

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th English

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 1 – Three>

Questions

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: English

Chapter: Chapter 1 – Three Questions

Class 7th English Chapter 1 Three Questions NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: Why did the king want to know Answers to three Questions?

Answer: The king wanted to know the Answers to the three Questions because he thought that he would never fail once he knew the Answers to the Questions.

Question 2: Messengers were sent throughout the kingdom

(i) to fetch wise men.

(ii) to find Answers to the Questions

(iii) to look for the wise hermit.

(iv) to announce a reward for those who could Answer the Questions.

Answer: Messengers were sent throughout the kingdom to announce a reward for those who could Answer the Questions.

Question 1: Complete the following sentences by adding the appropriate parts of the sentences given in the box.

1. Many wise men Answered the king's Questions,

2. Someone suggested that there should be a council of wise men

3. Someone else suggested that the king should have a timetable

4. The king requested the hermit

5. The king washed and dressed the bearded man's wound,

- but the bleeding would not stop.
- to Answer three Questions.
- but their Answers were so varied that the king was not satisfied.
- and follow it strictly.
- to help the king act at the right time.

Answer:

1. Many wise men Answered the king's Questions, but their Answers were so varied that the king was not satisfied.

2. Someone suggested that there should be a council of wise men .to help the king act at the right time

3. Someone else suggested that the king should have a timetable and follow it strictly.

4. The king requested the hermit to Answer three Questions.

5. The king washed and dressed the bearded man's wound, but the bleeding would not stop.

Question 1:Why was the king advised to go to magicians?

Answer:The king was told that in order to decide the right time for doing something, it was necessary to look into the future. Since only magicians could do so, he was advised to go to magicians.

Question 2:In Answer to the second Question, whose advice did the people say would be important to the king?

Answer: The second Question also got varied responses. As Answer to this Question, some said that the people most necessary to the king were his councillors. Hence, their advice would be the most important. Others said that the priests were the most important. A few others chose the doctors. And yet others said that his soldiers were the most important.

Question 3: What suggestions were made in Answer to the third Question?

Answer:In Answer to the third Question, some said that the most important thing was science. Others said fighting; and yet others chose religious worship.

Question 4: Did the wise men win the reward? If not, why not?

Answer:No, the wise men did not win the reward. As he got very different Answers to his Questions, the king was not satisfied, and therefore, he chose not to give the reward to anyone.

Question 5:How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?

Answer:When the king and the hermit saw the large wound on the man's stomach, the king washed and covered it with his handkerchief. Since the blood did not stop flowing, he re-dressed the wound until it stopped bleeding. When the man felt better, he gave fresh water to him. Then, with the help of the hermit, he took the wounded man into the hut and laid him on the bed. This is how they helped the wounded man.

Question 6:(i) Who was the bearded man?

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

Answer:(i) The bearded man an enemy of the king. The king had put the man's brother to death and had also seized his property. That is why he wanted to take revenge on the king.

(ii) He had come with the intention of killing the king. When he left his hiding place, the king's bodyguard recognised him and thus, wounded him. He managed to escape, but would have died if the king had not taken care of him and dressed his wounds. Ironically, he was saved by the very person whose life he wanted to take. That is why he asked for the king's forgiveness.

Question 7: The king forgave the bearded man. What did he do to show his forgiveness?

Answer:The king forgave the man. He showed his forgiveness by telling him that he would send his servants and his own doctor to look after him. He also promised to give back the man his property.

Question 8: What were the hermit's Answers to the three Questions? Write each Answer separately. Which Answer do you like most, and why?

Answer:In Answer to the first Question, the hermit said that there is only one time that is important and that time is 'Now'. It is the only time when one has any power

to act. The hermit Answered the second Question by saying that the most necessary person is the person you are with at a particular moment. This is because no one knows what will happen in the future and whether we will meet anyone else. The hermit's response to the third Question was that the most important thing is to do good for the person one is with. This is because all are sent into this world for that purpose alone.

All the Answers are linked to each other and have their own significance.

Question 1: Match items in List A with their meanings in List B.

- A	B
(i) wounded	got up from sleep
(ii) awoke	give back
(iii) forgive	small patches of ground for plants
(iv) faithful	severely injured
(v) pity	pardon
(vi) beds	loyal
(vii) return	feel sorry for

Use any three of the above words in sentences of your own. You may change the form of the word.

Answer: - A B

(i) wounded	severely injured
(ii) awoke	got up from sleep
(iii) forgive	pardon
(iv) faithful	loyal
(v) pity	feel sorry for
(vi) beds	small patches of ground for plants
(vii) return	give back

Question 2: Each of the following sentences has two blanks. Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the word given in brackets.

(i) The _____ said that only fresh evidence would make him change his _____. (judge)

(ii) I didn't notice any serious _____ of opinion among the debaters, although they _____ from one another over small points.

(differ)

(iii) It's a fairly simple Question to _____, but will you accept my _____ as final? (Answer)

(iv) It isn't _____ that _____ should always be the mother of invention. (necessary)

(v) Hermits are _____ men. How they acquire their _____ no one can tell. (wise)

(vi) The committee has _____ to make Jagdish captain of the team. The _____ is likely to please everyone. (decide)

(vii) Asking for _____ is as noble as willingness to _____. (forgive)

Answer:(i) The judge said that only fresh evidence would make him change his judgement.

(ii) I didn't notice any serious difference of opinion among the debaters, although they differed from one another over small points.

(iii) It's a fairly simple Question to Answer, but will you accept my Answer as final?

(iv) It isn't necessary that necessity should always be the mother of invention.

(v) Hermits are wise men. How they acquire their wisdom no one can tell.

(vi) The committee has decided to make Jagdish captain of the team. The decision is likely to please everyone.

(vii) Asking for forgiveness is as noble as willingness to forgive.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th English

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 2 – A Gift of Chappals>

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: English

Chapter: Chapter 2 – A Gift of Chappals

Class 7th English Chapter 2 A Gift of Chappals NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: What is the secret that Meena shares with Mridu in the backyard?

Answer: A kitten inside a torn football filled with sand was hidden behind a thick

bitter-berry bush in the backyard. This was the secret that Meena shared with Mridu.

Question 2:How does Ravi get milk for the kitten?

Answer: Ravi got milk for the kitten from the kitchen. When his grandmother saw him holding the glass of milk, he told her that he was hungry. In order to avoid suspicion, he had to even drink most of the milk. When she asked for the tumbler, he told her that he would wash it himself. Then, he ran and poured the milk into a coconut shell. Before his grandmother could get really suspicious, he ran back to the kitchen, washed the tumbler and put it back.

Question 3: Who does he say the kitten's ancestors are? Do you believe him?

Answer: Ravi said that one of the descendants of the Egyptian cat-goddess was a stowaway in a Pallava ship. The descendant of this cat was the Mahabalipuram Rishi-Cat, and their kitten had descended from the Mahabalipuram Rishi-Cat. His narrative concerning the genealogy of the kitten is unbelievable.

Question 4:Ravi has a lot to say about M.P. Poonai. This shows that

(i) he is merely trying to impress Mridu.

(ii) his knowledge of history is sound.

(iii) he has a rich imagination.

(iv) he is an intelligent child.

Which of these statements do you agree/disagree to?

Answer:Ravi has a lot to say about M.P. Poonai. This shows that he has a rich imagination.

Question 5:What was the noise that startled Mridu and frightened Mahendran?

Answer: The noise that startled Mridu and frightened Mahendran was an unusual sound, a 'kreech'. This 'kreeching' was actually Lalli's attempts at learning to play the violin.

Question 1:The music master is making lovely music. Read aloud the sentence in the text that expresses this idea.

Answer: 'The music-master's notes seemed to float up and settle perfectly into the invisible tracks of the melody'. This sentence shows that the music-master was making lovely music.

Question 2: Had the beggar come to Rukku Manni's house for the first time? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer: No, the beggar had to not come to Rukku Manni's house for the first time. When the beggar arrived, she asked Ravi to send him away. The beggar, she said, had been coming to their house daily the week before. She said it was time he found another house to beg from.

Question 3: "A sharp V-shaped line had formed between her eyebrows." What does it suggest to you about Rukku Manni's mood?

Answer: A sharp V-shaped line between the eyebrows refers to a frown. This suggests that Rukku Manni was in an angry mood.

Question 1: Complete the following sentences.

(i) Ravi compares Lalli's playing the violin to _____

(ii) Trying to hide beneath the tray of chillies, Mahendran _____

(iii) The teacher played a few notes on his violin, and Lalli _____

(iv) The beggar said that the kind ladies of the household _____

(v) After the lesson was over, the music teacher asked Lalli if

Answer: (i) Ravi compares Lalli's playing the violin to derailing of a train of melody.

(ii) Trying to hide beneath the tray of chillies, Mahendran tipped a few chillies over himself.

(iii) The teacher played a few notes on his violin, and Lalli stumbled behind him

on her violin, which looked helpless and unhappy in her hands.

(iv) The beggar said that the kind ladies of the household were very generous and because of this, he had been able to keep his body and soul together for a whole week.

(v) After the lesson was over, the music teacher asked Lalli if she had seen his chappals.

Question 2: Describe the music teacher, as seen from the window.

Answer: As seen from the window, the bony figure of the music master, with most of his back to the window, could be seen sitting in front of Lalli. 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 veshti edge. He was beating time on the floor with the scrawny big toe.

Question 3:(i) What makes Mridu conclude that the beggar has no money to buy chappals?

(ii) What does she suggest to show her concern?

Answer: (i) When Mridu saw the blistered feet of the beggar, she concluded that he did not have any money to buy slippers.

(ii) Mridu asked Ravi if he had any pair of old slippers that they could give to the beggar. Her eyes filled with tears on seeing the unfairness of the situation in which the beggar was, and she suggested that he needed something on his feet.

Question 4:“Have you children...” she began, and then, seeing they were curiously quite, went on more slowly, “seen anyone lurking around the verandah?”

(i) What do you think Rukka Manni really wanted to ask?

(ii) Why did she change her Question?

(iii) What did she think had happened?

Answer: (i) Rukku Manni actually wanted to ask the children if they had seen the music master’s slippers.

(ii) She changed her Question seeing that they were curiously quiet. She

suspected that they had something to do with the absence of the slippers.

(iii) She probably thought that the children had purposely hidden the music master's slippers, or done something with it.

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

Answer: Gopu Mama's slippers were new, while the ones that the children gave away to the beggar were quite old and shabby-looking. Still, the music master lied that his slippers had been brand new. He was quite happy to get new slippers in return for his old ones. However, he tried not to look too happy as he wanted to show his disappointment at what the children had done. Even though his eyes lit up when he saw the new pair of slippers, he pretended as if he will have to somehow manage with it.

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

Answer: When the beggar was asked to leave, he raised his eyes and looked fearfully at the road, which was gleaming in the afternoon heat. He knew his feet would burn again. However, when the children got him a pair of slippers, the beggar stared at it in amazement. He hurriedly flung his towel over his shoulder. Then, he pushed his feet into them and left, muttering a blessing to the children. In a minute, he had vanished around the corner of the street. He was tired and his feet were worn out. Since he could not have got anything better and Rukku Manni wanted him out of the house, he left in a hurry.

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

Answer: Walking towards the kitchen with Mridu and Meena, Rukku Manni remembered that Gopu Mama was always in a hurry to throw off his shoes and socks, and get into his slippers as soon as he came home. She wondered what he would say that evening when she would tell him that she had given his slippers to

the music-master. Thinking of this, she began to laugh.

Question 1: Rewrite each of the following pairs of sentences as a single sentence.

Use 'if' at the beginning of the sentence.

- (i) Don't tire yourself now. You won't be able to work in the evening.
- (ii) Study regularly. You'll do well in the examination.
- (iii) Work hard. You'll pass the examination in the first division.
- (iv) Be polite to people. They'll also be polite to you.
- (v) Don't tease the dog. It'll bite you.

Answer: (i) If you tire yourself now, you won't be able to work in the evening.

(ii) If you study regularly, you'll do well in the examination.

(iii) If you work hard, you'll pass the examination in the first division.

(iv) If you are polite to people, they'll also be polite to you.

(v) If you tease the dog, it'll bite you.

Question 2: Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph. Today is Sunday. I'm wondering whether I should stay at home or go out. If I _____ (go) out, I _____ (miss) the lovely Sunday lunch at home. If I _____ (stay) for lunch, I _____ (miss) the Sunday film showing at Archana Theatre. I think I'll go out and see the film, only to avoid getting too fat.

Answer: Today is Sunday. I'm wondering whether I should stay at home or go out. If I go out, I will miss the lovely Sunday lunch at home. If I stay for lunch, I will miss the Sunday film showing at Archana Theatre. I think I'll go out and see the film, only to avoid getting too fat.

Question 3: Complete each sentence below by appropriately using any one of the following:

if you want to/ if you don't want to/ if you want him to

- (i) Don't go to the theatre _____
- (ii) He'll post your letter _____
- (iii) Please use my pen _____
- (iv) He'll lend you his umbrella _____

(v) My neighbour, Ramesh, will take you to the doctor _____

(vi) Don't eat it _____

Answer: (i) Don't go to the theatre if you don't want to.

(ii) He'll post your letter if you want him to.

(iii) Please use my pen if you want to.

(iv) He'll lend you his umbrella if you want him to.

(v) My neighbour, Ramesh, will take you to the doctor if you want him to.

(vi) Don't eat it if you don't want to.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th English

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 3 – Gopal and the Hilsa Fish>

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: English

Chapter: Chapter 3 – Gopal and the Hilsa Fish

Class 7th English Chapter 3 Gopal and the Hilsa Fish NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: Why did the king want no more talk about the hilsa-fish?

Answer: The king did not want any more talk about the hilsa-fish because it was the season for hilsa-fish and no one could stop talking about it for even five minutes. He was getting annoyed with all the talk about hilsa-fish.

Question 2: What did the king ask Gopal to do to prove that he was clever?

Answer: In order to prove that he was clever, Gopal was asked to buy a huge hilsa-fish and bring it to the palace without anyone asking anything about the fish.

Question 3: What three things did Gopal do before he went to buy his hilsa-fish?

Answer: Before he went to buy hilsa-fish, Gopal half-shaved his face, smeared himself with ash, and wore disgraceful rags.

Question 4: How did Gopal get inside the palace to see the king after he had bought the fish?

Answer: After he had bought the fish, Gopal reached the palace and told the guards that he wanted to see the king. When the guards did not let him in, he began to dance and sing loudly. When the king heard this, and also the comments of the people watching the man sing and dance, he asked for the man to be brought before him.

Question 5: Explain why no one seemed to be interested in talking about the hilsa-fish which Gopal had bought.

Answer: No one seemed to be interested in talking about the hilsa-fish which Gopal had bought because of Gopal's ridiculous appearance. Some people found him comical, others thought he was a madman, still others thought he was a mystic. They were so engrossed in discussing his appearance that the hilsa-fish went unnoticed.

Question 6: Write 'True' or 'False' against each of the following sentences.

- (i) The king lost his temper easily. _____
- (ii) Gopal was a madman. _____
- (iii) Gopal was a clever man. _____
- (iv) Gopal was too poor to afford decent clothes. _____
- (v) The king got angry when he was shown to be wrong. _____

Answer: (i) True

(ii) False

He was just acting as a madman so that people's attention would be diverted from the hilsa-fish he was carrying.

(iii) True

(iv) False

He wore rags so that people would notice them, and not talk about the hilsa-fish.

(v) False

The king laughed and congratulated Gopal for achieving the impossible yet again.

Question 1: Change the following sentences in the story to reported speech. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) How much did you pay for that hilsa?

The woman asked the man how much he had paid for that hilsa.

(ii) Why is your face half-shaven?

Gopal's wife asked him _____

(iii) I accept the challenge, Your Majesty.

Gopal told the king _____

(iv) I want to see the king.

Gopal told the guards _____

(v) Bring the man to me at once.

The king ordered the guard _____

Answer: (ii) Why is your face half-shaven?

Gopal's wife asked him why his face was half-shaven

(iii) I accept the challenge, Your Majesty.

Gopal told the king that he accepted the challenge.

(iv) I want to see the king.

Gopal told the guard that he wanted to see the king.

(v) Bring the man to me at once.

The king ordered the guard to bring the man to him at once.

Question 2: Find out the meaning of the following words by looking them up in the dictionary. Then use them in sentences of your own.

challenge mystic comical courtier smearing

Answer: (i) Challenge

Every difficult situation should be taken up as a **challenge** and not be run away from.

(ii) Mystic

The **mystic** from the Himalayas had great words of wisdom to share with the villagers.

(iii) Comical

Everyone appreciates the **comical** side of a man.



NCERT Solutions for Class 7th English

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 4 – The Ashes that Made Trees Bloom>

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: English

Chapter: Chapter 4 – The Ashes that Made Trees Bloom

Class 7th English Chapter 4 The Ashes that Made Trees Bloom NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: Why did the neighbours kill the dog?

Answer: The neighbours dragged the dog around their garden to find a treasure for themselves. When the dog stopped near a pine tree and started scratching the ground, they dug happily hoping to find a treasure. When they saw that there was nothing in there except a dead kitten, they became furious at the dog. They kicked it and beat it to death. They killed it because it did not help them find a treasure.

Question 2: Mark the right item.

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

(b) as if it was their own baby.

(c) as they were kind to all living beings.

(ii) When the old couple became rich, they

(a) gave the dog better food.

(b) invited their greedy neighbours to a feast.

(c) lived comfortably and were generous towards their poor neighbours.

(iii) The greedy couple borrowed the mill and the mortar to make

(a) rice pastry and bean sauce.

(b) magic ash to win rewards.

(c) a pile of gold.

Answer: (i) The old farmer and his wife loved the dog as if it was their own baby.

(ii) When the old couple became rich, they lived comfortably and were generous towards their poor neighbours.

(iii) The greedy couple borrowed the mill and the mortar to make a pile of gold.

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

Answer: The old farmer was a kind person. He loved his dog as if it was his own baby. He fed it with fish with his own chopsticks and all the boiled rice it wanted. He was patient and kind to everything that had life, and often dug up a sod on purpose to give food to the birds.

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

Answer: The dog came running to the farmer, putting its paws against his legs and motioning with its head to some spot behind. He thought it was only playing and did not mind it. However, the dog kept on whining and running to and fro for some minutes. Then the farmer followed it a few yards to a place where it began scratching the ground. The farmer thought there was a bone or a bit of fish buried there and therefore, struck his hoe in the earth. However, what he found was a pile of gold.

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

(ii) How did it help him next?

Answer: (i) The spirit of the dog asked the farmer to cut down the pine tree over its grave, and make from it a mortar for rice pastry and a mill for bean sauce. The farmer did so. Some time close to the New Year, the farmer wanted to make some rice pastry. When the rice was boiled, his wife put it into the mortar and he pounded the mass into dough. When the pastry was ready for baking, the whole mass turned into a heap of gold coins. Similarly, when beans were ground in the hand-mill, gold started dropping from it like rain and in a few minutes, the tub under the mill was filled with gold.

(ii) Informing the farmer about how his wicked neighbours had burned the handmill, the spirit of the dog asked him to take the ashes of the mill and sprinkle them on withered trees to make them bloom. The old man did so and found to his delight that the words of the spirit were indeed true. The bare cherry tree in his garden sprouted blossoms when a pinch of the ashes were sprinkled on it. Later, he was rewarded by the daimio for making an old withered cherry tree blossom once again.

Question 4: Why did the daimio reward the farmer but punish his neighbour for the same act?

Answer: The daimio rewarded the farmer for making an old withered cherry tree blossom once again. Like the farmer, his greedy neighbour also sprinkled ashes over a withered cherry tree. However, the result this time was different. The tree did not blossom, while the wind blew the dust into the noses and eyes of the daimio and his wife. This was the reason why the greedy neighbour was punished.

Question 1: Read the following paragraph and frame Questions on the italicised phrases. Anil is in school. I am in school too. Anil is sitting in the left row. He is reading a book. Anil's friend is sitting in the second row. He is sharpening his pencil. The teacher is writing on the blackboard. Children are writing in their copybooks. Some children are looking out of the window.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

(v) _____

(vi) _____

(vii) _____

Answer: (i) Where is Anil?

(ii) Where is Anil sitting?

(iii) What is Anil doing?

(iv) Where is Anil's friend sitting?

(v) Who is writing on the blackboard?

(vi) What are some children doing?

Question 2: Write appropriate Question words in the blank spaces in the following dialogue.

NEHA: _____ did you get this book?

SHEELA: Yesterday morning.

NEHA: _____ is your sister crying?

SHEELA: Because she has lost her doll.

NEHA: _____ room is this, yours or hers?

SHEELA: It's ours.

NEHA: _____ do you go to school?

SHEELA: We walk to school. It is near by.

Answer: NEHA: When did you get this book?

SHEELA: Yesterday morning.

NEHA: Why is your sister crying?

SHEELA: Because she has lost her doll.

NEHA: Whose room is this, yours or hers?

SHEELA: It's ours.

NEHA: How do you go to school?

SHEELA: We walk to school. It is near by.

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

how what when where which

(i) My friend lost his chemistry book. Now he doesn't know _____ to

do and _____ to look for it.

(ii) There are so many toys in the shops. Neena can't decide _____ one to buy.

(iii) You don't know the way to my school. Ask the policeman _____ to get there.

(iv) You should decide soon _____ to start building your house.

(v) Do you know _____ to ride a bicycle? I don't remember _____ and _____ I learnt it.

(vi) "You should know _____ to talk and _____ to keep your mouth shut," the teacher advised Anil.

Answer: (i) My friend lost his chemistry book. Now he doesn't know what to do and where to look for it.

(ii) There are so many toys in the shops. Neena can't decide which one to buy.

(iii) You don't know the way to my school. Ask the policeman how to get there.

(iv) You should decide soon where to start building your house.

(v) Do you know how to ride a bicycle? I don't remember when and where I learnt it.

(vi) "You should know when to talk and when to keep your mouth shut," the teacher advised Anil.

Question 4: Add im- or in- to each of the following words and use them in place of the italicised words in the sentences given below.

Patient Proper Possible Sensitive Competent

(i) The project appears very difficult at first sight but it can be completed if we work very hard.

(ii) He lacks competence. That's why he can't keep any job for more than a year.

(iii) "Don't lose patience. Your letter will come one day," the postman told me.

(iv) That's not a proper remark to make under the circumstances.

(v) He appears to be without sensitivity. In fact, he is very emotional.

Answer: (i) The project appears **impossible** at first sight but it can be completed if we work very hard.

(ii) He **is incompetent**. That's why he can't keep any job for more than a year.

(iii) "Don't **be impatient**. Your letter will come one day," the postman told me.

(iv) That's **an improper** remark to make under the circumstances.

(v) He appears to be **insensitive**. In fact, he is very emotional.

Question 5: Use a, an or the in the blanks.

There was once _____ play which became very successful. _____ famous actor was acting in it. In _____ play his role was that of _____ aristocrat who had been imprisoned in _____ castle for twenty years. In _____ last act of _____ play someone would come on _____ stage with _____ letter which he would hand over to _____ prisoner. Even though _____ aristocrat was not expected to read _____ letter at each performance, he always insisted that _____ letter be written out from beginning to end.

Answer: There was once a play which became very successful. A famous actor was acting in it. In the play his role was that of an aristocrat who had been imprisoned in a castle for twenty years. In the last act of the play someone would come on the stage with a letter which he would hand over to the prisoner. Even though the aristocrat was not expected to read the letter at each performance, he always insisted that the letter be written out from beginning to end.

Question 6: Encircle the correct article.

A : Would you like (a/an/the) apple or (a/an/the) banana?

B : I'd like (a/an/the) apple, please.

A : Take (a/an/the) red one in (a/an/the) fruit bowl. You may take (a/an/the) orange also, if you like.

B : Which one?

A : (a/an/the) one beside (a/an/the) banana.

Answer: A : Would you like **an** apple or **a** banana?

B : I'd like **an** apple, please.

A : Take **the** red one in **the** fruit bowl. You may take **an** orange also, if you like.

B : Which one?

A : **The** one beside **the** banana.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th English

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 5 – Quality>

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: English

Chapter: Chapter 5 – Quality

Class 7th English Chapter 5 Quality NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: What was the author's opinion about Mr Gessler as a bootmaker?

Answer: The author had a high opinion about Mr Gessler as a bootmaker. He knew that Mr Gessler made only what was ordered, and the boots that he made never failed to fit. The author felt that to make such boots as Mr Gessler did seemed mysterious and wonderful.

Question 2: Why did the author visit the shop so infrequently?

Answer: The author visited the shop so infrequently because the boots made by Mr Gessler lasted for a long time.

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

Answer: When the author remarked that a certain pair of boots he had got earlier creaked, Mr Gessler looked at him for a time without replying, as if expecting him to withdraw or qualify the statement. Then, he said that the shoes should not have creaked. He then asked the author to send the boots back, and if he could do nothing of them, he would take them off his bill.

Question 4: What was Mr Gessler's complaint against 'big firms'?

Answer: Mr Gessler's complaint against big firms was that they got customers only because of advertising, and not because of any quality work. Mr Gessler, who loved his job and who used to make good quality boots, had very little work because people preferred the big firms.

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

Answer: The author knew that Mr Gessler made good quality boots. Every single pair of boots was good enough to last a long time. He came to know from Mr Gessler himself that in spite of his love for his job he could not get much work. This was because people preferred buying boots from big firms. Seeing his hardship and struggle, the author decided to order many pairs of boots even though he really did not really need them.

Question 1: Study the following phrases and their meanings. Use them appropriately to complete the sentences that follow.

look after: take care of

look down on: disapprove or regard as inferior

look in (on someone): make a short visit

look into: investigate

look out: be careful

look up: improve

look up to: admire

(i) After a very long spell of heat, the weather is _____ at last.

(ii) We have no right to _____ people who do small jobs.

(iii) Nitin has always _____ his uncle, who is a self-made man.

(iv) The police are _____ the matter thoroughly.

(v) If you want to go out, I will _____ the children for you.

(vi) I promise to _____ on your brother when I visit Lucknow next.

(vii) _____ when you are crossing the main road.

Answer: (i) After a very long spell of heat, the weather is looking up at last.

(ii) We have no right to look down on people who do small jobs.

(iii) Nitin has always looked up to his uncle, who is a self-made man.

(iv) The police are looking into the matter thoroughly.

(v) If you want to go out, I will look after the children for you.

(vi) I promise to look in on your brother when I visit Lucknow next.

(vii) Look out when you are crossing the main road.

Question 2: Read the following sets of words loudly and clearly.

cot	coat
cost	coast
tossed	toast
got	goat
rot	rote
blot	bloat
knot	note

Answer: No solution available.

Question 3: Each of the following words contains the sound 'sh' (as in shine) in the beginning or in the middle or at the end. First speak out all the words clearly. Then arrange the words in three groups in the table on page 80.

sheep trash marsh fashion
 anxious shriek shore fish
 portion ashes sure nation
 shoe pushing polish moustache

initial	medial	final
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Answer:

initial	medial	final
sheep	fashion	trash
shriek	anxious	marsh
shore	portion	fish
sure	ashes	polish
shoe	nation	moustache
-	pushing	-

Question 4: In each of the following words 'ch' represents the same consonant sound as in 'chair'. The words on the left have this sound initially. Those on the right have it finally. Speak each word clearly.

choose	bench
child	march
cheese	peach
chair	wretch
charming	research

Underline the letters representing this sound in each of the following words.

- (i) feature (iv) reaching (vii) riches
(ii) archery (v) nature (viii) batch
(iii) picture (vi) matches (ix) church

Answer: (i) Feature

(ii) Archery

(iii) Picture

(iv) Reaching

(v) Nature

(vi) Matches

(vii) Riches

(viii) Batch

(ix) Church

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th English

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 6 – Expert>

Detectives

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: English

Chapter: Chapter 6 – Expert Detectives

Class 7th English Chapter 6 Expert Detectives NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1:

What did Nishad give Mr Nath? Why?

Answer:

Nishad gave Mr Nath a bar of chocolate. He did so because he thought Mr Nath was starving.

Question 2:

What is "strange" about Mr Nath's Sundays?

Answer:

The strange thing about Mr Nath's Sundays was that almost every Sunday, Ramesh carried two lunches to Mr Nath's room and the same man was with him each time. He was tall, fair, stout, and wore spectacles. Ramesh said that his visitor talked a lot, unlike Mr Nath who hardly spoke.

Question 3:

Why did Nishad and Maya get a holiday?

Answer:

Nishad and Maya got a holiday because of a heavy downpour. The streets were flooded due to the rain. Since no traffic could move through the flooded roads, they got a holiday.

Question 1:

What does Nishad find out about Mr Nath from Ramesh? Arrange the information as suggested below.

- What he eats
- When he eats
- What he drinks, and when
- How he pays

Answer:

Ramesh told Nishad that Mr Nath was not very particular about what he ate. It was always the same food—two chapattis, some dal and a vegetable. He used to have this food in the morning and in the evening. Mr Nath would drink tea once in the morning and once in the afternoon. Ramesh said that Mr Nath would pay in cash and was also a generous tipper.

Question 2:

Why does Maya think Mr Nath is a crook? Who does she say the Sunday visitor is?

Answer:

Maya thought that Mr Nath was a crook because he had a strange appearance. He did not work but always had money to order his meals from restaurants, and even gave tips. The tenants at Shankar House said that he was mad, strange and unfriendly. He sat in his room all day, and nobody except a spectacled, fair, fat man visited him. He had no friends and she thought that it was so because he feared someone might recognise him and inform the police. She thought that the Sunday visitor was his accomplice in crime. She said that the visitor perhaps kept all the loot, and would come now and then to give a part of it to his partner for expenses.

Question 3:

Does Nishad agree with Maya about Mr Nath? How does he feel about him?

Answer:

No, Nishad did not agree with Maya about Mr Nath. He wanted to find out why Mr Nath was so thin and so lonely. He also wanted to know why he did not have any friends and lived alone. When Maya said that he did so because he feared someone might recognise him and inform the police, Nishad responded by saying that perhaps no one had ever tried to make friends with him. He finally said that he liked Mr Nath and was going to try and be his friend. Maya's theories did not make any impression on him.

Question 1:

The word 'tip' has only three letters but many meanings. Match the word with its meanings below.

- (i) finger tips – be about to say something
- (ii) the tip of your nose – make the boat overturn
- (iii) tip the water out of the bucket – the ends of one's fingers
- (iv) have something on the tip of your tongue – give a rupee to him, to thank him
- (v) tip the boat over – empty a bucket by tilting it
- (vi) tip him a rupee – the pointed end of your nose

- (vii) the tip of the bat – if you take this advice
- (viii) the police were tipped off – the bat lightly touched the ball
- (ix) if you take my tip – the end of the bat
- (x) the bat tipped the ball – the police were told, or warned.

Answer:

- (i) finger tips – the ends of one’s fingers
- (ii) the tip of your nose – the pointed end of your nose
- (iii) tip the water out of the bucket – empty a bucket by tilting it
- (iv) have something on the tip of your tongue – be about to say something
- (v) tip the boat over – make the boat overturn
- (vi) tip him a rupee – give a rupee to him, to thank him
- (vii) the tip of the bat – the end of the bat
- (viii) the police were tipped off – the police were told, or warned
- (ix) if you take my tip – if you take this advice
- (x) the bat tipped the ball – the bat lightly touched the ball

Question 2:

The words helper, companion, partner and accomplice have very similar meanings. But each word is typically used in certain phrases. Can you fill in the blanks below with the most commonly used words? A dictionary may help you.

- (i) business _____
- (ii) my _____ on the journey
- (iii) I’m mother’s little _____
- (iv) a faithful _____ such as a dog
- (v) the thief’s _____
- (vi) find a good _____
- (vii) tennis/golf/bridge_____
- (viii) his _____ in his criminal activities

Answer:

- (i) business partner
- (ii) my companion on the journey
- (iii) I’m mother’s little helper
- (iv) a faithful companion such as a dog

- (v) the thief's accomplice
- (vi) find a good helper
- (vii) tennis/golf/bridge partner
- (viii) his accomplice in his criminal activities

Question 3:

Now let us look at the uses of the word break. Match the word with its meanings below. Try to find at least three other ways in which to use the word.

- (i) The storm broke – could not speak; was too sad to speak
- (ii) daybreak – this kind of weather ended
- (iii) His voice is beginning to break – it began or burst into activity
- (iv) Her voice broke and she cried – The beginning of daylight
- (v) The heat wave broke – changing as he grows up
- (vi) broke the bad news – end it by making the workers submit
- (vii) break a strike – gently told someone the bad news

Answer:

- (i) The storm broke – it began or burst into activity
- (ii) daybreak – the beginning of daylight
- (iii) His voice is beginning to break – changing as he grows up
- (iv) Her voice broke and she cried – could not speak; was too sad to speak
- (v) The heat wave broke – this kind of weather ended
- (vi) broke the bad news – gently told someone the bad news
- (vii) break a strike – end it by making the workers submit

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th English

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 7 – The Invention of Vita – Wonk>

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: English

Chapter: Chapter 7 The Invention of Vita – Wonk

Class 7th English Chapter 7 The Invention of Vita – Wonk NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: Choose the right Answer.

- (i) Mr Willy Wonka is (a) a cook, (b) an inventor, (c) a manager.
- (ii) Wonka-Vite makes people (a) older, (b) younger.
- (iii) Mr Wonka wants to invent a new thing which will make people (a) younger, (b) older.

Answer: (i) Mr Willy Wonka is an inventor.

(ii) Wonka-Vite makes people younger.

(iii) Mr Wonka wants to invent a new thing which will make people older.

Question 2: Can anyone's age be a minus number? What does "minus 87" mean?

Answer: No, no one's age can be a minus number. Here, "minus 87" means that the person had to wait eighty seven years before he could come back. He had taken a strong dose of Wonka-Vite and had therefore, disappeared.

Question 3: Mr Wonka begins by asking himself two **Questions**. What are they?

- (i) What is _____?
- (ii) What lives _____?

Answer: (i) What is the oldest living thing in the world?

(ii) What lives longer than anything else?

Question 1: (i) What trees does Mr Wonka mention? Which tree does he say lives the longest?

(ii) How long does this tree live? Where can you find it?

Answer: (i) The trees that Mr Wonka mentioned are the Douglas fir, the oak, and the cedar. He said that a tree called Bristlecone pine lives the longest.

(ii) This tree lives for over 4000 years. It can be found upon the slopes of Wheeler Peak in Nevada, U.S.A.

Question 2: How many of the oldest living things can you remember from Mr Wonka's list? (Don't look back at the story!) Do you think all these things really exist, or are some of them purely imaginary?

Answer: With the exception of the 4000-year-old Bristlecone pine, the things mentioned in Mr Wonka's list (e.g., the toe-nail clipping from a 168-year-old Russian farmer, the tail of a 51-year-old horse) are purely imaginary.

Question 3: Why does Mr Wonka collect items from the oldest things? Do you think this is the right way to begin his invention?

Answer: Mr Wonka collected items from the oldest things because he wanted to invent something that would make people older. It was probably the right way to begin his invention as he wanted to make people older and therefore, the use of old things seems appropriate.

Question 4: What happens to the volunteer who swallows four drops of the new invention? What is the name of the invention?

Answer: The moment the twenty-year-old volunteer swallowed four drops of the new invention, he began wrinkling and shriveling up all over. His hair started dropping off and his teeth started falling out. Before Mr Wonka knew it, the volunteer had suddenly become an old man of seventy-five. The name of the invention was Vita- Wonk.

Question 6: Why does a burning candle go out when you blow on it?

Answer: A burning candle goes out when we blow on it because blowing removes the hot air around the flame, bringing down its temperature below the flash point.

Question2: Fill in the blanks in the recipe given below with words from the box.

shred cooker times tomatoes half onion oil

Easy Palak-Dal

INGREDIENTS

- One _____
- One cup dal
- Two thin green chillies
- _____ a teaspoon red chilli powder
- Eight small bunches of palak
- Two _____

- Salt to taste

Wash and cut the vegetables; _____ the palak. Put everything in a pressure _____. Let the cooker whistle three _____, then switch it off. Fry a few cumin seeds in _____ and add to the palakdal.

Answer:

Easy Palak-Dal

INGREDIENTS

- One onion
- One cup dal
- Two thin green chillies
- Half a teaspoon red chilli powder
- Eight small bunches of palak
- Two tomatoes
- Salt to taste

Wash and cut the vegetables; shred the palak. Put everything in a pressure cooker. Let the cooker whistle three times, then switch it off. Fry a few cumin seeds in oil and add to the palak-dal.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th English

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 8 – Fire Friend and Foe>

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: English

Chapter: Chapter 8 – Fire Friend and Foe

Class 7th English Chapter 8 Fire Friend and Foe NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: Mark the correct answer in each of the following.

- (i) Early man was frightened of
- (a) lightning and volcanoes.
 - (b) the damage caused by them.
 - (c) fire.

- (ii)
- (a) Fire is energy.
- (b) Fire is heat and light.
- (c) Fire is the result of a chemical reaction.

Answer: (i) Early man was frightened of fire.

(ii) Fire is the result of a chemical reaction.

Question 2: From the boxes given below choose the one with the correct order of the following sentences.

- (i) That is fire.
- (ii) A chemical reaction takes place.
- (iii) Energy in the form of heat and light is released.
- (iv) Oxygen combines with carbon and hydrogen.

– (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

– (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)

– (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

– (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

Answer: (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

Question 1: What do you understand by the 'flash point' of a fuel?

Answer: The temperature at which a fuel begins to burn is called its flash point.

Question 2: (i) What are some common uses of fire?

(ii) In what sense is it a "bad master"?

Answer: (i) Some of the common uses of fire are to cook food, warm the homes in winter and to generate electricity.

(ii) It is a "bad master" because if it is not kept under control, it can prove very dangerous. Each year thousands of homes and shops are damaged by fire. Vast areas of forest are also destroyed and hundreds of people are killed or injured.

Question 3: Match items in Column A with those in Column B.

A	B
----------	----------

		-	lighted matchstick
(i)	Fuel	-	air
(ii)	oxygen	-	coal
(iii)	heat	-	burning coal
		-	wood
		-	smouldering paper cooking gas

Answer:

A		B	
(i)	Fuel	-	coal, wood, cooking gas
(ii)	oxygen	-	air
(iii)	heat	-	lighted matchstick, burning coal, smouldering paper

Question 4 What are the three main ways in which a fire can be controlled or put out?

Answer: Fire can be controlled or put out by taking away one of the three things required for burning.

The first way is to take away the fuel. If the fire has no fuel to feed on, no burning can take place.

The second way is to prevent oxygen from reaching it. Small fires can be put out with a damp blanket or a sack. This stops oxygen from reaching the burning material. Sometimes carbon dioxide is used for extinguishing fire.

The third way of putting out a fire is to remove the heat. If the temperature can be brought down below the flash point, the fuel stops burning. Blowing on a burning matchstick or a candle removes the hot air around the flame, bringing down its temperature below the flash point. Sometimes water is sprayed on a fire. It absorbs heat from the burning fuel and lowers the temperature. It also cuts off the supply of oxygen, and therefore, fire is extinguished.

Question 5: Match the items in Box A with those in Box B

A	B
(i) To burn paper or a piece of wood, (ii) Small fires can be put out (iii) When water is spread on fire, (iv) A carbon dioxide extinguisher is the best thing (v) Space left between buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it absorbs heat from the burning material and • lowers the temperature. • reduces the risk of fire. • with a damp blanket. • we heat it before it catches fire. • to put out an electrical fire.

Answer:

A	B
(i) To burn paper or a piece of wood,	we heat it before it catches fire.
(ii) Small fires can be put out	with a damp blanket.
(iii) When water is spread on fire,	it absorbs heat from the burning material and lowers the temperature.
(iv) A carbon dioxide extinguisher is the best thing	to put out an electrical fire.
(v) Space left between buildings	reduces the risk of fire.

Question 7: Spraying water is not a good way of putting out an oil fire or an electrical fire. Why not?

Answer: If water is sprayed onto an oil fire, then the oil will float to the top of the water and continue to burn. This can be very dangerous because water can flow quickly, carrying the burning oil with it and spreading the fire. In case of an electrical fire, the person spraying water might receive an electric shock and be killed. Therefore, spraying water is not a good way of putting out an oil fire or an electrical fire.

Question 8: What are some of the things you should do to prevent a fire at home and in the school?

Answer:

No solution available.

Question 1: Find ten examples of verbs in the simple present tense in the text 'Fire: Friend and Foe' and write them down here. Do not include any passive verbs.

Answer:

Combines Call Comes
Blow Bursts Gets
Means Stops Absorbs

Lowers – –

Question 2: Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with words from the box. You may use a word more than once.

carbon	cause	fire	smother
--------	-------	------	---------

- (i) Gandhiji's life was devoted to the _____ of justice and fair play.
(ii) Have you insured your house against _____?
(iii) Diamond is nothing but _____ in its pure form.
(iv) If you put too much coal on the fire at once you will _____ it.
(v) Smoking is said to be the main _____ of heart disease.
(vi) When asked by an ambitious writer whether he should put some _____ into his stories, Somerset Maugham murmured, "No, the other way round".
(vii) She is a _____ copy of her mother.
(viii) It is often difficult to _____ a yawn when you listen to a long speech on the value of time.

Answer: (i) Gandhiji's life was devoted to the cause of justice and fair play.

(ii) Have you insured your house against fire?

(iii) Diamond is nothing but carbon in its pure form.

(iv) If you put too much coal on the fire at once you will smother it.

(v) Smoking is said to be the main cause of heart disease.

(vi) When asked by an ambitious writer whether he should put some fire into his stories, Somerset Maugham murmured, "No, the other way round".

(vii) She is a carbon copy of her mother.

(viii) It is often difficult to smother a yawn when you listen to a long speech on the value of time.

Question 3: One word is italicised in each sentence. Find its opposite in the box and fill in the blanks.

spending	shut	destroy	subtract	increase
----------	------	---------	----------	----------

(i) You were required to keep all the doors open, not _____.

(ii) PUPIL: What mark did I get in yesterday's Maths test?

TEACHER: You got what you get when you add five and five and _____

ten from the total.

(iii) Run four kilometres a day to preserve your health. Run a lot more to _____ it.

(iv) If a doctor advises a lean and lanky patient to reduce his weight further, be sure he is doing it to _____ his income.

(v) The world is too much with us; late and soon, Getting and _____ we lay waste our powers.

Answer: (i) You were required to keep all the doors open, not shut.

(ii) PUPIL: What mark did I get in yesterday's Maths test?

TEACHER: You got what you get when you add five and five and subtract ten from the total.

(iii) Run four kilometres a day to preserve your health. Run a lot more to destroy it.

(iv) If a doctor advises a lean and lanky patient to reduce his weight further, be sure he is doing it to increase his income.

(v) The world is too much with us; late and soon, Getting and spending we lay waste our powers.

Question 4: Use the words given in the box to fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

across	along	past	through
--------	-------	------	---------

(i) The cat chased the mouse _____ the lawn.

(ii) We were not allowed to cross the frontier. So we drove _____ it as far as we could and came back happy.

(iii) The horse went _____ the winning post and had to be stopped with difficulty.

(iv) It is not difficult to see _____ your plan. Anyone can see your motive.

(v) Go _____ the yellow line, then turn left. You will reach the post office in five minutes.

Answer: (i) The cat chased the mouse across the lawn.

(ii) We were not allowed to cross the frontier. So we drove along it as far as we could and came back happy.

(iii) The horse went past the winning post and had to be stopped with difficulty.

(iv) It is not difficult to see through your plan. Anyone can see your motive.

(v) Go along the yellow line, then turn left. You will reach the post office in five minutes.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th English

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 9 – A Bicycle in Good Repair>

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: English

Chapter: Chapter 9 – A Bicycle in Good Repair

Class 7th English Chapter 9 A Bicycle in Good Repair NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: "I got up early, for me." It implies that

- (i) he was an early riser.
- (ii) he was a late riser.
- (iii) he got up late that morning.

Mark the correct answer.

Answer: "I got up early, for me." It implies that he was a late riser.

Question 2: The bicycle "goes easily enough in the morning and a little stiffly after lunch." The remark is

- (i) humorous.
- (ii) inaccurate.
- (iii) sarcastic.
- (iv) enjoyable.
- (v) meaningless.

Mark your choice(s).

Answer: The bicycle "goes easily enough in the morning and a little stiffly after lunch". The remark is humorous, sarcastic and enjoyable.

Question 3: The friend shook the bicycle violently. Find two or three sentences in the text which express the author's disapproval of it.

Answer: The sentences in the text which express the author's disapproval of his

friend shaking the bicycle violently are as follows:

(i) I said, "Don't do that; you'll hurt it."

(ii) I did not see why he should shake it; it had not done anything to him.

(iii) Besides, if it wanted shaking, I was the proper person to shake it. I felt much as I should had he started whacking my dog.

Question 4: "...if not, it would make a serious difference to the machine." What does 'it' refer to?

Answer: When the little ball bearings of the bicycle fell off, the author's friend told him to catch them. He said that if all the bearings of the bicycle were not present, it would make a serious difference to the bicycle. Hence, 'it' refers to the absence of even a single ball bearing of the bicycle.

Question 1: Did the front wheel really wobble? What is your opinion? Give a reason for your answer.

Answer: No, the front wheel did not wobble. The author said that it did not wobble. There was nothing in it worth calling a wobble. However, after the author's friend was done with it, it definitely started to wobble.

Question 2: In what condition did the author find the bicycle when he returned from the tool shed?

Answer: When the author returned from the tool shed, he saw his friend sitting on the ground with the front wheel between his legs. He was playing with it, twiddling it round between his fingers, and the remnant of the machine was lying on the gravel path beside him.

Question 3: "Nothing is easier than taking off the gear-case." Comment on or continue this sentence in the light of what actually happens.

Answer: The author's friend wanted to check the chain of the bicycle. For this, he began taking off the gear-case. The author tried to dissuade him from doing that by telling him that if anything does go wrong with the gear-case of a bicycle, then it is cheaper to sell the bicycle than set about repairing the damaged gear-case. However, his friend disagreed and said that nothing was easier than taking off a

gear-case. The author notes with sarcasm that his friend was indeed right. In less than five minutes, he had the gear-case in two pieces, lying on the path.

Question 4: What special treatment did the chain receive?

Answer: The author's friend tightened the chain till it did not move. Then he loosened it until it was twice as loose as it was before.

Question 5: The friend has two qualities — he knows what he is doing and is absolutely sure it is good. Find the two phrases in the text which mean the same.

Answer: "Cheery confidence" and "inexplicable hopefulness" are the two phrases which respectively show that the author's friend knew what he was doing and was absolutely sure that it was good.

Question 6: Describe 'the fight' between the man and the machine. Find the relevant sentences in the text and write them.

Answer: When the author's friend doubled himself across the bicycle till he lost his balance and slid over on to his head, he lost his temper and tried bullying it. The bicycle showed spirit and there ensued a fight between him and the machine. One moment the bicycle was on the gravel path and he on top of it. The next moment the position was reversed. He became happy with his victory after the bicycle was firmly fixed between his legs. However, his triumph was short-lived. By a sudden, quick movement, the bicycle freed itself and hit him sharply over the head with one of its handles by turning upon him. After a while, he gave up, saying that. The bicycle looked as if it also had enough of it.

Question 1: Rewrite each of the following sentences using should/ought to/must in place of the italicised words. Make other changes wherever necessary.

(i) You are obliged to do your duty irrespective of consequences.

(ii) You will do well to study at least for an hour every day.

(iii) The doctor says it is necessary for her to sleep eight hours every night.

(iv) It is right that you show respect towards elders and affection towards youngsters.

(v) If you want to stay healthy, exercise regularly.

(vi) It is good for you to take a walk every morning.

(vii) It is strongly advised that you don't stand on your head.

(viii) As he has a cold, it is better for him to go to bed.

Answer: (i) You are obliged to do your duty irrespective of consequences.
You ought to do your duty irrespective of consequences.

(ii) You will do well to study at least for an hour every day.
You should study at least for an hour everyday.

(iii) The doctor says it is necessary for her to sleep eight hours every night.
The doctor says she must sleep eight hours every night.

(iv) It is right that you show respect towards elders and affection towards youngsters.
You should show respect towards elders and affection towards youngsters.

(v) If you want to stay healthy, exercise regularly.
You must exercise regularly to stay fit.

(vi) It is good for you to take a walk every morning.
You should take a walk every morning

(vii) It is strongly advised that you don't stand on your head.

You must not stand on your head.

(viii) As he has a cold, it is better for him to go to bed.

As he has a cold, he should go to bed.

Question 2: Use should/must/ought to appropriately in the following sentences.

(i) People who live in glass houses _____ not throw stones.

(ii) You _____ wipe your feet before coming into the house, especially during the rains.

(iii) You _____ do what the teacher tells you.

(iv) The pupils were told that they _____ write more neatly.

(v) Sign in front of a park: You _____ not walk on the grass.

(vi) You _____ be ashamed of yourself having made such a remark.

(vii) He left home at 9 o'clock. He _____ be here any minute.

(viii) "Whatever happened to the chocolate cake?"

"How _____ I know? I have just arrived."

Answer: (i) People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

(ii) You ought to wipe your feet before coming into the house, especially during the rains.

(iii) You should do what the teacher tells you.

(iv) The pupils were told that they should write more neatly.

(v) Sign in front of a park: You must not walk on the grass.

(vi) You should be ashamed of yourself having made such a remark.

(vii) He left home at 9 o'clock. He should be here any minute.

(viii) "Whatever happened to the chocolate cake?"

"How should I know? I have just arrived."

Question 3: Divide each of the following sentences into its parts. Write meaningful parts. If necessary, supply a word or two to make each part meaningful.

(i) I went to the tool shed to see what I could find. (3 parts)

(ii) When I came back he was sitting on the ground. (2 parts)

(iii) We may as well see what's the matter with it, now it is out. (3 parts)

(iv) He said he hoped we had got them all. (3 parts)

(v) I had to confess he was right. (2 parts)

Answer: (i)

(a) I went to the tool shed.

(b) I went (there) to see.

(c) What could I find?

(ii)

(a) I came back.

(b) He was sitting on the ground.

(iii)

(a) We may as well see (it).

(b) What (is) the matter with it?

(c) It is out now.

(iv)

(a) He said.

(b) He hoped.

(c) We had got them all.

(v)

(a) I had to confess.

(b) He was right.

Question 4: (i) Arrange the words given in the box under the three headings — prefix, suffix and part of the word.

encourage	dampen	listen
barren	endanger	soften
fasten	enclose	weaken
even	enable	enclave
en (prefix)	en (suffix)	en (part of word)
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Answer: (i)

en (prefix)	en (suffix)	en (part of word)
encourage	fasten	barren
endanger	dampen	even

enclose	soften	listen
enable	weaken	enclave

NCERT Solutions for Class 7th English

<http://freehomedelivery.net/Chapter 10 – The Story of Cricket>

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Book Solutions for Class 7th

Subject: English

Chapter: Chapter 10 – The Story of Cricket

Class 7th English Chapter 10 The Story of Cricket NCERT Solution is given below.

Question 1: Cricket is originally a/an

- (i) Indian game.
- (ii) British game.
- (iii) international game.

Mark the right answer.

Answer: Cricket is originally a British game.

Question 2: “There is a historical reason behind both these oddities.” In the preceding two paragraphs, find two words/phrases that mean the same as ‘oddities’.

Answer: Two words/phrases that mean the same as oddities are ‘peculiarities’ and ‘curious characteristic’.

Question 3: How is a cricket bat different from a hockey stick?

Answer: Till the middle of the eighteenth century, bats were roughly the same shape as hockey sticks, curving outwards at the bottom. However, later the curved bat was replaced with the straight one. A hockey stick is thin and curves at the bottom while a cricket bat is thicker, wider, and straight. Earlier it was cut out of a single piece of wood. Now it consists of two pieces – the blade and the handle.

Question 1: Write True or False against each of the following sentences.

- (i) India joined the world of Test cricket before Independence. _____
- (ii) The colonisers did nothing to encourage the Parsis in playing cricket. _____

(iii) Palwankar Baloo was India's first Test captain. _____

(iv) Australia played its first Test against England as a sovereign nation.

Answer: (i) True

(ii) True

(iii) False

C.K. Nayudu was India's first Test captain.

(iv) False

When it played its first Test, Australia was not a sovereign nation. It was still a white-settler colony.

Question 1: 1. A 'professional' cricket player is one who makes a living by playing cricket. Find the opposite of 'professional' in the last paragraph.

Answer: The opposite of 'professional' is 'amateur'.

Question 2: In "the triumph of the one-day game", 'triumph' means the one-day game's

(i) superiority to Test cricket.

(ii) inferiority to Test cricket.

(iii) achievement and success over Test cricket.

(iv) popularity among viewers.

Mark the right answer.

Answer: Here, 'triumph' means the one-day game's popularity among viewers.

Question 3: "...the men for whom the world is a stage".

(i) It refers to the famous cricket fields in the world.

(ii) It means that there are many cricket playing countries in the world.

(iii) It implies that cricketers are like actors and every cricket ground is like a stage on which the drama of cricket is enacted the world over.

Mark the right answer.

Answer: It implies that cricketers are like actors and every cricket ground is like a stage on which the drama of cricket is enacted the world over.

Question 1: Name some stick-and-ball games that you have witnessed or heard of.

Answer: Cricket, hockey, baseball, and polo are a few stick-and-ball games.

Question 2: The Parsis were the first Indian community to take to cricket. Why?

Answer: The Parsis were brought into close contact with the British because of their interest in trade. Also, they were the first Indian community to westernise. Hence, they were the first Indian community to take to cricket.

Question 3: The rivalry between the Parsis and the Bombay Gymkhana had a happy ending for the former. What does 'a happy ending' refer to?

Answer: The 'happy ending' refers to the victory of a Parsi team over the Bombay Gymkhana in a game of cricket in 1889, just four years after the foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

Question 4: Do you think cricket owes its present popularity to television? Justify your answer.

Answer: Yes, cricket owes its present popularity to television. Television expanded the audience for the game by bringing cricket into small towns and villages. It also broadened cricket's social base. Children, who had never previously had the chance to watch international cricket because they lived outside the big cities, could watch and learn by imitating their heroes. Matches in Sydney could be watched live in Surat. Cricket, as a result, became available to everyone and thus, gained a lot of popularity.

Question 5: Why has cricket a large viewership in India, not in China or Russia?

Answer: Cricket is not a popular team sport in many countries, e.g., China, Russia. Due to the lack of popularity, its viewership in these countries is also very little. It is the same case with games like rugby and baseball, which do not enjoy a large viewership in India. However, games like cricket, soccer and hockey are different. These games are hugely popular in India because they are played at the grass root level. The greater part of the Indian population has grown up playing these games, and therefore, has a good amount of knowledge about them.

Question 6: What do you understand by the game's (cricket) 'equipment'?

Answer: The game's 'equipment' refers to the tools used in cricket such as the bat, ball, stumps, gloves, pads, etc. The bat consists of two pieces, the blade which is made out of the wood of the willow tree and the handle which is made out of cane. Cricket had refused to remake its tools with industrial or man-made materials such as plastic, fibreglass and metal. But in the matter of protective equipment, cricket has been influenced by technological change. The invention of vulcanised rubber led to the introduction of pads in 1848 and protective gloves soon afterwards. Now, cricket is unimaginable without helmets made out of metal and synthetic lightweight materials.

Question 7: How is Test cricket a unique game in many ways?

Answer: Test cricket is a unique game as it can go on for five days and still end in a draw. No other modern team sport takes even half as much time to complete.

Question 8: How is cricket different from other team games?

Answer: Cricket is different from other team games as one form of it, i.e., Test cricket takes five days to complete and can still end in a draw. No other modern team game takes even half as much time to complete. A football match is generally over in one and a half hours. Even baseball completes nine innings in less than half the time that it takes to play a limited-overs match. Also, the length of the pitch is specified as 22 yards, but the size or shape of the ground is not. Most other team sports such as hockey and football lay down the dimensions of the playing area whereas cricket does not. Grounds can be oval like the Adelaide Oval or nearly circular like Chepauk in Chennai. A six at the Melbourne Cricket Ground needs to clear much more ground than it does at Feroz Shah Kotla in Delhi. Also, unlike golf or tennis, some of the cricket's equipments such as bat and ball are still made of natural materials, and not from industrial or man-made materials.

Question 9: How have advances in technology affected the game of cricket?

Answer: The advances in technology have affected the game of cricket in the matter of protective equipment. The invention of vulcanised rubber led to the introduction of pads in 1848 and protective gloves soon afterwards. The modern

game would be unimaginable without helmets made out of metal and synthetic lightweight materials.

Question 10: Explain how cricket changed with changing times and yet remained unchanged in some ways.

Answer: In terms of the rules of the game, cricket has undergone lots of changes with changing times. From hockey-like bats to the straight bats that we know today; from bowling underarm to bowling through the air; from being an elite sport to becoming a game of the masses, cricket has changed a lot. Yet, in many ways it has also remained unchanged. This can be clearly seen by looking at cricketing equipment. Cricket's most important tools are still made of natural, pre-industrial materials. The bat is made with leather, twine and cork. Even today, both bat and ball are handmade, not industrially manufactured. Unlike golf and tennis, cricket has refused to remake its tools with industrial or man-made materials such as plastic, fibreglass and metal. However, in the matter of protective equipment, cricket has been influenced by technological change. The invention of vulcanised rubber led to the introduction of pads in 1848 and protective gloves soon afterwards. The modern game is unimaginable without helmets made out of metal and synthetic lightweight materials.

Question1: Wordsearch

- Twelve words associated with cricket are hidden in this grid.
- Six can be found horizontally and the remaining six vertically.
- Two words have been found for you.

Clues to the hidden words are given below.

Horizontal : six deliveries, four runs, attacked while out of arena, no result, stumps, fielder to the off side of the wicketkeeper

Vertical : stumps flying, back to the pavilion, a lofty one, mid-air mishap, not even one out of six, goes with bat

Answer:

Question 2: Add -ly to the italicised word in each sentence. Rewrite the sentence using the new word. See the examples first.

- He runs between wickets as if his legs were stiff.

He runs between wickets stiffly.

- Why did the batsman swing the bat in such a violent manner?

Why did the batsman swing the bat so violently?

- (i) It is obvious that the work has not been done in a proper way.
- (ii) He made the statement in a firm manner.
- (iii) The job can be completed within a week in an easy way.
- (iv) You did not play in a serious manner, or else you would have won the match.
- (v) She recited the poem in a cheerful manner.

Answer: (i) It is obvious that the work has not been done **properly**.

(ii) He made the statement **firmly**.

(iii) The job can be completed within a week **easily**.

(iv) You did not play **seriously**, or else you would have won the match.

(v) She recited the poem cheerfully.

Question 3: Use the following phrases appropriately in place of the italicised words in the sentences given below.

as a matter of fact	we had better	
see to it	by accident	as well

- (i) Actually, I didn't intend to come to your place. I reached here without planning.
- (ii) Sunil, there's a letter for you in today's post. There's one for me also.
- (iii) Everybody thought I had composed the poem. The truth is my younger sister did it.
- (iv) The doctor told the patient to make sure that he took his pills on time.
- (v) It will be better for us to plan our trip before setting out.

Answer: (i) Actually, I didn't intend to come to your place. I reached here **by accident**.

(ii) Sunil, there's a letter for you in today's post. There's one for me **as well**.

(iii) Everybody thought I had composed the poem. **As a matter of fact**, my younger sister did it.

(iv) The doctor told the patient to **see to it** that he took his pills on time.

(v) **We had better** plan our trip before setting out.