



पुर्णा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

GRADE - VII

English

June - July

Study Material

Year - 2021-2022



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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.

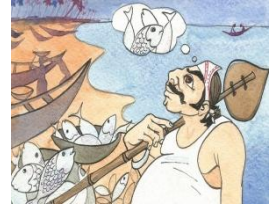
Thanking you

Yours obediently
Nirmal
Roll No. 52
Class VII



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

-Narendra Bijweal



➤ **SUMMARY**

The season of Hilsa fish was going on everywhere as we have season of mangoes in summer. People were talking about Hilsa fish and nothing else. Even the court was not an exception. The king was tired of this. He made an announcement to buy a Hilsa fish and to bring it to the palace without anyone asking a word about it. Gopal, one of the courtiers accepts the challenge. He makes preparation. Half shaves himself, smears with ash and wear torn clothes. Then, set out to the palace with a big Hilsa fish. Throughout the way everybody talks and laughs on his face and strange appearance, but nobody says about Hilsa fish. Finally Gopal reaches to palace where the guards stop him to enter. Gopal starts singing so loudly that king allows the stranger to come in. Inside the palace even no one asks about Hilsa fish except appearance. Even the king asks about Gopal's dressing and not Hilsa fish. In the end Gopal reminds the king about the challenge. The king congratulates Gopal for achieving the impossible task.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Down
2. House holder's
3. Downcast
4. Challenge
5. Interested
6. Rags
7. Later
8. Mystic
9. Crazy

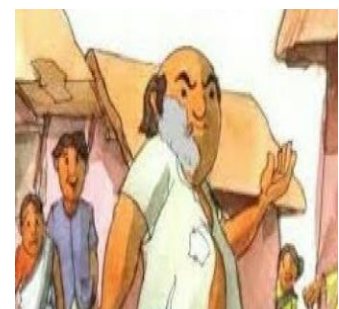


➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

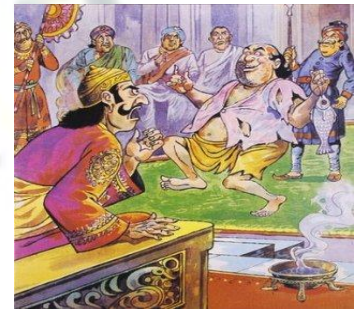
1. Ridiculous- humorous
2. Crazy- fanciful
3. At once- instantly
4. Seems- appears
5. Congratulations- good wishes
6. Comical- ludicrous
7. Hush- silence
8. Disgraceful- shameful
9. Later- afterwards

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **The king was fed up:**
 - (a) with the daily routine
 - (b) of the talk of hilsa fish
 - (c) of his courtiers
 - (d) of lying down
2. **The king challenged Gopal to bring the huge hilsa**
 - (a) in the open place



- (b) to show to the public
(c) **to the palace**
(d) to sell It In the market
3. **Gopal wished to fulfill the dream**
(a) of his master
(b) of his employer
(c) **of the king**
(d) of the courtiers
4. **Most of the people thought him to be**
(a) a beggar
(b) a rag-picker
(c) **a mad man**
(d) a politician
5. **Gopal clearly reminded the king of**
(a) **the challenge**
(b) the talk of hilsa
(c) the reward
(d) the season of hilsa
6. **'He's gone mad!' Why did Gopal's wife say so?**
(a) He smeared himself with Ash
(b) he was half shaven
(c) he wore tom clothes
(d) **all of these**



➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. How did the fishmongers lure the customers to buy Hilsa?

Ans. The fishmongers lured the customers by saying that the price had been down that day.

2. Who was Gopal?

Ans. Gopal was a courtier in the King's court known for his wisdom and presence of mind.

3. What did Gopal's wife think about him?

Ans. Gopal's wife thought that her husband had gone mad.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

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-over, 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.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

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
2. Rusty
3. Cracked
4. Panes
5. Chop
6. Peek
7. 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

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **The shed is located**
 - (a) outside the village
 - (b) outside the garden
 - (c) at the bottom of the garden**
 - (d) inside the garden
2. **What does the spider's web indicate?**
 - (a) the shed has often been opened
 - (b) the shed has not often been opened**

(c) the shed has never been opened

(d) both (c) and (b)

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

(a) open mind

(b) curiosity

(c) free mind

(d) mystery

4. 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

5. The speaker of the poem is

(a) a child

(b) a lady

(c) an old man

(d) an adult

6. When the speaker passes by the window, he thinks that:

(a) someone is staring at him

(b) the spider will jump upon him

(c) the window-pane will break

(d) the ghost will attack him

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

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.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. 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.

2. 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.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. 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



➤ **SUMMARY**

In the 19th century Japan there lived an old couple. Their only companion was a little pet dog named Muko. They loved it as if it were their baby. They gave it pieces of fish and boiled rice to eat. Muko also loved its noble master.

The old man was rice farmer. He worked hard with his spade from morning till sunset. Muko followed him everyday to the field. It did not attack the white heron bird which used to kill corn worms. The farmer was kind to all the living creatures. One day the dog came running to its master. It motioned him to some place behind. The old man followed Muko to the place, where it began to scratch. The old man used his hoe to dig the earth. He found a lot of gold there. The old couple became rich. They bought land, hosted a party to their friends and gave generously to their poor neighbours.

In the same village there lived a wicked old man and his wife. They were unkind to all dogs. When they heard of their neighbour's good luck, they called Muko to their garden -and offered it fish. They hoped that Muko would find treasure for them also. But Muko refused to eat any fish. The dog took them to a pine tree in the garden. The greedy old fool danced with joy. He began to dig. But he found only a dead cat in the pit. In a fit of anger he beat Muko to death. The owners of Muko mourned for their pet. They put flowers and water on its tomb. That night the spirit of Muko appeared to the old farmer in a dream. It asked him to cut down the pine tree over its graves, make a mortar for rice pastry and a mill for his bean sauce. Soon the old farmer made a hollow place in the tree trunk. He with his wife made a hammer of wood for pounding rice. They baked the pastry and suddenly the whole mass changed into gold coins. The jealous old neighbour noticed bean sauce turning into gold. The old couple were rich again. So the neighbours also did the same. But their pastry and sauce turned into worms. They destroyed the mill borrowed from the old couple and burnt it.

The good old man had another dream. The spirit of their pet dog told him to take the ashes of the mill and spread it on the withered pine trees. He assured him that they would bloom again. The old man brought some ashes of mill. He spread a pinch of it on the cherry tree. The tree was covered with blossoms. The greedy wicked couple gathered the remaining ashes of the wooden mill. The wealthy landlord of the village was to pass by that road. According to the custom all the people had to shut up their high windows. Nobody was allowed to look down on lordship. They also knelt upon their hands and knees until the procession passed by. A tall man marched ahead asking the people to get down on their knees .

But the good old man didn't kneel down. Instead of it he scattered a bit of ashes over the withered cherry tree. Suddenly it burst into blossom. The landlord got out to see the wonder. He thanked the man, offered him presents and also invited him to the castle. When the greedy neighbour heard of it, he also took the magic ashes to the highway. He waited until the landlord's train came along, and instead of kneeling down like the crowd, he climbed a withered cherry tree. When the landlord was directly under him, he threw handful of ashes over him. But the tree showed no change. The dust rather blew into the nose and eyes of his lordship. The man who was escorting the lord dragged the greedy man from the tree and threw him into the ditch. He also beat him soundly. The greedy man thus died in the mud. The kind owner of Muko lived happily to a green old age.

➤ 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



➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **The neighbours hoped that the dog would find for them**
 - (a) treasure
 - (b) diamonds
 - (c) money
 - (d) jewels
2. **Instead of the treasure, they found**
 - (a) a box
 - (b) a dead kitten
 - (c) a snake
 - (d) a bag
3. **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
4. **Mourning took place when the**
 - (a) dog barked
 - (b) dog followed the master
 - (c) dog died
 - (d) dog fainted



5. The dog's spirit haunted him, the word means

- (a) troubled
- (b) followed
- (c) advised
- (d) killed

6. The high road near the village was in the news because of

- (a) the new construction
- (b) a grand celebration there
- (c) the visit of daimio
- (d) Its renovation

➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. What did the leader of the van do with the kind old man?

Ans. The leader of the van allowed the old man to remain seated at the cherry tree considering him to be very old.

4. How did the wicked couple behave with the dogs passing by their house?

Ans. The wicked couple always used to kick and scold the dogs passing by their house.

5. What preparation did the kind old couple make for the New Year?

Ans. For the New Year the old couple planned to make rice pastries and bean sauce.

➤ SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

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 titbits of fish from their own chopstick.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

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

➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **The children do not like**
 - (a) to study
 - (b) the way grown-ups instruct them**
 - (c) good manners
 - (d) to be insulted
2. **When the child doesn't want to reply, he is asked to**
 - (a) stop speaking
 - (b) start a dialogue
 - (c) speak up**
 - (d) train another child



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

- (a) angry
- (b) Irritated
- (c) happy
- (d) insulted**

4. What does walking by dragging feet suggest?

- (a) bad manners**
- (b) shoes soul would be affected
- (c) feet may get hurt
- (d) one of these



➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

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.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

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 thinks 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.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. 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.

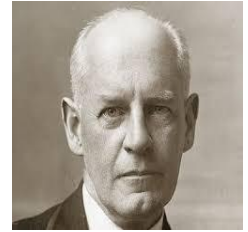
The farmer said, "a single stick by itself is weak. It is strong as long as it is tied up in a bundle. Likewise, you will be strong if you are united. You will be weak if you are divided."

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



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

By John Galsworthy



➤ **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 2. BRINGING UP KARI

-Dhan Gopal Mukherji



➤ **SUMMARY**

The narrator is a nine-year-old child who was given a duty to look after a five-month-old elephant named Kari. During the first two years, the boy could reach the back of the elephant with ease.

Kari lived in a pavilion with a thatched roof. Kari fed on forty pounds of twigs. It was taken to a river for a bath. The sand was rubbed on its back for an hour then it amassed into the water. Later it came out with pleasure and shining skin.

While coming back, the narrator goes inside the jungle to collect luscious twigs for its dinner. The narrator informed that elephants won't touch a mutilated twig. It could be easily handled if taken by its ears.

One day in March, when the narrator was gathering food from the banyan tree, he heard Kari's voice. With an apprehension, the boy ran to where he left it. When he reached there, he realized that Kari might be drowning.

However, it came out as a saviour and threw the narrator to save a boy, it extended its trunk to come out of the water with lots of struggle and brisk moments of Kari.

Kari was mischievous but understands with training. Kari developed liking for ripe bananas when it tasted once. Kari stole away the fruits placed in the dining room at various instances. The elders were ignorant of Kari's attitude and passed the blame on servants and later on the narrator himself.

He got infuriated. On investigation, he found a smashed banana in Kari's pavilion. The next day, Kari put its trunk inside the window to take out the fruits. Unaware of such intrusion, he was scared.

He went to Kari's pavilion following it and there he saw fruits scattered around Kari. He called his parents to reveal the truth and scolded Kari. Kari seemed to have understood it as it squealed. However, it took revenge if scolded for the wrong reasons.

Kari has learned all signals and sounds. It acted according to the command. It learned a master call in five years. It is a signal to save oneself if one gets lost in the jungle to scare away all the wild animals. Elephant makes an easy way for home even in a wild.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Tip toe
2. Gathering
3. Mutilated
4. Luscious
5. Cathedral
6. Crept out
7. Mischief
8. Trumpet



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Instance- example
2. Twig - Small branches
3. Tender- delicate
4. Pavilion- shed
5. Bumped- hits



6. Dragging- pulling
7. Crept out- moved out
8. Terrible- horrible
9. Trumpet- roar
10. Squeal- produce sounds

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. How old was Kari when he was brought into the care of the narrator?

Ans. Kari was five months old when the narrator first met him.

2. How much food did Kari consume daily?

Ans. Kari did not eat much, but he still consumed about forty pounds of twigs on a daily basis.

3. Why did the narrator think that Kari was in trouble?

Ans. The narrator thought that Kari was in trouble because Kari was really young and his call for help was more like that of a baby crying for help than of a grown up elephant.

4. 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.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Did Kari enjoy his morning bath in the river? Give a reason for your answer.

Ans: Yes, Kari enjoyed his morning bath in the river as he lay down on the sand bank and let his friend rub his back and also lay in the river water for a long time. He squealed with pleasure when water was rubbed down his back.

2. 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.

3. Kari was like a baby. What are the main points of comparison?

Ans: Kari was like a baby because he had to be trained to be good just like a baby. He had to be taught when to sit down, when to walk, when to go fast, and when to go slow. When he was naughty, he needs to be scolded and if not, he would do more mischief.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. How did the narrator find out the truth about the mysterious banana – thief?

Ans. The narrator thought that a terrible snake was trying to sneak out the bananas from the dining room. As he walked out, the narrator was Kari's back disappearing towards the pavilion. The narrator was really frightened and therefore wanted to rush towards Kari, but soon he realized that the long, black thing he had seen was actually Kari's trunk. It is then that the narrator realized that the mysterious banana thief was Kari.



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



➤ **SUMMARY**

Most people believe that the desert is an endless stretch of land. They think that it is dry, hot, waterless and without shelter. The specialists, however, see the desert as a beautiful place. For them a desert is the home of a variety of people, animals and plants.

True, that it does not always have a cover of grass. The rain is rare. But when it does, the desert becomes as beautiful as any tropical garden.

A desert may sometimes have mountains and hills. It may have an oasis also. A desert can be hot like the Thar or cold like Ladakh. In general, when a place has little or no water and vegetation, people call it a desert. Sand dunes are found in those deserts which are almost totally without water. These dunes keep on shifting across the desert.

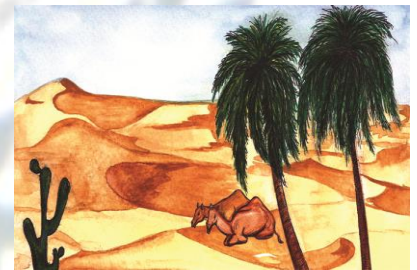
All creatures need water. The animals and plants of the desert are able to survive on less water. A camel can do without water for days together. The reason is that a camel can drink a lot of water at one time. Now camels do not sweat, so they retain the water they drink for a long time.

Smaller desert animals get their water from the moisture in the things they eat. So some of them get the water they need from the animals they eat. Those who don't eat meat, eat plants and seeds. Thus they get the needed water from plant juices.

In our cities and villages, the climate is humid. The moisture in the air acts like a blanket. It protects the earth from the hot rays of the sun. So the earth is not very hot during the day. The same cover doesn't let the heat go out during the night. So the earth is not very cold during the night. Thus the variation in temperature during the 24 hours is not much. Since there is no such cover in the desert, there is much variation between the day and night temperature there. The temperature rises much during the day. In the same way, it falls much during the night.

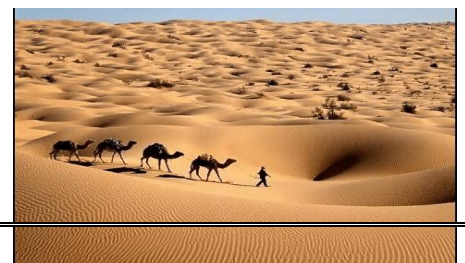
➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

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

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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’.

4. 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.

5. When can one come across a beautiful and rewarding sight in the desert?

Ans. One comes across a rewarding sight in the desert whenever it rains. Though rare, during rains desert flowers bloom and the desert looks no less than a tropical garden.

6. 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.”

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

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. 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.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

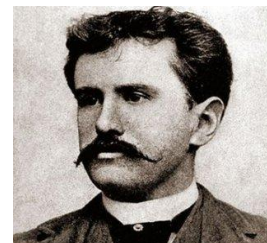
1. How do the desert plants and animals combat the scarcity of water in deserts?

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.



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

-O Henry



➤ **SUMMARY**

Soapy was a homeless boy. He lived on a bench in a park in New York. Winter was coming and this made Soapy worrisome as he had no homes and the bed. He decided to visit the prison of Blackwell's Island for three months. The prison was going to give him shelter and food for free.

For this, he first went to a high-class restaurant. The waiter saw his broken boot and torn pants and threw him away. He now broke a glass window of a shop, but the cop did not suspect him and ran behind another person. Soapy was now tired and going to prison seemed difficult to him. Now he went to a low-class restaurant and had dinner.

But the restaurant owner instead of sending him to cop threw him on the road. Now he went to soap and stole an umbrella of a person. The person saw him and objected him. Soapy asked him to bring the cop. This put the person on back foot and said he got this umbrella today in a restaurant. If it is yours take it.

Now Soapy was completely annoyed and visiting the prison looked like a distant star to him. He decided to go to the park and take a rest. While walking he saw his childhood shelter; there was music coming from the room. There he spent a big amount of time. In those days Soapy was full of spirit, clean hearted. It changed his mind and decided to find work the next day.

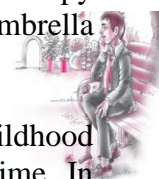
Suddenly a cop came and asked him the purpose of staring the building. Soapy said nothing but the cop was not convinced. Vey next morning he got three-month imprisonment in the prison of Blackwell.

➤ **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



➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **Soapy visited the prison**

- (a) once
- (b) several times**
- (c) twice
- (d) none of the above

2. **The owner of the umbrella whom Soapy met was himself**

- (a) interested to call a cop
- (b) a newspaper seller
- (c) an umbrella thief**
- (d) none of the above

3. **While going to the Madison Square, he stopped**

- (a) at the church**
- (b) Imagining
- (c) an umbrella thief
- (d) none of the above

4. **The positive change came in Soapy due to his**

- (a) childhood home
- (b) stay at the church
- (c) determination
- (d) both (a) and (b)**

5. **College students who shout**

- (a) harm others
- (b) disturb the other students
- (c) do not hurt others**
- (d) none of the above

6. **The irony of his life was**

- (a) he did not want to be arrested
- (b) but he was arrested now
- (c) he wished to be arrested
- (d) both (a) and (b)**



➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. **What did the richer New Yorkers do during winter?**

Ans. The richer New Yorkers made their plans to go to Florida or to the shore of the Mediterranean Sea each winter.

2. **For how long did Soapy wish to be put into the jail on Blackwell's Island?**

Ans. Soapy hoped to be put into the jail on Blackwell's Prison for three months; that would take care of food and bedding during the winters.

3. **In the absence of sufficient warm clothes, what way did Soapy device to keep himself warm?**

Ans. Soapy would stuff three big newspapers under his legs to keep himself.

4. **In his miserable state, what did Soapy compare the Blackwell Island with?**

Ans. In his miserable state, Soapy thought of Blackwell Island as a far away and distant star.

5. Where was the big and brightly lighted restaurant situated?

Ans. The big and the brightly lighted restaurant was situated at a point where the great street called Broadway and Fifth Avenue met.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

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.

6. "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.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Describe the umbrella episode.

Ans. After several failures of 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



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?

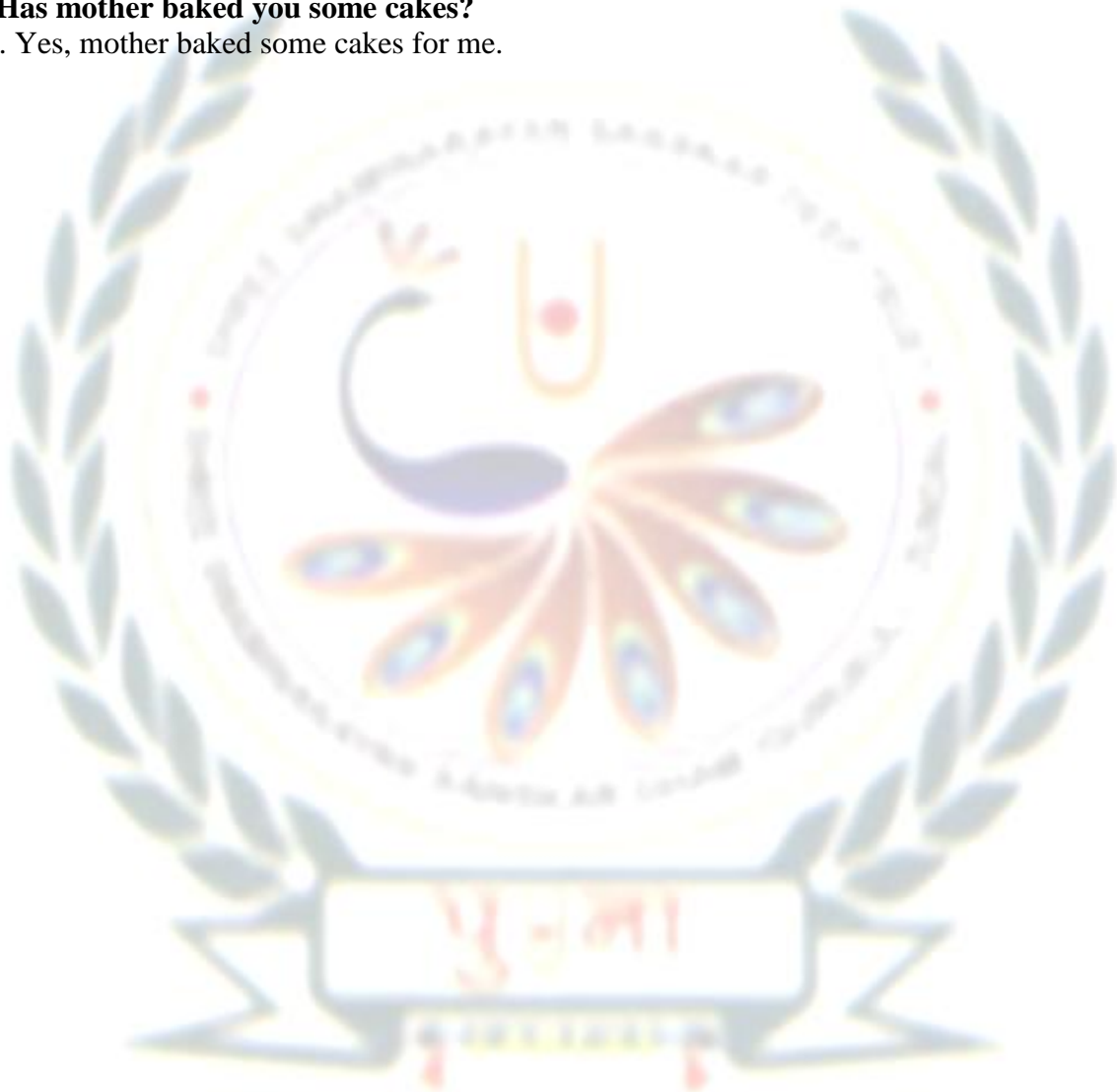
Ans. Yes, I gave some milk to the kitten.

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 baked dish. PA
2. Tommy looked frightened by the noise. PA
3. The heated iron burnt the cloth. PA
4. Plucking flowers destroys the beauty of the garden. PR
5. She arranged the painted vases in a row. PA
6. Their singing was appreciated by all. PR
7. The badly parked cars were towed away. PA
8. Spending 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 **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.