

# GRAMMAR

## ARTICLES

- \* *An Article is a small word with a very important job.*
- \* *Articles are special kinds of Adjectives. They give information about the Nouns.*
- \* *Articles make it clear whether you are talking about a specific, definite thing or something in general.*
- \* *There are two kinds of Articles: a/an and the.*
- \* *These words are always used with Nouns.*
- \* *If you are talking about a specific thing (Noun), you use the Article 'the'.*
- \* *If you are referring to any one of the possible things that the Noun describes, you use the Article 'a' (or 'an' if the first letter of the Noun is a vowel or gives a vowel sound).*

### **Indefinite Articles—a, an**

- \* **a**—used before singular countable nouns beginning with consonants (other than a, e, i, o, u):  
a stamp, a desk, a TV, a cup, a book etc.
- \* **an**—used before singular countable nouns beginning with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) or vowel sound:  
an apple, an elephant, an issue, an orange, an honest man, an M.Ed . etc

#### **Examples:**

- He is **a** teacher.
- She doesn't own **a** car
- She didn't get **an** invitation.
- I saw **an** eagle at the zoo.
- He is **an** excellent teacher.
- I have only have **an** hour for lunch. (*Sounds like "au-er"*)
- Does his name begin with **an** "F"? (*Sounds like "eff"*)

### **Definite Article—the**

- \* **the** - used before singular and plural, countable and uncountable nouns:  
the Sun, the guitar, the Times of India, the Principal, the Red Fort, the Arabian Sea,  
the best man etc.

#### **Examples:**

#### **'The' is used for some already known or earlier mentioned Noun:**

- \* My daughter wants to buy **a** dog this weekend. (Indefinite-Could be any dog)
- \* **The dog** in the backyard is very cute. (Definite-The one in the backyard)

#### **Superlative Degree takes 'the' before it:**

- Asha Sharma is the best student of the class.
- May the best man win.

#### **Used before names of heavenly bodies:**

- The Moon appears when the Sun disappears.
- The Earth revolves round the Sun

**Names of directions take ‘the’ before them.**

- I can see the clouds in the South.
- The North is the direction given on the compass needle.

**‘the’ precedes names of musical instruments.**

- Rita sang while Sita played the guitar.
- He was playing the drums.

**Names of trains, monuments, water bodies, holy books, newspapers etc also takes ‘the’:**

- Since I missed the Rajdhani Express, I came by bus.
- The Taj Mahal attracts many tourists.
- A huge ship sank into the Pacific Ocean.
- The Times of India is read by many Indians.
- The Geeta is a holy book.

**Before designations, ‘the’ is used:**

- The Chief Minister has announced a meeting.
- The Head Master was walking in the corridor.

**‘The’ precedes important days to show their significance:**

- The 15<sup>th</sup> of August is an important day for us.
- The eve of Christmas brings smile on our face.

## **EXERCISE 1**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles:**

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ university student.
2. She goes to temple in \_\_\_\_\_ mornings.
3. Kiran is \_\_\_\_\_ best student in the class.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ camel is the ship of the desert.
5. This book has won \_\_\_\_\_ Booker prize.
6. Harish Chandra was \_\_\_\_\_ honest king.
7. I met \_\_\_\_\_ boy in the store.
8. Gold is \_\_\_\_\_ precious metal.
9. She returned after \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
10. There is \_\_\_\_\_ institution for \_\_\_\_\_ blind in this city.

## EXERCISE 2

### Fill in the blanks with A, AN or THE:

1. Bring me \_\_\_\_\_ glass of water.
2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ idea.
3. She is \_\_\_\_\_ great writer.
4. It was \_\_\_\_\_ interesting story.
5. She has \_\_\_\_\_ brother and \_\_\_\_\_ sister.
6. Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ joke.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Nile is \_\_\_\_\_ longest river in \_\_\_\_\_ world.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ doctor was examining \_\_\_\_\_ patient.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ pyramids are in Egypt.
10. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ good cook.
11. She was writing \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
12. They were playing in \_\_\_\_\_ garden.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ lady who lives next door is \_\_\_\_\_ architect.
14. You can have \_\_\_\_\_ apple if you are hungry.
15. Who was \_\_\_\_\_ first woman to win \_\_\_\_\_ Nobel Prize for literature?
16. She has bought \_\_\_\_\_ apartment in \_\_\_\_\_ city.
17. Have you read \_\_\_\_\_ Gita?
18. Put \_\_\_\_\_ books on \_\_\_\_\_ table.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ dog is \_\_\_\_\_ faithful animal.
20. We saw a zebra in \_\_\_\_\_ zoo.

## EXERCISE 3

### Complete the following sentences with A, AN or THE:

1. Danny wanted \_\_\_\_\_ new bicycle for Christmas.
2. Jennifer tasted \_\_\_\_\_ birthday cake her mother had made.
3. The children have \_\_\_\_\_ new teacher called Mr. Green.
4. All pupils must obey \_\_\_\_\_ rules.
5. Dad turned on \_\_\_\_\_ radio to listen to \_\_\_\_\_ news.
6. Alex is in Boston studying for \_\_\_\_\_ MBA.
7. The teacher read \_\_\_\_\_ interesting article from the newspaper.
8. There was \_\_\_\_\_ huge crowd of people outside the church.
9. Julie talked for \_\_\_\_\_ hour about her school project.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ European expert was invited to speak to the committee.

## **Chapter 2: A Gift of Chappals**

**- Vasantha Surya**

### **Vocabulary Enrichment:**

1. Snooze (N) – short sleep
2. Scrawny (Adj) – thin
3. Weird (Adj) – strange
4. Glided (V) – moved along smoothly
5. Stumbled (V) – followed haltingly

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### **Comprehension Check**

#### **1. What is the secret that Meena shares with Mridu in the backyard?**

**Ans:** Meena shared the secret of having a kitten in the backyard inside a torn football lined with sacking and filled with sand. They found the kitten outside the gate in the morning.

#### **2. How does Ravi get milk for the kitten?**

**Ans:** For getting milk for the kitten, Ravi told Paati that he was hungry when she saw him with a glass of milk. Paati got suspicious so, Ravi had to drink most of the milk and told Paati that he will wash the tumbler by himself. After that, Ravi ran and poured the milk into the coconut shell and then ran back to wash the tumbler before Paati get really suspicious.

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### **Comprehension Check**

#### **3. Had the beggar come to Rukku Manni's house for the first time? Give reasons for your answer.**

**Ans:** No, the beggar had not come to Rukku Manni's house for the first time because Paati said to Tapi that he had been coming in their house every day and surviving for the past whole week because of Rukku Manni's kindness, and it's time for him to find another house to beg from.

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### **Working with the Text**

#### **4. Describe the music teacher, as seen from the window.**

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

**5. On getting Gopu Mama's chappals, the music teacher tried not to look too happy. Why?**

**Ans:** On getting Gopu Mama's chappals, the music teacher tried not to look happy because he did not want to reveal his happiness of getting new chappals to others. He wanted to show that his own chappals were more expensive and branded one. Actually, he was very happy after getting Gopu Mama's chappals.

**6. On getting a gift of chappals, the beggar vanished in a minute. Why was he in such a hurry to leave?**

**Ans:** On getting a gift of chappals, the beggar vanished in a minute because he did not want to lose the gift. His feet were blistered and he couldn't have got anything better from that house. Moreover he knew that the children had brought the chappals without the permission of their elders. He feared that they might come and take the chappals back from him, so he left in a hurry.

**7. Walking towards the kitchen with Mridu and Meena, Rukku Manni began to laugh. What made her laugh?**

**Ans:** Rukku Manni was laughing imagining Gopu Mama without his chappals. He had the habit of taking out his shoes immediately after coming home and putting on these chappals. She laughed wondering what excuse would she give to him and what would be his reaction.

## NOTICE WRITING

### HOW TO WRITE A NOTICE

A notice is a piece of information regarding an important event that is about to happen.

- It is a short piece of communication written in formal style.
- It is publicly displayed.
- A notice is always written in third person, therefore, use of I person (I, We) and II person (You) should be avoided.
- The word limit for a notice is usually 50 words.

### FEATURES

- The notice must contain complete information related to the subject including date, time and place.
- It is always written in a box.
- The name of the issuing authority is written on the top.
- The word NOTICE should be mentioned in capital and should be underlined.
- A precise, eye catching title, preferably a phrase and not a sentence should be given to indicate what the Notice is about.
- The Notice must be simple and concise and the tone must be formal.

On the bottom left corner of the Notice, the name and designation of the person writing the notice must be mentioned

**A well written Notice must inform the readers about the 5Ws.**

- What is going to happen.(event)
- Where it will take place.
- When it will take place.(the date and time)
- Who can apply or is eligible for it.
- Whom to contact or apply to.(the issuing authority)

## NOTICE WRITING

### FORMAT

	Name of the issuing authority <u>NOTICE</u> (to be underlined)
Date	<u>Heading/Title</u>
	Body of the Notice(Not more than 50 words)
Name Designation	

### SAMPLE QUESTIONS

#### LOST

You are Jessy Patel of VII E. You have lost your tiffin box in the atrium during recess time. Draft a notice in not more than 50 words, giving all the details of your tiffin box. Put the notice in a box.

	DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL ,GANDHINAGAR
	<u>NOTICE</u>
27 <sup>th</sup> April 2020	
	<u>TIFFIN BOX LOST</u>
	This is to inform all the students that a blue colour tiffin box has been lost in the atrium during recess. The box is fibre made and has partition in the middle. Whosoever finds the box is requested to return it to the undersigned. A treat in the canteen is promised as a reward.
Jessy Patel	
Student of VII E	

## NOTICE WRITING

### EVENT

Q2. The Annual Sports Meet of St. Joseph School, Pune is to be held next month. The PE teacher of the school has asked you to write a notice to ask the students to give their names. One participant can participate in maximum three individual events and relay race. As the Sports Captain, draft a notice in about 50 words and put it in a box.

St. JOSEPH SCHOOL, PUNE

### NOTICE

5 May 2020

### ANNUAL SPORTS MEET

This is to inform all the students that the Annual Sports Meet is to be held on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2020, in the school cricket ground. Each student can participate in maximum three individual events and relay race. Interested students can give their names to the undersigned during the recess in XI-A latest by 15<sup>th</sup> July 2020. For further queries contact the undersigned.

Alok Mehta

Sports Captain

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Q1. You are Shrishti Naik of Class VII B. You have lost your wrist watch in the assembly area of your school. Draft a notice mentioning the complete details of the watch. The person who finds it will be suitably rewarded. Your notice should not be more than 50 words. Put the notice in a box.

Q2. An Inter House Debate Competition is to be held in St. Paul's School, Ahmedabad. The topic of the competition is 'English should be our national language'. As the head boy of the school, write a notice in not more than 50 words giving all the necessary details. Put the notice in a box.

Q3. You are Ragini Varma, Head Girl of Doon International School, Lucknow. Draft a notice for the students informing them about the forthcoming Inter House Art Competition 'ART AURA-20'. Give all the necessary details related to the event in not more than 50 words. Put the notice in a box.



## Chapter 1: Three Questions

- Leo Tolstoy

### Vocabulary Building:

1. seized (V) – took by force
2. fainted (V) – lost consciousness
3. faithful (Adj.) – loyal and true
4. council (N) – a group of people chosen to give advice or to make rules
5. hermit (N) – a person who lives alone and leads a simple life

Answer the following questions.

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

**Ans:** The king wanted to know, what is the right time to begin something, which people should he listen to and what is the most important thing for him to do because he knew that he would never fail if he knew answers to these three questions.

#### 2. In answer to the second question, whose advice did the people say would be important to the king?

**Ans:** In answer to the second question, some said that the people most necessary to the king were his councillors, others said, the priests. A few others chose the doctors and yet others said that soldiers were the most necessary.

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

**Ans:** In answer to the question, what is the most important thing for him to do, some said science would be the most important. Others suggested fighting, and some said religious worship would be the most important.

#### 4. How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?

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

**5. (i) Who was the bearded man?**

**Ans:** The bearded man was the enemy of the king who swore to revenge him for seizing his property and putting his brother to death.

**(ii) Why did he ask for the king's forgiveness?**

**Ans:** The bearded man asked for the king's forgiveness as the king had saved his life. He came there for taking revenge from the king but instead the king helped him to get better.

**(LONG QUESTION)****6. What were the hermit's answers to the three questions? Which answer do you like most, and why?**

**Ans:** In answer to king's first question, the hermit said that there is only one important time 'Now'. It is the only time when you have power to act. In answer to king's second question, the hermit said that the most important person is the one with whom we are at the present. In response to king's third question, the hermit answered that the most important thing to do is to do that person good. I like the answer to the first question the most because time has the supreme power. It can take you to heights if you do something good and can also make you fall on the ground if you won't act in the present. One should live and act according to present.

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# English Class-VII

## DETERMINERS

A Determiner is a word that introduces a Noun. It always comes before a Noun, and it also comes before any other Adjectives used to describe the Noun.

**There are different types of Determiners:**

1. Articles
2. Demonstratives
3. Quantifiers
4. Possessives
5. Interrogatives

- Exercise A to be done in the text book.(whole exercise)
- Exercise B to be done in the text book.(whole exercise)
- Exercise C to be done in the note book (first 5 only)

### ANSWER KEY

#### Exercise No. A and B to be done in textbook.

##### **Answers of Exercise A:**

1. whose    2. which    3. this    4. every    5. a    6. every    7. each    8. the    9. these  
10. many    11. The, the    12. that    13. that    14. his

##### **Answers of Exercise B:**

1. no    2. a lot of    3. a few    4. Some    5. neither    6. neither    7. whole  
8. a little

**Exercise C to be done in Language notebook (First five)**

**Answers of Exercise C:**

1. They did not see any tigers in Sariska.
2. The man in white uniform is a naval officer.
3. Those two girls help each other.
4. The latter part of the movie was really interesting.
5. Ms. Austin is an oldest teacher in the school.

## ENGLISH Class-VII

### FIGURE OF SPEECH

A figure of speech is a description where we compare person or thing with one another for greater effect. The use of figures of speech makes the language beautiful and lively. The following are some of the common figures of speech.

#### SIMILE:

In simile, we may have a comparison between two people or things of two different kinds but with at least one similar point. A simile is introduced by adverbs 'like' or 'as'.

- e.g.
- (i) Water is like our lifeline.
  - (ii) He is as patient as a sheet.
  - (iii) He is like a lion.
  - (iv) The bag is as light as a feather.

#### METAPHOR:

A metaphor is an indirect simile. This is another form of comparison. Here two things or persons are absolutely alike.

- e.g.
- (i) The world is a stage.
  - (ii) Arjun was a tiger in the battle.
  - (iii) She has a heart of stone.
  - (iv) Water is our lifeline.

#### PERSONIFICATION:

In personification, inanimate object or abstract ideas are spoken as if they have a life.

- e.g.
- (i) The wind is whispering.
  - (ii) The clouds clap their giant hands.
  - (iii) The death lays its icy hand on the kings too.

#### ALLITERATION:

In this figure of speech, several words beginning with same syllables and same letters are repeated in the same sentence. (Only the 'consonant' sounds not the 'articles' sound.)

- e.g.
- (i) Perfect practice pull our worksheet.
  - (ii) The bad boys began to cry.
  - (iii) She sells sea shells on the sea shore.
  - (iv) Nick needed notebooks.

#### HYPERBOLE:

It is an overstatement of fact, saying much more than it is meant.

- e.g.
- (i) I have heard the joke hundreds of time.
  - (ii) It is so cold we are absolutely frozen.
  - (iii) She wept an ocean of tears.

## **EXERCISE 1**

**Read the following sentences and identify the figure of speech.**

1. She is as busy as a bee.  
Ans. Simile
2. The tea is icy cold.  
Ans. Hyperbole
3. I have a ton of homework.  
Ans. Hyperbole
4. My alarm clock yells at me every morning.  
Ans. Personification
5. The girl grabbed the golden goose and ran.  
Ans. Alliteration.
6. The clouds are balls of cotton.  
Ans. Metaphor

## **EXERCISE 2**

**Read the following sentences and identify the figure of speech.**

1. Walter wondered where Winnie was.  
Ans. Alliteration
2. She's a night owl.  
Ans. Metaphor
3. That must have cost a billion dollars.  
Ans. Hyperbole
4. The flowers nodded.  
Ans. Personification
5. The floor is as slippery as an eel.  
Ans. Simile
6. The thunder grumbled.  
Ans. Personification

**AN ALIEN HAND**  
**Chapter 3: The Desert**

Vocabulary Enrichment		
1	<b>mound (N)</b>	<b>: big heap</b>
2	<b>adapt (V)</b>	<b>: change</b>
3	<b>moisture (N)</b>	<b>: wetness</b>
4	<b>variations (N)</b>	<b>: changes</b>
5	<b>humid (Adj)</b>	<b>: containing moisture</b>

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1. The phrases on the left in the following box occur in the text. Match each of them with a phrase on the right.

Ans:

(i)	an endless stretch of sand	· nothing but sand as far as one can see
(ii)	waterless and without shelter	· no water and no shade
(iii)	an oasis	· fertile place with water and plants in a desert
(iv)	hidden by a cover of grass	· not visible because the grass is thick

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Comprehension Check

**SHORT ANSWERS**

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

Ans: A camel can do without water for days together because they sweat very little therefore, they can retain the water they drink for a long period of time.

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

Ans: In humid climates, the air has moisture that protects the earth's surface from the heat of the sun. Since deserts have no moisture cover, they heat up rapidly during the day and cool off rapidly at night.

**LONG ANSWER**

3. How do the smaller desert animals fulfil their need for water?

Ans: The smaller desert animals fulfil their need for water by digging underground burrows during the hot day to escape the heat and come out at night to eat. Some of them eat other animals and get the water they need from the moisture in the meat. Others eat plants and seeds and get the water they need from plant juices.

## SUPPLEMENTARY READER: AN ALIEN HAND

### LESSON: 1 THE TINY TEACHER

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	barracks (Noun)	buildings for soldiers
2.	loyalty (Noun)	faithfulness
3.	grub (Noun)	larva of an insect
4.	drone (Noun)	a male ant
5.	ant hills (Noun)	home of ants

#### Short Answer Type Questions

**Q.1** In what way is an ant's life peaceful?

**Ans** The ants live in peace because each one does its share of work honestly, wisely and bravely. They don't interfere in the work given to others. They never fight in their groups.

**Q.2** How long does it take for a grub to become a complete ant?

**Ans** It takes two or three weeks for a grub to become a cocoon. After another three weeks, the cocoon breaks and a complete ant appears.

**Q.3** Why do the worker ants carry the grubs about?

**Ans** The worker ants carry the grubs about daily for airing, exercise and sunshine.

**Q.4** What jobs are new ants trained for?

**Ans** The jobs which the new ants are trained for are as workers, soldiers, builders, cleaners etc.

**Q.5** Name some other creatures that live in anthills.

**Ans** Some other creatures that live in anthills are beetles, lesser breeds of ants, greenfly etc.

#### Long Answer Type Question

**Q.6** Mention three things that we can learn from the 'tiny teacher'. Give reasons for choosing these items.

**Ans** We can learn teamwork as ants do their work by sharing and contribution without interfering in other's work. We can learn hard work as ants spend most of their time in doing their respective jobs without hesitation. We can learn discipline as ants live a disciplined life and always follow the rules of their group and are loyal towards it.



## English Class-VII

### Writing Skill - Paragraph Writing

**“A paragraph is a group of sentences about a single topic”.**

Together, the sentences of paragraph explain the writer’s main idea about the topic. A paragraph is often between five to ten sentences but it can be longer or shorter, depending on the topic.

#### SAMPLE QUESTION

**1. Write a Paragraph in about 100-120 words on the following topic: -**

**“The Best Place to Visit”**

Himachal Pradesh is the most wonderful place to visit because of its variety of weather and beautiful nature. Visitors to this state can find any kind of terrain and landscapes they want to experience. They can find cool temperatures in the summer and snow in the winter. For adventure lovers there are trails to trek, mountains to climb and rivers for boating or rafting. Nature lovers will love the natural scenery – the beautiful sights of open landscape, fields and meadows, hilly areas with waterfalls, streams and rivulets. They can find high mountains and low valleys. There are huge forests with variety of animals and birds. The people there are helpful and friendly. Their amiable nature helps in making your entire trip a wonderful and memorable experience.

**2. Write a Paragraph in about 100-120 words on the following topic: -**

## **“Value of Discipline”**

Discipline is the law of nature. It is in man's best interest to observe discipline in all walks of life. Discipline is the backbone of one's character. Without discipline, nothing great can be achieved in life. A student without discipline does not gain respect in the eyes of his teachers. A man who does not observe discipline in life is far from success, moreover, he is disliked by all. If sportsmen do not observe discipline along with hard work, they can't hope to win.

In the army, discipline is of utmost importance. Discipline leads to harmony. No life is worth living without discipline. A disciplined person is an asset to himself, to his family, to the society, to the nation and to mankind. Discipline works everywhere so respect the values of discipline.

### **PRACTICE QUESTION**

Write a Paragraph in about 100-120 words on the following topic :

1. A Stitch in Time Saves Nine
2. My Favourite Hero

## Poem: The Rebel

- D. J Enright

### Vocabulary Enrichment:

1. rebel (N) – a person who opposes
2. fantastic (Adj) – excellent
3. soberly (Adv) – politely
4. preference (N) – greater liking
5. regret (V) – sorry feeling

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### Working with the Poem

#### (SHORT ANSWERS)

Answer the following questions.

**1. If someone doesn't wear a uniform to school, what do you think the teacher will say?**

**Ans:** If someone doesn't wear a uniform to school the teacher will ask him/her about the reason for not being in uniform and then take action according to the reply.

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

**Ans:** When everyone wants a clear sky, the rebel wants rain the most.

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

**Ans:** If the rebel has a dog for a pet, then everyone else is likely to have a cat.

**4. Why is it good to have rebels?**

**Ans:** It is good to have rebels because very few people have the power to oppose the decision of the majority. They think differently and fearlessly stand with their choices which can be beneficial at times.

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

**Ans:** It is not good to be a rebel because no one will like you. It keeps you apart from the people and they will always criticize you.

**6. Would you like to be a rebel? If yes, why? If not, why not?**

**Ans:** No, I would not like to be a rebel because I don't have the guts to oppose the majority and moreover I can't hurt the feelings of the people. I don't want to be a source of bitterness among the people. OR (Open ended)

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**Find in the poem an antonym (a word opposite in meaning) for each of the following words.**

- (i) long - short**
- (ii) grow - cut**
- (iii) quietness - disturbance**
- (iv) lost - find**

### **(LONG QUESTIONS)**

- 1. Discuss few situations mentioned in the poem where the rebel shows difference of opinion?**

Ans: In the poem the rebel always has a difference of opinion in all the situations mentioned by the poet. When everybody wants short hair, the rebel wants to grow his/her hair long and when everybody wants to have long hair the rebels cuts off his/her hair short. When everybody wears a uniform the rebel wears fantastic clothes and when everybody wears fantastic clothes the rebel dresses up soberly. In the company of dog lovers the rebel praises cats and in the company of cat lovers the rebel speaks good about the dogs. When everybody wants to see a clear sky the rebels wants rain and when everybody longs for rain the rebel waits for the sun to shine. When everybody says, Yes, please the rebel says, No, thank you and when all will say, No thank you, the rebel says, Yes, please.

This is how a rebel always shows his difference of opinion in all the situations.

## ENGLISH-CLASS 7

### TYPES OF SENTENCES (Only exercises to be written in the notebook.) SENTENCE

- A sentence is a group of words arranged in a specific order so that they make complete sense.
- A sentence always starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, an exclamation or a question mark.

#### SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

- When forming a sentence, we name a person or thing and then say something about the person or thing. The person or thing named is called the Subject of the sentence, and what we say about the person or thing is called the Predicate.

Eg:

1. Rati dances.
2. The three men sailed in a boat.

- In a sentence, the subject usually comes first and is followed by the predicate. Sometimes however it may be placed after the predicate. This is often used in poetic expressions.

Eg:

1. Around the garden ran the naughty children.
2. Silently flowed the river.

#### Exercise 1

Identify the subject and predicate in the following:

1. Tarun is quite late.
2. Out of the tree flew the birds.
3. The lost child cried.
4. Little Neena laughed happily.
5. The child ate the cake hungrily.

### Types of Sentences

There are four types of English sentence, classified by their purpose:

- **Declarative or Assertive sentence** (statement)
- **Interrogative sentence** (question)
- **Imperative sentence** (command,request,advice)
- **Exclamatory sentence** (exclamation)

#### 1. Declarative Sentence (statement)

Declarative Sentences make a statement. They tell us something. They give us information, and they normally end with a full-stop. The usual word order for the declarative sentence is:

- subject + verb...

Declarative sentences can be positive or negative.

Declarative sentences are the most common type of sentence. For examples:

positive	negative
I like coffee.	I do not like coffee.
We watched TV last night.	We did not watch TV last night.

## Formation of the Negative

- Negative words like **no, none, never, not, no one** are used to change assertive sentences to the negative.
- Forms of the verb **be** and **have** change to the negative by adding **not** or its shortened form-**n't** after the verb.
- When helping verbs are used with the main verb, change the sentence to the negative by adding **not** or its shortened form-**n't** between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.
- Sentences which do not have helping verb, the appropriate form of the auxiliary verb **do** and the word **not** are added before the main verb.
- When modals like **can, could, may, should** are used in affirmative sentences, the word **not** is added between the modal and the main verb.

Eg:

1. Tanya cannot write well.
2. Kapil did not buy a new car.
3. Kajal is not baking a cake.
4. Peter isn't a good athlete.
5. This is not a good movie.

## EXERCISE 2

Change the affirmative sentences into negative sentences:

1. The young man is honest in his work.
2. The floods come every year.
3. Mona can speak French fluently.
4. Harry and I are going to the park.

## 2. Interrogative Sentence (question)

Interrogative Sentences ask a question. They ask us something. They want information, and they always end with a question mark. The usual word order for the interrogative sentence is:

- (*wh-word* +) auxiliary + subject + verb...

Interrogative sentences can be positive or negative. Look at these examples:

positive	negative
Do you like coffee?	Don't you like coffee?
Why did you go?	Why didn't you go?

## Formation of Interrogative Sentences

- To form the interrogative we change the position of the subject and the verb so that the subject comes after the verb.

e.g. Tina is a dancer.  
Is Tina a dancer?

- In assertive sentences that have helping verb, the question starts with the helping verb.

e.g. Priti has eaten all the cake.  
Has Priti eaten all the cake?

- In sentences that have words like can, may, will, should the question starts with the modal auxiliary.

e.g. They will call later.  
Will they call later?

- When forming questions from the assertive sentences that do not have helping verb, the helping verb 'do', 'does', 'did' is used in the beginning of the sentence.  
e.g. Shalini sings well.  
Does Shalini sing well?

### EXERCISE 3

**Form interrogative sentences from the following assertive sentences.**

1. Geeta can dance very well.
2. They have won the match.
3. This is a good book.
4. Zahid paints quite well.
5. Ishita and Ishan played badminton.

### **3. Imperative Sentence**

Imperative Sentences give a command, request or wish.

They tell us to do something, and they end with a full-stop/period (.) or exclamation mark/point (!).

The usual word order for the imperative sentence is:

base verb...

Note that there is usually no subject—because the subject is understood, it is *YOU*.

Imperative sentences can be positive or negative. For examples:

positive	negative
Stop!	Do not stop!
Please give her coffee.	Please don't give her coffee.

### EXERCISE 4

**Change the followings sentences into imperatives.**

1. They were told to open their books.
2. You are requested to help the poor.
3. We should not walk on the grass.
4. The teacher ordered the students to stop talking.
5. We should not take medicine without doctor's advice.

### **4. Exclamatory Sentence (exclamation)**

Exclamatory Sentences express strong emotion/surprise—an exclamation—and they always end with an exclamation mark/point (!). The usual word order for the exclamatory sentence is:

- *What* (+ adjective) + noun + subject + verb
- *How* (+ adjective/adverb) + subject + verb

Eg:

1. What a liar he is!
2. What an exciting movie it was!
3. How he lied!
4. How exciting the movie was!

### EXERCISE 5

**Rewrite the following statements as exclamations.**

1. I have committed a blunder.
2. It is a beautiful day.
3. I hope god blesses you.
4. It is sad he couldn't make it to the top of Mt. Everest.
5. The Taj Mahal is beautiful.

**Class - VII**

**POEM – THE SHED (HONEY COMB)**

Vocabulary Enrichment		
1	<b>rusty (Adj)</b>	<b>affected by rust</b>
2	<b>creak (Noun)</b>	<b>harsh or high-pitched sound</b>
3	<b>rotten (Adj)</b>	<b>decayed</b>
4	<b>peek (Verb)</b>	<b>quick look</b>
5	<b>cracked (Verb)</b>	<b>broken without separating</b>

**Page No 49**

**Working with the poem:**

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**Answer the following questions:**

**1. Who is the speaker in the poem?**

**Ans:** The speaker of the poem is the poet Frank Flynn, when he was a small boy.

**2. Is he/she afraid or curious, or both ?**

**Ans:** He/She is curious, not afraid as he/she always peeped through that window and was ready to take a peek one day.

**3. What is he/she planning to do soon?**

**Ans :** He/She is planning to go inside the shed soon.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**4. “But not just yet...” suggests doubt, fear, hesitation, laziness or something else. Choose the word which seems right to you. Tell others why you chose it.**

**Ans :** “But not just yet...” suggests the hesitation of the poet from going inside that shed. Though he was confident that there were no ghosts but still he was hesitated to go inside and thought that soon he will go inside the shed but not now.



## WRITING SKILL

### CHP-29 MESSAGE WRITING

#### FORMAT OF MESSAGE

<b><u>MESSAGE</u></b>
Date
Time
Dear...
Content of the message
-----Who phoned-----
-----What they want to convey-----
-----What the reader must do -----
Writer's name.

#### SAMPLE QUESTION (Page No.209)

1. The following is a telephonic conversation between Ritika and Dharam. He wants to talk to Misha, but she is not at home. Help Ritika to write a message for Misha in 50 words.

Ritika : Hello!

Dharam : Hello! Could I speak to Misha, please?

Ritika : Misha is not at home. Would you like to leave a message for her?

Dharam : Yes, please tell her that I have booked her seat for Chandigarh by Shatabdi Express Chair Car for the 15<sup>th</sup> of February. Her seat number is 45 and the coach number is C-2. The train leaves at 7 am and reaches at 11 am. Ask her to meet me at the New Delhi Railway Station at 6:30 am sharp, so that we can go together. I have the tickets.

Ritika : Don't worry. I'll convey the message and ask her to call you back.

Dharam : Thanks.

## MESSAGE

13 February '20.      – **Date (Alphanumeric)**

10:00 a.m.            - **Time**

Dear Misha            - **Salutation**

Dharam rang up to say that he has got tickets for Chandigarh by Shatabdi Express on 15<sup>th</sup> Feb. Your seat number is 45 in the coach C-2. The train leaves at 7 a.m. and reaches at 11 a.m. He wants you to meet him at the New Delhi Railway Station at 6:30 a.m. sharp. Please call him and confirm.      (**content of the message**)

Ritika                 - **Name of the writer.**

### **Practice Question (Page – 211)**

#### **Exercise A-**

1. This is the telephonic conversation between Suresh and Rekha. Rekha wants to inform Ajay about his mother's illness, but Ajay is not on his seat. So Rekha informs about it to Suresh. Write the message in 50 words.

Suresh : Hello!

Rekha : Hello! Could I speak to Ajay? I am Rekha, his neighbour speaking.

Suresh : Ajay is not at his seat. Would you like to leave a message for him?

Rekha : Yes, please tell him that his mother had a heart attack. I went over and called the ambulance.

She is admitted in the emergency ward of Kailash Hospital. He should reach there immediately. It's very urgent.

Suresh : I shall inform him wherever he is.

Rekha : Thanks.

2. The following is a conversation between Jasmine and Rose. Jasmine wants Rose to tell Himanshi that their colleague's birthday cake is ready and she must pick it up. The bill is for Rs.400/- . But Himanshi is not at home, so Rose writes down the message. Write the message in 50 words.

Rose : Hello!

Jasmine : Hello! I am Jasmine from the pastry shop. May I speak to Himanshi?

Rose : Sorry, but Himanshi is not at home. Would you like to leave a message ?

Jasmine : Yes, please tell her that Arun's birthday cake is ready and she can pick it up by 4 pm. The bill is for Rs.400/-.

Rose : I am her sister. I'll convey your message as soon as she comes.

# HONEYCOMB

## Poem: Chivvy

Page No: 70

Working with the Poem

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

#### 1. Answer the following questions.

**(i) When is a grown-up likely to say this?**

**Don't talk with your mouth full.**

(i) A grown-up is likely to say this when children start talking in between the meal with food in their mouth.

**(ii) When are you likely to be told this?**

**Say thank you.**

(ii) We are likely to be told to say thank you when someone helps us or gives us something.

**(iii) When do you think an adult would say this?**

**No one thinks you are funny.**

(iii) When children act weird or do something funny to gain the attention, then adult would say no one thinks you are funny.

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**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:** In the last two lines, the adult is now asking the child to make up his own mind and take decision by himself, to be independent which is unreasonable because earlier adults were not allowing the child to take any decision by himself and they were always taking decision for the child.

**3. Why do you think grown-ups 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 grown-ups say such kind of things to their children in order to teach them good manners. They want their children to be a responsible citizen and behave well in public. Yes, it is important to teach the children all these things so that they learn good manners and how to behave in the society, at home and with their elders and youngsters. Our elders are our teachers and we can learn a lot from their experience.

**Class VII  
GRAMMAR  
TENSES**

<b>Present Tense</b>	<b>Simple Present</b>	<b>Present Continuous</b>	<b>Present Perfect</b>	<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>
<b>Form</b>	S + V in the Present form	S + is/am/are + ing form of verb	S + has/have + past participle form of verb	S + has/have + been + ing form of verb
<b>Affirmative</b>	He writes a letter.	He is writing a letter.	He has written a letter.	He has been writing a letter.
<b>Negative</b>	He does not write a letter.	He is not writing a letter.	He has not written a letter.	He has not been writing a letter.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Does he write a letter?	Is he writing a letter?	Has he written a letter?	Has he been writing a letter?
<b>Past Tense</b>	<b>Simple Past</b>	<b>Past Continuous</b>	<b>Past Perfect</b>	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b>
<b>Form</b>	S+ V in the past (V2)	S+ was/were + ing form of the verb.	S+ had + Past Participle (V3)	S+ had + been+ ing form of the verb.
<b>Affirmative</b>	He wrote a letter.	He was writing a letter.	He had written a letter	He had been writing a letter.
<b>Negative</b>	He did not write a letter.	He was not writing a letter.	He had not written a letter.	He had not been writing a letter.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Did he write a letter?	Was he writing a letter?	Had he written a letter?	Had he been writing a letter?
<b>Future Tense</b>	<b>Simple Future</b>	<b>Future Continuous</b>	<b>Future Perfect</b>	<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b>
<b>Form</b>	S+will/shall+ root verb	S+ will/shall+ be + ing form of the verb	S+ will/shall +have+ Past Participle (V3)	S+ will/shall + have + been+ ing form of verb.
<b>Affirmative</b>	He will write a letter.	He will be writing a letter.	He will have written a letter	He will have been writing a letter.
<b>Negative</b>	He will not write a letter.	He will not be writing a letter.	He will not have written a letter	He will not have been writing a letter.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Will he write a letter?	Will he be writing a letter?	Will he have written a letter?	Will he have been writing a letter?

**PRESENT TENSE: (Pg no 112)**

**Exercises A, B, D & E to be done in the Grammar Text Book.**

**PAST TENSE: (Pg no 122)**

**Exercises C, D, E & F to be done in the Grammar Text Book.**

**FUTURE TENSE: (Pg no 129)**

**Exercises A & C to be done in the Grammar Text Book.**

**EXTRA EXERCISE**

**(to be done in the note book)**

**Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb given in bracket:-**

1. He ----- (play) cricket. (Simple Present Tense)
2. Joy ----- (take) my books. (Present Perfect Tense)
3. They ----- (wait) for us at the bus stop. (Future Continuous Tense)
4. Kajal ----- (work) for five hours, when the bell rang. (Past Perfect Continuous Tense)
5. I ----- (finish) the work before I went out. (Past Perfect Tense)
6. The boy ----- (play) here. (Present Continuous Tense)
7. He ----- (read) the newspaper. (Simple Past Tense)
8. I ----- (watch) TV for an hour. (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)
9. They ----- (read) the books in the library last evening. (Past Continuous Tense)
10. The choir ----- (sing) for an hour before the play starts. (Future Perfect Continuous Tense)
11. I ----- (pay) your telephone bill. (Simple Future Tense)
12. The baby ----- (go) to sleep by evening. (Future Perfect Tense)

## ANSWERS

### PRESENT TENSE

#### **Exercise-A –(Answers) Page No. 115- To be done in Grammar Text Book.**

1. plays 2. go 3. reaches 4. look 5. Take 6. are 7. Cross, is 8. is 9. sets 10. keeps  
11. Does, take 12. paints

#### **Exercise -B- (Answers) Page No. 117 -To be done in Grammar Text Book.**

1. have 2. are working 3. is looking 4. fits 5. is making 6. are planning 7. will reach  
8. hear 9. I am reading 10. appears

#### **Exercise-D –(Answers) -Page No. 119- To be done in Grammar Text Book.**

1. have bought 2. have eaten 3. have collected 4. have begun 5. have had  
6. have packed 7. has been 8. have not seen 9. have always travelled 10. has just lost  
11. has not returned 12. has dreamt 13. Have, ridden 14. have never witnessed 15. have, been

#### **Exercise- E-(Answers)- Page No. 121- To be done in Grammar Text Book.**

1. have been watching 2. have been reading 3. have not been feeling 4. has not been visiting  
5. have been living 6. have been reading 7. has been giving 8. has been playing  
9. have been waiting 10. have been playing 11. have been learning 12. Has it been raining?

### PAST TENSE

#### **Exercise- C- (Answers)- Page No. 126- To be done in Grammar Text Book.**

1. were laughing 2. travelled 3. went, began 4. sentenced 5. addressed  
6. was drowning, jumped, saved 7. was, was finding, grew 8. were not knowing, allowed  
9. finished, was cleaning 10. was still cooking, arrived.

#### **Exercise-D –(Answers)- Page No. 127 - To be done in Grammar Text Book.**

had gone, was returning, had bitten, had consulted, had recommended, went, hated.

#### **Exercise – E –(Answers)- To be done in Grammar Text Book.**

1. had done 2. had not seen, wondered, had been 3. Wanted 4. had agreed, drove  
5. had set, descended 6. had come 7. had asked 8. had reached, arrived  
9. knew, had kept 10. wanted, had done

#### **Exercise – F –(Answers)- Page No. 128 -To be done in Grammar Text Book.**

1. had been working 2. had been sleeping 3. had not been studying 4. Had not been practicing  
5. had been playing 6. had been living 7. had been studying 8. had been sitting

## FUTURE TENSE-

### Exercise-A --(Answers)-Page No. 132- To be done in Grammar Text Book.

1. will be leaving
2. will be completing
3. will be visiting
4. will not be finishing
5. Will, be inviting
6. will have won
7. will not have permitted
8. will be flying, will have surprised
9. will have cost
10. will be meeting

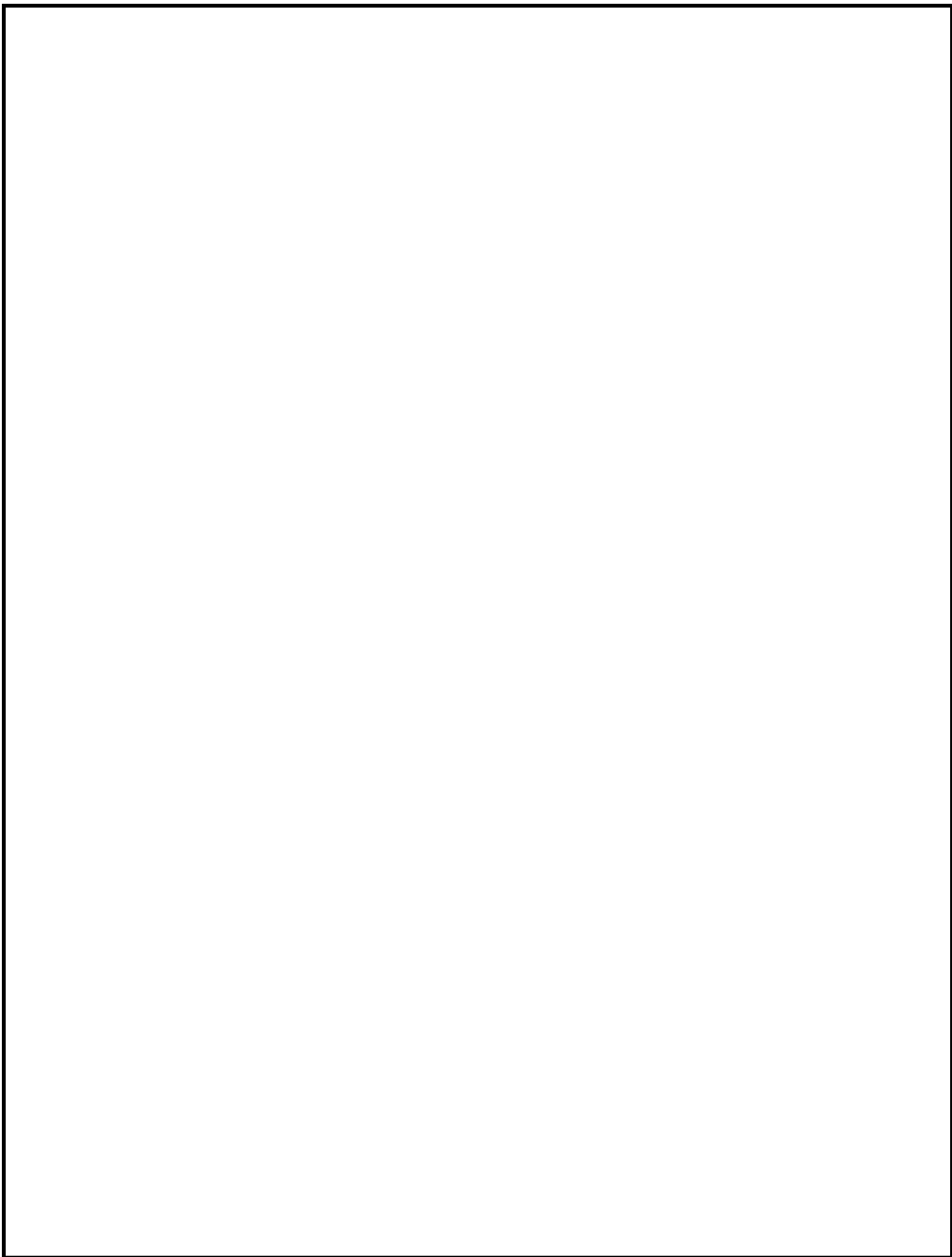
### Exercise-C --(Answers)- Page No. 133- To be done in Grammar Text Book.

is approaching, arrives, greet, presents, starts, presents, sing,  
lights, proposes, goes.

### EXTRA EXERCISE (to be done in the note book)- ANSWERS

#### Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb given in bracket: -

1. He ---**plays**----- (play) cricket. (Simple Present Tense)
2. Joy -----**has taken**---- (take) my books. (Present Perfect Tense)
3. They ---**will be waiting**----- (wait) for us at the bus stop. (Future Continuous Tense)
4. Kajal --**had been working**----- (work) for five hours, when the bell rang.(Past Perfect Continuous Tense)
5. I ----**had finished**----- (finish) the work before I went out. (Past Perfect Tense)
6. The boy ----**is playing**----- (play) here. (Present Continuous Tense)
7. He ----**read**----- (read) the newspaper. (Simple Past Tense)
8. I -----**have been watching**----- (watch) TV for an hour. (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)
9. They -----**were reading**---- (read) the books in the library last evening. (Past Continuous Tense)
10. The choir -----**will have been singing**----- (sing) for an hour before the play starts. (Future Perfect Continuous Tense)
11. I ----**will pay**---- (pay) your telephone bill. (Simple Future Tense)
12. The baby -----**will have gone**----- (go) to sleep by evening. (Future Perfect Tense)





**CLASS – VII**

**Grammar**

**SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT**

- \* In order to speak or write sentences correctly, we must make sure that the right form of Verb is used to suit the Subject.
- \* Both the Subject and the Verb must be either singular or both must be plural.
- \* If this is taken care of we say that the Subject is in agreement of the Verb.
- \* This is called Subject-Verb Agreement OR Subject-Verb Concord.

EXERCISE A to be done in the Text Book

EXERCISE B to be done in the Text Book

EXERCISE C to be done in the Note Book (First 7 sentences)

**ANSWERS**

**Exercise No. A and B to be done in the textbook.**

**Answers of Exercise A:**

1. are    2. are    3. were    4. is    5. causes    6. are    7. study    8. are

**Answers of Exercise B:**

1. takes    2. is    3. helps    4. has    5. are    6. feels    7. was    8. wants  
9. is    10. has    11. has    12. stands

**Exercise C to be done in Language notebook ( First seven)**

**Answers of Exercise C:**

1. Five and three make eight.
2. Neither his father nor his mother approves of his subject choice at college.
3. Meera goes with her mother to the temple everyday.
4. Copper and Zinc are used to make brass.
5. The crowd was excited when the cricketers walked into the field .(√ )
6. The students, accompanied by their teachers, are visiting the old people's home. (√ )
7. Not one of the examinee has got all the answers right as the test was very difficult.

## **HONEYCOMB**

### **Chapter 4: The Ashes That Made Trees Bloom**

#### **Vocabulary Enrichment:**

1. Hoe (N) – garden tool
2. Coaxed (V) – persuaded
3. Covetous (Adj) – greedy
4. Flung (V) – threw
5. Stingy (Adj) - miserly

**Page No: 63**

#### **Working with the Text**

#### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

##### **1. What did the dog do to lead the farmer to the hidden gold?**

**Ans:** The dog came running to the farmer and kept on whining and running till the farmer followed him. The dog began scratching the earth. Thinking it was possibly a buried bone or a fish, the farmer dug the earth and found the hidden gold.

##### **2. (i) How did the spirit of the dog help the farmer first?**

**Ans: (i)** The spirit of the dog asked the farmer in his dream to cut down the pine tree over his grave and make a mortar for rice pastry and a mill for bean sauce.

##### **(ii) How did it help him the next time?**

**Ans: (ii)** The spirit of the dog informed the farmer in his dream that his wicked neighbours had burnt the hand-mill. He advised him to take the ashes of the mill and sprinkle them on the withered trees and they would bloom again.

#### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**Page No: 60**

#### **Comprehension Check**

##### **3. Why did the neighbours kill the dog?**

**Ans:** The neighbours when heard about the good luck brought by the dog to the couple, they coaxed the dog into their garden hoping that he would find treasure for them too. They dragged him out of the door and the dog scratched and pawed the ground under a pine tree. When on digging the ground, they saw that there was nothing but a dead kitten, they became furious at the dog. They beat him to death and then flung him into the same hole.

**Page No: 63**

**Working with the Text**

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

**Ans:** The old farmer was a kind person. He and his wife had a pet dog named Muko. Having no children, they loved it as though it were their own baby. They fed him fish from their own chopsticks and all the boiled rice he wanted. The old farmer was patient and kind to everything that had life and often turned up a sod on purpose to give food to the birds.

**Page No: 64**

**5. Why did the daimio reward the farmer but punish his neighbour for the same act?**

**Ans:** The farmer had the magical ashes. He made the old withered cherry tree blossom once again by sprinkling the ashes. So, the daimio rewarded the farmer for this. When his greedy neighbour heard about it, he took the ashes and when daimio was passing on the highway, he threw a handful of ashes over the tree. The tree did not blossom but the wind blew the fine dust in the noses and eyes of the daimio and his wife. That is why his neighbour was punished for the same act.

Class-VII  
VOICE (Grammar Book)

**Exercise A, C and D to be done in Language notebook (First five)**

**Answers of Exercise A**

1. This song was sung by a famous musician.
2. Your homework must be submitted today.
3. Human sacrifices were often made by ancient tribesmen.
4. My dress is being designed by Ahana.
5. Was this letter written by you?
6. The old man was helped by Sushanta.
7. The cows are fed by Tara.
8. Prakash was invited to the party by Monu.

**Answers of Exercise C**

1. I am looked after by my parents.
2. A race is being run by the boys.
3. The crops have been destroyed by floods.
4. The Commonwealth Games were enjoyed by us.
5. A kite was being made by him for Rahul.
6. All the sums had already been solved by us.
7. The house is being painted by Ben.
8. All the work is done by the robot.
9. This room has not been cleaned by me.
10. The cake is being cut by the birthday girl.

**Answers of Exercise D**

1. Let the doctor be called
2. Let the flowers not be plucked.
3. You are requested not to disturb the patient.
4. Let the time not be wasted.
5. Let this book be taken.

**Exercise No. F to be done in textbook.**

**Answers of Exercise F**

1. A    2. A    3. A    4. P    5. P    6. P    7. A    8. A    9. P    10.P

## HONEY COMB

### Chapter 5: Quality

#### Vocabulary Enrichment

1. guttural (Adj) – harsh and grating
2. starved (Verb) – suffer from hunger
3. essence (Noun) – extract
4. awfully (Adv) – badly
5. peered (Verb) – to look closely

Page No: 78

#### Working with the Text

Answer the following questions.

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**1. What was the author's opinion about Mr Gessler as a boot maker?**

**Ans:** According to the author, Mr. Gessler was the best boot maker in the city. He made only what was ordered and what he made never failed to fit. The boot made by him seems mysterious and wonderful. He was the perfect artist in this job.

**2. Why did the author visit the shop so infrequently?**

**Ans:** The boots made by Mr. Gessler lasted terribly longer than the usual. Therefore, the author visited the shop so infrequently.

**3. What was the effect on Mr Gessler of the author's remark about a certain pair of boots?**

**Ans:** When the author remarked about a certain pair of boots, Mr Gessler surprisingly looked at him for a time to withdraw or qualify his statement. After that, he asked the author to get the pair back and if he could do nothing of them then he would take them off his bill.

**4. What was Mr Gessler's complaint against "big firms"?**

**Ans:** Mr Gessler's complained against "big firms" that they didn't have self respect. They got their business by advertisement not by work. Every year, the sale of Mr Gessler was getting less because of them and soon he would be left with no job.

**5. Why did the author order so many pairs of boots? Did he really need them?**

**Ans:** The author got shocked and was filled with sorrow when he knew about the death of Mr Gessler's elder brother. In order to help him, he ordered so many pairs of boots. No, he didn't really need them.

## CLASS – VII

### WRITING SKILL – STORY WRITING

A story is meant to amuse, entertain, delight or point out a moral. It must have a definite plot. It should be interesting and instructive. The writer of the story must have imagination and invention skills. A good story will have enough emphasis given to important details and they will be told in the correct order.

#### **TIPS FOR A GOOD STORY**

- The Opening: Make the opening of your story interesting. Start with a dialogue or an action situation.
- 
- Characters: Have two or three characters. Give them names that suit their personality, or what they do. Describe how they look and behave through situations.
- 
- Settings: Describe the scene in detail with descriptive sentences. Lots of adjectives and colourful words.
- 
- Sequence of Events: Every story should have a situation that requires solving. It could be an unexpected event or a crisis, which needs to be sorted out by the end of the story.
- The Ending: Make the ending interesting, not ordinary. Show how the problem was solved and say something to sum up the story.

#### **SAMPLE QUESTIONS: (Page No. 231)**

**Q1.** Ishan's birthday – his friends decided to give surprise party – made all the arrangements – no one called and wished – he felt sad and went to office – evening he got a call – one of his friends asked him to come home as early as possible – friend sounded urgent – he got tensed and rushed home – opened the door – saw all

his family and friends and a birthday cake waiting for him – it was a surprise party – felt so happy – said thanks to his friends.

### ISHAN'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

Ishan's friends decided to give him a surprise party this time. They had made all the plans and deliberately didn't call him in the morning to wish. Ishan was waiting for his friends' wishes but none of them called. He felt so sad and went to office. He didn't receive any calls until afternoon. In the evening, a friend of him called and asked him to come home as early as possible. He sounded very urgent and so Ishan was tensed. He thought something bad had happened. He rushed home. When he opened the door, he saw all his friends and family members shouting, 'Happy Birthday Ishan'. Then he knew that it was a surprise party. His house was beautifully decorated and a big birthday cake was waiting for him. He cut the cake and had a wonderful time. He felt so happy and said a million thanks to his friends for making his birthday such a memorable one.

- Q2.** A pool of clear water - a stag sees his reflection - admires his horns - dislikes his legs - hounds running towards him - runs for his life - horns caught in a bush - overtaken by the hounds -dying thoughts - moral.

### THE PROUD STAG

Once there was a stag that lived in the forest. One day, he went to drink water in a clear pool. On seeing his reflection in the pool, he saw his horns. He was so fascinated with his horns that he kept on admiring him. Wow! How beautiful my horns are ! He did not notice a pack of hounds running towards him. When he realized it, he ran away as fast as he could. Suddenly, his horns got trapped in a bush. He tried his best to release himself, but he could not. His beautiful horns would not let him move. Meanwhile, the hounds reached there and attacked him. They tore him into pieces. While dying he thought, "If I had not been so proud of my horns, I could have escaped death." His thin ugly legs had saved him from the hounds but his favourite horns became the cause of his death.

**Moral : All that glitters is not gold. Appearances are often deceptive**



**PRACTICE QUESTIONS: (Page No.233)**

**Construct a story from the outlines given.**

- Q1.** A slave named Androcles – ill- treated by master - runs – away – takes shelter in a cave – sees a lion groaning in pain – a thorn in his foot- takes out thorn – lion relieved – slave caught – ordered to be put before hungry lion – public show – lion licks hands of slave in gratitude – moral.
- Q2.** A famine- a rich man distributes loaves of bread among poor children – tells them to have one each – each struggle for the largest – a little girl stands and waits – takes the smallest loaf – mother finds silver coins in the loaf – girl returns them to the rich man – ‘It is your reward’, says the rich man - moral – honesty is the best policy.