risk despair
(iii) To try is to risk failure

4. Change the following words into verbs:

- (i) involvement
(ii) failure

Answer:

1. The poet says that if you laugh, you may be called a fool. If you weep, you may be called sentimental. If you reach out for another, you risk her/his involvement. If you expose your feelings, you risk to expose your true-self. If you place ideas and dreams before commoners, you risk being called a naive. If you love, you risk being not loved in return. If you hope to get something, you may meet despair. If you try for something, you may meet a failure. The poet encourages to take risk. He says if you don't risk, you'll block your progress. Those who don't risk, they are sought in their life.

2. The poet says that those who don't take risk, they are burden on this earth. They can't give or take anything.

3. (i) If you laugh, you risk to appear fool.

(ii) If you hope for something, you risk to despair yourselves when you don't get it.

(iii) If you make a try, you risk to get failed.

4. (i) involve

(ii) fail

SECTION B – WRITING

Q3. 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

Q4. You are Abhaya, the sports captain of St. Mary's school, Dehradun. Write a Notice in 50 words informing the students about the inter-school cricket tournament to be played.

St. Mary's School, Dehradun

NOTICE

12 September, 2021

Interschool Cricket Tournament

An interschool cricket tournament will be played between the teams of our school and Delhi Public School in our school playground on 25th December at 4 pm onwards. Don't miss the opportunity.

Abhaya
Sports captain

Q5. 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

2021 25 August

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

Q6. Develop a Story from the given outline.

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

Q7. Write an imaginary dialogue between a shopkeeper and a customer.

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.

SECTION C – GRAMMAR

Q8. Do as directed

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable options.

1. Pollution of _____ river in India is a matter of serious concern. (**every**/each)
2. My mother has cavities in _____ teeth. (**many**/much)
3. There were _____ animals out of their caves due to the heat.(**little**/**few**)
4. There is _____ poverty in the rural parts of India.(**much**/many)
5. The principal wants to meet an _____ member of my family.(older/**elder**)
6. The _____ house at the end of this road has been constructed recently. (**farthest**/furthest)
7. He offered me _____ tea in the cup to ease my cough.(**some**/a few)

8. The painters decided _____ the tree trunks.(to **paint**/paint)
9. I _____ movies on Sunday. (watches/**watch**)
10. Peter _____ every evening. (skate/**skates**)
11. Our goals _____ clear. (**is**/are)
12. As she _____, she sings. (work/**works**)
13. What _____ you do if you lose the key to the house?(**will**/may)
14. All citizens _____ obey the traffic rules.(**must**/may)
15. My friends are not coming as _____ have exams.(them/**they**)
16. Tin has a box full of pencils, but they are not _____.(her/**hers**)
17. Do not show them the paintings as _____ are not for sale.(this/**these**)
18. Many singers participated, and _____ was better than the other.(**each**/every)

B. 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)

C. 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**

D. 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.**

E. Fill in the blanks using the adjective form of the words in brackets.

- The ship dropped anchor at a rocky (rock) island.
- The potion had a magical (magic) effect on the rabbit.
- The foolish (fool) child jumped into the puddle splashing the dirty water on us.
- My mother is quite creative (create) in her way of laying the table.
- The talkative (talk) little boy was irritating everyone.
- The teacher does the roll call in alphabetical (alphabet) order.
- Siya's new book is quite readable (read).
- Active (act) students hold the attention of all teachers.

F. 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 |

G. 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 |

H. Rewrite these sentences by changing the gender of the nouns denoting people and animals.

- My grandfather took my baby **sister** to the mall in a perambulator.
 Ans. My grandmother took my baby **brother** to the mall in a perambulator.
- The **bride** on the **horse** is my **sister -in-law**.
 Ans. The **groom** on the **mare** is my **brother-in-law**.
- The **king** asked his **men** to decorate the court.

Ans. The **queen** asked her **women** to decorate the court.

4. My **nephew** had fun chasing the big red **hen** on our farm.

Ans. My **niece** had fun chasing the big red **rooster** on our farm.

5. I once mistook the **mare** for a **horse**.

Ans. I once mistook the **stallion** for a **male**.

6. The **hostess** took good care of **her** guests.

Ans. The **host** took good care of **his** guests.

7. We saw a **tiger** feeding on a **deer** carcass during the morning safari.

Ans. We saw a **tigress** feeding on a **doe** carcass during the morning safari.

SECTION D – LITERATURE

Q9. Write the meaning of the given words.

1. Particular – certain
2. Frail – physically weak
3. Hermit – saint
4. Fainted – lost consciousness
5. Snooze- nap
6. Belly- stomach
7. Dragged- pulled
8. Soberly- in a simple manner
9. Preference- liking
10. Hush- silence
11. Disgraceful- shameful
12. Later- afterwards
13. Chop off- cut
14. Peek- look in
15. Cracked- broken
16. Gruels- the young one
17. Tender- delicate
18. Pavilion- shed
19. Bumped- hit
20. Daimios- wealthy landlord
21. Dumb - Unable to speak
22. Envious – Jealous
23. Hammer - A tool
24. Tombs- Graves
25. Blossom- Flower
26. Dame – Lady
27. Hankie – handkerchief
28. Straight – upright
29. Survive- keep alive
30. Sand dunes- heap of sands
31. Purpose- aim
32. Argue-protest
33. Desires- wishes

34. Moment- time

Q10 . Choose the correct option.

1. The king went to see the hermit in

- (a) his cage
- (b) simple clothes**
- (c) his cave
- (d) a hurry

2. The king dug the beds

- (a) because he loved gardening
- (b) to help the hermit**
- (c) to pass time
- (d) to get his answers

3. The wounded man was

- (a) a friend of the hermit
- (b) a friend of the king
- (c) an enemy of the hermit
- (d) an enemy of the king**

4. What mark does it wore

- (a) question**
- (b) smile
- (c) answer
- (d) angry

5. What is the colour of its overcoat?

- (a) Grey**
- (b) black
- (c) brown
- (d) off white

6. The chappals given to the music master

- (a) pleased him**
- (b) displeased him
- (c) irritated him
- (d) were refused by him

7. ___ was the little kitty's name

- (a) Mahishasur
- (b) Mridu
- (c) Mahapat
- (d) Mahendran**

8. The opposite of rebel is

- (a) insurgent
- (b) trader
- (c) supporter**
- (d) traitor

9. When the trend is of long hair he

- (a) loves to keep it so
- (b) hates to keep it so
- (c) goes for short hair**
- (d) both (a) and (b)

10. The child wishes to open the shed. What trait is highlighted here?

- (a) open mind**

(b) curiosity

(c) free mind

(d) mystery

11. The warning of the brother is

(a) he will be chased by the dragon

(b) he will get hurt

(c) he will soon die

(d) the ghost will kill him

12. Instead of the treasure, they found

(a) a box

(b) a dead kitten

(c) a snake

(d) a bag

13. When the pastry was ready

(a) it turned into gold coins

(b) it got burnt to ashes

(c) the fire place was clean and tidy

(d) the neighbors called him

14. The behaviour of the grown-ups makes the child feel

(a) angry

(b) Irritated

(c) happy

(d) insulted

Q11. Reference to context

(Read chapters – Gopal and the hilsa fish, The Ashes that made trees bloom,)

Q12. Short question answers.

1. Why did the king want to know answers to three questions?

Ans: The king wanted to know answers to three questions because of the thought came to his mind that he would never fail if he knew answers to these three questions.

2. What suggestions were made in answer to the third question?

Ans: In answer to the third question, some said science will be most important. Others suggested fighting, and some said religious worship.

3. The king forgave the bearded man. What did he do to show his forgiveness?

Ans: The king showed his forgiveness by sending his servants and his own doctor to look after him, and he promised to give back the wounded man his property.

4. What is the secret that Meena shares with Mridu in the backyard?

Ans: Meena shared the secret that she had seen a kitten in the backyard inside a torn football lined with sacking and filled with sand. They found him outside the gate in the morning.

5. What was the noise that startled Mridu and frightened Mahendran?

Ans: The children were discussing about cat, at that moment the sound of breeching startled

Mridu and frightened Mahendran. It was the sound of Violin that Lalli was learning to play. As she was not able to play it properly it sounded awful.

6. When everyone wants a clear sky, what does the rebel want most?

Ans. When everyone wants a clear sky, the rebel wants it to rain.

7. If the rebel has a dog for a pet, what is everyone else likely to have?

Ans. When everyone is likely to have a cat for a pet, only then will the rebel have a dog for a pet.

8. Why is it not good to be a rebel oneself?

Ans. It is not good for oneself to be a rebel because you have to stand alone all the time. It makes you unpopular among the people and you will have no friends.

9. 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.

10. How long does it take for a grub to become a complete ant?

Ans: It takes five to six weeks for a grub to become a complete ant.

11. Why do the worker ants carry the grubs about?

Ans: The worker ants carry them about daily for airing, exercise and sunshine.

12. What jobs are new ants trained for?

Ans: The new ants are trained as workers, soldiers, builders, cleaners, etc.

13. Why did Kari push his friend into the stream?

Ans: Kari pushed his friend into the stream because a boy was lying flat on the bottom of the river. Kari wanted his friend to save the life of that boy, so he pushed his friend into the stream.

14. Kari learnt the commands to sit and to walk. What were the instructions for each command?

Ans: When his friend pulled his ear and said 'Dhat', Kari sat down and when he pulled his trunk forward and said 'Mali', Kari walked.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

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

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

19. 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.

20. What is the most popular definition of a desert?

Ans. A stretch of land with little or no water and vegetation is called a desert.

21. 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.

22. 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'.

23. Give an example each of a hot and a cold desert.

Ans. 'The Thar' is an example of a hot desert and 'Ladakh' is an example of a cold desert.

24. Which uncle of Golu had red eyes?

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

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

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

26. Why did Golu go to the river?

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

Q13. Long question answers

1. How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?

Ans: The king and the hermit helped the wounded man by providing him the shelter and protected from the army. The king washed and covered the wound of the man with his handkerchief, but the blood would not stop flowing. The king re-dressed the wound until it stopped bleeding. They took him to hut for taking rest and king also gave him fresh water after being relaxed.

2. Describe the music teacher, as seen from the window.

Ans: As seen from the window, music teacher had the bony figure. He had a mostly bald head with a fringe of oiled black hair falling around his ears and an old-fashioned tuft. A gold chain gleamed around his leathery neck, and a diamond ring glittered on his hand as it glided up and down the stem of the violin. A large foot stuck out from beneath his gold-bordered veshti edge, and he was beating time on the floor with the scrawny big toe.

3. 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.

4. Who was Gopal? How did the gate keeper finally let Gopal meet the king?

Ans. Gopal was clever fellow. He was dressed like a mad man. Therefore, the gatekeeper did not allow him to meet the king. He started making noise. He also began to dance and sing loudly. The people on the gate got angry. They called him insane. Some people wanted him to be thrown out. The king heard those voices. He ordered the servants to bring him in immediately. The gatekeeper was compelled to obey the king. He let Gopal meet the king.

5. Mention three things we can learn from the ‘tiny teacher’. Give reasons for choosing these items.

Ans: 1. Though ants are very small and unassertive they are undoubtedly great teachers for our life. We can learn team work as ants do their work by sharing and contributing without interfering in each other's work.

2. We can learn hard work as ants spend their most of time in doing their respective jobs without hesitation.

3. We can learn loyalty, power of cohesive work and discipline as ants live a disciplined life and always follow the rules of their group and are loyal towards it.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

GOOD LUCK