

NEW ERA PUBLIC SCHOOL

TERM IIInd ASSIGNMENT

CLASS: 7TH

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

TOPIC: The Milkman of India

LESSON NO: 15

Word meanings on page no's: 91, 92 and 93

COMPREHENSION

Answers

A. 1. c 2. c 3. c

C. 1. Dr Kurien gave an uninterested response to the interviewer because he was not interested in pasteurization and wanted to study Metallurgy and Nuclear Physics. Abroad, Dr Kurien studied Mechanical Engineering as the main subject and Dairy Engineering as the minor subject.

2. The Amul advertising campaign has the tagline Utterly Butterly Delicious Amul. Its mascot is the Amul Girl who loves butter and has clever catchphrases. The campaign is significant because, created by Sylvester daCunha in 1966, it was an instant success and continues to be successful till date. The Amul Girl is one of the most famous mascots India has seen yet.

3. Operation Flood or the White Revolution was one of the world's largest rural development programmes. Launched in 1970 and established in a village, it helped dairy farmers direct their own development and manage the resources they created. Operation Flood was inspired by a suggestion that Lal Bahadur Shastri had made to Dr Kurien during his 1964 visit. He had suggested that Dr Kurien replicate the Amul model across the country.

4. 1946 – Joined Michigan State University

1949 – reached Anand

1950 – joined the Kaira cooperative as General Manager

1955 – Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the dairy plant at Anand

1957 – Amul was registered

1964 – Lal Bahadur Shastri visited Amul at Anand and suggested that Dr Kurien replicate the Amul model across the country

1965 – awarded Padma Shri

1966 – awarded Padma Bhushan, Sylvester daCunha was entrusted with the advertisement campaign of Amul

1970 – Operation Flood was launched

1999 – awarded Padma Vibhushan

E. 1. rock 2. fish 3. mouse 4. nail

H. 1. Verghese Kurien said to the interviewer, "I want to study metallurgy and nuclear physics."

2. The government official informed Kurien, "You have to work in a government creamery in Anand."

3. Tribhuvandas Patel introduced himself to Kurien, "I am the leader of the farmers."

4. "You are not paying us enough for our produce," the farmers complained to Pestonjee.

5. "I am impressed by the way Amul is sourcing milk from the farmers," Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri said to Kurien.

I. The interviewer asked the young man what he knew about pasteurization. The young man's uninterested response was that it had something to do with milk. The interviewer exclaimed that he was correct and informed him that he was selected for a scholarship in dairy engineering.

A shocked Kurien said that he did not know anything about dairy engineering.

The interviewer responded that if he wanted to study abroad, that was the scholarship that was available.

Verghese Kurien said to himself that it seemed that he had no other option.

TOPIC: Learning to be a lady

LESSON NO: 17

Word meanings on page no's: 103,104,105,106,107,108,109 & 110

COMPREHENSION

Answers

A. 1. a. Eliza was trying to say 'a cup of tea'.

b. She was longing for anything from the tea-table.

2. a. The poem 'The Owl and the Pussycat' was a charming one.

b. Pickering made the suggestion because he thought that Eliza's struggle would reduce with a simpler poem.

3. a. Eliza said these words to Higgins.

b. A marble had been swallowed.

c. Higgins unsympathetically told Eliza that he had more marbles.

4. a. Higgins said these words to Eliza

b. Higgins had more marbles.

c. They needed more marbles because Eliza had swallowed one.

B. 1. Higgins was trying to teach Eliza to speak English correctly.

2. Higgins placed a burner in front of Eliza as she practised pronouncing the letter h so that whenever she dropped her aitch, the burner's flame would remain stationary.

3. Higgins pointed out that some people had a peculiar habit of not only dropping a letter but also using it where it should not be. This perplexed Pickering.

4. Pickering asked Higgins to be reasonable in Scene 5 because Higgins was continuing his lessons with Eliza at three o'clock in the morning.

5. Eliza said 'The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain' correctly and succeeded. Higgins and Pickering were disbelieving at first and then jubilant.
6. Higgins was a tough taskmaster. He was relentless and expected perfection. These tendencies led him to be unreasonable and insensitive. Higgins was also arrogant and had a distinct air of superiority. Eliza had a lot of perseverance, patience and met Higgins' toughness with respect and determination. She had faith and was willing to work hard at being better, even while she was angry and feeling insulted.
7. Higgins did these exercises with Eliza, in this order:
- Higgins placed a burner in front of Eliza to help her pronounce her aitch correctly.
 - Eliza tried to pronounce the 'k' sound in 'kind of you' and 'cup of tea'.
 - Higgins placed marbles in Eliza's mouth and had her repeat a poem.
 - Eliza had to say 'The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain' correctly.
- D. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c
- E. 1. Eliza's room had many odds and ends.
 2. The librarian is at odds with the school principal.
 3. The spectators cheered the boy who participated in the marathon against all odds.
 4. It's the first film for its actors but it seems the odds are in their favour.
- F. 1. Higgins said, "Good morning," and then he sat down.
 2. "Eliza and Pickering," said Professor Higgins, "did you hear me?"
 3. Eliza responded, "Good morning."
 4. "Good morning," Pickering said too.

TOPIC: Friends and Flatterers

LESSON NO: 18

Word meanings on page no's:114 & 115

COMPREHENSION

Summary

Who is a real friend? One who gives company only in good times, or one who is there through thick and thin? Shakespeare answers this question in 'Friends and Flatterers'. The poem consists of six quatrains, the first four giving examples of false friends, and the last two describing a faithful friend.

For his first argument, Shakespeare paints the picture of a wealthy man generous with his money. Such a man would attract 'friends' in droves. They'll flatter him because words are cheap. They'll call him generous and fit to be a king. However, once he has lost his wealth due to some misfortune, these so-called friends will disappear. They will not offer financial aid to him; in fact, they'll avoid his company altogether.

A true friend, on the other hand, is one who helps in need. He will readily share both the joy and sorrow of those whom he loves. This is a sure way of separating one's loyal friend from a fake one.

COMPREHENSION

Answers

A. 1. c 2. d 3. c

B. 1. If one is wasteful, flatterers would describe her/him as being royal and say that she/he should have been a king.

2. According to the poet, a friend is someone who helps when we are in need. If we are feeling sad, a friend will weep and as long as we are feeling troubled, a friend will not rest either.

3. While a friend will not part from us when we are grieved, a flatterer will not be with us when we need help. A flatterer would only be found in our company if we are rich, happy and successful. A friend, on the other hand, sticks with us through thick and thin.

4. a. If we have lost money and are not as rich as we are accustomed to be, nobody but a friend will be willing to help us out with what we need.

b. 'He' is a friend. The expression 'if thou wake' refers to the time that we can't sleep because of worrying.

C. 1. simile 2. alliteration

D. 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. c

E. 1. because of 2. that 3. as 4. since 5. because

F.1. We breathe in order to live.

2. Write it down lest you forget.

3. Work hard so that you emerge victorious.

4. Thangamma walked quickly as he wanted to reach on time.

5. The travellers took a longer route so that they could see the ocean.

G.1. My friend Denzil can run as fast as the wind.

2. Trupti came earlier than the rest of the class.

3. Plants breathe as we do.

4. The students did the experiment as quickly as the teacher.

5. Mrinal is not as tall as her sister.

TOPIC: Getting Ready For Adventures

LESSON NO: 19

Word meanings on page no's:118,119,120,121 & 123

COMPREHENSION

Answers

C. 1. Don Quixote was an eccentric man who was enthusiastic about reading and then, about having an adventure. This enthusiasm was so strong that it was infectious and charming. Don Quixote was a polite, courageous and humble man who wanted to do things honestly and properly, was willing to fight for his ambitions and remained modest although he believed he was a knight.

2. Mr Quixote rode towards the inn, believing that it was a castle, because he wanted to have an adventure.
3. Mr Quixote's helmet had been tied with ribbons and could not be taken off without cutting the ribbons. As he did not want the ribbons to be cut, he left the helmet on.
4. Mr Quixote thought he needed to be dubbed a knight before he could lawfully go looking for an adventure.
5. The innkeeper advised Mr Quixote to ride home and get money before setting off to find an adventure. This shows that the innkeeper was kind, thoughtful and caring.
6. The guests and servants were called to witness the ceremony. The innkeeper stood over Don Quixote and pretended to read a chapter from his accounts book while Don Quixote knelt down. The innkeeper then hit Don Quixote's neck with his hand, slapped his back with the flat side of his sword and declared him a knight.

E. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. c

H. 1. in, at 3. On 5. between 7. under

2. into 4. Across 6. from

- I. 1. Several of the wagoner's friends came running into the barnyard.
2. Yet Don Quixote stood bravely at his post.
3. Don Quixote stood with closed eyes beside his armour.
4. The innkeeper pretended to read a chapter from the book.
5. Don Quixote knelt down in the dust of the barnyard.
6. The innkeeper stood over him and mumbled some words without meaning.
7. Who says you can go around the world in eighty days?
8. "Come into my parlour," said the spider to the fly.
9. We rowed the boat across the lake.
10. The story of Don Quixote was inspired by the author's own life.

TOPIC: The Nightingale and the Glow Worm

LESSON NO: 20

Word meanings on page no. 128

Summary

We each have our part to play on earth; we make our own contributions to how life functions on the grand scale. By using a nightingale and a glow-worm, William Cowper underlines the importance of maintaining this balance.

The poem begins by establishing how valuable the nightingale is in his own way. He sings all day long to cheer up the villagers. When it's evening, he stops singing and begins to feel hunger pangs. At this point, the seemingly harmless bird assumes the more dangerous role of a predator. He spots a glow-worm shining in the dark far below him, and so flies down from the hawthorn top to eat it.

Aware of the nightingale's intention, the glow-worm stalls him with a short but eloquent and meaningful speech. The glow-worm argues that if the nightingale admired his light as much as he enjoyed the latter's singing, then the bird would not think of eating him. It was God's plan to give the two of them their respective purposes: the darkness of the night would be brightened by his light and the nightingale's music. Neither is thus disposable.

Impressed by the speech, the nightingale praises him with a song and leaves to search for food elsewhere.

Although it can be said that the nightingale only wanted to feed himself and the glow-worm is his natural prey, the moral of the poem gives a different perspective to their interaction. The moral is about suppressing one's selfish needs, about not hurting others unnecessarily. We should instead respect each other and coexist in peace.

COMPREHENSION

Answers

A. 1. b, c 2. a, b

B. 1. The glow-worm told the nightingale that if they admired each other, they would not harm each other because the same divine power had created them and given them their talents.

2. a. The glow-worm could shine and the nightingale could sing.

b. The gifts were to be used to beautify and cheer the night.

c. God had given them these gifts.

3. The nightingale did not eat the glow-worm because he agreed with the glow-worm's logic.

C. The message in the poem is that all creatures are equal. All have unique talents and contributions that makes the world an even more beautiful place.

D. aabbccddeeffgghhaaiiccjjkk

E. 1. The nightingale saw something shining on the ground, which was far below, and knew that it was a glow-worm.

2. The nightingale would not want to harm the glow-worm as much as the glow-worm does not want to spoil the nightingale's song.

F. 1. While 3. or 5. Although 7. unless

2. if 4. because 6. but 8. since/if

GRAMMER PLUS

PAGES: 111 --- 148

TOPIC: 1.SPEECH

- A. 1. exclaimed 3. requested 5. admitted
2. asked 4. thanked 6. declared
- B. 1. his 6. informed, was
2. looked, that 7. exclaimed, they, had
3. she, had 8. complained, those, were, she
4. he, liked, my 9. requested, her
5. they, wanted to 10. informed, that, their, had
- C. 1. The coach instructed the basketball team to make sure that they reached the venue on time.
2. The teacher said that earlier people were not aware that the earth is round.
3. The environmentalist informed the audience that global warming is an irreversible phenomenon.
4. Aunt Jenny asked Mrs Verma if Tina was fond of reading ghost stories.
5. My mother asked me if I had seen her spectacles.
6. Cyrus read out from the newspaper that the United Nations is an international organization.
7. He asked where Suresh had gone.
8. Navin said that he would reach on time if he sets a morning alarm for five o' clock.
9. I exclaimed that, that was a delightful party.
10. My mother told my father that she had been working overtime the past few weeks.
- D. 1. Kalpana said, "I bought a pair of shoes yesterday."
2. Tony said, "My sister got married last year."
3. My friend asked, "Did you bring magazines for me?"
4. Lateef said, "I will one day become a leading surgeon in my town."
5. The coach said with joy, "We have won the Champions' Trophy!"
6. We said to the librarian, "Please add more books to the fiction section."
7. Neera told Balwant, "Please finish typing the book."

TOPIC: 2.ADVERBS

- A. 1. nearby 4. late, now, everywhere
2. neatly, most, normally 5. today, cheerfully, yearly
3. busily
- B. 1. Swiftly 5. never 9. almost
2. really 6. Immediately 10. Yesterday
3. just 7. always
4. around 8. Often

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| D. 1. extremely | 5. generously | 9. rapidly |
| 2. often | 6. scientifically | 10. dreadfully |
| 3. diligently | 7. single-handedly | |
| 4. cheerfully | 8. successfully | |
| E. 1. too | 6. late. | 11. already |
| 2. very | 7. lately. | 12. enough |
| 3. never | 8. surely | 13. hardly |
| 4. very | 9. quickly. | 14. good. |
| 5. much | 10. well | 15. everywhere. |

- I. 1. The friends walked towards the parking lot where a bus was parked.
2. Pervez will need your notebooks because he was ill and missed school for a few days.
3. You can put the book wherever you like.
4. While his mother was preparing dinner, Prakash laid the table.
5. When Mr Mistry returned, he found the classroom empty.
6. After the bell rang for lunch break, Josephine made her way towards the library.

TOPIC: 3. PREPOSITIONS

- B. 1. on, in, of, in 3. during, in 5. to
 2. in, to 4. to, of, across 6. On, through, by, in
- C. 2. Grandma carried her purse / her arm.
 3. My father's office is / the National Bank.
 4. Cut the cake / four large slices.
 5. We climbed / the hill slowly.
 6. Shekhar is confident / winning the tournament.
 7. The movie was based / the famous novel by Colleen McCullough.
 8. Somesh did not abide / his promise to complete the project on time.
 9. We hosted a birthday party for Grandma / the terrace of our house.
 10. The auditorium is situated / the other end of our school.

- F. 1. For 5. Since 9. for 13. for
 2. for 6. Since 10. since 14. For
 3. since 7. For 11. for
 4. for 8. since 12. Since
- H. 1. in, on 4. by, on 7. in, since, to, in, to, for
 2. on, on 5. to, at 8. to, since, to, at, for
 3. in 6. down, beside 9. over, on, under

TOPIC: 4. CONJUNCTIONS

- C. 1. b 3. d 5. c 7. j 9. h
 2. a 4. g 6. e 8. F 10. i

2. You can go sightseeing and watch the light and sound show.
 3. The weather was bad but the explorers could not postpone the expedition.
 4. Anita decided to stay at home and finish her project work.
 5. The guide will accompany us and show us all the museums.
 6. You can take the train to Mumbai or travel by bus.
 7. My family and I are moving back to Kochi but I will never forget the good times I have had here in Guwahati.
 8. We can use our savings to buy a car or continue using public transport.
 9. Our cricket team has lost three matches in a row but we have not given up hope.
 10. The ship is carrying aid for the refugees and volunteers to help in their rehabilitation.
- D. 1.** The journey took four hours though we took the highway.
2. We were lost because we took a wrong turn.
 3. We also had trouble finding our way as the directions we were given were inaccurate.
 4. We arrived on time although we got lost on the way.
 5. We are very hungry though we just had a snack on the way.
 6. I heard the news on television while I was cooking dinner.
 7. Muneer confessed to breaking the window despite knowing he would be sent to the principal.
 8. I won't go home until I finish all my work.
 9. Since the problem is solved, we need not worry any more.
 10. Although it was raining heavily, the players continued to play.
 11. Mini completed her work quickly so that she could watch the match on television.
 12. When the children came home, they discovered the decorated Christmas tree.
 13. There was a story this morning in the papers that amazed me.
 14. There was a young boy in the shop who helped me carry my shopping bags.
 15. There are many flowers blooming in the garden because it is spring.

GRAMMER

ESSAY: 1. COMUTER EDUCATION

A computer is an electronic machine which can be used to solve a problem or perform a certain function according to the instructions given to it. Today computers are used almost everywhere. Computer education is the process of learning about or teaching about the computers. It includes the basic knowledge of computer system, skills, ideas, and the basic terminologies related to the computer system. It also includes the advantages and disadvantages of computers, the potential of a computer system, how a computer can be used to solve different problems of day to

day life or how can a computer be programmed to solve the extreme problem. Computer education has become an integral part of the twenty-first century. It has gained a lot of importance in today's life. Therefore, it has become necessary to learn about computers.

Computer education is important in many ways some of which are as under:

- **Computer Education Improves Research Skills:** A computer provides the most important tool for research in today's life that is the internet. Today the internet can help us with almost anything. Most importantly, the internet helps us in research. Starting from the students studying in school to the scientist working in laboratories, computer, or more precisely the internet, helps everybody in research. The Internet is flooded with abundant information on almost all the topics of which we are aware of. The Internet can give them a lot of information on the required topic. A scientist can take the help of internet to search the already present discoveries to create a new one.
- **Computer Education helps in getting Good Jobs:** Industries or companies hire those workers which are trained to use computers or have some knowledge as to how to use computers.
- **Computer Education helps in Enhancing Technology:** Today, most of the technology depends on the computer system. From the basic electronic devices to astronomical devices, everything needs a computer. So if someone wants to create a new technology he should have known about the computers.
- **Computer Education Increases the Efficiency of a Person:** Lesser time and effort is needed to maintain the records which are computerised than those which are done manually with pen and paper. so, efficiency increases as work is done fast using computer knowledge.
- **Computer Education helps in Creating a Better Education Environment:** Smart classrooms are emerging these days. Every school uses computers to teach their students. It creates a more effective learning and teaching environment. Learning becomes easier with the use of technology. Along with becoming easier, it becomes all the way more fun. So for imparting proper and effective education to the students, the teachers must possess a fair education about the computer system and their usage.
- **Computer Education makes Communication Easy:** The world is very large. All our loved ones do not live with us. We all want to communicate with our loved ones who reside in the different parts of the world or country. Computers provide us with facilities like chatting, calling, video conferencing which has helped a lot in communication.
- **Computer Education Connect us to the Online World:** Everything today is becoming online. Today, we do not have to visit a bank for transferring money, nor we have to go to the market to do shopping .it is available to us

online as online banking and online shopping. We can fill examination and other kinds of the form online. We can plan our tours online. But to use all these facilities, computer education is a must.

Now computer education is being taught in schools and colleges. The elderly people are also trying to learn how to use a computer. As the time is passing, technology is increasing. So for our own convenience, it has become important for all of us to gain computer education.

ESSAY: 2. Environment pollution

Introduction:

The environment forms a very important aspect of human life because that is where we find the essentials of life e.g., air, water and food. Due to global industrialization and modernization, there has been environmental pollution. The environmental pollution has greatly affected the quality of life for animals, plants and humans. Environmental pollution is basically the contamination of environment's nature in both physical and biological systems which affects the normal functioning of the environment.

Types and Causes of Environmental Pollution:

The types of environmental pollution are specific to causes and components of the environment. Environmental pollution is classified into groups depending on the natural components as follows; air pollution, noise pollution, soil pollution and water pollution. The contaminants of the environment are called pollutants. The main pollutants are industries because industries emit harmful gases in the atmosphere, which cause air pollution, industrial effluents are also discharged into water bodies causing water pollution. Other pollutants include smoke from combustion, greenhouse gasses emission e.g., carbon dioxide which is high in India.

Effects of Environmental Pollution:

Environmental pollution has been a challenge in India. The adverse effects are specific to the type of pollution although some may cut across. Air pollution has resulted in harm to human health and destruction of the ozone layers in the atmosphere. Water pollution has caused death of aquatic life and acidification. Soil pollution has resulted in unhealthy soil i.e., unbalanced soil pH which does not favour plant growth. India has struggled with challenges of environmental pollution.

Conclusion:

Environmental pollution has become a great concern to save our planet. We need to adapt various measures to reduce environment pollution. Some of them include planting trees, reducing the use of non-renewable resources, proper disposal of wastes, etc. It is the responsibility of every individual to save our environment from getting polluted.

STORY: Three greedy friends

Once upon a time, there lived three friends. One day they were travelling through a forest in order to go to a city. They wanted to earn money. Fortunately, they found a bag of money. They felt very happy. They decided to divide it equally among them. They were very tired and hungry because they were travelling regularly for a long time. They decided to have food. One of them went to the neighbouring village to buy food. Others stayed there. He bought some food in the next village. He thought of killing others as he was full of temptation. He put some poison into the food. He wanted to take all the money.

The other friends plotted against him. They decided to kill him and divide the money between two. When he reached his friends with poisoned food, they immediately murdered him and ate the food. After a few minutes, they died of poison on the spot. The bag of money was left there unclaimed. Thus the three friends conspired against and murdered each other because of their greed.

Moral. Greed is a curse.

APPLICATION: To your principal to issue duplicate copy of your character certificate.

The Principal,
New Era Public School
Rajbagh Srinagar.

Subject: Application for Duplicate Character Certificate

Respected Sir,

It is respectfully requested, I am (Name...) and I had completed my schooling from your esteem school during session of..... Sir, I was good student of your school and always got merit position in class. I had received my character certificate from your school but, I was going for admission in higher secondary school outside the state. Unfortunately my bag in which my certificate was placed was stolen by a fellow passenger. Therefore, I need a duplicate Character Certificate as soon as possible. Hope you will oblige me because; it is a very essential document for my future studies and admission as well.

Yours Sincerely,

Name...

Roll No:....Registration no....

Session: