



पुर्णा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

GRADE - VII

English

Specimen Copy

Year - 2022-2023



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GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)
UNIT - 6. EXPERT DETECTIVE (PROSE)



➤ **SUMMARY**

Maya, a girl of 10, and her brother Nishad, a boy of 7, were very curious about one Mr. Nath who had been living at Shankar House for over an year and was their mother's patient. He was a very lonely and thin man and looked starved. Maya was of the opinion that he was a criminal on the run and had lots of money stacked somewhere in his room while Nishad, on the other hand, was considering the possibility of him being just a poor, friendless soul who had no proper means to sustain himself. However, one thing that both agreed on was that there was something peculiar and strange about Mr. Nath. One day while playing one of their marbles went into Mr. Nath's room and to extract it the children went there. For once, they had a look at Mr. Nath and since began debating about him and his possible profession. Maya interpreted the burn marks on his face to be caused by a fire started by the police to turn him out of his house. Nishad thought it to be too far-fetched though he did not have much in defence of the man. On the Monday after their mamma's birthday, as Maya had to spend the day with a school friend, Nishad went to Mr. Nath's room alone and offered him a chocolate bar considering his emaciated state. When he later told of his encounter with the man to Maya, she was disappointed that she missed it but wanted to know more about whatever else her brother had found out. Nishad had had a talk with Ramesh, who carried food from the restaurant to the strange man's room, and found out that every Sunday a talkative tall, fair, stout and bespectacled man came to visit Mr. Nath. He also found out that Mr. Nath though did not care what food was brought to him, tipped Ramesh well. Maya interpreted it all as a great conspiracy and saw the bespectacled man as an accomplice to Mr. Nath, visiting him to give part of the money they had looted together. Nishad wondered at his sister's imagination and thought Mr. Nath quite ordinary. Maya rejected Nishad's idea further adding that many criminals are usually ordinary looking. The next day their school was to reopen after the summer holidays but, because of incessant rain they enjoyed another holiday. Maya took a paper and decided to jot down the developments in the mystery of Mr. Nath's identity. She shared it with her brother and talked about various points like many being scared of Mr. Nath, his not receiving any mail ever, his unfriendly nature, having just one friend-a possible accomplice and so on. Nishad countered Maya at various points but was constantly put down by her who just wanted to prove that Mr. Nath was a criminal. Nishad did not like this attitude and asked Maya to stop always referring to the man as a criminal. Maya pointed out the futility of all their snooping if it was not so but Nishad said that it was not necessary for the man to be a criminal for him to want to know about him. He stormed out of the room saying that he would become the lonely man's friend. Maya noticed his adamant take on the matter and that her theory had had no effect on him.



➤ NEW VOCABULARY

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Afford | 11. Accomplish |
| 2. Stashed away | 12. Enquiries |
| 3. Interrupted | 13. Stubbornly |
| 4. Gaunt | 14. Cooperate |
| 5. Appearance | 15. Glared |
| 6. Thrust | |
| 7. Crook | |
| 8. Downpour | |
| 9. Questioningly | |
| 10. Tenants | |

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Afford – To be able to/manage
2. Rubbish – Worthless/Nonsense
3. Interrupted- Disturbed.
4. Annoyed – To disturb/ irritate
5. Thrust – To push forcibly
6. Peek – To look secretly
7. Tips – A small gift of money
8. Patting – To tap/strike a gently
9. Trap- A trick for catching a person
10. Sighed – to let out someone’s breath in sorrow
11. Retorted – To answer in against
12. Accompanied – To go along with.
13. Blending – A situation where you see nothing
14. Flashers – A flash of lightning.
15. Down pour – heavy rainfall.
16. Occurred – took place/happened
17. Bribing – money or anything given for an illegal work
18. Glared – to look angrily
19. Fed up – disgusted/bored
20. Co-operate – to work or act together
21. Oaf – A stupid person



➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The expert detectives were:

- (a) Nishad and Mr Nath
- (b) Nishad and Seven
- (c) Maya and Ramesh
- (d) Maya and Nishad**

2. Nishad and Maya got an unexpected holiday from school due to

- (a) the Bandh
- (b) heavy rains**
- (c) the Parade
- (d) Founders Orders

3. Nishad finds out about Mr Nath

- (a) from his mother
- (b) from his father
- (c) from Ramesh**
- (d) from the visitor

4. Nishad's impression about Mr Nath was that he was

- (a) a monster
- (b) a patient
- (c) a crook
- (d) very poor**

5. Maya wrote the facts on a piece of paper because

- (a) It was her habit to do so
- (b) she thought it was the way of the detectives**
- (c) her mother had asked her to do so
- (d) she had met a detective and seen him working



➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why Maya called Nishad Seven?

Ans. Nishad's name meant the seventh note on the musical scale, so Maya called him seven.

2. Name the narrator in the lesson 'Expert Detectives.'

Ans. Maya is the narrator in the lesson 'Expert Detectives.'

3. According to Maya what was the cause behind Mr Nath's scars?

Ans. According to Maya, Mr Nath would have got his scars in a shoot-out with the police.

4. What did Nishad gave Mr Nath? Why?

Ans. Nishad gave Mr Nath a bar of chocolate because he concluded from Mr Nath's lean thin appearance that he was starving.

5. What is 'strange' about Mr Nath's Sundays?

Ans. Every Sunday Mr Nath used to have the same visitor at this home and the two used to have lunch together.

6. Why did Nishad and Maya get a holiday?

Ans. It was raining heavily and the streets were flooded with the downpour. The traffic was blocked and children got a holiday because of all this.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1) What does Nishad find out about Mr Nath from Ramesh?

Arrange the information as suggested below.

▪ **What he eats?**

Ans. Mr Nath used to eat two chapattis, some dal and a vegetable.

▪ **When he eats?**

Ans. He used to eats in the morning and evening.

▪ **What he drinks and when?**

Ans. He used to drink tea in morning and afternoon.

▪ **How he pays?**

Ans. He used to pay in cash and also used to give tips to Ramesh.

2. Does Nishad agree with Maya about Mr Nath? How does he feel about him?

Ans. No, Nishad doesn't agree with Maya about Mr Nath. He feels bad for Mr Nath because he thinks that he is a poor and lonely man. He also feels that he is a generous man because he gives tips to Ramesh regularly. He is determined to find why he is so thin and lonely.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Why does Maya think Mr Nath is a crook? Who does she say the Sunday visitor is?

Ans. Maya thinks that Mr Nath is a crook because he doesn't talk to anyone and has no friends. She believes that his scars are result of shoot-out with police. He doesn't work anywhere and sits at home all the day and there are no visitors at his place except the Sunday morning guest. He is not bothered about his meals and pays the money in cash. She thinks that the Sunday visitor is his partner in the crime. He keeps the money from the look and comes to give Mr Nath his share.

1. Describe Nishad as a child.

Ans. Nishad as a child was kind and considerate. He kept in mind all the good things his mother and Ramesh told him about Mr Nath and formed his opinion based on them. He was upset with Mr Nath being so lean and thin. He thought that the man might be starving so he went to his place and gave him a bar of chocolate. He refused calling him a crook even after being insisted several times by his sister and decided to befriend him because he liked him.

➤ **WORKING WITH LANGUAGE**

1. The word 'tip' has only three letters but many meanings. Match the word with its meaning below.

- (i) Finger tips – the ends of one's fingers
- (ii) The tip of your nose - the pointed end of your nose
- (iii) Tip the water out of the bucket - empty a bucket by tilting it
- (iv) Have something on the tip of your tongue - be about to say something
- (v) Tip the boat over - make the boat overturn
- (vi) Tip him a rupee - give a rupee to him to thank him
- (vii) The tip of the bat - the end of the bat
- (viii) The police were tipped off - the police were told or warned
- (ix) If you take my tip - if you take my advice
- (x) The bat tipped the ball - the bat lightly touched the ball.

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)
UNIT - 6.MYSTERY OF THE TALKING FAN (POEM)

By Maude Rubin

➤ **SUMMARY**

In the poem, 'The Mystery of the Talking Fan', the poet, Maude Rubin, has described a fan which produced some noise during whirling. He has described the function of one of the most mundane objects that we use in our everyday lives, i.e., a fan. He compares the whirling noise made by the fan to the human chatter, which cannot always be comprehended.

Though, he makes a lot of effort to decipher this chatter, he is unable to do so. Before, he can be successful in understanding the chatter of the fan, someone oils the electrical motor in the fan, and it can no longer produce a whirling noise. In other words, the chattering of the fan comes to an end.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Chatter
2. Electrical
3. Whirling
4. Mystery
5. Spoiled

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Chatter – Gossip, Chat, Talk
2. Whirling – Rapid movement round & round
3. Mystery – something that is difficult to understand
4. Spoiled – Harmed in character by being treated too leniently.

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The fan had a weird language:

- (a) mechanical language
- (b) chemical language
- (c) electrical language
- (d) electronic language**

2. The phrase 'talking fan' is a:

- (a) verbal phrase**
- (b) phrase
- (c) verb
- (d) participle

3. The language of the fan was first:

- (a) a mystery**
- (b) a fact
- (c) a story
- (d) a tale

4. The word 'whirling' means:

- (a) eddying
- (b) encircling
- (c) rotating**
- (d) whirled

➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What does the phrase, “he ran as still as water” mean?

Ans. The phrase, “he ran as still as water” meant that it began to function smoothly.

2. What was troubling the talking fan?

Ans. The talking fan was being troubled by lack of oiling on its various parts, disabling him from functioning smoothly.

3. Fans don’t talk, but it is possible to imagine that they do. What is it, then, that sounds like the fan’s chatter?

Ans. The noise created by the fan’s motor due to lack of oiling was being compared to the fan’s chatter.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Complete the following sentence.

(i) The chatter is electrical because.....

Ans. The fan functions on an electrical motor and the noise was being produced by its motor.

(ii) It is mysterious because.....

Ans. The poet was unable to comprehend what the fan was saying.

2. What do you think the talking fan was demanding?

Ans. The talking fan seems to be demanding some attention. It was demanding oiling. The moment it was oiled, it fell silent.

3. How does an electric fan managed to throw so much air when it is switched on?

Ans. An electric fan comprises of three blades and a whirling motor. The moment it is switched on, the motor starts and begins to rotate, forcing the blades to move in circular movement. This generates a lot of pressure, which forces the air downwards in all directions.

➤ WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

Is there a ‘talking fan’ in your house? Create a dialogue between the fan and a mechanic.

Ans. Yes. There is a talking fan in my house, which perhaps requires some oiling.

A : Hi! I just realised that you are a talking fan.

Talking fan : Oh great! Finally! I had been waiting for someone to pay attention to my chatter.

A : Why so? I never knew you were trying to seek attention.

Talking fan : Of course, I was. What else am I expected to do when nobody worries about my maintenance. My parts are in a wretched state. They need some oiling to function smoothly. Alas, nobody is bothered.

A : Is that what’s troubling you? I’ll make sure that I ask mom to call a mechanic for you. The mechanic would take care of your problem and offer solution.

Talking fan: Thank you so much. That would indeed be kind.

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)
UNIT - 7. THE INVENTION OF VITA - WONK (PROSE)



➤ **SUMMARY**

Mr. Willy Wonka was an inventor who invented medicine to make people young. But the medicine was so strong that a few people disappeared by taking his medicine.

So Mr. Wonka started off on a new venture to make medicine to counter the results of Wonka- Vite. He looked out for the old living things in the world. Charlie thought it must be a tree.

He listed a number of old trees. Wheeler Peak is the oldest tree that encouraged him to collect special items from all over the world. So he jumped into the great glass elevator and collected pink of sap from Bristlecone Pine, Toenail clipping from a Russian farmer, a tortoise egg and various other things.

The list of collected parts from various odd sources including old and ancient animals. Then he boiled, bubbled, mixed and tested in his inventing room on a brave twenty-year-old Oompa – Loompa volunteer.

He poured four drops of oily black liquid; the volunteer started showing the signs of aging again. His teeth fell down and his hair started dropping off. He became an old fellow of seventy-five years of age. Thus, Vita – Wonk was invented by him.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Squeezed
2. Elevator
3. Ancient
4. Yard
5. Fantastic
6. Swallowed
7. Shrivelling
8. Wrinkling
9. Invention
10. Fellow



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Wonka- Vite – A medicine to make a person young.
2. Vita- work – A medicine to make a person older.
3. Sleeves- The part of the garment that covers the arm.
4. Dendrochronologist – The science dealing with the study of the annual rings of a trees in determining the dates.
5. Great glass Elevator – A machine used by Mr. Wonka to travel past.
6. Sap – Any vital body fluid.
7. Whiskers - One or two long, stiff hair growing on the mouth.
8. Grimalkin – An old female cat used in black magic.
9. Scraped- to draw or scratch.
10. Bubbling – A globule of air or gas (Here in water).
11. Volunteer – A person who offers himself or herself voluntarily for a service.
12. Wrinkling – a small furrow or crease in the skin.
13. Shriveling- To contract and wrinkle or to wither.
14. Fellow – Companion, Friend

15. Tracked down – Found by someone searching for it
16. Swallowed – Eat, Gulp down, Consume

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The oldest living thing In the world is:

- (a) Douglas Fir
(b) the Oak
(c) **Bristlecone pine**
(d) the Cedar

2. The oldest things that are mentioned are:

- (a) factual
(b) hypothetical
(c) **imaginary**
(d) realistic

3. Mr Wonka collects items from the oldest things to make:

- (a) a mixture
(b) a solution
(c) **a drug**
(d) an experiment

4. Mr Wonka took from Bristlecone pine.

- (a) a pint of salt
(b) **a pint of sap**
(c) a pinch of sap
(d) a pinch of salt

5. Mr Wonka got from Arabia

- (a) **51 year old horse**
(b) 10 year old dog
(c) 100 year old dog
(d) Vita Wonk



➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What trees does Mr Wonka mention? Which tree does he say lives the longest?

Ans. Mr Wonka mentions fir, oak, cedar and Bristlecone pine trees lives the longest.

2. How long does this tree live? Where can you find it?

Ans. Bristlecone pine lives for over 4000 years and one can find them upon the slopes of Wheeler Peak in Nevada, USA.

3. What was unique about the Great Glass Elevator?

Ans. Mr Wonka used to travel across the world in the Great Glass Elevator.

4. Where did the old flea collected by Mr Wonka live?

Ans. The old flea used to live on Crumpets that was a 36 years old cat.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Why does Mr Wonka collect items from the oldest things? Do you think this is the right way to begin his invention?

Ans. Mr Wonka wanted to create an item that will make people older so he collected items from the oldest things. This is in fact a foolish way to begin an invention.

2. What happens to the volunteer who swallows four drops of the new invention? What is the name of the invention?

Ans. The Oompa-Loompa volunteers was 20 years old before swallowing the drops, he became 75 years old after it. The invention is name Vita-Wonk.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. How many of the oldest living thing can you remember from Mr Wonka's list? Do you think all these things really exist, or are some of them purely imaginary?

Ans. Mr Wonka has mentioned some very oldest things. He said he had collected a pint of sap from a 4000 years Bristlecone pine tree, toenail clippings from a 168 years old Russian Farmer, an egg laid by 200 years old tortoise, the tail of 51 years old horse, whiskers of a 36 years old cat called Crumpets, a flea that lived on Crumpets for 36 years, tail of a 207 years old rat, the black teeth of a 97 years old Grimalkin and knucklebones of a 700 years old cattalo. Very few of these things would have really existed, a majority of them are purely imaginary.

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Notice

You are the student of DAV Public School, Ahmedabad. Your school is holding a cultural fiesta for collecting funds for the flood victims of Uttarakhand. Draft a Notice for your school Notice board giving details of the programme. Sign yourself as Kiran Mittal, cultural secretary.

Dav Public School, Ahmedabad

Notice

15th December, 2021

Appeal for Flood Victims

This is to inform all the students of all the classes that a 'cultural fiesta' is being organised by the school. The money collected will go to the 'Prime Minister's Relief Fund for the flood victims of Uttrakhand. The programme is as follows.

Date: 21st December, 2021

Time: 4:00 pm

Venue: school auditorium

Ticket: Rs. 100 each

Chief guest: Mr. S.K. Goswami, DM, West Division

For further details contact the undersigned.

Kiran Mittal
(Cultural Secretary)

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)
UNIT - 7.DAD AND THE CAT AND THE TREE (POEM)



➤ **SUMMARY**

One morning, a cat got stuck in the tree. The narrator's dad decided that he will easily be able to take care of it. Narrator's father decided to climb the tree. His wife warned him that he might fall, but ignoring her warnings he climbed the ladder, slipped and fell.

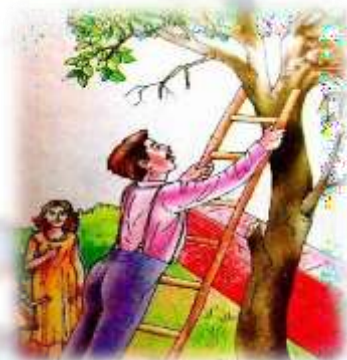
Having fallen once, he thought of trying again, another way. Yet again ignoring his wife warnings, he swung himself up on a branch. The branch broke and again he fell.

Not giving up still, the father climbed up the garden wall. Luckily this time he did not fall.

However, the moment he sprang unto the tree the cat jumped to the ground, safe and sound. Poor father, on the other hand, got stuck in the tree.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Wobbly
2. Scoffed
3. Shed
4. Swing
5. Wallop
6. Leap
7. Crook
8. Punch
9. Smirking



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Wobbly- Shaky, Unsteady
2. Scoffed- Laughed mockingly
3. Child's play – Very easy to do
4. Landed wallop – Fell heavily
5. Pleased as punch – Very pleased
6. Safe & Sound - Unhurt

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Dad thought that he was:

- (a) infallible
- (b) an expert climber**
- (c) super human
- (d) none of the above

2. The phrase "A climber like me" expresses:

- (a) his pride
- (b) his self confidence**
- (c) his belief
- (d) his will power

3. Dad was planning to:

- (a) bring the tree down
- (b) cut the branch**



(c) bring the cat down

(d) both (a) and (b)

4. The problem with the cat was:

(a) that it got stuck in the tree

(b) that it was sleeping in the tree

(c) that it never wished to come down

(d) both (a) and (b)

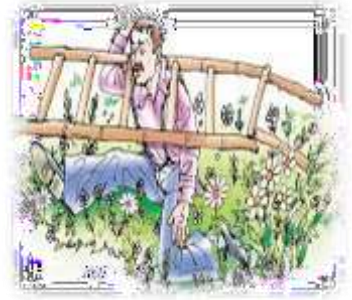
5. The poem is:

(a) educative

(b) serious

(c) sad

(d) humorous



➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How many times does the narrator's father try to climb the tree?

Ans. The narrator's father tried to climb the tree thrice. To do so, he executed Plan A, B and C.

2. From where did the narrator's father get the ladder?

Ans. The narrator's father got the ladder from the garden shed.

3. Why was Dad sure he wouldn't fall?

Ans. The Dad was sure he wouldn't fall because he was a good climber.

4. Which phrase in the poem expresses Dad's self-confidence best?

Ans. 'Child's play, this is!'

"Easy as winking to a climber like me."

5. The cat was very happy to be on the ground. Pick out the phrase used to express this idea.

Ans. "Smiling and smirking."

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Describe Plan A and its consequences.

Ans. According to Plan A, father would have reached the tree top with the help of the ladder.

However, the ladder slipped and father fell on the ground.

2. Plan C was success. What went wrong then?

Ans. Even though Plan C was a success, it did not work out as planned. The moment the father reached the tree top, the cat jumped and touched the ground and was again out of father's reach.

3. Describe the Cat and the Dad situation in the beginning and at the end of the poem.

Ans. At the onset, the cat was stuck on the tree and father was confident to be able to drive it away. By the time the poem ended, the cat was free and the father got stuck in the tree.

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Notice

You are Monika Sharma / Mohit Sharma, the head girl / head boy of St Mary's school, Agra. Draft a notice, informing the students of classes IX to XII about a workshop on 'table manners and etiquettes' to be held in the school premises. Give all the necessary details.

St Mary's School, Agra

Notice

10th October, 2021

Workshop on Table Manners & Étiquettes

All students of class VII to XII hereby informed that our School is organizing a workshop on "Table manners and etiquettes" that will be held in the school auditorium on 15th October, 2021 (Wednesday) at 9:00 am. It is mandatory for all the students to attend the workshop. For any type of query please contact the undersigned.

Monika Sharma
(Head girl)



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)
UNIT - 8. FIRE: FRIEND AND FOE (PROSE)



➤ **SUMMARY**

Fire is the result of a chemical reaction. When oxygen in the air combines with carbon and hydrogen, the reaction takes place. Three things are needed to make fire: fuel, oxygen and heat. The most common fuels are wood, coal, cooking gas and petrol. The particular temperature at which the fuel begins to burn is called the “flash point” or kindling temperature of the fuel. Fire is a good servant but a very cruel master. It is useful as long as it is under control. We use some form of fire to cook food, to warm our homes and to produce electricity. But uncontrolled fire burns homes and forests, and also kills people.

We can put out the fire in three ways. Firstly by taking the fuel away, secondly by stopping the supply of oxygen and thirdly by removing the heat or bringing down the temperature.

Water spray cannot put out the oil fire. In fact it can prove dangerous. Water can carry burning oil with it and thus spread fire. Likewise water should not be used to fight electric fire, because it may cause electric shock.

Today there are firefighting squads in every town. Firemen are highly trained persons. The discovery of fire led to a settled life. Fire is still worshipped in many parts of the world.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Lightning
2. Volcanoes
3. Puzzled
4. Chemical reaction
5. Stick
6. Smoldering
7. Temperature
8. Electricity
9. Dangerous
10. Burning
11. Blanket
12. Carbon dioxide
13. Extinguished
14. Construction
15. Preventing



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Damage – Harm
2. Generate – Produce
3. Smothered – Suffocated
4. Extinguished – Put out
5. Bands – Groups
6. Equipment- Things needed
7. Cope – Deal with, Manage
8. Flash point – Burning point
9. Smoldering – Burning slowly
10. Instance – Example

➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. When the energy is released in the form of heat and light, it is:

- (a) fire
- (b) a chemical reaction
- (c) light energy
- (d) both (a) and (b)**

2. Lowering the temperature below the flash point:

- (a) causes fire
- (b) extinguishes the fire**
- (c) lowers the density
- (d) none of the above

3. When carbon and hydrogen are combined with oxygen, they:

- (a) can cause fire**
- (b) can cease fire
- (c) explode
- (d) none of the above

4. The temperature at which every fuel burns is called:

- (a) the flush point
- (b) the flash point**
- (c) the fire point
- (d) all the above

5. Fire can be:

- (a) a good servant
- (b) created
- (c) a bad master
- (d) both (a) and (c)**



➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What do you understand by the ‘flash point’ of a fuel?

Ans. Every fuel catches fire at a particular temperature. This temperature is called the ‘flash point’ of a fuel.

2. Why the early man was afraid of fire?

Ans. The early man might have seen volcanoes or lightning before he started using fire and was hence knew it was dangerous and powerful. So, he was scared of fire.

3. Give some examples of fuel.

Ans. Wood, coal, cooking gas and petrol are examples of fuel.

4. Why gaps are left between buildings during construction?

Ans. Gaps are left between buildings during construction to reduce the risk of fire.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What are some common uses of fire? In what sense is it a ‘bad master’?

Ans. Fire is used in cooking, to keep our homes warm during winter. Fire is also used to produce electricity. If fire goes out of control, it can cause damage to our life, house and property. It is ‘bad master’ in this sense.

2. What are the three main ways in which a fire can be controlled or put out?

Ans. Fire can be put out by taking away the fuel, stopping the supply of oxygen or by lowering down the temperature around the fuel, so that the fuel is not able to attain its flash point.

3. Why does a burning candle go out when you blow on it?

Ans. When we blow a burning candle, we disturb the hot air around and reduce down its temperature. The temperature comes below the flash point and the candle stops burning.

4. What are some of the things you should do to prevent a fire at home and in the school?

Ans. Buildings should be constructed at a distance to reduce the risk of catching fire. There should be suitable precautions and extinguishing devices be kept at home and schools to prevent fire.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Explain with an example how can you put out fire by cutting the supply of oxygen.

Ans. Oxygen is one of the three elements essential for causing fire. If we can disrupt the supply of oxygen then we can put out the fire. This can be applied in case of small fires. If we throw a damp blanket or a sack over the fire, it cuts off the supply of oxygen and the fire is immediately put off.

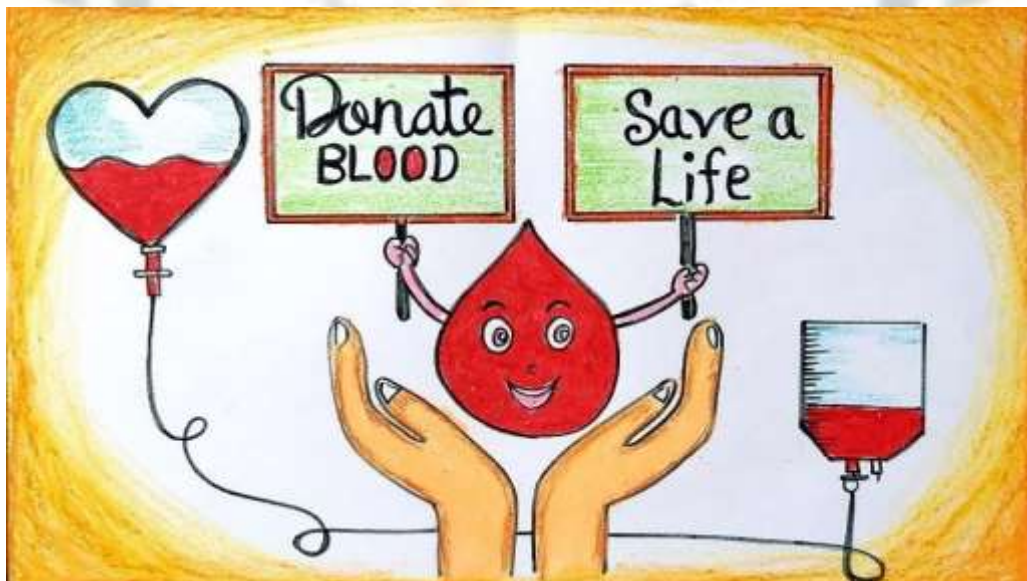
2. Why we cannot use water to put out some fires?

Ans. We cannot use water in case of oil and electric fires. Oil floats over water and thus oil fires cannot be extinguished. It being a good conductor of electricity put the life of the man spraying it in danger.

➤ WRITING SKILL

Poster Making

Draft a poster on a Blood Donation camp.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)
UNIT - 8.MEADOW SURPRISE (POEM)



➤ **SUMMARY**

The meadow offers surprises to the one who has an eager to look at the meadow walking on the soft velvety grass, the sound of the brook, a butterfly sipping nectar from the flower, all such sights give immense pleasure. These sights are no less than the nature's surprise gift.

Walking further on, one may find a rabbit hidden in grass. One may not be able to see it instantly, but soon it would hop in front of you because it would be sacred. A dandelion that was golden couple of days ago would have also bloomed.

One could find several houses in the meadows. There would be burrows in the ground, nests beneath the tall grasses, and mounds for ants and so on. For every person there would be some or the other surprise.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Surprises
2. Velvet grass
3. Butter cups
4. Fuzzy
5. Parachutes
6. Flutter
7. Burrows
8. Beneath



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Meadows – Open grassland
2. Nectar- Divine drink
3. Scare- Frighten
4. Dandelion – A common yellow colour flower plant
5. Flutter- More in the air like birds
6. Burrows – Holes in the earth
7. Mound – Small pipe of earth
8. Brook – A small stream

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. What kind of surprise could be found while walking on the grass?

Ans. Walking on the velvety soft grass, one derives immense pleasure.

2. Why is one unable to see a rabbit initially?

Ans. One is unable to spot a rabbit in the grass because it is sitting very still. Only when it hops, is one able to see it.

3. What is the butterfly busy doing?

Ans. Butterfly seems to be busy in sucking nectar from the flowers. It appears as if the butterfly uses a drinking straw to do so.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Which all houses are characterised by the term 'meadow houses'?

Ans. Burrows in the ground meant for smaller animals, nests beneath the tall grass for birds and mounds for ants are the various houses that are characterised by the term, 'meadow houses.' While exploring the meadows one can see all of these.

2. Read the lines in which the following phrases occur. Then discuss with your partner the meaning of each phrase in its context.

(i) Velvet grass

A(i) The velvet grass means soft grass that almost feels like fur or velvet.

(ii) drinking straws

A(ii) Drinking straws mean that it appears as if the butterflies are sipping nectar from the flowers with the straws.

(iii) meadow houses

A(iii) Meadow houses are a reference to several houses which inhabit the insects, birds and animals that live in the meadows. Such as burrows, nests and mounds.

(iv) amazing mound

(iv) The amazing mound is a reference to the mound created by the ants as their dwelling place.

(v) fuzzy head

(v) Fuzzy head refers to the heads of the bright yellow flowers which have a beautiful texture.

➤ WRITING SKILL

Make a poster on 'Say No To Plastic'.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)
UNIT - 9.A BICYCLE IN GOOD REPAIR (PROSE)

➤ **SUMMARY**

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

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

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

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

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

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

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Whacking – Beating, striking
2. Wobbly – Move unsteadily from side to side
3. Twiddling - Turning
4. Remnant – Remaining parts
5. Bearings – Ball- bearings
6. Groveled – Crawled on the ground



7. Ravages – Damages
8. Lunatic – Mad person
9. Muddle – Mix up things
10. Degenerated into – Were reduced to



➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Both the author and the friend had decided to go for:

- (a) hunting
- (b) a long drive
- (c) **a long bicycle ride**
- (d) a bus journey

2. The author's friend shook the bicycle violently which the author:

- (a) approved
- (b) could hardly believe
- (c) **did not like**
- (d) both (a) and (b)

3. Both had difference of opinion regarding the wobbling of the front wheel:

- (a) the friend said It wobbled
- (b) the author said that It did not wobble
- (c) the author commented on the smooth ride
- (d) **both (a) and (b)**

4. The friend started playing with:

- (a) the back wheel
- (b) **the front wheel**
- (c) the handle
- (d) the seat cover

5. The gear-case was:

- (a) **not to be taken out**
- (b) to be taken out
- (c) to be repaired
- (d) both (a) and (b)

6. What were the balls that rolled out on the path?

- (a) tyres
- (b) wheel
- (c) **ball-bearing**
- (d) handle

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Where did the author planned to do along with his friends?

Ans. The author and his friend planned to go for ride on his bicycle.

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

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

3. What special treatment did the chain receive?

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

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

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

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

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

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

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

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

3. How did the author said to encourage his friend to fix the gear-case?

Ans. The author said that it was fascinating to observe his friends working on the bicycle. He called his confidence as cheery and the hopefulness as inexplicable. His friend found these words to be encouraging and started re-fixing the gear-case.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Describe ‘the fight’ between the man and the machine. Find the relevant sentences in the text and write them.

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

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Message Writing

You are Nihal. You have been asked to meet the passport officer urgently to clarify certain details regarding renewal of your passport. Write a message in 50-60 words for your mother who was not at home informing her of the matter and also telling her that you would be late in reaching home.

MESSAGE

8th December, 2021

5 pm

Mom,

I have just received a call from the passport office. I need to rush to meet the passport officer in order to clarify certain important details regarding the renewal of my passport. As I am unsure whether you have taken the spare keys along. I am leaving the house keys with Mr. Sharma. I will be late in returning home.

Mahesh

➤ **Ramesh rang up Arjun. As Arjun was not at home, his cousin Raju talked to him. Since Raju was going out he left a message. Read the conversation and write the message in not more than 50 words.**

Ramesh: Hello, can I speak to Arjun?

Raju: Arjun is not at home. May I know who is speaking? I am his cousin, Raju.

Ramesh: I am Ramesh. Arjun's classmate. Could you tell him that tomorrow's extra class is cancelled as Mr Anil, the chemistry teacher, is ill? Also tell him to bring the practical record for submission on Monday.

Raju: I will surely pass the information.

Ramesh: Thank you, Raju.

MESSAGE

20th August, 2021

8 a.m.

Arjun

Ramesh called up to inform you that tomorrow's extra class is cancelled as Mr Anil, the chemistry teacher, is ill. He has also reminded you to take your practical record for submission on Monday.

Raju

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



➤ **SUMMARY**

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

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

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

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

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

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The poet ran away due to the presence of:

- (a) a chameleon
- (b) a monkey
- (c) a snake
- (d) the beehive

2. The snake rouses the sense of in the human beings:

- (a) fear
- (b) hatred
- (c) love
- (d) revenge

3. The mother told that a garden snake was:

- (a) dangerous
- (b) poisonous
- (c) harmless
- (d) their guest

4. The poet learn a lesson to:

- (a) hit the snake
- (b) stand aside quietly



- (c) run away
- (d) wait for the guest

5. The term used for the movement of the snake is:

- (a) wiggle
- (b) crawls
- (c) moves
- (d) both (a) and (b)

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Why did the narrator run away seeing the garden snake?

Ans. The narrator thought the snake to be dangerous and out of fear ran away.

2. What does a garden snake eat?

Ans. A garden snake survives on insects.

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

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

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

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

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What makes the child comfortable the next time he sees the garden snake?

Ans. The first time the child sees the snake, he is overcome with fear. However, on being told by his mother that this particular snake is not dangerous, the child becomes comfortable the next time he encounters the garden snake.

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)
UNIT - 10. THE STORY OF CRICKET (PROSE)



➤ **SUMMARY**

Cricket grew out of many stick-and-ball games played in England 500 years ago, under a variety of different rules. The word 'bat' is an old English word that simply means stick or club. By the seventeenth century, cricket had evolved enough to be recognisable as a distinct game. Another curious characteristic of cricket is that the length of the pitch is specified-22 yards-but the size or shape of the ground is not. Grounds can be oval like the Adelaide Oval or nearly circular, like Chepauk in Chennai. . The first written 'Law of Cricket' were drawn up in 1744. The stumps must be 22 inches high and the bail across them 6 inches. The ball must be between 5 and 6 ounces, and the two sets of stumps 22 yards apart". The weight of the ball was limited to between 5 ½ to 5 ¾ , and the width of the bat to 4 inches. IN 1774, the first leg-before law was published. The origins of Indian cricket are to be found Bombay and the Indian community to start playing the game was the small community of Zoroastrians, the Parsis. The Parsis founded the first Indian cricket club, the Oriental Cricket Club, in Bombay in 1848. Modern cricket is dominated by Tests and One-day internationals, played between national teams. C.K. Nayudu, an outstanding Indian batsman of his time. Palwankar Baloo, the greatest slow bowler of his time. Sir Donald Bradman, the best ever batsman in the history of cricket. India entered the world of Test cricket in 1932, a decade and a half before it became an independent nation.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Recognizable
2. Under arm
3. Peculiarities
4. Pitch
5. Codified
6. Bowlers
7. Replacement
8. Colonialists
9. Equipment
10. Sovereign



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Dimensions- area, length & breadth
2. Oval like- egg-shaped
3. Oddities- strange features
4. Deception- trick to deceive(to persuade someone)
5. Fundamentally- basically
6. Synthetic- ma made, artificial
7. Enthusiastic- in high spirit
8. Dominated- controlled
9. Imitating- copying
10. Compatriots- fellow country men



➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The 'Laws of Cricket' were drawn up in:

- (a) 1740
- (b) 1744**
- (c) 1741
- (d) 1742

2. Cricket differs from other games:

- (a) due to the equipment**
- (b) due to the pitch
- (c) as it takes the longest time to
- (d) as it takes the shortest duration complete**

3. The length of the pitch is:

- (a) twenty yards
- (b) twenty two yards**
- (c) twenty one yards
- (d) twenty three yards

4. The world's first Cricket Club was formed:

- (a) in Australia
- (b) in Melbourne
- (c) in Africa
- (d) in Hambledon**

5. Cricket is originally an/a:

- (a) Indian Game
- (b) American Game
- (c) British Game**
- (d) Arabian Game

6. Cricket has a large viewership in:

- (a) China
- (b) Asia
- (c) Russia
- (d) India**



➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Name some stick-and-ball games that you have witnessed or heard of.

Ans. Hockey, Polo, Squash, Golf.

2. The rivalry between the Parsis and the Bombay Gymkhana had a happy ending for the former. What does 'a happy ending' refer to?

Ans. 'Happy ending' refers to the defeat of the Bombay Gymkhana by the Parsis club in a cricket match held in 1889.

3. What do you understand by the game's (cricket) 'equipment'?

Ans. The accessories like bat, ball, stumps and bells are the equipment used in playing the game. Pads, helmets and gloves are protective equipment used while playing cricket.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. The Parsis were the first Indian community to take to cricket. Why?

Ans. Parsis were in the close contact with the British because of their interest in trade. They were the first Indian community to westernise and went up taking up the game of cricket.

2. Do you think cricket owes its present popularity to television? Justify your answer.

Ans. Yes, cricket owes its popularity to television. It has expanded the audience of the game by taking cricket to villages and small town. Children from these places now had the chance to learn the game seeing the international games and imitating their favourite cricketers.

3. Why has cricket a large viewership in India, not in China or Russia?

Ans. Cricket is not played in communist countries like China and Russia so it has less viewership there. India is one of the oldest cricket playing nation which further adds to its large viewership in the country.

4. How is Test cricket a unique game in many ways?

Ans. Test cricket is unique because it can go on for five days and still can end with a draw. No other game requires even half of this time to finish. A football match is played for 90 minutes. Even nine innings of a baseball match gets over less than what it takes to finish a one-day match.

5. How have advances in technology affected the game of cricket?

Ans. Advancement in technology has been used in manufacturing protective equipment in cricket. The newly invented vulcanised rubber was used in pads and gloves. The helmets are made up of metal and lightweight synthetic materials.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How is cricket different from other team games?

Ans. Cricket is different from other team games because in cricket, the length of the pitch is mentioned as 22 yards however, the shape of the ground could be oval or circular. There is no specific measurement for the size of the ground as well. It is the only game played for five days and can end without a specific result. Unlike cricket, many other popular games like hockey or football follows certain specification for grounds.



➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Email Writing

Congratulate your younger brother by email as he has won the first prize in an inter-school debate competition.

Date: 28/12/2021

To: Krishna @gmail.com

Cc: Rupesh@gmail.com

Subject: Congratulation on winning first prize.

Dear Krishna

Heartly congratulation!

I was extremely glad to know that you have won the first prize in an inter-school debate competition. I always knew your ability to speak fluently and effectively. It shows you have further sharpened your skill of arguing. You have done pride to all of us in the family. I hope, along with the activities, you will equally perform well in the academic areas.

Love

Rupesh



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (SR)
CHAPTER - 6. I WANT SOMETHING IN A CAGE



➤ **SUMMARY**

There was a person named Mr Purcell. He used to run a pet shop. In that pet shop, he used to sell cats, dogs, birds etc their food and medicines. One day a person came to his shop. This guest was wearing a new but cheap coat and looked money deprived. He glanced at the shop items and chose a cage. He asked Mr Purcell “I want something in the cage”. Purcell advised the person to keep some white rats. The guest settled on a pair of the dove. The guest asked about the price. Mr Purcell quoted 50 dollars for each. The guest replied he had only 5 dollars. Purcell calculated that even after deducting 50 cents for expenses, he still can make a small profit; so accepted the offer. Now the guest asked Mr Purcell to guess the time in which the guest had earned the money. Purcell was sceptical and did not tell anything. The guest replied 10 years and went out of the shop. Now Purcell saw that the guest is releasing the dove by his hands. Purcell felt like being cheated.

Moral: Here the story suggests that the guest was in prison for 10 years and knew the importance of freedom. This story tells us that we should not imprison a living animal or harm them in any way.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Distinct
2. Remedies
3. Emphatically
4. Smirk
5. Squeaking
6. Briskly
7. Suspended
8. Hunched
9. Vaguely
10. Waddled



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Uncanny – Unusual
2. Magnified – Made to appear big
3. Canary – A small, bright yellow bird noted for its singing
4. Perch – Sit
5. Digest – Read and understand fully
6. Shutting glance – Continuously looking too and fro
7. Snapped – Said angrily
8. Snowy – White
9. Crest fallen – Disappointed
10. Tottered – Moved unsteadily

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Mr. Purcell ran a shop:

- (a) of flowers
- (b) of pets



- (c) of caged wild animals
- (d) of doves

2. The shop was always:

- (a) kept neat and clean
- (b) noisy**
- (c) crowded
- (d) closed



3. The customers praised Mr. Purcell:

- (a) for looking after the pets**
- (b) for his neat shop
- (c) for the lively atmosphere
- (d) for being a wise owl**

4. The stranger was a:

- (a) prisoner for ten years**
- (b) lover of humanity
- (c) desperate being
- (d) helpless lover**

5. He wished to buy doves:

- (a) as he wished to cook them
- (b) as he loved them
- (c) as he wished to free them**
- (d) none of the above

➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why is Mr Purcell compared to an owl?

Ans: Mr Purcell compared to an owl because large glasses magnified his eyes which gives him the appearance of a wise and genial owl.

2. Was the customer interested in the care and feeding of the doves he had bought? If not, why not?

Ans: The stranger was not interested in the care and feeding of the doves because he wanted to set them free.

3. What was the first thing Mr Purcell offered to his customer?

Ans. Mr Purcell showed a white rat to the customer when he asked for “something small, something caged.”

➤ SHORT ANSWER YPE QUESTIONS

1. Do you think the atmosphere of Mr Purcell’s shop was cheerful or depressing? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans: The atmosphere of Mr Purcell’s shop was depressing because a constant stir of movement pervaded his shop and the animals and birds were making a lot of noise seems like they are not happy in their cages.

2. Describe the stranger who came to the pet shop. What did he want?

Ans: The stranger was peculiar man who was wearing shiny shoes and cheap, ill-fitted but a new suit. He had a shuttling glance and close-cropped hair. He wanted something small in a cage with wings.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was the atmosphere in Mr Purcell's pet shop?

Ans. There was a sense of foreboding in Mr Purcell's pet shop. The movement of the birds in his shop was described as frantic, frightening, bewildered and unusual. The shop also had less light. The strange customer's visit in the shop is described as casting a gaze around the "shadowy shop". After the customer left, it seemed that the uncanny act of the customer had added on to the haunted aspect of the shop.

2. Why did it make Mr Purcell feel "vaguely insulted"?

Ans: Mr Purcell feel "vaguely insulted" the man bought the doves from Purcell's shop for five dollars and then went outside to set them free. It was Mr. Purcell who had kept these birds in cage and restricted their freedom and the man spent his ten years income only to give the doves freedom, so he felt more insulted.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (SR)
CHAPTER - 7. CHANDNI



➤ **SUMMARY**

Once there lived an old man in Almora. His name was Abbu Khan. He kept a few goats as pets. He would give each of them a funny name. Abbu Khan was however a little unlucky. Very often, at night one of the goats would break the string and go up the hills. It was so because the goats loved freedom. His goats were of the best hill breed. Goats in the hilly regions hate being tied to trees or poles. But this freedom cost them their lives. They were eaten by an old wolf who lived in the hills. One day when all his goats had gone, Abbu Khan became very sad. He decided to have no more goats as pets. However, he changed his mind soon after. It was so because without the goats he became very lonely. Now he bought a very young goat. He thought it would stay with him much longer. He decided to love that goat so much that it would never go away. So he bought a pretty young goat. He named it Chandni.

Chandni lived with Abbu Khan for several years. But when it grew up it also felt the urge of going up the hills. She ran towards them but the rope would stop her. So she began to hate the rope round her neck.

Soon she stopped eating the grass. She also stopped listening to Abbu Khan's stories with interest. She became very thin and unhappy. Abbu Khan did not understand her problem. At last Chandni decided to speak to him frankly. She asked him to let her go to the hills. Now Abbu Khan understood Chandni's problem. He told Chandni of the danger of death if she went up. Chandni said that she would fight the wolf with her horns. Abbu Khan told her that it was impossible. He told her about her sister Kalua who was the size of a deer. Yet she was eaten up by the wolf. Chandni still wanted to go to the hills.

Abbu Khan was very annoyed. He loved Chandni and wanted to save her life. So he shut her in a small hut. But he forgot to close the window. That very night Chandni escaped through the window to the hills.

Chandni reached the hills. She enjoyed her freedom. Chandni felt that it was the happiest day of her life. She played for hours on the grassy hills. She met a herd of wild goats. They asked her to join their group. But Chandni refused. She wanted to enjoy her new freedom by herself.

Then there was night. There was stillness all around. In that silence, Chandni heard the voice of a wolf. She was frightened. For once she thought of going back to Abbu Khan. Then she decided against it. "Death in an open field is far better than life in a small hut."

The wolf now stood face to face with Chandni. Chandni saw that she was very small compared to the wolf. Yet she did not lose heart. "I must put up a good fight." Chandni thought. She fought because she had to retain her freedom at all costs. Success or failure was a matter of luck or chance. Chandni fought very bravely. They fought each other all night. But the first ray of the sun saw Chandni dead. She was lying on the ground in a pool of blood. The wolf was getting ready to eat her.

A group of birds had watched the fight. Most of them thought that the wolf had won. However, a wise old bird declared that Chandni was the winner.



➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Grazing
2. Freedom
3. Breed
4. Disappear
5. Juiciest
6. Unfortunate
7. Wondered
8. Hardship
9. Terribly
10. Gleaming
11. Temperament
12. Affection
13. Appetite
14. Ferocious



➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Grazing – scrape, eat grass
2. Breed – type
3. Hardship – difficulty
4. Narrate – describe
5. Jerk – jolt
6. Anguish – suffering
7. Obstinate – stubborn
8. Annoyed – irritated
9. Embrace – hug
10. Bloomed – blossom
11. Grunt – growling
12. Treacherous – unfaithful
13. Debating – examination
14. Compound – Courtyard



➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Abbu Khan lived in:

- (a) the hills
- (b) Almora
- (c) loneliness
- (d) a hut

2. Chandni told Abbu one day that

- (a) she wished to go to the hills
- (b) he should not care for her
- (c) she would die if she lived with him
- (d) both (a) and (b)

3. The earthen pot fell from Abbu's hands' shows:

- (a) his physical weakness
- (b) the shock experienced by Abbu
- (c) the carelessness of Abbu
- (d) none of the above

4. On reaching the hills Chandni felt:

- (a) tired and helpless
- (b) at the top of the world
- (c) the pangs of separation
- (d) all alone

5. 'Freedom means life.' But the irony was:

- (a) the goats gave their life for it
- (b) the goats lived happily for sometime
- (c) the goats separated from Abbu
- (d) none of the above



➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What kind of funny names did Abbu Khan give to his pet goats?

Ans. Abbu Khan gave funny names to his pet goats, such as Kalua, Moongia or Gujri. The youngest goat he bought was named Chandni.

2. Why did he buy a young goat?

Ans. Abbu Khan bought a young goat thinking that she would stay with him for a long time and also she might learn to love Abbu Khan dearly and never run away from him.

3. Why did Chandni hate the rope round her neck?

Ans. Chandni hated the rope around her neck because she wanted to run away into the fields but every time she did that, the rope stopped her with a jerk.

4. Abbu Khan pushed Chandni into a small hut. This shows that he

Ans (ii) Loved her and wanted to save her life

5. Why did Chandni refuse to join the group of wild goats?

Ans. Chandni wanted to enjoy her freedom all by herself. Therefore, she politely refused to join the group of wild goats.

6. Why did the wise old bird say, "Chandni is the winner"?

Ans. The wise old bird declared Chandni the winner because she fought till her last breath. She put a very brave front to protect her dream and desire for freedom.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why did Abbu Khan's goats want to run away? What happened to them in the hills?

Ans. Abbu Khan's goats wanted to run away because they desired freedom. However, they had to pay the price for freedom with their lives. They were killed and devoured by an old and greedy wolf.

2. Abbu Khan said, “No more goats in my house ever again.” Then he changed his mind. Why?

Ans. When all his goats left him, Abbu Khan was heart-broken and he decided, “No more goats in my house ever again” However, he was so lonely and did not know what to do without his pets, that he changed his mind.

3. “Now Abbu Khan understood Chandni’s problem...” What was Chandni’s problem?

Ans. Abbu Khan understood Chandni’s desire for freedom. She wanted to run around in the hills rather than stay in Abbu Khan’s compound. The rope around her neck stopped her from doing so. This was Chandni’s problem.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. “Death in an open field is better than life in a small hut,” Chandni said to herself. Was it the right decision? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans. Had Chandni never ventured out, her dream and desire for freedom would have remain unfulfilled. Though short lived, she had the experience of living a free life, dancing in the grassy fields, admiring the beautiful flowers and being happy. Her decision was right to the extent that she dared, despite knowing the price cowardly and unhappy life fearing the consequences of her choice.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (SR)
CHAPTER - 8. THE BEAR STORY



➤ **SUMMARY**

Once there lived a lady on the border of a big forest. She found a bear cub in the forest. It was starving. It was quite helpless. The lady had to bring it up on the bottle. The cook helped her.

After many years it grew up to a big and strong bear. However he was a most amiable bear. He harmed neither men nor beasts. There were three mountain ponies in the stable. Even these ponies did not feel frightened when he walked into the stable. He also looked amicably at the cattle. The children used to ride on his back. They had been also found asleep in his kennel between his two paws. The three Lapland dogs loved to play with him. They pulled his ears and teased him in every way. He did not mind it at all.

The bear ate the same food as the dogs. He ate bread, porridge, potatoes, cabbages and turnips. He had a good appetite. He used to see with wistful eyes at the apples in the orchard. He was not allowed to climb the tree and eat them. He had also been taught not to touch the beehive. He was once put on the chain for two days when he had touched the beehives. Otherwise he was chained only at night. Like a dog, a bear also does not like to be chained.

The lady visited her sister every Sunday. This sister lived on the other side of the mountain lake. It was not safe to go with the bear through the forest. So on the Sundays the bear was on chain the whole afternoon.

One Sunday while walking through the dense forest, she found the bear following her. The lady was very angry. There was no time to take him back home. She did not want him to come with her. She told him in her hardest tone to go back. She threatened him with her parasol. The bear did not seem to want to obey. Then the lady saw that the bear had even lost his new collar. She hit the bear with her parasol so hard that it broke in two. The bear stopped and opened his mouth several times as if wanting to say something. Then he turned round and went back. However he stopped now and then to look back at the lady. At last she lost sight of him.

The lady came home in the evening. She found the bear looking very sorry for him. It was so because he had been sitting there the whole day. Sitting in the same position he had been waiting for the lady. The lady was still very angry. She began to scold the bear. She said that he would be chained for two more days as punishment.

The old cook heard the lady and rushed out from the kitchen. She loved the bear as her own son. She asked the lady to bless him instead of scolding him. The bear, she said, had been sitting there all day as meek as an angel.

It was then the lady realized that she had met another bear in the forest.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Grazing
2. Amiable
3. Appetite
4. Ill-tempered
5. Mistress
6. Resigned
7. Painting
8. Sniffing
9. Parasol
10. Shuffle
11. Scold



➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Slain – Killed
2. Paris – Small horse
3. Porridge – A liquid food
4. Temptation – Greed
5. Orchard – Fruit garden
6. Solitary – Lonely
7. Horrified – Afraid
8. Cunning – Eyes with tricky
9. Haunches – Things buttocks
10. Meek – Gentle



➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was against the law of nature?

Ans. Bear climbing trees was against the law of nature.

2. Why could the bear not resist the temptation to climb the trees?

Ans. The bear was badly tempted to eat apples from the apple orchard. In his desire to have apples the bear was unable to resist the temptation to climb the trees.

3. When does a bear get ill-tempered?

Ans. A bear, like a dog, gets ill-tempered when kept in chains for a long time.

4. Where did the lady's sister live?

Ans. The mistress's sister lived in a solitary house on the other side of the mountain-lake. It was an hour's walk from the dense forest.

5. When was the bear tied up with a chain? Why?

Ans. The bear was tied up with a chain when in the process of climbing the tree he was hurt by the bees in the bee hive. As a punishment, the bear was kept in chains for 2 days.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where did the lady find the bear cub? How did she bring it up?

Ans. The lady found the bear in the forest in a half dead state because of hunger. The lady brought him up with love and affections as her pet.

2. The bear grew up but "he was a most amiable bear". Give three examples to prove this.

Ans. The bear was a very friendly bear.

(i) He was so big and strong that he could have easily slain a cow. But, he did not desire to do so.

(ii) He looked in a friendly manner at the cattle grazing on the fields.

(iii) He would play with dogs and children, alike. Sometimes they would sleep peacefully near his paws.

3. What did the bear eat? There were two things he was not allowed to do. What were they?

Ans. The bear ate the same food as the dogs ate and usually from the same plate as them. He ate bread, porridge, potato, cabbage and turnip. He specially relished apples. He was not allowed to climb up the trees and roam around freely on Sundays.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What happened one Sunday when the lady was going to her sister's house? What did the lady do? What was the bear's reaction?

Ans. One Sunday when the lady was going to her sister's house and was half way through the forest, she saw the bear rushing towards her in full speed. The lady was furious on seeing the bear as she thought that the bear had disobeyed her. She, therefore, scolded the bear and asked him to go back home. She also hit him with her umbrella. The bear stayed there for a few minutes, but then he went back the same way he came.

2. Why was the bear looking sorry for himself in the evening? Why did the cook get angry with her mistress?

Ans. The bear looked sorry for himself because he had been waiting the entire day for the return of his mistress. However, when his mistress returned she did not have any love, but anger in her eyes. The cook got angry with the mistress because the cook thought that the mistress was unduly scolding the bear.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (SR)
CHAPTER - 9. A TIGER IN THE HOUSE
-Ruskin Bond



➤ **SUMMARY**

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

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

At night he would sleep in the cook quarters. He kept himself clean and scrubbed himself like a cat. One of these days, said grandmother in a prophetic manner "we are going to find Timothy sitting on Mahmoud's bed and no sign of the cook except his clothes and shoes". Of course it was never true. When Timothy was six months old he started growing less friendly and more dangerous. Grandfather decided to transfer Timothy to a Zoo. In a special reserved compartment he took Timothy to Lucknow.

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

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

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



➤ WORD MEANINGS

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



➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. 'A change came over him' when Timothy was:
(a) a month old
(b) **about six months old**
(c) chased out of the jungle
(d) taken to the zoo
2. Timothy and Grandfather travelled in:
(a) a bus
(b) **a first class compartment**
(c) a train
(d) an executive compartment
3. Timothy was most comfortable:
(a) in the drawing room
(b) **on the long sofa**
(c) In the carpet
(d) none of the above
4. Grandfather wanted Timothy in another enclosure:
(a) for the tiger to be comfortable
(b) as the tiger was sick
(c) **to keep the leopard away**
(d) none of the above
5. What happened to Timothy at the zoo?
(a) the leopard killed him
(b) **he died of pneumonia**
(c) the superintendent shifted him
(d) none of the above

➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. “I became one of the tiger’s favourites.” Who is ‘I’ in the statement? Why did he think so?

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

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

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

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

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

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was Grandmother’s prophecy about the cook? Did it come true?

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

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

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

3. What shocked Grandfather in the end?

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

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the instances which prove that Timothy had become a dangerous tiger.

Ans. Whenever Timothy went for a walk, Timothy would steal away to stalk a cat or a pet dog. During the night, frenzied cackling could be heard from the poultry house and in the morning feathers would be scattered everywhere over the verandah. He had to be chained more often. And finally, he began to stalk Mahmoud, the cook. It became amply clear that timothy had grown to become a dangerous tiger.

2. Describe the reunion between Grandfather and Timothy.

Ans. On visiting the zoo, Grandfather headed straight to the particular cage where Timothy was interned. Grandfather put his arms through the cage and the tiger approached the bars and allowed Grandfather to put both his hands around his head. Grandfather stroked his head, tickled his ears and smacked his mouth to make him quite the old way. The tiger, too, licked Grandfather’s hand affectionately.

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (SR)
CHAPTER - 10. AN ALIEN HAND



➤ **SUMMARY**

An Alien Hand is a story set in Mars where Tilloo lives with his parents beneath the surface of the planet under artificial conditions. Tilloo's father went for work every day through a special passage which was forbidden for him, but he was curious to know what was there. Once his father was asleep and Tilloo stole the plastic card that his father used to go to his work place. He walked along the passage and reached a big door. He inserted the card in the slot and reached the surface of the planet. First he looked up as he wanted to see the sun if it was day and stars if it was night. He had hardly walked a few steps when he was detected by the security system and taken to the control room from where he was sent back home. His mother was furious. He asked his father if he could go on the surface of the planet. His father told him how his ancestors used to live on the surface of the planet earlier and sun grew so hot that first birds vanished, then animals and then gradually they had to take refuge underground under artificial condition. They had systems working on the surface that monitored the artificial condition and his father was one of the team members.

One day in the control room on the surface of the planet, every one was glued to the screen which showed a spacecraft coming towards the planet. They got the news that two space crafts were heading towards the planet and one of them had already surrounded the planet. The President holds a meeting with his group and decide not to interfere with the space craft. They also had the information that there were only machines which had come to take samples to test if there was life on that planet.

Tilloo goes to his father's office and while everyone watches the movement of the space craft he is attracted by the buttons on the screen and presses the red button which makes the big mechanical hand stop working. It starts working again after the efforts of the planet it was sent from. It digs samples from the surface and ultimately it is declared that there is no life on Mars.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Underground
2. Forbidden
3. Noiselessly
4. Mechanical
5. Anxious
6. Well- equipped
7. Hostile
8. Technology
9. Team mates
10. Committee
11. Wisdom
12. Wistfully



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Habitat – Shelter or home
2. Detected – Found out
3. Escorted – Taken or led
4. Briefed – Told or Informal
5. Ancestor – A person from whom someone is descended

6. Intention – An aim or plan
7. Irresistible - Too tempting
8. Neutral – Not on any side
9. Excitement – Great enthusiasm and eagerness

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Tilloo managed to find his way to the forbidden passage:

- (a) by putting his dad's security into the slot
- (b) by putting his hand into the slot card
- (c) by putting his identity card into the slot
- (d) both (a) and (b)

2. After emerging from his underground home, Tilloo hoped:

- (a) to climb
- (b) to see the sun
- (c) to see the stars
- (d) either (b) or (c)

3. TV Screen in the Control Room showed:

- (a) an Alien spacecraft with men
- (b) Tilloo on the surface
- (c) dad enjoying siesta
- (d) two spacecrafts coming towards their planet

4. The scientists at NASA were disappointed as:

- (a) there were signs of life
- (b) there were no signs of life
- (c) the martian surface was dark
- (d) no machines could be installed there

5. To survive on Mars, people needed:

- (a) machines
- (b) special space-suit
- (c) solar energy
- (d) none of the above

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. How does Tilloo manage to find his way to the 'forbidden passage'?

Ans. Tilloo uses the time of his father's afternoon siesta as an opportunity to steal the security card and manage his way to the 'forbidden passage.'

2. What did Tilloo hope to see once he emerged from his underground home?

Ans. Tilloo hoped to see the Sun or the stars, depending on whether it was day or night. Tilloo had heard a lot about the Sun and the stars, but had never seen them.

3. What do you think the mechanical hand was trying to do?

Ans. The mechanical hand was trying to collect the samples of the Martian soil that could be examined by the scientists at NASA.

4. Tilloo pressed the red button and "the damage was done". What was the damage?

Ans. Tilloo pressing the red button resulted in the mechanical hand ceasing to work.

5. Where had the spacecraft come from?

Ans. The spacecraft had come from the Earth. It was sent by a team of scientists at NASA.

6. On which planet do Tilloo and parents live?

Ans. Tilloo and his parents lived on Mars. However, due to hostile conditions they lived underground.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What changes had occurred, which forced people to live in underground homes?

Ans. The Sun, which was significant for sustenance had turned hostile. Though Sun had changed only slightly, the change had led to drastic changes, upsetting the balance of nature.

2. Why was everyone in the Control Room greatly excited?

Ans. People in the Control Room were excited because of the appearance of a dot on the otherwise clear background. People in the Control Room believed it to be a spacecraft.

3. Was the spacecraft manned or unmanned? How do you know it?

Ans. For the people in the Control Room it was almost impossible to find out if the spacecraft was manned or unmanned. However, soon they got reports that said that the spacecraft contained no living being but only instruments.

4. What did Number One and Number Two suggest should be done about the alien spacecraft?

Ans. Number One suggested that the spacecraft should be rendered ineffective once it land on the surface of the planet. Number Two, however, recommended a passive observation, since the power of the sender of the spacecraft was not known.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why did Tilloo's father advise him not to try to reach the surface of the planet?

Ans. Tilloo's father advised him not to try to reach the surface of the planet for several reasons. There was a very thin layer of air on the surface of the planet. Breathing was difficult, if one did not carry an extra reservoir of oxygen. The low temperature on the surface also made survival difficult. A special suit and training was required to survive on the surface of the planet.

2. What happened when the Sun changed?

Ans. The Sun was the main reason of sustenance on the planet where Tilloo's fathers' ancestors had lived. When the Sun turned hostile by changing slightly, drastic changes in the nature were experienced. Unable to co-op with the changed times, first the birds became extinct, then the animals and finally the fish. Humans were able to survive only with the help of superior technology.

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER 15.VOICE (ACTIVE & PASSIVE)



Active : Ram killed Ravan
Passive : Ravan was killed by Ram.

Tense	Voice	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	Active	He reads a book.	He is reading a book.	He has read a book.	He has been reading a book.
	Passive	A book is read by him.	A book is being read by him.	A book has been read by him.	No Passive
Past	Active	He read a book.	He was reading a book.	He had read a book.	He had been reading a book.
	Passive	A book was read by him.	A book was being read by him.	A book had been read by him.	No Passive
Future	Active	He will read a book.	He will be reading a book.	He will have read a book.	He will have been reading a book.
	Passive	A book will be read by him.	No Passive	A book will have been read by him.	No Passive

A. WRITE A FOR SENTENCES IN ACTIVE VOICE AND P FOR SENTENCES IN PASSIVE VOICE.

1. The package will be delivered by tomorrow. P
2. Myra returned the library books yesterday. A
3. The surgery has been performed by the best surgeon. P
4. I was gifted a piano for my birthday. P
5. The clown performed hilarious stunts in the circus. A
6. Pramod feeds stray dogs every evening. A
7. The cake baked by Shreya's mother was delicious. P
8. The handcrafted showpieces were made by Russian artisans. P
9. My grandmother made us new sweaters every winter. A
10. The carpenter used good quality wood for all the furniture. A

B. READ THE SENTENCES IN ACTIVE VOICE. THEN FILL IN THE BLANKS IN THE PASSIVE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT SUBJECT.

1. The teacher has selected her.
She has been selected by the teacher.
2. She gave me a cold look.
I was given a cold look by her.
3. Dad is teaching him.
He is being taught by Dad.

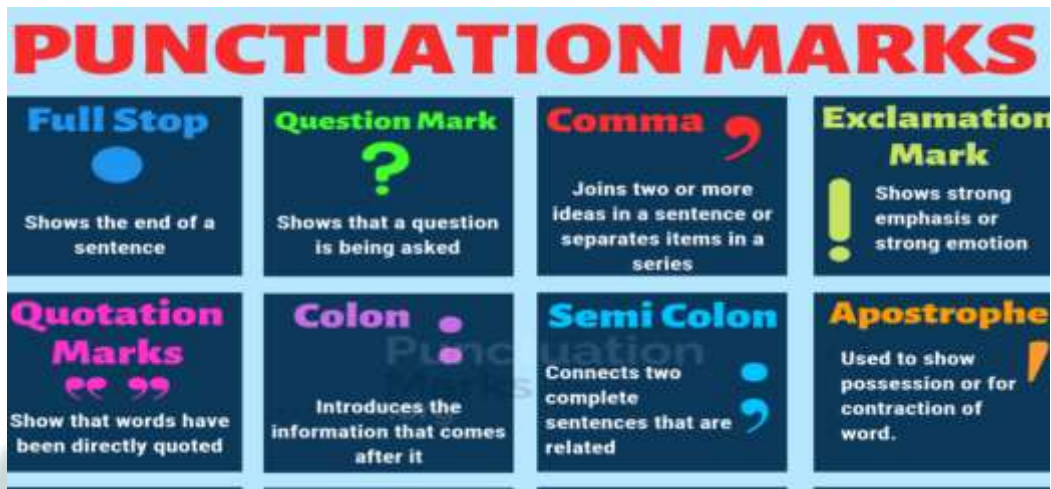
4. Simi frightened them.
They were frightened by Simi.
5. I am warning you.
You are being warned.
6. I have painted it black.
It has been painted black.
7. They invited us to dinner.
We were invited to dinner.
8. Manoshi hugged her.
She was hugged by Manoshi.

C. UNDERLINE THE OBJECTS OF THE VERB. THEN, REWRITE THESE SENTENCES IN PASSIVE VOICE.

1. The villagers took the injured to the hospital.
1. **P.V** : The injured was taken to the hospital by the villagers.
2. The Principal called a meeting of all the staff members.
2. **P.V** : A meeting of all the staff members was called by the principal.
3. Her husband sent her a bouquet of a hundred roses.
3. **P.V** : A bouquet of a hundred roses was sent by her husband to her.
4. Grandpa bakes cakes every Christmas.
4. **P.V** : Cakes are baked by Grandpa every Christmas.
5. The gardener will plant new saplings next week.
5. **P.V** : New saplings will be planted by the gardener next week.
6. I ordered a pizza for dinner.
6. **P.V** : A pizza was ordered by me for dinner.
- 7 We are going to watch the new horror movie this week.
7. **P.V** : The new horror movie will be watched by us this week.
8. The safety team of the building will conduct a fire drill tomorrow.
8. **P.V** : A fire drill will be conducted by the safety team of the building tomorrow.
9. Nobody knew the answer to the teacher's question.
9. **P.V** : The answer to the teacher's question was not known to anyone.
10. The travel agent has made all the reservations for our trip.
10. **P.V** : All the reservations for our trip have been made by our travel agent.

D. (Self attempt)

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER 16.PUNCTUATION



A. PUNCTUATE THIS DIALOGUE USING CAPITAL LETTERS, COMMAS, FULL STOPS, QUESTION MARKS OR EXCLAMATORY MARKS.

Pulkit: Wow! I am enjoying the match.

Vani: Truly! How interesting it is getting now!

Pulkit: Who do you think will be the Man of the Match.

Vani: Let us hope that Ravi is declared the Man of the Match.

Pulkit: He is both batting and bowling brilliantly this time.

Vani: Bravo! Here goes the ball for another four!

Pulkit: What is the score now?

Vani: Are you asking about Ravi's individual score?

Pulkit: Yes, I just lost track.

Vani: You better watch the match in silence now.

B. PUNCTUATE THESE SENTENCES USING COMMAS AND SEMI COLONS.

1. Harry had to leave in a hurry; he remembered some urgent work.
2. The principal, the staff, the parents and the students participated in the Peace March.
3. Mom packed us some sandwiches, wafers, fruits and bottles of lemonades for the journey.
4. Some people are good at fine arts; others are good at sports.
5. Fanny has always been a good speaker, perfect at dance, winner in sports and a topper in academics.

6. Macaws, parakeets, lovebirds and conures are birds of the parrot family.
7. We had a great time on the swings; my parents enjoyed their walk.
8. The plane travelled over highlands, lowlands, deserts and oceans.
9. Every morning, I water the plants in the balcony, walk my pet in the garden, help mother pack sandwiches, pack my school bag and help my sister with her shoes.
10. Mathematics interests me, while History fascinates my sister.

C. REWRITE THESE PHRASES USING APOSTROPHES AT THE CORRECT PLACES.

1. bags belonging to the children
1. the children's bags
2. the cap belonging to the player
2. the player's caps
3. rules of the class
3. the class' rules
4. the weather of Delhi
4. Delhi's weather
5. the population of India
5. India's population
6. the key of the house
6. The house's key
7. house of Ms Kanwar
7. Ms Kanwar's house
8. books belonging to Paras
8. Paras's/Paras' books
9. dress belonging to her sister-in-law
9. her sister-in-law's dress
10. gun belonging to the soldier
10. the soldier's gun

D. USE A HYPHEN BETWEEN THE CORRECT WORDS IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. We looked for a pet-friendly hotel.
2. Metro tracks rest on load-bearing pillars.
3. There were forty-two guests in all.
4. This is clearly a made-up story.
5. Your father-in-law called just now.
6. no hyphen
7. These are factory-made carpets.

8. This story is by ten-year-old boy.
9. Sara gave me three-quarters quarters of her share.
10. These are low-flying aircrafts.

E. PUNCTUATE THESE SENTENCES USING CAPITAL LETTERS, COMMAS, FULL STOPS, EXCLAMATION MARKS AND DOUBLE QUOTATION MARKS.

1. the kids said let us have soup and bread for dinner
1. The kids said, "Let us have soup and bread for dinner."
2. the detective said i have picked up the fingerprints
2. The detective said, "I have picked up the fingerprints."
3. i hope they will serve fresh food aboard the flight said Jeet
3. "I hope they will serve fresh food aboard the flight," said Jeet.
4. the teacher asked me do you regularly go to the library
4. The teacher asked me, "Do you regularly go to the library?"
5. sure there will be a reward hamper for the best singer said the man
5. "Sure. There will be a reward hamper for the best singer," said the man.
6. i do not paint anymore i play the guitar these days said the artist
6. "I do not paint anymore; I play the guitar these days," said the artist.
7. no it will take more than an hour to reach the airport said the taxi driver
7. "No, it will take more than an hour to reach the airport," said the taxi driver.
8. dad said do not disturb Mom while she is resting
8. Dad said, "Do not disturb Mom while she is resting."
9. yay India has launched 104 satellites on one rocket said the proud Indian
9. "Yay! India has launched 104 satellites on one rocket," said the proud Indian.
10. what a perfect day it has been said the class happily
10. "What a perfect day it has been!" said the class happily.

F. PUNCTUATE THESE SENTENCES BY USING SINGLE QUOTATION MARKS.

1. Do you agree with the saying Better late than never?
1. Do you agree with the saying 'Better late than never'?
2. The essay India in the Twenty-first Century has been written by me.
2. The essay 'India in the Twenty-first Century' has been written by me.
3. I cried out Stop, but the lady drove away.
3. I cried out 'Stop', but the lady drove away.
4. One of the rules of our family is All should dine together.
4. One of the rules of our family is 'All should dine together'.
5. My brother enjoys reading The Tale of Peter Rabbit.
5. My brother enjoys reading 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit'.

6. My mother said Don't ever say I can't.

6. My mother said, "Don't ever say 'I can't.'"

7. The teacher asked us to read the article All about Planets.

7. The teacher asked us to read the article 'All about Planets'.

8. The instruction in the manual read Do not touch when the plug is connected to the socket.

8. The instruction in the manual read 'Do not touch when the plug is connected to the socket'.

9. My favourite quote from the movie Frozen is Ice is my life!

9. My favourite quote from the movie 'Frozen' is 'Ice is my life!'

10. Megha said I do not care for the warning Do not dare.

10. Megha said, "I do not care for the warning 'Do not dare.'"



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GR)
CHAPTER - 17. SENTENCES-KINDS

Types of sentences.

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

A. REWRITE THESE STATEMENTS AS NEGATIVE STATEMENTS.

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

B. WRITE SUITABLE QUESTIONS TO THESE ANSWERS.

1. This is my sister's umbrella.
1. Is this my sister's umbrella?
2. I come from the beautiful northeast.
2. Do I / you come from the beautiful northeast?

3. Fazal will prefer the dark blue one.

3. Will Fazal prefer the dark blue one?

4. I usually read about sea voyages.

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

5. They are looking for a chemist shop.

5. Are they looking for a chemist shop?

6. Nainital is about 6300 feet above sea level.

6. Is Nainital about 6300 feet above sea level?

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Harry told us about the bank holiday on Wednesday.

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

C. (Self attempt)

D. WRITE IMPERATIVE SENTENCES USING THE WORDS GIVEN BELOW AND THE INSTRUCTION AFTER EACH.

1. not swim / lake

1. Do not swim in the lake.

2. go / bed on time (rule)

2. Go to bed on time.

3. not pick / flowers (instruction)

3. Do not pluck flowers.

4. switch off / mobiles (request)

4. Please switch off your mobiles.

5. not feed or tease/ animals (request)

5. Please do not feed or tease animals.

6. remove / shoes outside (request)

6. Please remove your shoes outside.

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

7. Do not park in front of the gate.

8. read / manual before use (instruction)

8. **Read the manual before use.**

E. WRITE THESE STATEMENTS AS EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES.

1. Delhi is so polluted.

1. **How polluted Delhi is!**

2. The nightingale is a melodious bird.

2. **What a melodious bird the nightingale is!**

3. Uncle Podger gave a pleasant surprise.

3. **What a pleasant surprise Uncle Podger gave!**

4. The plane flew very high.

4. **How high the plane flew!**

5. You are lucky.

5. **How lucky you are!**

6. These oranges are very juicy.

6. **How juicy these oranges are!**

7. It was a beautiful ceremony.

7. **What a beautiful ceremony it was!**

8. The Qutb Minar is very tall.

8. **How tall the Qutb Minar is!**

9. The movie had amazing shots.

9. **What amazing shots the movie had!**

10. The rainbow is soothing.

10. **How soothing the rainbow is!**

F. COMPLETE THESE EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES. EXPRESS THE EMOTION MENTIONED IN BRACKETS.

1. Ouch, **I hurt my toe!** (pain)

2. Hooray, **I solved the puzzle!** (joy)

3. Wow, **this model actually works!** (surprise)

4. What **a shame your behaviour is!** (horror)

5. How **hurtful his words are!** (pain)

6. Gosh, **this accident has upset all our plans!** (shock)

7. Yuck, **it tastes so salty!** (disgust)

8. Phew, **this difficult exercise is over!** (relief)

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GR)
CHAPTER - 18. PHRASES AND CLAUSES

Phrase	Clause
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A phrase does not makes complete sense.• A phrase, does not contains <u>a Subject and a Predicate</u>.• A phrase cannot stand alone as a simple <u>sentence</u>. <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- in the park- how to do it- fine beaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A clause makes complete sense.• A clause contains <u>a Subject and a Predicate</u>.• A clause can stand alone as a simple <u>sentence</u>. <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- who gave you a book- you have made a mistake- that is made of gold

A. IDENTIFY THE KINDS OF THE UNDERLINED PHRASES.

1. noun phrase 2. adverb phrase 3. prepositional phrase 4. adverb phrase 5. adjective phrase 6. noun phrase 7. prepositional phrase 8. adjective phrase

B. IDENTIFY IF THE UNDERLINED GROUPS OF WORDS ARE PHRASES OR CLAUSES.

1. clause 2. phrase 3. clause 4. phrase 5. clause 6. phrase 7. phrase 8. Clause

C. JOIN THE TWO CLAUSES BY USING THE COORDINATING CONJUNCTION GIVEN IN BRACKETS.

1. Wear your jacket. It is cold outside.
1. Wear your jacket **for** it is cold outside.
2. I was tired. I was sleepy.
2. I was tired **and** was also sleepy.
3. Shraavan cannot read. He cannot write.
3. Shraavan cannot read **nor** can he write.
4. I like to drink juices. My sister likes milkshake.
4. I like to drink juices, **but** my sister likes milkshake.
5. Their grandfather is seventy. He likes to cook for the family.
5. Their grandfather is seventy **yet** he likes to cook for the family.
6. Divya does not drink milk. She does not drink tea.
6. Divya does not drink milk **nor** does she drink tea.

7. You can buy a new book. You may borrow it from the library.
7. You can buy a new book **or** you may borrow it from the library.
8. The crow was thirsty. It flew to a pot of water in my balcony.
8. The crow was thirsty, **so** it flew to a pot of water in my balcony.

D. JOIN THE CLAUSES IN THE TWO COLUMNS USING THE SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS GIVEN IN BETWEEN.

1. Do not let yourself be disturbed when you are studying.
2. Prepare a time table when you need to prepare for different subjects.
3. Make notes of important points because you can revise quickly before the exam.
4. Take as many tests till you can complete them within the time limit.
5. Take a brief break after you have prepared a topic.
6. It is important to sleep well before you appear for an exam.
7. Talk to your parents if you have any fears.
8. Take deep breaths and stretch yourself whenever you feel bored and tired.

E. COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS IN BRACKETS.

1. I will not step out **in the rain**. (add a prepositional phrase)
2. The **tall banyan** tree was planted by Grandpa. (add an adjective phrase)
3. My dog lapped up the milk **when it was hungry**. (add when + clause)
4. Sahil refused to speak **though the teacher was so patient with him**. (add though + clause)
5. The pilots spotted an alien **while flying over the northern plains**. (add while + clause)
6. Please pass me the books **from that shelf**. (add a prepositional phrase)
7. She wanted to learn dance **after she had got her music degree**. (add after + clause)
8. The participants swam **across the English Channel**. (add an adverb phrase)
9. Please pack your bag **before you go to bed**. (add before + clause)
10. **Most truck drivers** drive late at night.(add noun phrase)

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GR)
CHAPTER - 19. KINDS OF CLAUSES

Kinds of Clauses

- Clauses have two kinds

- Dependent Clauses
- Independent Clauses
- **Independent Clause:**

An independent clause contains a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought. It can stand alone as a sentence by itself. An independent clause is formed with :

"Students read a lot of books in college."

Subject

Predicate

A. READ THESE SENTENCES ABOUT GRANDMA'S VISIT TO A PARK. IDENTIFY IF THE UNDERLINED CLAUSE IN EACH SENTENCE IS MAIN CLAUSE OR SUBORDINATE CLAUSE. (Write statements from textbook)

1. subordinate 2. main 3. subordinate 4. subordinate 5. subordinate 6. subordinate 7. subordinate 8. main

B. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BY ADDING MAIN CLAUSES TO EACH.

1. The players moved to the dressing room after the game was over.
2. Do not open your books till you have completed it.
3. Before I had tried it, I was not sure of its taste .
4. We understand each other because we all are friends.
5. Please bring this for me whenever you can.
6. Although it may be difficult, I will definitely try it .
7. You are not carrying your pass still we will allow you .
8. Unless you solve it, you will never know the answer .
9. Although Hira's grades at school were very good, he could not qualify for the new school
10. Since it was already the middle of July, people had given up hopes for rain.

C. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES ABOUT LIVING IN BIG CITY, BY FORMING SUBORDINATE CLAUSE.

1. I love living in a big city **because** it is a modern city.
2. I can view the whole city **when** I stand in the balcony of my apartment.

3. There are tall skyscrapers whichever direction you may look in.
4. The city has wide busy roads although it has a good network of the Metro too.
5. If you are a foodie, you will love the city for its restaurants with food from just about every country.
6. The city offers every type of entertainment though some options are quite expensive for common man.
7. There are big, sprawling malls where you cannot resist shopping.
8. You cannot get bored in a big city unless you are a real loner
9. Also, it is easy to fall sick in a big city even when the best medical care is available there. (since / when)
10. So friends, join me in the city before it gets too full.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GR)
CHAPTER - 20. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES – KINDS

Types of Clauses

- ▣ Adjective Clause – is a subordinate clause used as an adjective to modify a noun or pronoun
- ▣ Adverb Clause – is a subordinate clause used as an adverb to modify an adjective, adverb, or a verb
- ▣ Noun Clause – is a subordinate clause used as a noun.

A. UNDERLINE THE ADJECTIVE CLAUSES IN THESE SENTENCES. ALSO, CIRCLE THE NOUNS THEY MODIFY.

1. **The call** which I received just now was from an unknown number.
2. My father looked for **the old man** who had given him the gold coin.
3. Take **the road** which runs along the park.
4. Nadia scored **a perfect ten** which is very difficult to score.
5. The thieves took away **the box** which had the jewels of the king.
6. **Five boys** who had designed the car were awarded merit certificates.
7. I wanted **a room** that presented a view of the snow-capped mountains.
8. **The bird** that sings every day on my window ledge has not shown up today.
9. **My friend** whose company I always kept has moved to another school.
10. Today, the team will play **the final match** which will decide the winner.

B. UNDERLINE THE ADVERB CLAUSES IN THESE SENTENCES. ALSO, CIRCLE THE VERBS THEY MODIFY.

1. The dish **will be baked** when the timer rings.
2. **Do not leave** before I return.
3. She **was crying** as she was in real pain.
4. The train **will wait** till all the passengers have boarded.
5. The film **has not been** a success because it has violent scenes.
6. We **have booked** the hotel although we are not sure of our plans.
7. The police **were called** when the two men refused to stop quarrelling.
8. Though I am carrying an umbrella, I **want** to get drenched in the rain.
9. I **showed** Hema my collection of stamps since she is a philatelist.
10. I **was asked** to show my entry pass whereas my friends just walked in.

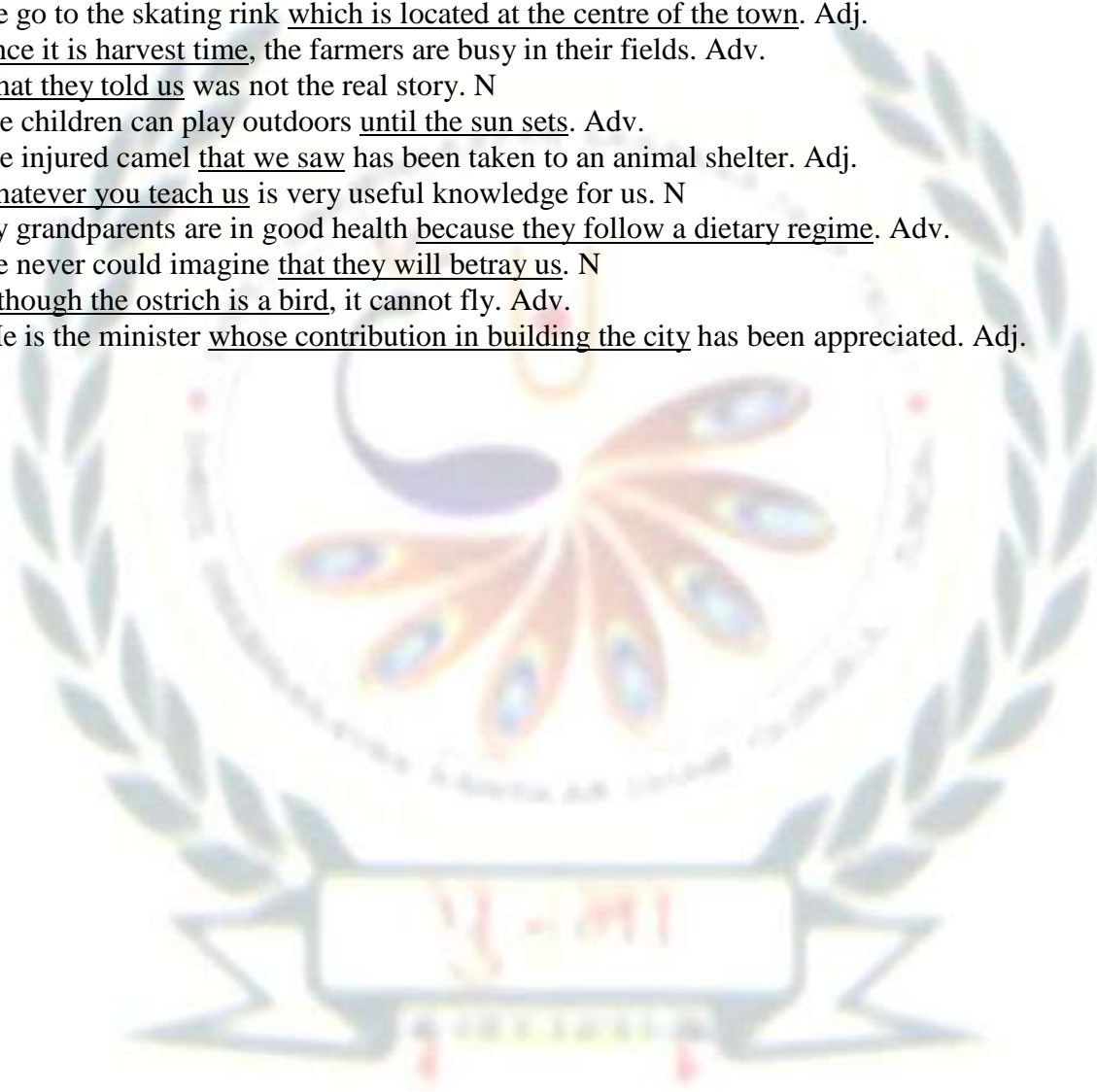
C. UNDERLINE THE NOUN CLAUSES IN THESE SENTENCES

1. I wonder why there is a delay in the show.
2. Whoever was invited had to show a pass at the entry.
3. How to reduce stress is the concern of many these days.
4. Soon he realised what he had done was wrong.

5. The audience wanted to know when the stars would come on stage.
6. Wherever you decide to go on vacation is fine with me.
7. I am carrying a raincoat for whenever it rains.
8. What I told you has proved to be true.
9. Give this blanket to whoever you think is needy.
10. Please tell me why you did not attend my party.

D. UNDERLINE THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN EACH SENTENCE AND IDENTIFY IT AS A NOUN, AN ADJECTIVE OR AN ADVERB CLAUSE.

1. We go to the skating rink which is located at the centre of the town. Adj.
2. Since it is harvest time, the farmers are busy in their fields. Adv.
3. What they told us was not the real story. N
4. The children can play outdoors until the sun sets. Adv.
5. The injured camel that we saw has been taken to an animal shelter. Adj.
6. Whatever you teach us is very useful knowledge for us. N
7. My grandparents are in good health because they follow a dietary regime. Adv.
8. We never could imagine that they will betray us. N
9. Although the ostrich is a bird, it cannot fly. Adv.
10. He is the minister whose contribution in building the city has been appreciated. Adj.



GRADE 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR)

21. RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND RELATIVE CLAUSES

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH A SUITABLE RELATIVE PRONOUN –*who, whom, which, whose or that.*

1. He is the man whose daughter is a classical dancer
2. Is that the shop that repairs mobile phones?
3. Please remove your car which is blocking the traffic on the road.
4. I have received the gift that you sent by courier.
5. A counselor is a person whose job is to advise people with problems.
6. I have adopted the puppy whose leg was fractured.
7. He is the doctor whom I consulted for my stomach ache.
8. Can you give me the name of the person who / whom I should meet there?
9. Please contact the gentleman who is at the reception, for guidance.
10. The hot water tank that has been installed in my washroom is not functioning.

B. USE COMMAS TO SEPARATE THE NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. Delhi, which is the capital of India, has lot of traffic problems.
2. My grandfather, who is 80, is very good at chess.
3. The grocer's shop, which was shut down last year, has reopened all renovated.
4. Janak, who has acted in many school plays, is now the School Head Boy.
5. The woman, whose bag was snatched, called the police.
6. My father, who has travelled a lot, is now planning to set up a resort.
7. That dog, which is limping painfully, was run over by a careless driver.
8. The officer, who has been awarded for his honesty, is our family friend.
9. The villages on the highway, which were immersed in darkness, have no electricity supply.
10. Jason, who is a well-known singer, will be singing at the club tonight.

C. UNDERLINE THE RELATIVE CLAUSES IN THESE SENTENCES ABOUT GADGETS AND TECHNOLOGY. WRITE D AND ND

1. A digital camera is a gadget which allows you to upload photos onto your computer. D
2. An iPod is a gadget that gives you quick access to music. D
3. We should be grateful to scientists who have given us gadgets to make our life easy. ND
4. Smart phones come with functions that one finds on one's computer. D
5. A webcam, which you find on all latest laptops, too allows you video calling. ND
6. Skype is a computer software that allows video and voice calls. D
7. GPS, which is a navigating software, has rendered maps useless. ND
8. A touch screen tablet is a small computer which is easy to carry. ND
9. A smart TV, which combines the features of a TV and the Internet, offers one-stop entertainment. ND
10. Bluetooth is a technology that allows wireless connection with other gadgets like TV and phones. D

GRADE 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR)
CHAPTER 22. CONDITIONALS

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS. (Write statements from textbook)

1. leaks 2. am travelling 3. is writing 4. am studying 5. cooks / is cooking 6. am relaxing 7. are feeling / feel 8. is 9. vote 10. am getting

B. ADD SUITABLE CLAUSE TO COMPLETE THIS TYPE 0 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

1. If you press this button **it begins moving.**
2. **Water becomes ice** if you freeze it.
3. If you scratch wound **it does not heal**
4. **If Divva cries** it means she is hungry.
5. **Use a calculator** if you cannot solve it.
6. **If the teacher asks,** tell her I am not well.
7. If we lose each other in the crowd, **call on my mobile.**
8. If you mix yellow and blue colour, **you get green**
9. People are punctual, **if the metro runs on time.**
10. If you squeeze the toothpaste too hard, **it spills.**

C. MATCH THE PARTS IN THE TWO COLUMNS TO MAKE MEANINGFUL TYPE 1 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

1. If the team wins the match, it will play the final against New Zealand
2. If you read the newspaper regularly, you will know latest news of the world
3. If you play the music softly, we all can enjoy it.
4. If we book our tickets now, we might get them cheaper.
5. If you switch on the air conditioner, the room would not feel so stuffy.
6. If the window is left open, mosquitoes will fly in
7. If you wear your helmet when riding a bike, you would be safer.
8. If you do not exercise regularly, your muscles will stiffen up.

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR)
CHAPTER - 23. SENTENCES – Simple, Compound & Complex

Simple Sentence

A simple sentence consists of one clause that has a subject and a verb. A simple sentence puts across one simple idea.
The owl hooted.



Compound Sentence

Compound sentences contain two or more pieces of information and the pieces are linked by connectives.
The owl hooted then flew away.



Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is used to put across more detailed ideas. A complex sentence contains one main clause that can make sense on its own, and one or more minor clauses that are linked to it.
The hungry owl hooted loudly then flew away as it spotted its next meal.



A. UNDERLINE THE VERBS IN THESE SENTENCES. THEN, TICK ONLY THE SIMPLE SENTENCES

1. The children laughed and played merrily on the swings.
2. My mother baked a cake and served it hot.
3. The company will launch its new car soon. ✓
4. My father and mother encourage me to do my work independently. ✓
5. Our images looked funny in the magic mirrors. ✓
6. The clouds thundered all night. ✓
7. I have stopped believing in her since that experience. ✓
8. I can play the piano and sing classical songs.
9. The glasses and the plates have been washed clean. ✓
10. The juggler juggled three balls at the same time and amazed everyone.

B. READ THESE COMPOUND SENTENCES AND UNDERLINE THE TWO CLAUSES.

1. I jog every day, but I am not up to any outdoor activity today.
2. I lost my wallet, so I borrowed money from my sister.
3. I do not know whether they will prefer to fly to Gangtok or go by train.
4. I left their company, for they were not very honest boys.

5. We reached quite early for the show, yet we did not get good seats.
6. She neither lies nor does she have any other bad habits.
7. You should not only eat a balanced diet, but also exercise regularly.
8. The movie did not have any songs, nor did it have any violence.
9. The residents joined hands, and together they cleaned up the neighbourhood park.
10. The hall was so crowded that people were feeling suffocated.

C. REWRITE THE CLAUSES YOU UNDERLINED IN EXERCISE B AS TWO SIMPLE SENTENCES.

1. I jog every day. I am not up to any outdoor activity today.
2. I lost my wallet. I borrowed money from my sister.
3. I do not know. They may prefer to fly to Gangtok. They may prefer to go by train.
4. I left their company. They were not very honest boys.
5. We reached quite early for the show. We did not get good seats.
6. She does not lie. She does not have any other bad habits.
7. You should eat a balanced diet. You should also exercise regularly.
8. The movie did not have any songs. It did not have any violence.
9. The residents joined hands. Together, they cleaned up the neighbourhood park.
10. The hall was very crowded. People were feeling suffocated.

D. UNDERLINE THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. when I woke up in the morning
2. Before I boarded the train
3. as you have just recovered from fever
4. After my friends and I read about adventure sports
5. although I have walked three kilometre
6. though we have never invited them
7. still it has not rained
8. while Mum was talking on the phone
9. As there are only a few oranges
10. though there has been a good harvest this year

E. UNDERLINE THE MAIN CLAUSES AND CIRCLE THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.

1. You can play a board game **when you are bored.**
2. **Whenever you find time,** please read my essay.
3. My painting, **which you framed for me,** has been appreciated by everyone.
4. The members of the board, **whom you have already met once,** will be present at the ceremony.
5. The teacher checked our understanding of the previous lesson **before she started the new lesson.**
6. My personality has changed completely **after I attended Sonia's summer camp.**
7. We never complain about delays in home delivery of food **because we understand the traffic conditions.**
8. She is an experienced surgeon **who is renowned all over the world.**
9. There were gold coins found **where the excavation was going on.**
10. My mother was in a hurry, **so she forgot to switch on the oven to bake the cake.**
11. You can visit the bank **before you go to office.**
12. The mountaineers did not leave the base camp **as they had information about a blizzard.**
13. Mr Jha has set up a recycling unit **because he wants to do something for the environment.**
14. **Before you leave for school,** make sure you have tidied up your room and polished your shoes.
15. I want to know **whatever you do during your free hours in the hostel.**

F. COMBINE AS INSTRUCTED IN BRACKETS.

1. She came along though she had lot of work to do.
2. My dog was hungry, so it was whimpering.
3. I will not give up till I find a solution.
4. We travelled by the Metro because the car had no fuel.
5. I will not believe you because you have lied before.
6. The girls may choose either to join the navy or a career in the army.
7. He eats a big meal for he eats only one meal.
8. We think differently yet we are great friends.

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GR)
CHAPTER - 24. DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH

Whenever someone tells you something or shares something with you, there are two ways to narrate what the person said:

- Direct speech
- Indirect Speech

Direct speech

It is a way to narrate what someone said using the speaker's exact words. The reported speech (the speaker's words) is placed within quotation marks, and it is offset using a comma.

Indirect speech

In indirect speech, the original words of the speaker get changed. The pronoun/s, the tense, and the adverb of time and place in the reported speech (the words of the speaker) get changed.

Direct speech: Sandhya said to me, "I love talking to you."

Indirect speech: Sandhya told me that she loved talking to me.

A. PUNCTUATE THESE QUIRKY SENTENCES.

1. The letter said to the stamp stick to me and we will go places.
1. The letter said to the stamp, "Stick to me and we will go places."
2. The earth said to other planets you have no life.
2. The earth said to other planets, "You have no life."
3. Zero said to eight I think your belt is too tight at the waist.
3. Zero said to eight, "I think your belt is too tight at the waist."
4. Let us go for a dip said one crisp to another.
4. "Let us go for a dip," said one crisp to another.
5. The hat said I want a head to rest on.
5. The hat said, "I want a head to rest on."
6. Will you meet me at the corner said the wall to the door.
6. "Will you meet me at the corner?" said the wall to the door.
7. The cricket players said we never sweat because we have huge fans.
7. The cricket players said, "We never sweat because we have huge fans."
8. The window said to the door why are you squeaking I am the one with pane."
8. The window said to the door, "Why are you squeaking? I am the one with pane."

B. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES IN INDIRECT SPEECH USING A SUITABLE REPORTING VERB FROM THE BRACKETS.

1. The receptionist said, "I will be on leave on Monday." (informed / requested)
1. The receptionist informed she would be on leave on Monday.

2. The child cried said, "I cannot walk any farther." (cried / explained)

2. The child cried she / he could not walk any farther.

3. The old woman said, "Nobody cares for the elderly." (warned / complained)

3. The old woman complained nobody cared for the elderly.

4. Raghav's aunt said, "One should avoid junk food and eat a balanced diet." (reminded / advised)

4. Raghav's aunt advised one should avoid junk food and eat a balanced diet.

5. "You should speak only the truth if you want to spare yourself the trouble," said the policemen to the man. (warned / told)

5. The policemen warned the man that he should speak only the truth if he wanted to spare himself the trouble.

6. "My birthday party is on Sunday and you must come," said Nihal. (ordered / reminded)

6. Nihal reminded his birthday party was on Sunday and we must come.

C. REPORT IN INDIRECT SPEECH.

1. Mrs Raman said, "The children had been playing all day."

1. Mrs Raman said the children had been playing all day.

2. The police report says, "The boy who stole the bag is an orphan."

2. The police report says the boy who stole the bag is an orphan.

3. I am speaking on behalf of all the residents," said Pratap.

3. Pratap said he was speaking on behalf of all the residents.

4. The Prime Minister says, "India is a powerful democracy and will remain so."

4. The Prime Minister says India is a powerful democracy and will remain so.

5. Dr Suri has addressed a large gathering of students on teenage issues," the teacher said.

5. The teacher said Dr Suri had addressed a large gathering of students on teenage issues.

6. Grandpa said, "The weather may turn stormy according to the newspaper reports."

6. Grandpa said the weather might turn stormy according to the newspaper reports.

D. WRITE THESE SENTENCES IN INDIRECT SPEECH.

1. The examiner said, "I will collect your answer sheets in 15 minutes."

1. The examiner said she would collect our answer sheets in 15 minutes.

2. "These are the forms that you asked us to fill up," said Heera to the receptionist.

2. Heera said to the receptionist those were our forms that she had asked us to fill up.

3. He said to me, "I will borrow your shirt and his shoes."

3. He said to me he would borrow my shirt and his shoes.

4. The old man said his grandchildren, "Come to me, and I will share some interesting pictures of my childhood."

4. The old man called his grandchildren to him and said he would share some interesting pictures of his childhood.

5. The little girl said to her brother, "This is mine and that is yours."

5. The little girl said to her brother that was hers and the other was his.

6. "We have checked in our luggage," said Rama.

6. Rama said they had checked in their luggage.

E. WRITE IN INDIRECT SPEECH.

1. The class said to me, "Please give us a test tomorrow."

1. The class requested me to give them a test the next day.

2. Rahul said, "I will be travelling next week."

2. Rahul said he would be travelling the following week.

3. "We should leave now," said Mom.

3. Mom suggested we should leave then.

4. The flautist said, "I played at a concert last night."

4. The flautist said he had played at a concert the previous night.

5. "We will watch a movie tonight," said Milan.

5. Milan said they / we would watch a movie that night.

6. The reporter said, "There are not many people here."

6. The reporter said there were not many people there.

F. REPORT THESE QUESTIONS BY USING INDIRECT SPEECH.

1. Sheena said, "Do you want to come for a drive?"

1. Sheena asked whether I / we wanted to go for a drive.

2. Uncle Raj said to Papa, "Where have you built your new house?"

2. Uncle Raj asked Papa where we had built our new house.

3. The baker said, "How many muffins do you want?"

3. The baker asked how many muffins we wanted.

4. I said, "Is this the right time to visit someone?"

4. I asked if that was the right time to visit someone.

5. The florist said, "Are you looking for some ferns too?"

5. The florist asked if we were / I was looking for some ferns too.

6. The guard said to the man, "Why are you loitering around here?"

6. The guard asked the man why he was loitering around there.

GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GR)
CHAPTER - 25. VOCABULARY

A. CHOOSE WORDS FROM THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE BINOMIALS.

1. bread and butter 2. knife and fork 3. back and forth 4. life and times 5. aches and pains 6. law and order 7. pros and cons 8. salt and pepper 9. highs and lows 10. ifs and buts 11. odds and ends 12. hustle and bustle

B. REWRITE THE SENTENCES BY REPLACING THE HIGHLIGHTED WORDS WITH A SUITABLE BINOMIAL FROM THE BOX.

1. peace and quiet 2. pick and choose 3. sink or swim 4. skin and bones 5. short and sweet 6. wear and tear 7. more or less 8. loud and clear

C. MATCH THESE PROVERBS WITH THEIR MEANINGS.

1. f 2. e 3. a 4. h 5. b 6. g 7. c 8. d

E. MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE PROVERBS WITH THEIR SECOND HALF.

+1. f 2. h 3. a 4. b 5. g 6. c 7. d 8. e

F. MATCH THE SENTENCE BEGINNINGS WITH THE PHRASES USING COMPOUND DJECTIVES TO MAKE COMPLETE SENTENCES.

1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. g 6. h 7. e 8. f

G. FILL IN THE MISSING WORD THAT MAKES UP THE PORTMANTEAU.

1. emotion 2. leggings 3. internet 4. motor 5. iPod 6. fantastic 7. cycle 8. dumb 9. estimate 10. fourteen 11. medical 12. entertainment

H. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT WORDS FROM THE BOX.

1. chime; chirp 2. croak; clip-clop 3. woof; purr 4. bang; roar 5. thundered; rattled

I. MATCH THE OBJECTS YOU WOULD ASSOCIATE THE SOUND WITH.

1. machine 2. door 3. air 4. rain 5. chips 6. heart 7. flag 8. camera 9. cell phone 10. fingers 11. engine 12. clock 13. dishes 14. leaves