



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)

UNIT - 4. THE ASHES THAT MADE TREE BLOOM

➤ SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

But the good old man didn't kneel down. Instead of it he scattered a bit of ashes over the withered cherry tree. Suddenly it burst into blossom. The landlord got out to see the wonder. He thanked the man, offered him presents and also invited him to the castle. When the greedy neighbour heard of it, he also took the magic ashes to the

highway. He waited until the landlord's train came along, and instead of kneeling down like the crowd, he climbed a withered cherry tree. When the landlord was directly under him, he threw handful of ashes over him. But the tree showed no change. The dust rather blew into the nose and eyes of his lordship. The man who was escorting the lord dragged the greedy man from the tree and threw him into the ditch. He also beat him soundly. The greedy man thus died in the mud. The kind owner of Muko lived happily to a green old age.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Crape | 11. Covetous |
| 2. Sod | 12. Carcass |
| 3. Snug | 13. Mourning |
| 4. Whining | 14. Chisel |
| 5. Scratching | 15. Withered |
| 6. Smothered | 16. Palanquin |
| 7. Mortar | 17. Seized |
| 8. Envious | 18. Prostrate |
| 9. Daimios | 19. Stingy |
| 10. Coaxed | |

➤ **WORD MEANINGS (Write from textbook also)**

1. Daimios- wealthy landlords
2. Dumb - Unable to speak
3. Made a feast - Offered food to
4. Worms - Insect
5. Envious - Jealous
6. Hammer - A tool
7. Tombs- Graves
8. Dragged- Pulled
9. Blossom- Flower
10. Dame - Lady
11. Demure - Sedate
12. Tidbits - Small pieces

➤ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Why did the neighbours kill the dog?

Ans. The neighbours killed the dog in anger. They have expected the dog to help them get a treasure, but the dog had rather taken them to a foul smelling dead kitten.

2. Mark the right item.

- (i) The old farmer and his wife loved the dog
- (a) because it helped them in their day-to-day work.

- (b) as if it was their own baby.
- (c) as they were kind to all living beings.

➤ WORKING WITH THE TEXT

1. The old farmer is a kind person. What evidence of his kindness do you find in the first two paragraphs?

Ans. In the first paragraph it is written that the old farmer treated the dog like his own child. He will feed the dog small pieces of fish with their own chopsticks and offer boiled rice to him as much as he wanted. The second paragraph says that to provide food to the birds, the old farmer will often turn up the surface of the ground. Both these instances proved that the old man was a kind person.

2. What did the dog do to lead the farmer to the hidden gold?

Ans. The dog came running towards the farmer. It kept his paws against his legs and with its head it kept on directing towards a spot behind him. The old man initially ignored the dog, but it kept on whining and running to and from until the farmer followed it to the spot.

3. (i) How did the spirit of the dog help the farmer first?

Ans. The spirit of the dog came in the farmer's dream and first asked him to chop the pine tree and make mortar and hand-mill out of it. With the mortar and mill it gave the farmer heaps of gold.

(ii) How did it help him next?

Ans. The dog's spirit again came in the farmer's dream for the second time and told the farmer to collect the ash of the mortar and the mill and sprinkle it on the withered trees and they will blossom. The farmer had did this in front of the daimio (the landlord) and was awarded with lavish gifts.

4. Why did the daimio reward the farmer, but punish his neighbour for the same act?

Ans The farmer had sprinkled the ash over the withered cherry tree and it blossomed. Daimio was pleased seeing the miracle and he rewarded the farmer. His neighbour poured the ash over the cherry tree, but nothing happened to the tree. Fine particles from the ash entered the eyes of the daimio and his wife. They began to sneeze and cough. This spoiled the splendour of the procession and so the neighbour was punished by man of the landlord.

➤ WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

1. Read the following paragraph and frame questions on the italicised phrases.

Anil is in school. I am in school too. Anil is sitting in the left row. He is reading a book. Anil's friend is sitting in the second row. He is sharpening his pencil. The teacher is writing on the blackboard. Children are looking out of window.

- (i) Where is Anil?
- (ii) Which row he is sitting in?
- (iii) What is he doing?

- (iv) Where is Anil's friend sitting?
- (v) What is his friend doing?
- (vi) Who is writing on the blackboard?
- (vii) What are some children doing?

2. Write appropriate question words in the blank spaces in the following dialogue.

Neha: **When** did you get this book

Sheela: Yesterday morning.

Neha: **Why** is your sister crying?

Sheela: Because she has lost her doll.

Neha: **Whose** room is this, yours or hers?

Sheela: It's ours

Neha: **How** do you go to school?

Sheela: We walk to the school. It is nearby.

3. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

- (i) My friend lost his chemistry book. Now he doesn't know **what** to do and **where** to look for it.
- (ii) There are so many toys in the shops. Neena can't decide **which** one to buy.
- (iii) You don't know the way to my school. Ask the policeman **how** to get there.
- (iv) You should decide soon **when** to start building your house.
- (v) Do you know **how** to ride a bicycle? I don't remember **where** and **when** I learnt it.
- (iv) "You should know **when** to talk and **where** to keep your mouth shut" the teacher advised Anil.



GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (HONEYCOMB)

UNIT - 4.CHIVVY(POEM)

By Michael Rosen

➤ SUMMARY

The word CHIVVY means urging someone continuously to do something. Grown-ups usually have the habit of asking the children to do or not to do something in order to teach them good manners.

Grown-ups also teach the young ones to say please, to keep quiet, and to shut the door behind them, to keep a hankie, not to drag feet and take care of their hands out of their pockets.

They shout at the children to pull their socks up, to stand straight, to say ‘thank you’ not to cut in and not to rest their elbows on the table. They try to teach manners and rules of a cultured life. They also expect the children to think independently and behave nicely.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Grown-ups
2. Stare
3. Hankie
4. Pockets
5. Straight
6. Elbows
7. Interrupt
8. Funny

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Grown Ups- adult people
2. Drag- to pull
3. Hankie - handkerchief
4. Straight - upright
5. Make up your mind - take a decision
6. Pick your nose - To clean one’s nose
7. Interrupt - Interfere

➤ WORKING WITH THE POEM

1. Discuss these questions in small groups before you answer them.

(i) When is a grown-up likely to say this Don’t talk with your mouth full.

Ans. The grown-ups are likely to tell the children not to talk while their mouth is full of food.

(ii) When do you think an adult would say this? Say thank you.

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

(iii) When do you think an adult would say this? No one thinks you are funny.

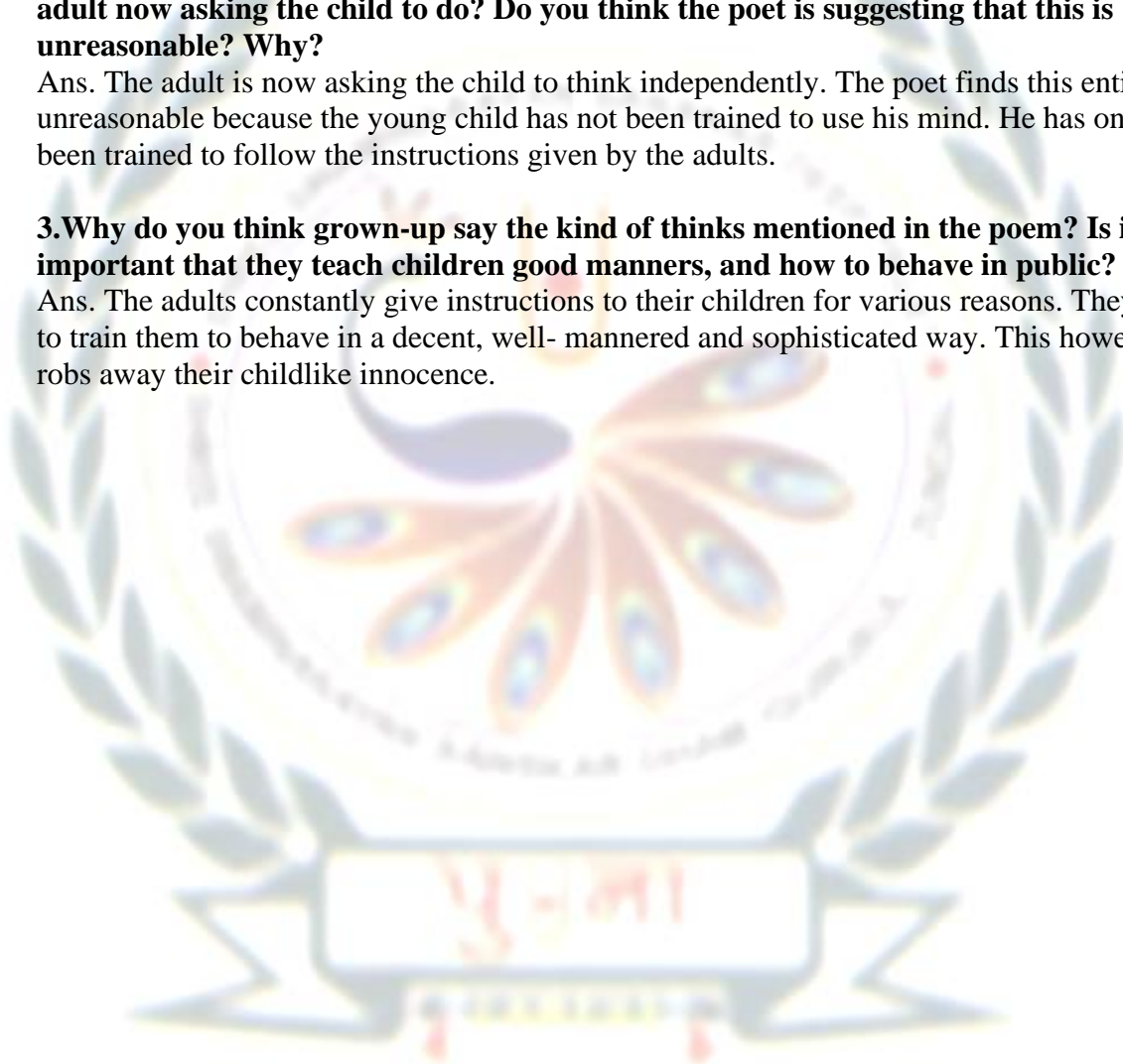
Ans. Adults are likely to tell children, 'no one thinks you are funny' when the children are too shy to speak or perform before the others.

2. The last two lines of the poem are not prohibitions or instructions. What is the adult now asking the child to do? Do you think the poet is suggesting that this is unreasonable? Why?

Ans. The adult is now asking the child to think independently. The poet finds this entirely unreasonable because the young child has not been trained to use his mind. He has only been trained to follow the instructions given by the adults.

3. Why do you think grown-up say the kind of things mentioned in the poem? Is it important that they teach children good manners, and how to behave in public?

Ans. The adults constantly give instructions to their children for various reasons. They try to train them to behave in a decent, well-mannered and sophisticated way. This however, robs away their childlike innocence.





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CHAPTER 6. VERBS – TENSES

STRUCTURE OF TENSES

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	Ist form + s / es	am/is/are + Ist form + ing	have/has + IIIrd form	have/has been + Ist form + ing
Past	IIInd form	was/were + Ist form + ing	had + IIIrd form	had been + Ist form + ing
Future	will/shall + Ist form	will be + Ist form + ing	will have + IIIrd form	will have been + Ist form + ing

A. WRITE THESE SENTENCES IN THE NEGATIVE FORM.

1. The black car has a fake number plate.

Ans. The black car does not have a fake number plate.

2. The police have caught the culprit.

Ans. The police have not caught the culprit.

3. The students are unhappy with the new rules for leave.

Ans. The students are not unhappy with the new rules for leave.

4. Kiran and Ketan are shifting to a new residence.

Ans. Kiran and Ketan are not shifting to a new residence.

5. Villagers often walk a mile to fetch drinking water.

Ans. Villagers often do not walk a mile to fetch drinking water.

6. Children enjoy making sandcastles on a beach.

Ans. Children do not enjoy making sandcastles on a beach.

B. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES IN THE INTERROGATIVE FORM.

1. The forest guards stay alert day and night to prevent poaching

Ans. Do the forest guards stay alert day and night to prevent poaching?

2. Your fingers are hurting because of the heavy load.

Ans. Are your fingers hurting because of the heavy load?

3. Binny has given up his seat so easily.

Ans. Has Binny given up his seat so easily?

4. You have heard the story of the hare and the tortoise.

Ans. Have you heard the story of the hare and the tortoise?

5. Your family sleeps late on weekends.

Ans. Does your family sleep late on weekends?

6. They are turning off the lights to save power.

Ans. Are they turning off the lights to save power?

C. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING THE VERBS IN BRACKETS, AS DIRECTED.

1. My father and I visited (visit) the grocer's for some juices and cereals. (Simple past)
2. Danny was driving (drive) at a slow speed in the fog. (Past continuous)
3. The teacher spoke (speak) to us about punctuality and discipline. (Simple past)
4. The gardener had pruned (prune) the overgrowing bushes yesterday before Mum arrived. (Past perfect)
5. The birds were flying (fly) in perfect formation in the sky. (past continuous)
6. The fisherman had caught (catch) a shoal of big fish and then let it go. (past perfect)
7. The students organized (organize) a thanks giving function in the hall (simple past)
8. The players had exhausted (exhaust) themselves before the game. (past perfect)

D. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES IN THE PAST USING THE INTERROGATIVE STRUCTURE.

1. The boys skate here every evening.

Ans. Did the boys skate here every evening?

2. He was seen crossing the road in a hurry.

Ans. Was he seen crossing the road in a hurry?

3. The puppies were frolicking around their mother.

Ans. Were the puppies frolicking around their mother?

4. The police had warned the thief earlier too.

Ans. Had the police warned the thief earlier too?

5. Everyone decided to pool in the cost for the gift.

Ans. Did everyone decide to pool in the cost for the gift?

6. Cody had scored two goals before he got out.

Ans. Had Cody scored two goals before he got out?

E. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES TO EXPRESS THE FUTURE, AS DIRECTED.

1. They will be ready by 8 P.M. (negative)

Ans. They will not be ready by 8 P.M.

2. The skies will be clearing by next week. (future perfect)

Ans. The skies will have cleared by next week.

3. The ship will dock soon (future continuous).

Ans. The ship will be docking soon.

4. Aunt will be staying with us for a week.(interrogative)

Ans. Will aunt be staying with us for a week?

5. The courier will have dropped the packet by 6 P.M.(interrogative)

Ans. Will the courier have dropped the packet by 6 P.M?

6. Their mother will be travelling to Kanpur next week. (simple future)

Ans. Their mother will travel to Kanpur next week.

7. The Sahais will have invited all their neighbours to the housewarming (future continuous).

Ans. The Sahais will be inviting all their neighbours to the housewarming.

8. The spaceship will not have been launched by tomorrow morning.(positive)

Ans. The spaceship will have been launched by tomorrow morning.

9. Your team will support Manav's medical treatment. (future continuous)

Ans. Your team will be supporting Manav's medical treatment.

10. I will be playing a cricket match next week (interrogative).

Ans. Will I be playing a cricket match next week?

F. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES ABOUT BOWLING USING THE SIMPLE PRESENT FORM OF THE VERB.

1. The game of bowling was played indoors.

Ans. The game of bowling is played indoors.

2. In this sport, a player threw or rolled a ball towards a target.

Ans. In this sport, a player throws or rolls a ball towards a target.

3. The ball rolled down a straight line.

Ans. The ball rolls down a straight line.

4. There were ten pins positioned at the end of the lane.

Ans. There are ten pins positioned at the end of the lane.

5. The pins were arranged in a triangular pattern.

Ans. The pins are arranged in a triangular pattern.

6. The target was to knock over the ten standing pins with a ball.

Ans. The target is to knock over the ten standing pins with a ball.

7. The player was allowed ten frames to bowl the pins down.

Ans. The player is allowed ten frames to bowl the pins down.

8. Each frame gave two opportunities to the player.

Ans. Each frame gives two opportunities to the player.

9. Some good players knocked down all ten pins in one shot.

Ans. Some good players knock down all ten pins in one shot.

10. Families and friends gathered together to bowl for fun and competition.

Ans. Families and friends gather together to bowl for fun and competition.





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CHAPTER 7.VERBS – THE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

A. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES USING THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. I **have been using** (use) this laptop for five years now.
2. The laptop **has not been working** (not work) well of late.
3. I **have been considering** (consider) buying a new laptop for some time now.
4. Meera **has been helping** (help) me in my search every day.
5. **Have you been thinking** (you think) of buying a new laptop too?
6. I **have been planning** (plan) to go to the electronic mart since last week.

B. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES AS DIRECTED.

1. Most of the boys have been practicing day and night since Monday. (negative)
Ans. Most of the boys have not been practicing day and night since Monday.
2. The florists have not been selling many flowers since spring. (positive)
Ans. The florists have been selling many flowers since spring.
3. My mother has been allowing us junk food for long now. (negative)
Ans. My mother has not been allowing us junk food for long now.
4. The receptionist has not been reporting on duty punctually since last week. (interrogative)
Ans. Has the receptionist not been reporting on duty punctually since last week?
5. Shehzad has been attending his coaching classes regularly.(interrogative)
Ans. Has Shehzad been attending his coaching classes regularly?
6. Krupa has been managing the labour very well since 2010. (negative)
Ans. Krupa has not been managing the labour very well since 2010.
7. The maintenance department has not been doing a good job with keeping the society clean.(positive)
Ans. The maintenance department has been doing a good job with keeping the society clean.
8. Ayesha has not been keeping well since she got back from her holiday. (interrogative)
Ans. Has Ayesha not been keeping well since she got back from her holiday?

C. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES USING THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. We **had been waiting** (wait) for half an hour before our food was served.
2. Kamaljit **had not been working** (not work) in the railways ever.

3. Mr.Sharma **had been living** (live) in a service apartment before he bought a house.
4. **Had you been studying** (you study) when the phone rang?
5. **Had you been practicing** (you practice) yoga regularly?
6. The worried parents **had been thinking** (think) of calling the police before the baby was found in the next block.

D. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES AS DIRECTED.

1. My mother had been buying vegetables from that shop till it closed. (negative)
Ans. My mother had not been buying vegetables from that shop till it closed.

2. Alex and I had not been driving for two hours when the tyre got punctured. (positive)
Ans. Alex and I had been driving for two hours when the tyre got punctured.

3. They had been waiting at the station for long.(interrogative)
Ans. Had they been waiting at the station for long?

4. The workers had not been digging the ground for two hours when I reached.(positive)
Ans. The workers had been digging the ground for two hours when I reached.

5. She had been training to be a pilot when she got married.(interrogative)
Ans. Had she been training to be a pilot when she got married?

6. Father had not been going for a walk for a week.(positive)
Ans. Father had been going for a walk for a week.

7. The gardener had been watering the plants regularly before the water shortage.(negative)
Ans. The gardener had not been watering the plants regularly before the water shortage.

8. His mother had not been directing the play alone before the assistant joined in.(positive)
Ans. His mother had been directing the play alone before the assistant joined in.

E.REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. I **will have been living** (live) in this house for five years by the end of this month.
2. I **will not have been going** (not go) to the park for one week by Saturday.
3. My mother **will have been driving** (drive) the car for four hours by six o'clock.
4. The cricketer **will have been playing** (play) for six months by the time he recovers.
5. The relatives of the patient **will have been praying** (pray) for three hours by noon.
6. The farmers **will not have been reaping** (not reap) any harvest for two years because of drought.
7. Kriti **will have been performing** (perform) the same act for two years by 2018.
8. Aunt Nia **will have been waiting** (waiting) for hours by the time we get to her house.

F. COMPLETE THIS PASSAGE USING THE CORRECT PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS OR THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS.

Our ancestors **had been living** (live) in tough times for centuries. They **had been facing** (face) famines and starvation all through those years. They **had been suffering** (suffer) incurable diseases. They **had been producing** (produce) their own food, clothing and belongings. To sum it up, they **had been fending** (fend) for themselves whether in a forest or a village.

In contrast, we the modern humans, **have been living** (live) in a world of abundance; we have been getting (get) the best medical treatment, we **have been using** (use) technology to do our chores, we **have been enjoying** (enjoy) entertainment at the press of a button, and we **have been eating** (eat) food cooked for us.

Still all is not rosy, as we **have been struggling** (struggle) to pay our taxes; we **have been coping** (cope) traffic snarls; and we **have been breathing** (breathe) polluted air.





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CHAPTER 8. VERBS – TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE



A. CIRCLE THE TRANSITIVE VERBS AND UNDERLINE THE DIRECT OBJECTS OF THE VERBS IN THE SENTENCES.

1. The children gave us a pleasant surprise.
2. The poachers wanted the elephants for their tusks.
3. Mike threw Ramesh the ball very hard.
4. The coach selected Kavya as the school team captain.
5. Father built a tree house for my sister and me.
6. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal for his wife.
7. The school maintains high standards of discipline.
8. The culprit could not face his family.
9. Karan and Nia loved their grandparents very dearly.
10. Have you bought your parents an anniversary gift?

B. WRITE T FOR THE TRANSITIVE AND I FOR THE INTRANSITIVE VERBS UNDERLINED IN THE SENTENCES.

1. The students submitted their request for a canteen in the school.- **T**
2. Mona cried all day when she could not find her kitten.- **I**
3. The lawyer advised the tenant to settle the matter out of court.- **T**
4. The audience laughed loudly when the clown performed some funny tricks.- **I**
5. Tracy bought some food for the poor old man.-**T**
6. Priya always keeps her racquet in the bag after her tennis class.- **I**
7. The travellers slept in their car when they could not find a hotel for the night.- **I**
8. It rained so heavily that all the streets got waterlogged. - **I**
9. Alice lived next door to us for almost five years. - **I**
10. Mum wore the saree I had bought her for the dinner party. – **T**

C. ORAL PRACTICE

D. UNDERLINE THE DIRECT OBJECT AND ADD A SUITABLE INDIRECT OBJECT IN EACH SENTENCE. USE A MIX OF NOUNS, NOUN PHRASES OR PRONOUNS.

1. The old lady offered **everyone** some waffles.
2. The teacher will show **us** the experiment tomorrow.
3. It seems Mrs. Sharma has written **me** this email in a hurry.
4. The shopkeeper was offering **its regular customer** some discounts.
5. The thief had returned **the police** the jewels on being questioned.
6. I sent all my classmates **my** good wishes for the exam.
7. The nation gave **the honest politician** its support during elections.
8. The doctor has prescribed **my grandfather** some antibiotics.
9. The hikers sent **their families** their pictures from the base camp.
10. The team has promised **their coach** gold in the World Cup.

E. Answer these questions by placing the indirect object after the direct object. Begin your answer with yes/no.

1. Have you given her milk?

Ans. Yes, I have given milk to her.

2. Will you lend her the book tomorrow?

Ans. No, I will not lend the book to her.

3. Has the hostess sent you her address?

Ans. Yes, the hostess has sent her address to me.

4. Could I offer the guests tomato soup?

Ans. Yes, you could offer tomato soup to the guest.

5. Has father got you a new pen?

Ans. No, father has not got a new pen for me.

6. Will the family sell you their car?

Ans. Yes, the family will sell their car to me.

7. Have they shown mother their result?

Ans. No, they have not shown the result to their mother.

8. Did you give the kitten some milk?

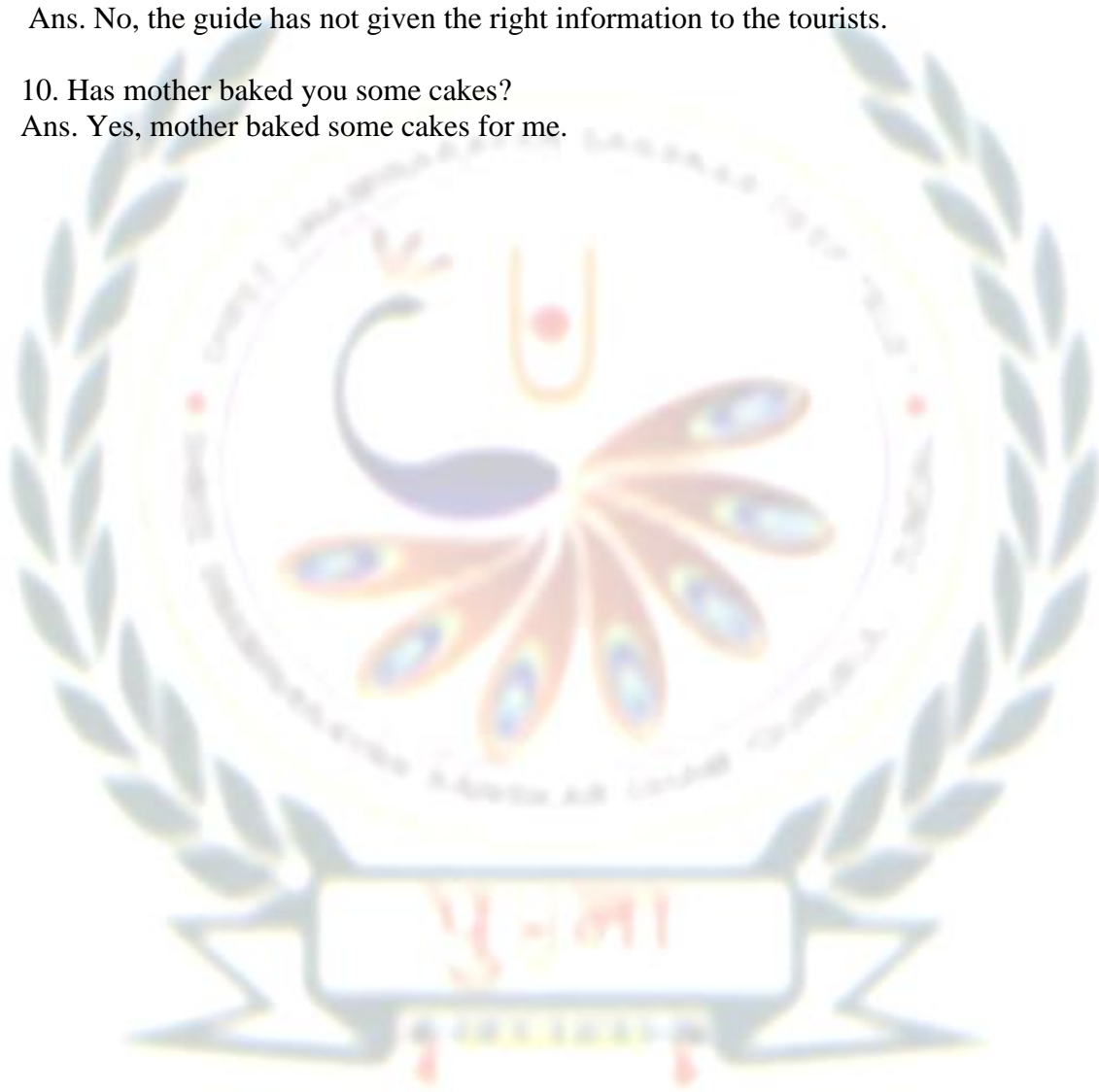
Ans. Yes, I gave some milk to the kitten.

9. Did the guide give the tourists the right information?

Ans. No, the guide has not given the right information to the tourists.

10. Has mother baked you some cakes?

Ans. Yes, mother baked some cakes for me.





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CHAPTER 9.VERBS – FINITE AND NON FINITE

➤ **Finite Verb**

Definition: A verb which shows time or a verb which is limited by *number, person, and gender of the subject* is known as a Finite verb.

E.g – 1. Neha *writes* letters.
2. They *write* letters.
3. We have *written* letters.

➤ **Non-Finite Verbs**

Definition: A verb that does not show time or a verb which is not limited by *number, person, and tense of the subject* is **known as a Non-Finite verb.**

Types of Non-Finite Verbs.

There are three kinds of Non-Finite Verbs in English

1. Infinitive : It is formed by placing 'to' before the root verb.
Example: She wants *to reach* home quickly. (as object)
2. Gerund : It is formed by adding 'ing' to the root verb. It functions as noun.
Example: *Reading* is a pleasure for some people.
3. Participle : It is formed by adding 'ing' 'en' or 'ed' to the root verb.
Example: The *dying* man called his sons to him.

A. UNDERLINE THE FINITE VERB IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. We found a nice camping site.
2. The clowns are dancing to entertain us.
3. I am helping my father pack for the journey.
4. Meera and Pasha went to watch a movie.
5. We play with colors and water on Holi.
6. Mohit likes to finish his homework first.
7. My sister is training to fly the jet.
8. I will try to help you for sure.
9. Kriti goes to play basketball every day.
10. Mr.Rao comes to visit his mother yearly.

B. UNDERLINE THE INFINITIVES IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. Krish and I want to go skiing this winter.
2. My sister began to unpack her gifts.
3. The scientists might find life in Mars.
4. She is trying to practice yoga every day.
5. The police might ask for a witness.
6. It is difficult to wake her up.

7. The audience must listen quietly.
8. She tried to paint the wall herself.

C. UNDERLINE THE GERUNDS IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. I will answer after reading the lesson.
2. They have started running every day.
3. I am enjoying listening to us.
4. Solving this case will be difficult.
5. Eating an apple a day is good for health.
6. I am planning on visiting the mall soon.
7. She sat watching the dolphins leap into and out of the water.
8. Expert counseling has helped her.

D. UNDERLINE THE PARTICIPLE IN EACH OF THESE SENTENCES. IDENTIFY IT AS A PRESENT (PR) OR A PAST (PA) PARTICIPLE.

1. Mother served us a baked dish.
2. Tommy looked frightened by the noise.
3. The heated iron burnt the cloth.
4. Plucking flowers destroys the beauty of the garden.
5. She arranged the painted vases in a row.
6. Their singing was appreciated by all.
7. The badly parked cars were towed away.
8. Spending time with elders is fun.

E. IDENTIFY WHETHER THE HIGHLIGHTED NON-FINITE FORM IS FUNCTIONING AS A NOUN OR AN ADJECTIVE IN EACH SENTENCE.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. The dog jumped off the running train. | Adjective |
| 2. My sister goes skiing every winter. | Noun |
| 3. Wailing wolves at night woke us up. | Adjective |
| 4. Hunting animals is strictly prohibited. | Noun |
| 5. I put the burnt toast out for the birds to eat. | Adjective |
| 6. Mahira and her family enjoy rafting in summer. | Noun |
| 7. We collected the pieces of broken glass with a broom. | Adjective |
| 8. Neelam Singh won a medal in boxing . | Noun |
| 9. My grandmother considers cooking a stress buster. | Noun |
| 10. The dancing elephant was the most fun to sit on. | Adjective |

F. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING THE INFINITIVE FORM TO REPLACE THE GERUNDS IN BOLD.

1. Shreya tried convincing him to participate in the debate.
> **Shreya tried to convince him to participate in the debate.**
2. My parents like getting up early in the morning.
> **My parents like to get up early in the morning.**

3. The baby started crying because it was hungry.
> **The baby started to cry because it was hungry.**

4. The band has begun singing at concerts now.
> **The band has begun to sing at concerts now.**

5. I tried calling you this morning.
> **I tried to call you this morning.**

6. Driving a racing car is an experience.
> **To drive a racing car is an experience.**

7. My brother likes solving puzzles.
> **My brother likes to solve puzzles.**

8. You are not going walking in your heels.
> **You are not going to walk in your heels.**

9. It is easier climbing down the stairs.
> **It is easier to climb down the stairs.**

10. We go swimming in the lake near our holiday home.
> **We go to swim in the lake near our holiday home.**

G. IDENTIFY AND WRITE ONE FINITE AND ONE NON-FINITE VERB FROM EACH OF THESE SENTENCES.

	Finite	Non-finite
1. The flowing river made a musical sound.	Made	Flowing
2. Recycled paper has been used to make the plates.	Has been used	Recycled
3. We are going to the library to study.	Are going	To study
4. Sleeping babies look so calm.	Look	Sleeping
5. The electrician is trying to fix the lamp.	Is trying	To fix
6. The wounded boy has been admitted to the hospital.	Has been admitted	Wounded
7. It is fulfilling to help the needy.	Is fulfilling	To help
8. We are trying to make an electric video.	Are trying	To make
9. Sheena goes to meet her grandparent every week.	Goes	To meet
10. Managing naughty students is not easy.	Is	Managing

H. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES USING THE CORRECT NON-FINITE FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS.

1. **Exercising** (exercise) in fresh air makes the lungs function better.
2. The painters decided **to paint** (paint) the tree trunks.
3. **Solving** (solve) this Maths equation has been a tough task.
4. Only the mother could calm the **bawling** (bawl) baby.

5. This bakery is known for serving freshly **baked** (bake) cakes and breads.
6. I need **to practice** (practice) running every day to excel in athletics.
7. **Making** (make) a sound while **chewing** (chew) is a bad habit.
8. The doctors advised father **to walk** (walk) a mile after dinner.
9. She likes **to dance** (dance) to jazz music.
10. The game was **to catch** (catch) others while blindfolded.





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

➤ SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Ability
2. Dense
3. Occasionally
4. Humid
5. Constant
6. Temperature
7. Stretch
8. Shelter
9. Tropical
10. Oasis



➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Vegetation- grass, plant
2. Popular- famous
3. Bloom- change into flower's
4. Oasis- a green island in the desert
5. Mounds- big heaps

6. Survive- keep alive
7. Sand dunes- heap of sands
8. Burrow – move underground by digging
9. Moisture – wetness
10. Adapt – change
11. Absorb – take in completely
12. Variations – changes
13. Humid – containing moisture
14. Regions – areas

➤ COMPREHENSION CHECK 1

1. From the first paragraph

(i) Pick out two phrases which describe the desert as most people believe it is.

Ans. “ The popular belief is that it is an endless stretch of sand where no rain falls and therefore, no vegetation grows.”

➤ COMPREHENSION CHECK 2

1. A camel can do without water for days together. What is the reason given in the text?

Ans. As per the text, a camel can survive without water for several days because it does not sweat much. Unlike humans, a camel does not need to regulate its body temperature through sweating. Therefore, it loses less water. Also, the camel can consume a greater quantity of water in a go.

2. How do the smaller desert animals fulfill their need for water?

Ans. The smaller desert animals remain in their burrows during the day. Thereby, they avoid the exposure to heat which could result in loss of water. Furthermore, they consume other animals or plants and the moisture from meat and plant juices, respectively supplements their need for water.

3. In a desert the temperature rises during the day and falls rapidly at night. Why?

Ans. In a desert the temperature rises during the day and falls rapidly at night because of the absence of moisture in the air.

The moisture in the air usually acts as a protective blanket and protects the Earth. However, in the deserts this is not the case. Therefore, the rapid rise and fall in the temperature.

➤ VERY SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

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

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

2. What is an oasis?

Ans. An oasis is a small patch of land in the middle of the desert which has a spring of water. It allows plants and trees to grow better.

3. What are ‘sand dunes’?

Ans. In deserts where there is no water at all strong winds blow piling heaps of sand. Such piles or mounds where sand gets deposited are called ‘sand dunes’.

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

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

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

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

➤ **ACTIVITY**

Collect information about the lifestyle of people in desert areas – their foods, clothes, work, social customs etc.





GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (SR)

CHAPTER – 4. THE COP AND THE ANTHEM

➤ SUMMARY

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

For this, he first went to a high-class restaurant. The waiter saw his broken boot and torn pants and threw him away. He now broke a glass window of a shop, but the cop did not suspect him and ran behind another person. Soapy was now tired and going to prison seemed difficult to him. Now he went to a low-class restaurant and had dinner. But the restaurant owner instead of sending him to cop threw him on the road. Now he went to soap and stole an umbrella of a person. The person saw him and objected him. Soapy asked him to bring the cop. This put the person on back foot and said he got this umbrella today in a restaurant. If it is yours take it.

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

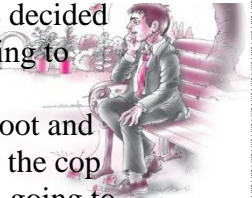
Suddenly a cop came and asked him the purpose of staring the building. Soapy said nothing but the cop was not convinced. Vey next morning he got three-month imprisonment in the prison of Blackwell.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Embarrassing
2. Approaching
3. Restlessly
4. Mediterranean
5. Purpose
6. Resolves
7. Argue

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Purpose- aim
2. Argue- protest
3. Desires- wishes
4. Moment- time
5. In front of- face to face
6. Beat- remove
7. Ready- alert
8. Quietly- with peace
9. Cops- policemen
10. Richer- wealthier
11. Southern skies - warmer places
12. Blackwell's Island - name of a prison



➤ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

1. What are some of the signs of the signs of approaching winter referred to in the text?

Ans. Birds flying to South, people purchasing new coats and falling of dead leaves are some of the signs that indicate approaching winters.

2. What was Soapy's first plan? Why did it not work?

Ans. Soapy's first plan was to go to a big restaurant and order a sumptuous meal. Thereafter, he would tell the waiter that he had no money to pay the bill. This plan, however, failed because the guard at the restaurant did not allow him to enter, seeing his shabby clothes and shoes.

3. "But the cop's mind would not consider Soapy" What did the cop not consider and why?

Ans. Soapy threw stones on a big glass windowed shop in order to be arrested by the cops. However, because he continued to stand there waiting for the cops to come, the cop refused to believe that Soapy could be the culprit.

4. "We have orders to let them shout" What is the policeman referring to?

Ans. Soapy began to shout and cry as loud as possible in yet another attempt to be arrested by the cops. The cops again refused to consider arresting him because they thought he was one of those college boys who would shout but not harm anyone. And the cops had the orders to let these boys shout.

5. Write 'True' or 'False' against each of the following

- (i) Soapy stole a man's umbrella.....
- (ii) The owner of the umbrella offered to give it to Soapy.....
- (iii) The man had stolen umbrella that was now Soapy's.....
- (iv) Soapy threw away the umbrella.....

Ans. (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True

6. "There was a sudden and wonderful change in his soul" What brought about the change in Soapy?

Ans. Soapy was very upset because all his plants failed one after the other. While walking towards the Madison Square, Soapy came across his childhood house. Reading the house, Soapy was overpowered with happy memories, of his mother and flowers.

➤ **VERY SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. The big and the brightly lighted restaurant was situated at a point where the great street called Broadway and Fifth Avenue met. Only the rich people came to this restaurant.

5. Why was Soapy happy considering his dinner at the big restaurant?

Ans. Soapy was happy considering his dinner at the big restaurant to not be very expensive. So, the restaurant people would not be very angry. At the same time, the dinner would leave him filled and happy.

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

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

