

# CLASS - 7



**DIRECT METHOD**

**CLASS ROOM  
DISCUSSION**

Teaching  
methodologies

**INTERACTIVE  
LEARNING**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

# THINGS TO LEARN - PROSE

- **Explanation & discussion of the chapter**
- **New vocabulary**
- **Word meanings**
- **Question answers**
- **Text book exercises**
- **Activity related to chapter**

# HONEY COMB

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## CH – 3 Gopal and The Hilsa Fish

**LEARNING / UNDERSTANDING** - Information about the Writer , Reference with examples , Self – Experiences , Movies etc.

**RECAPITULATION** – Listening Comprehension , Dictation, Interactive Learning

**SPEAKING** - Class room Discussion based on Chapter explanation, Questionnaire to check the knowledge about the chapter

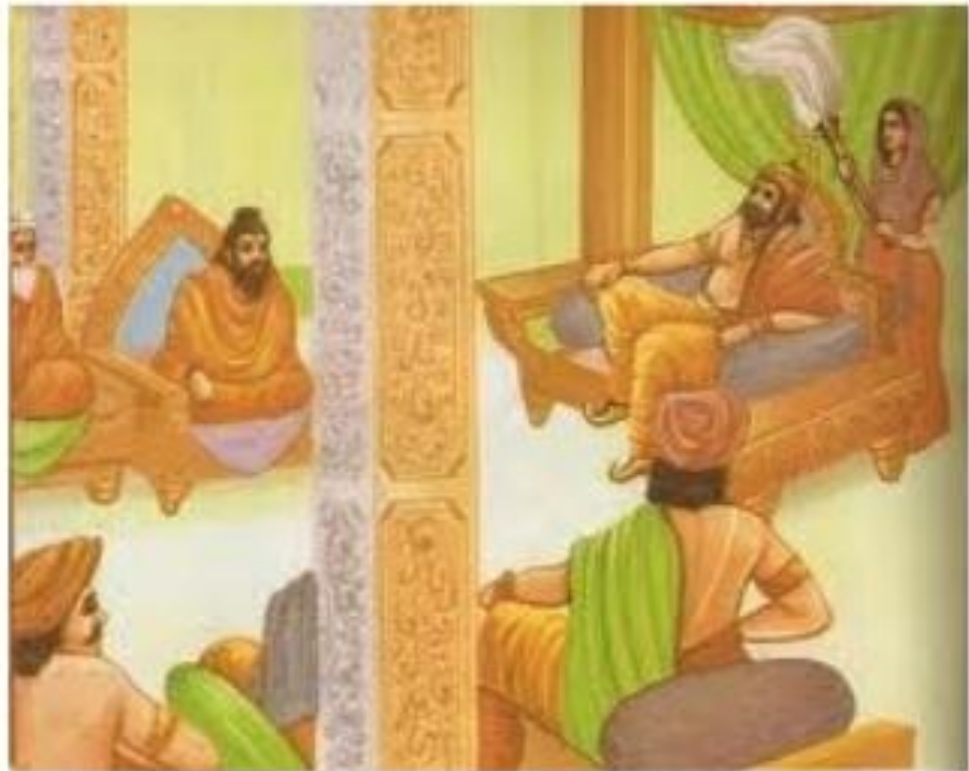
**READING** - Reading lesson to improve Conversational Skill , Pronunciation , Hard Words, Word – Meanings

**WRITING** – Subject – Enrichment Activities

# Before we read.

- About the GENRE. - A comic is a story book that explains a story with the help of photo gallery.
- Chacha chaudhary and Sabu are some famous characters in comics.
- Spiderman, Vikram betal, Panchtantra , Tenalirama's comics are world wide comics.

- The king challenged Gopal, a courtier to bring Hilsa fish without any talking about Hilsa fish.



- Gopal accepted the challenge and agreed to do so. .
- He Became half shaven, smeared ash on his face, wore torn clothes.



- Every one was talking about his typical appearance and not about Hilsa fish.





- Gopal was stopped by the guards .He started singing and dancing.



- And at last he succeeded to bring Hilsa without being noticed.



# THE SHED (POEM)

**It is a narrative poem in  
which a child is the speaker.**



**The shed is at the bottom of  
the garden which is rarely  
opened.**



**A spider's web is seen hanging  
across the door to indicate  
this truth.**



**The shed has a dusty window  
with three panes of glass.**



**Whenever he passes through  
the way, he feels that  
somebody is staring at him.**



**But the poet's brother warns  
him not to enter the shed  
else the ghost will kill him.**





**The poet knows his brother  
lies and there is no ghost.  
But the poet is determined to  
enter the shed one day.**



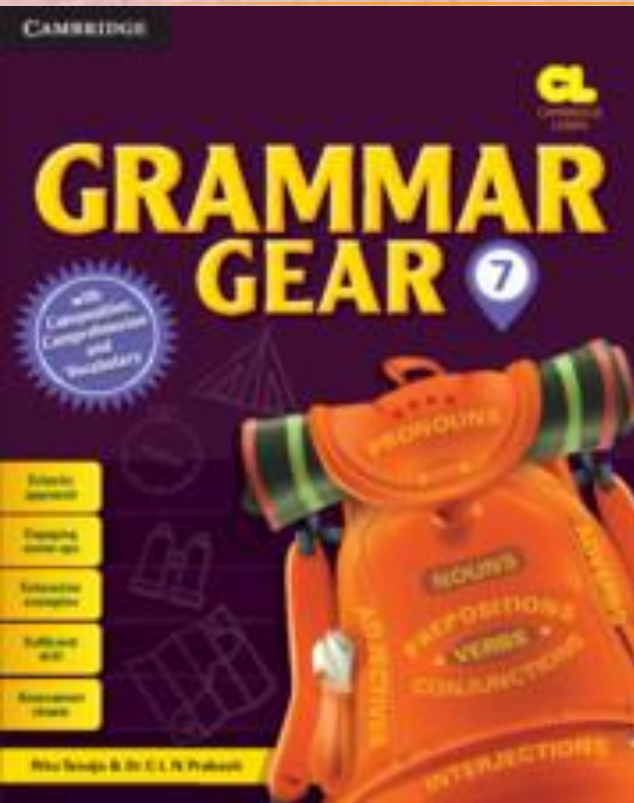
# CHAPTER- 2 ( SUPPL.)

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**BRINGING UP KARI....**

- **Kari is a 5 month old baby elephant. He lives and grows up with his nine year old friend and keeper .**
- **Kari does not eat much- just about sixteen kilograms of delicious twigs a day.**
- **He is playful and sensitive.**
- **Kari becomes fond of ripe banana.**
- **He believes in self-help, much to the discomfort of his friends.**
- **With quiet dignity, Kari accepts the chiding ,he knows he deserves.**
- **Kari is a fast learner .**
- **He masters all signals and sounds he is taught.**
- **There is one lesson , though ,that an elephant takes 5 years to learn.**

# GRAMMAR



**CH 3 – Formation Of Adjectives**

**CH 4 – Confusing Adjectives**

**CH 5 - Determiners**

# LEARNING OBJECTIVE OF GRAMMAR

- ❑ The main **goal** in **grammar teaching** is to enable learners to achieve linguistic competence.
- ❑ To make them able to use **grammar** as a tool or resource in the comprehension and creation of oral and written discourse efficiently, effectively, and appropriately according to the situation.
- ❑ To impart writing skills.
- ❑ To improve the Vocabulary.

# CHAPTER- 3 FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

## *Adjectives*

Performance Task



# What are Adjectives?

- Adjectives are **modifiers**. They modify nouns or pronouns. This means they **change the image of a noun or pronoun**.
- Adjectives can be located by asking the questions:

*What kind?*

*Which one?*

*How many?*

*How much?*



# What are Adjectives?

Picture a car in your mind.

Do you have an  
image in your head?

Now make it red.





# Adjectives

An adjective describes a noun or a pronoun.

Example:

happy dog

tired boy

seven girls

An adjective answers:

What kind?

Which one?

How many?



# Can you find the adjectives?

First find the nouns...

We saw the gray elephant at the zoo.

Then ask, "What word describes the elephant?"



# Can you find the adjectives?

First find the nouns...

The rabbit followed the slow turtle.

Then ask, "What word describes the turtle?"



# Can you find the adjectives?

First find the nouns...

He found two pennies on the ground.

Then ask, "What word describes the pennies?"



# Kinds of Adjectives



# Descriptive Adjectives

- Descriptive adjectives  
DESCRIBE!
- They add some sensory image to your sentence which allows the reader to see, smell, hear, touch, or taste something in the sentence.
- All of the modifiers in the earlier section of the slide show concerning the car were descriptive adjectives. They made the car **red, fast, old-fashioned, broken, and green**. Those words are all adjectives!



# Proper Adjectives

- One type of descriptive adjective is called the proper adjective.
- Proper adjectives are **derived from, or come from, proper nouns**. This means that they must always be *capitalized*.
- Proper adjectives sometimes are formed by adding a suffix to the proper noun.



# Limiting Adjectives

- Limiting adjectives **point out nouns**.
- There are five kinds of them:

Articles

Possessives

Demonstratives

Indefinites

Interrogatives





# Articles

There are three articles:

a

an

the

“The” is called a definite article because it points out nouns more specifically.

“A” and “an” are called indefinite articles because they do not point nouns out as specifically.



# Articles

“The” can be used before both singular and plural nouns.

Ex. the cat, the houses

“A” and “an” can only be used before singular nouns.

Ex. a book, an elephant



# Articles

“The” can be used before both vowels and consonants.

Ex. the ant, the car

“A” must be used before consonant sounds.

Ex. a duck, a fossil, a uniform

“An” must be used before a vowel sounds.

Ex. an umbrella, an excuse



# Indefinite Adjectives

- Indefinite adjectives point out nouns.
- They often tell “how many” or “how much” of something.
- There are seventeen of them:

*all, any, another, both, each, either, few, little, many, more, most, much, neither, one, other, several, some*



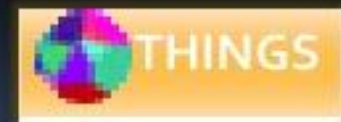
# CHAPTER- 4

# Adjectives



# ADJECTIVES

➤ is a word/s that describes nouns or pronouns





She is wearing a shiny blue track suit



ADJECTIVES



NOUN

It's a **bright sunny** day.



**ADJECTIVES**

What is the adjective used  
in the sentence?





Adjective also ask the questions:

**WHAT KIND?**

**WHICH ONE?**

**HOW MANY?**

**HOW MUCH?**

To make a perfect sentence one should follow the following order:

SIZE



TEXTURE



COLOR



TYPE

# Points to remember...

- ❖ Possessive pronouns can be also used as adjectives.

Example: That is his book.



The, a, and an are called articles. Articles are always adjectives. They modify nouns and pronouns.

Examples:

- 1. **The two dark cats were walking on the fence.**
  - The** - adjective because it modifies the noun cats and is an article.
  - Two** - adjective because it modifies the noun cats & answers the question **HOW MANY**.
  - Dark** - adjective because it modifies the noun cats & answers the question **WHAT KIND**.

# Lets practice!

Find the adjectives in the following sentences.

- 1. He suggested they clean the statue for their community service project.

- \_\_\_\_\_

- 2. The bank book was on the kitchen table.

- \_\_\_\_\_

- 3. Five dollars was required of each student.

- \_\_\_\_\_

- 4. The teacher asked the shy boy to give an oral report.

- \_\_\_\_\_

- 5. I visited the family for several days.

- \_\_\_\_\_

- 6. Do you have a special someone in your life?

- \_\_\_\_\_

- 7. Her story was printed in the town paper.

- \_\_\_\_\_

# Assignment:



*Are you a dog lover?*

- Say something about these dogs.
- Compare the two dogs. Use adjectives in describing each.

## CHAPTER- 5

# DETERMINERS



*Determiners are words placed in front of a noun to make clear what the noun refers to.*

*a group of words  
with a noun as  
its main part.*

They all come at the  
beginning of **noun phrases**,  
and usually we cannot use  
more than one determiner  
in the same noun phrase.

# Examples of Noun Phrase

**My pen**

**This ceremony**

**a Coca-Cola can**

**Any question**

**That jar**

**A lot of food**

**A disappointed parent**





## *There are 8 classes of Determiners*

- Articles (Definite and Indefinite)
- Demonstratives
- Quantifiers
- Possessives
- Numbers (Cardinal and Ordinal)
- Distributives or Indefinite pronouns
- Question Words or Relative pronoun

# CREATIVE WRITING

- ❑ MESSAGE WRITING
- ❑ PARAGRAPH WRITING
- ❑ POSTER WRITING
- ❑ LETTER WRITING
- ❑ DIALOGUE WRITING

# ORAL SKILLS

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- ❑ Reading aloud.
- ❑ To develop Communication Skill
- ❑ To encourage them to take part in Oral Skills like Extempore, Debate, Group Discussion, Short Speech, Small Talk , Story Telling, Drama, Skit.

# RECAPITULATION

- ▷ **DICTATION**
- ▷ **CLASS TEST**
- ▷ **WEEKLY TEST** - *After completion of Every chapter*
- ▷ **ASSESSMENT** - *periodic and Term wise*
- ▷ **REVISION**



**Thank You**

