

NEW ERA PUBLIC SCHOOL
UNIT IInd ASSIGNMENT

CLASS :- 7th

LESSON NO. :- 4

SUBJECT :- ENGLISH

Topic :- Three at table.

Word meanings on Page: 23, 24, 25 & 26.

Comprehension

[A] Tick the correct options.

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

[B] Read the sentences and answer the questions.

Ans) 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] Answer these questions.

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.

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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 host did not have dinner in the dark everyday. 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 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 the 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.] Replace the word good in these sentences/phrases with other suitable words.

1. Interesting 2. Enjoyable 3. Safe 4. Pleasant
5. Delicious

[F.] Circle the words that have been formed by adding the prefixes un, in or dis

Ans Invisible, Unjust, Uneasily, Disentangle, Undo

[H.] Underline the clauses in these sentences. Write noun, adjective or adverb for them.

- | | | |
|--------|--|-----------|
| Ans 1. | who was holding a candle. | Adjective |
| 2. | what he is trying to say. | Noun |
| 3. | because her friend Jude is running too | Adverb |
| 4. | Where tomorrow's rally will be held. | Adverb |
| 5. | that Sanskrit is an ancient language | Noun |
| 6. | whose favourite subject was marine life. | Adjective |

LESSON NO. 5.POEM: Scratching the Tiger's Back.

Word meanings on page no. 31.

Comprehension

[A] Complete the sentences in your own words.

1. ferocious animal.
2. there are times when a tiger wants to relax or have someone to scratch his back and not just being a deadly predator.
3. the tiger feels lazy.
4. black is for 'evil' and gold for 'good'.
5. good and evil dwells in him similarly as humans.

[B] Answer these questions.

- Ans 1. When the tiger is not worried about the meals, he feels lazy and doesn't like to move.
2. The poet meant that 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 stripes that look like daggers when he is looking for his meals, don't seem that scary when he is resting.

[C] Think and Answer.

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 merely considered as a fierce animal which likes to hunt all the times.
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 tiger needs as much of our care as cats and dogs.

[D] Complete young Sara's Conversation with a tiger. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the brackets to form more phrases with the word stay.

Ans. 1 → in 2 → over 3 → away

4 → out 5 → up 6 → put 7 → at

[E] 1. gone down 2. carried out 3. find out
4. acted upon 5. given up 6. carry on
7. gone up

[F] 1. tiger → C
2. electricity → U

3. gold → U

5. Cartons → C

4. Poems → C

6. Competition → C/U

SUMMARY

The poem "Scratching the tiger's back" has been composed by Keki N. Daruwalla.

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 a tiger wants to laze around and have someone to scratch his back. His mood often depends upon whether he has eaten his meal or not. When he is 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 is not eager to attack. The dullness of his skin and stripes conveys his reluctance to do anything except relax.

In autumn evening, 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 tiger look brighter and they look golden. But they also cast a shadow which is black. When seen in this black and golden shadow, the tiger does not look frightening.

Just as everyone has both bad and good qualities. The tiger is also a combination of both good and evil, depicted by his gold and black stripes. He announces

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that we can scratch his back in order to make him feel good.

LESSON NO:-6.

TOPIC :- A Grain as Big as a Hen's Egg.

Word meanings on pages 35, 37 & 38.

COMPREHENSION

- [A] (a) The oldest man
(b) The older man
(c) The old man

2. (a) ✓ (b) ✓ (d) ✓ (e) ✓

[B] Read the sentences and answer the questions.

Ans 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.

Ans 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.

Ans 3(a) The thing is land.

(b) The land belonged to God.

(c) A man could call his labour his own.

[C] Answer these questions.

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 questions. 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:
 - a) when and where was such corn grown?
 - b) Had he bought or sown such grains?
 - c) where was his field where he grew corn like that?
 - d) why did the earth bear such grain then and does not any more?
 - e) 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 time humans lived on what they produced and did not want what others had.

[E] (1) and bounds (2) or thin (3) or later
(4) and fro (5) and forth (6) or break

[F] 1. e 2. a 3. d
4. c 5. b

[G] 1. are 2. is 3. has 4. has 5. are

[H] 1. is 2. is 3. are 4. is 5. am

LESSON No.: → 7 POEM: To a Butterfly.
Word meanings on Page 42.

SUMMARY

The poem "To a butterfly" has all the traditional features of Wordsworth's poetry. Wordsworth, while addressing a beautiful butterfly he spotted in his garden, marvels upon how the little creature has managed to hook the poet's attention for a full half hour. The poet admires the grace with which the butterfly rested upon a yellow flower in his first stanza. He was attracted to the stillness of the butterfly, which made the insect appear more motionless to the poet than the frozen seas where no activity can be detected. The unbroken stillness and calm of the butterfly made the poet wonder if it ever moved to even eat or sleep. Then the poet imagines the joys the little creature must feel everytime the breeze found its delicate wings among the trees, calling out to the butterfly to take flight again and grace other corners of the world with its beautiful presence.

In the second stanza, the poet assures the butterfly that it can come take rest in his family orchard whenever it wanted. He invites the butterfly to sit near him and his sister on the bough and partake in their pleasant conversation about sunshine and songs. He wants the butterfly

to be part of the nostalgia-filled conversations him and his sister have about the sweet summer days from their childhood that were so carefree and pleasant that they seemed to last as long as twenty days.

COMPREHENSION

[A] Choose words from the brackets and fill in words of your own to complete this paraphrase of the first stanza.

1. full half hour 2. yellow 3. Still, more than 4. frozen seas 5. breeze 6. joyfull, trees 7. calling.

[B] Write True or False

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

[C] Answer these questions

- Ans 1. The poet is entranced by the grace of butterfly who has been sitting motionlessly on the flower.
2. The poet is unsure whether the butterfly is sitting or feeding on the flower because it is more motionless than 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.