

# NEW ERA PUBLIC SCHOOL

## UNIT II Ind ASSIGNMENT

CLASS: 7TH

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

TOPIC: Three at table

LESSON NO: 4

Word meanings on page no's : 23,24,25 &26.

COMPREHENSION

### Answers

A. 1. d 2. b 3. d 4. d

B. 1. a. The companions were the old man and his son.

b. The narrator referred to the unusual circumstances of him and his companions eating in the dark.

c. The speaker was accustomed to eating in the dark because he was a sailor on a ship.

2. a. The old man said these words.

b. The boy saved the children from a burning house.

c. Ever since the son had been injured in the burning house, the family led a retired life and did not even see a friend.

C. 1. The narrator got lost because he took an unfamiliar route with several turnings. It was also very foggy. Although the countryman had told him to avoid the house, the narrator decided to go to the house because he was tired and cold.

2. The narrator hesitated to enter the house because there was no light shining from the inside and it was silent. Also, the countryman's warning about the house had made the narrator cautious.

3. No, it was evident from their discomfort that the narrator's hosts did not have dinner in the dark every day. They did so that day because they did not want the son's disfigured face to shock the narrator.

4. The narrator discovered what the old man's son looked like when the screen in front of the fire accidentally fell over. In the flickering light of the fire, the narrator saw the disfigured face of the son. The old man told him that his son had been injured a few years ago, saving children in a burning house.

5. The family did not have company often because the family led a retired life. They avoided people because the villagers were scared of the old man's son.

E. 1. interesting 2. enjoyable 3. safe 4. pleasant 5. delicious

F. invisible, unjust, uneasily, disentangle, undo

- H. 1. The narrator was greeted by a tall, bony old woman who was holding a candle. adjective  
2. I really cannot understand what he's trying to say. noun  
3. Dilnaz will run in the race because her friend Jude is running too. adverb  
4. The Nature Park is the place where tomorrow's rally will be held. adverb  
5. I know that Sanskrit is an ancient language. noun  
6. This story has been written by W W Jacobs whose favourite subject was marine life. adjective

TOPIC: Scratching the Tiger's back

LESSON NO: 5

Word meanings on page no: 31

### Summary

The poem "Scratching the Tiger's back" has been composed by Keki N Daruwala. In this poem the poet conveys that it is rather sad or unfortunate that the tiger is known only as a ferocious animal that attacks and kills. However, there are times when even a tiger wants to laze around and have someone scratch his back. His mood often depends upon whether he has had his meal. When he's hungry, he is active and has the energy to go out in the forest and hunt for his prey. But there are times when he has already eaten, his stomach is full and he is not eager to attack. At these times he is so satisfied with his meal that he feels tired after a hunt and lazily retires to his den and doesn't want to go anywhere. His entire body gives an impression of being tired and doesn't have the otherwise fiery look that characterizes his body. The dullness of his skin and stripes conveys his reluctance to do anything except relax.

On autumn evenings, there is a moment when the rays of the setting sun fall on the leaves, and these reflect the golden colour of the sunlight. This makes the tigers look brighter and they look golden. But they also cast a shadow which is black. Seen in this black and gold shadow, the tiger does not look frightening. You will not be affected by the sight of the tiger and you will not have nightmares in which the tiger will appear as a print of black and gold daggers.

If out of fear you still dream of him, he will not be charging in these dreams, he will not be trying to kill anyone. He will enter your dreams softly without roaring and he will not disturb your peaceful sleep. All he will say is that he's fine because he has had a good meal in the afternoon and so he is not looking for more meat. He will explain that he is just another creature created by God like all of us. Just as everyone has both bad and good qualities in them, the tiger is also a combination of both good and evil depicted by his gold and black stripes. He assures us that tonight he will not harm anyone. With this assurance, he announces that we can scratch his back in order to make him feel good.

COMPREHENSION

### Answers

- A. 1. The tiger is known for being a fierce animal.  
2. The poet uses the word 'regrettably' because he believes that people are mistaken about the tiger.

3. 'At times the tiger is not charged with electricity' means that sometimes the tiger is not energetic and fierce.

4. The stripes on the tiger are referred to as 'black and gold daggers' because our fear

or nightmares could make the fur of the tiger appear as a print of black and gold daggers.

5. The tiger is similar to human beings because both are creations of God and both have evil and good in them.

B. 1. When the tiger is not worried about his meals, he feels lazy and does not like to move.

2. When the tiger feels lazy, he doesn't do anything and so time goes by slowly.

3. When the tiger feels lazy, he lies down and doesn't like to do anything. His lack of

energy makes him look mellow. The fur that glows and the stripes that look like daggers when he is looking for his meals, don't seem that scary when he's resting.

C. 1. The tiger seems to be begging for affection. His repeated request for someone to scratch his back shows that he does not like to be feared and wants someone to treat him with kindness and affection. He should not be seen merely as a fierce animal which likes to hunt all the time.

2. The poet is trying to say that all beings behave similarly. The tiger seems to be begging for all to understand that like human beings both good and evil dwell in him. Both animals and human beings need love, care and affection. The poet is encouraging us to think of the tiger as more than just a ferocious animal which we need to fear. The tiger needs as much of our care as cats and dogs.

D. stay in, stay over, stay away, stay out, stay up, stay put, stayed at

E. A 2006 survey revealed that the number of tigers in India had gone down to an alarming low figure of 1411. A scientific survey was again carried out in 2014 to check the tiger population. The aim was to find out how the recent conservation efforts have acted upon the tiger population of India.

Even though humans haven't given up deforestation and poachers continue to carry on with illegal trading, India's tiger count has gone up by 30 per cent.

F. 1. tiger C; attack U

4. Keki N Daruwalla, poems C

2. times, tiger C; electricity U

5. Keya, gift, cartons C

3. tiger's, body, print C; black, gold U

6. Ananya Vinay, 2017 US

Spelling Bee competition C

TOPIC: A Grain as big as a Hen's Egg

LESSON NO: 6

Word meanings on page no's : 35, 37 & 38

COMPREHENSION

### Answers

A. 1. a. The oldest man 2. b. The older man 3. c. The old man

2. a, b, e

B. 1. a. The second old man said these words.

- b. He had never bought any grain or anything else.  
 c. He had never bought any because in his time money was not yet in use.
2. a. The third old man said these words.  
 b. 'It' is the grain.  
 c. The speaker compared 'it' to the grain he used to eat in his young days.
3. a. 'The thing' is land.  
 b. The land belonged to God.  
 c. A man could call his labour his own.
- C. 1. The children found a large grain in the ravine.  
 2. A traveller bought the grain from the children for a penny and sold it to the king as a curiosity.  
 3. The wise men discovered that the object was a grain when a hen flew in and pecked at it till she made a hole in it.  
 4. The king wanted to know when and where such a grain was grown but the wise men could not answer his question. They suggested that peasants be questioned about it and so the king wanted to meet a very old peasant.  
 5. The old man described the object as 'a fine grain' because it was large and tasty.  
 6. The king asked the last peasant these questions –
- When and where was such corn grown?
  - Had he bought or sown such grains?
  - Where was his field where he grew corn like that?
  - Why did the earth bear such grain then and does not anymore?
  - Why did his grandson walk with two crutches, his son with one while he did not need any?
- The peasant answered the king's final two questions by saying that humans had ceased to live by their own labour. Instead, they depended on others' labour. In the old times, humans lived on what they produced and did not want what others had.
- E. 1. leaps and bounds 3. sooner or later 5. back and forth  
 2. thick and thin 4. to and fro 6. make or break
- F. 1. e 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. b
- G. 1. are 2. is, has 3. has 4. has 5. are
- H. 1. is 2. is 3. are 4. Is 5. am

TOPIC: To a butterfly

LESSON NO: 7

Word meanings on page no: 42

## Summary

The poem 'To a Butterfly' has all the traditional features of Wordsworth's poetry. It shows his special connection with nature, and how he finds beauty and meaning when he interacts with it alone. The subject here is a solitary butterfly that is perched upon a yellow flower and the speaker is Wordsworth himself. The poem is addressed to the butterfly with affection. However, there is a difference

between the moods of the two sections. In the first stanza, Wordsworth contemplates the perfect stillness of the butterfly and anticipates with delight how it will take flight when the breeze teases it. The sole focus of this section is on the simple pleasure that one derives from the loveliness and innocence of nature.

As we move on to the second stanza, the setting of the poem is revealed to us, and the

poem takes on a more personal tone. Wordsworth is sitting in his family orchard. The trees belong to him, and the flowers were planted by his sister. The close relationship between Wordsworth and his sister, Dorothy, is reflected in this nostalgic part of the poem. Why does he want the butterfly to tarry in his orchard, to rest when it is exhausted, and to visit as often as it likes? The butterfly has become a personification of his childhood, the cheerful summer days spent enjoying sunshine and music, when life was less complicated and unburdened with adult concerns.

'To a Butterfly' goes beyond the poet's appreciation of the much beloved insect. It is a celebration of the relation between the purity of nature and the joy of childhood.

#### COMPREHENSION

##### Answers

A. The poet sat for half an hour watching a butterfly sitting on a yellow flower. The butterfly was absolutely still, as unmoving as frozen seas. The poet observes that the butterfly moves again only when the breeze blows. He thinks that the butterfly is joyful that the breeze has found her among the trees and is calling her.

B. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False

C. 1. The poet is entranced by the grace of the butterfly who has been sitting motionlessly on the flower.

2. The poet is unsure whether the butterfly is sleeping or feeding on the flower because it is as motionless as a frozen sea.

3. The poet is inviting the butterfly to rest in the garden and treat it as a safe home.

4. The poet misses the long sunny days of his childhood when he had a lot of time to do what he wanted.

English Grammer: page no. 29 to 54

1. Articles

## Answers

A. 1. an    4. an, a, a    7. a    10. a    13. An

2. an    5. an    8. an    11. an    14. an

3. a    6. a    9. a, a    12. an    15. an, a

B. 1. The, a    4. The, the    7. An, an, the    10. the

2. A, the    5. a, a    8. The

3. the, the    6. the    9. a, the

C. 1. b – North America    6. d – the Pacific Ocean

2. i – the Mediterranean Sea    7. a – the Netherlands

3. j – the Atlantic Ocean    8. f – the Red Sea

4. e – the Indus    9. g – Asia

5. c – Finland    10. h – the Thames

H. 1. an, the, the    6. The, a, x, the    11. The, a

2. a, a    7. the, a    12. The, the, the, x

3. an    8. a, an, x    13. the, the

4. an, x    9. The, the, the    14. x, x

5. x, x, the    10. x, a    15. the, the, the, the, x

## 2. Pronouns

A. 1. they    4. I    7. They    10. They

2. it    5. You    8. They    11. them

3. He    6. We    9. They    12. He

C. 1. me    5. he    9. They – it

2. her – it    6. me    10. they – her

3. them    7. It    11. she – me

4. her    8. him

E. 1. who    5. whose    9. that    13. that

2. that    6. whose    10. that    14. whose

3. whose    7. that    11. that    15. who

4. that    8. who    12. That

H. 2. A telescope is an instrument that is used to study distant object.

3. An architect is one who designs buildings.

4. An astronomer is one who studies heavenly bodies.

5. A camel is an animal that lives in the desert.

6. An engineer is one who designs, builds or maintains structures.

7. A blackboard is where the teacher writes the homework.

8. A pilot is one who flies planes.

9. An explorer is one who explores new lands

J. 2. The worker who was caught sleeping in the office was fired by the manager.

3. A man who is cheerful is liked by all.

4. The painting that was auctioned was bought by a rich collector.

5. I have put the flowers, which are still fresh, in the vase.

6. The knife, which we use to cut vegetables, is very sharp.

7. The people whose cars were damaged in the accident complained to the police.

8. The tall girl whom you met is my sister.

## ESSAY

### Science as a blessing

Science is a blessing to us. In human life, science has made many things simple. Science has invented so many things life sewing machine, refrigerators, household utility materials which are very much useful for the households.

Radio, televisions has made the worlds very improved of thinking and understanding. These blessings of science have made the world closer to all our countrymen.

Science has brought many changes in our daily life in and around us. No area of activity has been left untouched by the invention of science. Science so has revolutionized every man's life.

Due to the blessings of science man has become aware of the reasons and causes of those natural phenomena which are important to us.

Discovery of fire made the mankind protected against wild animals and provided the light in darkness and mainly not to eat raw flesh as like past days.

The blessings of science can also be seen in the field of transportation. The modern modes of transportation have overcome the barriers of time and distance. The invention of engine, cars and buses made the distance area closer. Human beings can fly in the air. Aero-plane made the world very nearer to us. Railway made the travels lovers to move throughout the country, and people can also travel from country to country by water transport facilities on very cheap prices.

Science has already helped to travel in space. Man has landed on the moon and some planets.

The message communication system through phones, telegrams and recently by fax and by e-mails made us favourable and happy to communicate in a very quick and short period of time. Now we get the help of pagers for the better communication systems. It is also a gift of science.

Several important work done in the field of Microbiology and in the fields of special medicine to get rid of many fatal diseases. Even artificial limbs, and organs are available to replace and also to newly main organs. It also can be said that different types of natural deficiencies are corrected by oral intakes of vitamins and also of minerals. Science has also given eyes to the blind peoples and also for the deaf peoples. Surgery and X-rays and microscopes also simplified the complications of treatment. E.C.G., etc. had made the dying people alive at present.

On the other hand daily life made simple in cooking due to innovation of cookers, oven, and liquid gas as fuel purpose. The discovery of electricity made the speed in life and also in different machines. .



The benefits of science in the lives of human beings are uncountable. The development of scientific studies has transformed everything. In short science has made our life very simple and advanced.

**Letter:** To your friend thanking for help he provided on your sister's marriage

Srinagar,

India,

23:02:2021

Dear Ahmad,

How are you? I hope you are doing well as I know you are such an honest person that I met specially. I'm glad that you even take a part in my sister's marriage ceremony. And over it you provided such valuable resource i.e. money.

Thanking you my lovely friend as your valuable gift helped me and my sister's marriage in various ways. I wish you to be safe and may God always be with you.

yours lovingly,

XYZ

**Letter:** To your younger brother advising him not to watch too much T.V.

Srinagar,

Kashmir

18th February 2022

Dear brother,

Hope you are fine and your studies are going well. I am writing this letter to confirm that you are not watching television while you are studying ..Do not watch T.V while study hours. I am not saying you to stop it but try to. If you want to watch T.V it is best to watch during your leisure hours because examinations are close at hand and you should get through with good marks. Watching too much T.V will be harmful for you as you will have no time and energy for studying. This is the time to prepare for the struggle of life. T.V will always be there but this opportunity will never return. ...All the best for your exams!

Yours lovingly

Your name