

ENGLISH PRACTICE BOOK

(Class-VII)



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1

ARTICLES



Worksheet-1

Read the passage given below. Try to understand the use of 'a' and 'the'.

I met **a** boy. **The** boy was crying. I walked up to him and asked him **the** reason. He told me that **the** moon was not bright and **the** weather was not too fine. He had sat by **the** Kaveri for hours but had not been able to find **a** single person to help him reach **the** fort on top of **the** hill. He had to reach there as he had to meet **the** magician.



Remember

A, An and **The** are articles. Articles are used before nouns.

E.g. **a** boy, **the** moon, **a** person, **the** magician



Worksheet-2

In the sentences given below, fill in the blanks using 'a' or 'an'.

1. My father is _____ honest man.
2. He is very rich, still he drives _____ old car.
3. There is _____ lake in the park near my house.
4. Would you like _____ cold drink?



5. 'Give these children _____ inch and they'll take _____ yard,' said Mrs Poller.
6. 'Will you buy for me _____ loaf of bread on your way back?'
7. He mustered _____ courage and climbed up the stage.
8. The boy gave me _____ one-rupee coin.
9. _____ man of _____ wisdom lives in _____ fort two kilometres from here.



Where did you use ϕ ?

Remember

Articles are not used before **uncountable nouns** unless we are talking of particular ones.



Worksheet-4

Match Column A with Column B to understand the use of 'the'.

Column A
◆ the man with a golden pen.
◆ I bought a book. The book is about ghosts.
◆ the United States of America
◆ the President
◆ the Brahmaputra
◆ the Himalayas

Column B
The is used—
◆ before the name of a river.
◆ when a person/thing is unique (so we understand who/what we are talking about).
◆ before the name of a mountain range.
◆ when we particularise a person or a thing.
◆ before the name of a country that includes a common noun.
◆ when we have talked about a person or thing before.



Worksheet-5

A. Read the sentences and write (1-5) in the boxes against them, depending on how the underlined article 'the' has been used.

1. – when a person or thing is particularised.
2. – when we have talked about a person or thing before.
3. – when a person or thing is unique.
4. – for countries whose name includes a common noun.
5. – for rivers or ranges of mountains.



- ◆ The Kaziranga Sanctuary is in Assam.
- ◆ The sun rises in the east.
- ◆ He has invited us to his party. The party will be on a houseboat.
- ◆ I visited the lady who looks after the orphanage.
- ◆ The air in the mountains is refreshing.
- ◆ He plans to climb the Himalayas.
- ◆ Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh.
- ◆ The daughter of the king married a pauper.
- ◆ The priest is the head of the village community.
- ◆ Glenda has gone to the United States. She wants to sail across the Mississippi.

<input type="text"/>

B. Read 'God's Job' of the Unit 'People at Work' in *My English Reader* (C-VII) and write down the sentences in which the article 'the' has been used. Then write the appropriate number against each sentence as given in the previous question.

◆	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>



Worksheet-6

Read the sentences given below. Put a tick (✓) against the ones in which 'the' article has been used correctly and a cross (X) against the ones in which it has not been. One example has been done for you.

1.	◆ Rohan loves the food.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	◆ Rohan loves the food his granny cooks.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	◆ The children were playing in centre of the park.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	◆ The children were playing in the centre of the park.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	◆ Megha will be going to United Kingdom to visit her aunt.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	◆ Megha will be going to the United Kingdom to visit her aunt.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	◆ Yesterday, I met Prime Minister of India.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	◆ Yesterday, I met the Prime Minister of India.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	◆ The Himalayas are to the north of India.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	◆ Himalayas are to the north of India.	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	◆ Aunrag is the boy who has won the championship.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	◆ Anurag is a boy who has won the championship.	<input type="checkbox"/>



Worksheet-7

Complete the following letter by writing correct articles (a, an, the) in the blanks.

Dear Saloni

Hi! I've just come back from _____ exciting vacation in Belgaum. _____ city has changed _____ lot in _____ recent years. There are _____ lot of new buildings in _____ centre of _____ city. I don't like _____ new buildings; still I feel fascinated. I've been to Belgaum before also and I visited _____ places I know. Even these have changed. _____ old fort in _____ south of _____ city has been restored. There are now _____ lot of fast food joints near _____ Central Market.

However, despite all modernisation, Belgaum's natural beauty is still intact. There are lots of forests and parks. You can escape from _____ city and feel you are in _____ countryside. And what's best is, in _____ evening there is so much to do.

You'd love being there. Come with me next year!

Lots of love

Vani





Worksheet-8

Arrange the sentences given below in proper order and write the story in the space provided. Make changes in the language wherever necessary.

1. Pretended to sleep in shade of tall tree in centre of garden.
2. Mouse came closer and closer.
3. The tiger slunk behind bushes.
4. Tiger, our cat, loves chasing mice.
5. Mouse lived in woods near our house.
6. When he saw mouse, thought it was opportunity not to be missed.
7. Tiger was about to pounce on mouse.
8. One day mouse strayed into our garden.
9. Tiger got up, stalked mouse.
10. Mouse hid under foliage in garden.
11. It shouted 'No, Tiger, No'.
12. Tiger looked disgusted, went back to place that was his favourite.
13. Mouse frightened, ran all the way back to woods.



Tiger, The Cat



Worksheet-9

Read these sentences taken from the Unit 'People at Work' in *My English Reader* (C-VII).

1. 'Papa! a sweet for me,' the little one would ask.
2. 'You will only have a kick,' would come the angry voice of the father.
3. 'How you shout at a little child! What does he know?' his wife would protest.



Do you notice the use of inverted commas (' ')?

Remember

Inverted commas are used to enclose the words spoken by someone.

Rewrite the following sentences using commas, full stops, question marks and inverted commas wherever necessary.

1. You should go to bed now the matron said

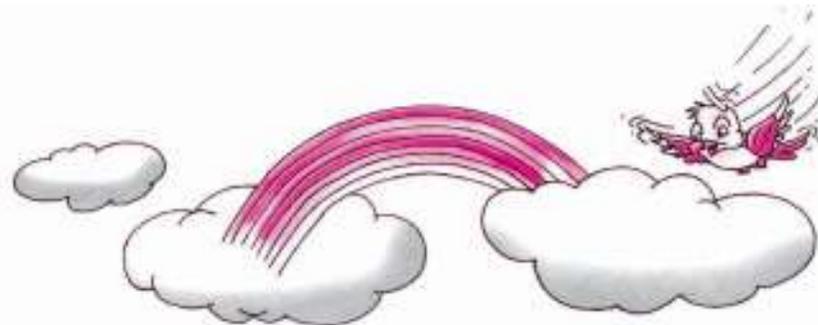


2. There lives a beautiful white cat in this house whispered Andy

3. Are you practising for the match next week asked Raghu's mother



4. Who has put so many frogs in my room said Mr Wells

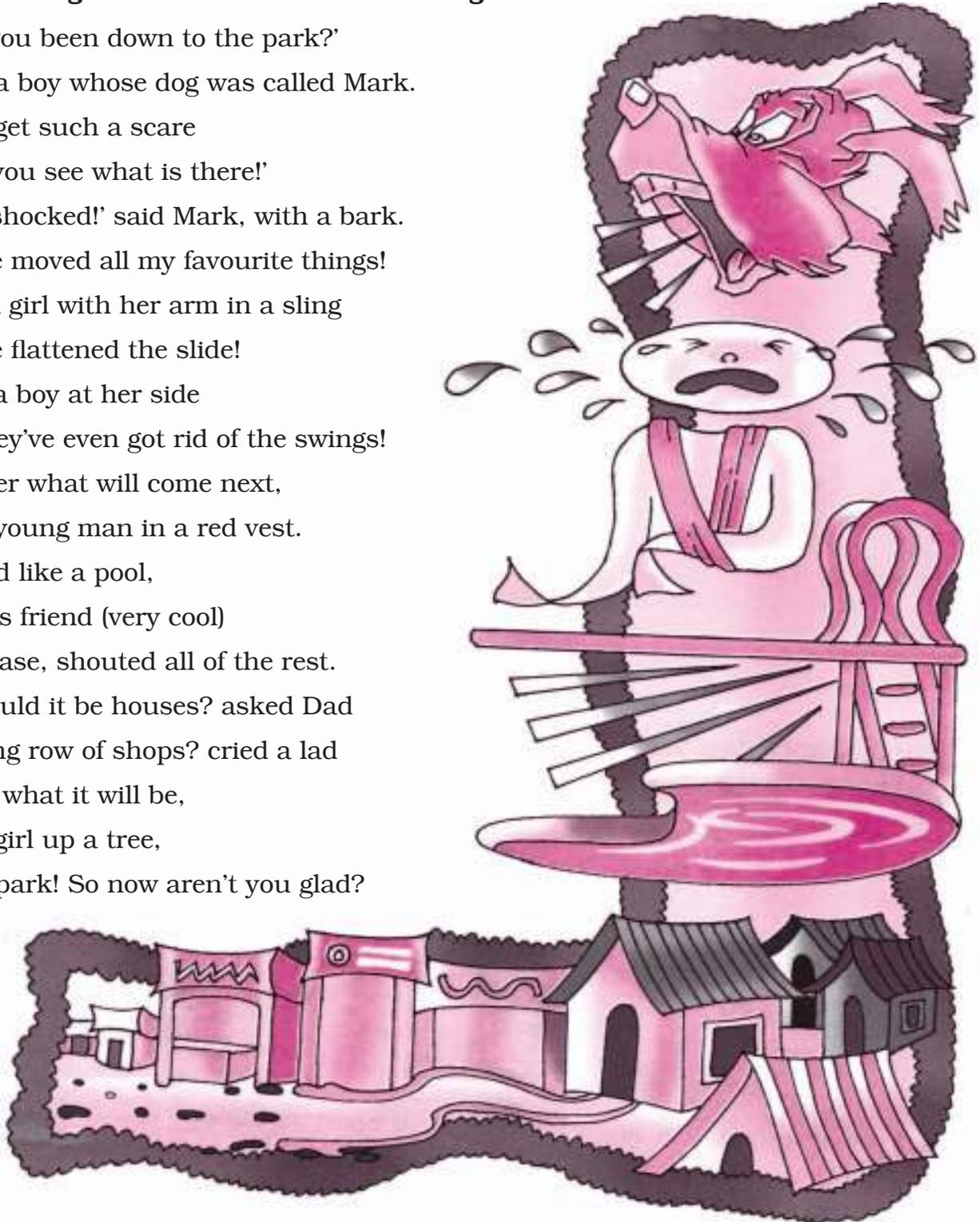




Worksheet-10

Read the poem given below. Put in the missing inverted commas.

'Have you been down to the park?'
Asked a boy whose dog was called Mark.
'You'll get such a scare
When you see what is there!'
'I was shocked!' said Mark, with a bark.
They've moved all my favourite things!
Cried a girl with her arm in a sling
They've flattened the slide!
Yelled a boy at her side
And they've even got rid of the swings!
I wonder what will come next,
said a young man in a red vest.
Well, I'd like a pool,
Said his friend (very cool)
Yes please, shouted all of the rest.
Well could it be houses? asked Dad
or a long row of shops? cried a lad
I know what it will be,
said a girl up a tree,
A new park! So now aren't you glad?



DO IT YOURSELF

1. **Fill in the blanks by writing the appropriate article in each space provided. Write ϕ where it is not required. Two have been done for you as examples.**

A young scientist called Frankenstein started trying to create ϕ life. He used _____ electricity to do this. After _____ year of struggle he succeeded, but he created _____ monster! _____ monster was very large and ugly. People hated and feared him. _____ monster wanted love, but he learned to hate. Then, one day, he killed _____ boy. Frankenstein was in _____ state of shock. He realised it was _____ error to have created such _____ creature. He regretted having wasted his time over _____ useless creature and decided to kill it.

2. **Re-arrange the following phrases to make meaningful sentences. The first one has been done for you.**

(a) interesting/ours/family/was/an

Ours was an interesting family.

(b) eldest/Ravi/and so/a/of/was the/favourite/family/the

(c) years/than him/Neena/a/six and/younger/half/was

(d) who was/Sonal/big bully/second born/was/a/the

(e) but/Neena/girl/intelligent/common sense/Sonal/was/an/without/a/boy/was

2

THE SENTENCE



Worksheet-1

Read carefully the following groups of words taken from the Unit 'Achievers', Sub-unit 'Helen Keller' from *My English Reader (C-VII)*.

1. Helen Keller was born in Albama.
2. Helen was a naughty girl.
3. Every cloud has a silver lining.
4. Most deaf people cannot talk.
5. She died at the age of 88.



These groups of words make complete sense.

Remember

A group of words that makes complete sense is called a **sentence**.

Now, write down the name of the person or thing being spoken of in each sentence. The first one has been done as an example.

1. Helen Keller _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



Each of the words you have written down is the 'subject' of the respective sentence.

Remember

The part of a sentence which names the person or thing we are speaking about is called the **subject**.

Now write down the parts of the sentences that tell us something about the subject. The first one has been done as an example.

1. was born in Albama. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



Remember

The part of the sentences that tell us something about the subject are called the **predicate**.



Worksheet-2

A. Some predicates are given below. Match them with their subjects on page 14 and write meaningful sentences.

believes in truth and non-violence

have blue blood

can turn its head in a complete circle

are very convenient

smells bad

hid in a bush

is one of the seven wonders of the modern world

don't always bite

1. Barking dogs _____
2. The meat _____
3. My friend _____
4. Lobsters _____
5. An owl _____
6. Credit cards _____
7. The Taj Mahal _____
8. The frightened rabbit _____



B. Underline the subject in the sentences given below.

1. Whatever the reason, one should never lie.
2. Mustering courage, she attacked the witch.
3. Out came the sun after a heavy downpour.
4. Over the fields the horse galloped.



Is the subject written in the beginning of these sentences too?

Remember

The subject does not always come in the beginning of a sentence.



Worksheet-3

A. Read these sentences from the Unit 'Achievers', Sub-unit 'Sudha Chandran' from *My English Reader* (C-VII).

1. ♦ A truck hit our bus.
- ♦ I had dreamed of becoming a great dancer.
- ♦ Their attitude had changed.
- ♦ I was in a state of shock.
2. ♦ How did you react to this sudden blow?
- ♦ What were your feelings after the operation?



- ◆ Was the meeting with Dr. Sethi a turning point?
- ◆ Do you have a message for the readers?

Do you notice a difference between sentences in 1. and those in 2.?

Sentences in 1. make _____

while those in 2. ask _____

Remember

Sentences that make a statement are **assertive sentences** while those that ask a question are **interrogative sentences**.



Worksheet-4

Write down any four dates that bring some special memory alive to you. Show these dates to your partner. Your partner will ask you questions that you must answer. One has been done for you.

1. **Date** : 12 August 2008

Your partner : Why is this an important day for you?

You : I won my first gold medal.

2. **Date** : _____

Your partner : _____

You : _____

3. **Date** : _____

Your partner : _____

You : _____



4. **Date** : _____
Your partner : _____
You : _____

For the Teacher

You may ask the students to vary the formation of the questions.



Worksheet-5

Work in pairs. Read the passage given here.

The date: November 17. The time now: 10.15. The place: a large country house in England.

Sir Michael had dinner with four people at eight o'clock this evening. Then he went to his study. The time was nine o'clock. He locked the door from inside. He shut the window too, and locked it from inside. At 9.30, the housekeeper Mrs Hock took some coffee to his room. She knocked at the door. Sir Michael did not answer. She knocked again and shouted, but Sir Michael did not open it. She called Lady Elizabeth from the neighbourhood. They broke open the study door and went in. They saw Sir Michael's body on the floor. Sir Michael was dead. Lady Elizabeth called the police. The time was 9.40.



Imagine you are a detective investigating Sir Michael's death. What questions will you ask? What ideas do you have about how Sir Michael died?

Write here the questions you wish to ask. One question has been given as an example.

1. What time did Sir Michael have his dinner?

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

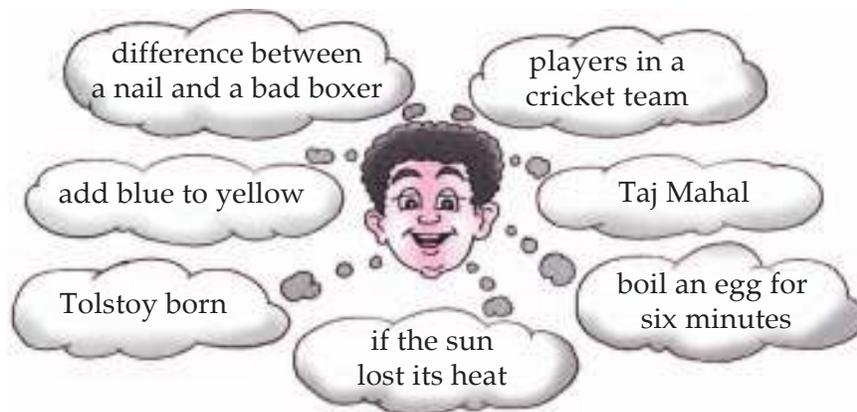
Remember

Questions that begin with question words, like **what, who, why, whom, where** or **when**, require more information and are called '**Wh**' questions.



Worksheet-6

Using the expressions given in the blurbs, frame questions and write them in the table given on the next page. One has been done for you.



Question	Answers
What happens when we add blue to yellow?	It turns green.
_____	It is in India.
_____	It turns hard.
_____	One is knocked in, the other knocked out.
_____	Eleven.
_____	All living things would die.
_____	In Russia.



Worksheet-7

Work with your partner. Let your partner think of something (an animal, a vegetable, a mineral or some abstract thing). Ask questions to find out what your partner has thought of. Then you think of something and your partner asks you questions. Take turns to do this activity. One example has been given to help you.

- You** : Is it made of wood?
Partner : No.
You : Can you eat it?
Partner : No.
You : Do you have it?
Partner : I can feel it.
You : Is it happiness?
Partner : Yes!



Remember

Questions that elicit the reply 'Yes' or 'No' begin with an auxiliary verb.



For the Teacher

Please discuss briefly the forms of auxiliary verbs that can be used to ask questions.



Worksheet-8

Are You Green?

Work with your partner to find out. Write appropriate sentences in the spaces provided. The first two have been done for you.

1. You like magazines and read two or three a week. What do you do with your old magazines?
 - (i) Give them to your friend to read.
 - (ii) Burn them in the garden.
 - (iii) Take them to the paper bank to be recycled.



2. You buy food at your local shop. How do you carry it home?

(i) Ask the shop for a cardboard box to carry it in.

(ii) Ask the shop to deliver it.

(iii) Bring your own bag with you.



3. You have bought some smart new clothes.

(i) Sell them and buy more new clothes with the money.

(ii) Give them to a charity organisation like the Red Cross or a charity home.

(iii) _____

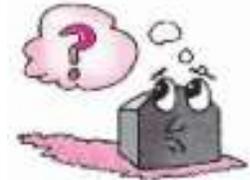


4. You live 5 km from the place where you study. How do you get there each day?

(i) Ride a bicycle.

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

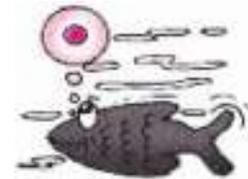


5. You have just spent a lovely day having a picnic on the beach. What do you do with the food you have not eaten?

(i) Throw in the sea for the birds and fish to eat.

(ii) _____

(iii) _____



6. _____

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____



Discuss in groups to find out the most eco-friendly option and the least eco-friendly option. Give yourself 1 point for the least one and 3 points for the most one. The third option carries 2 points. Calculate your score.

For the Teacher
 Help the students to frame the questions as well as the options in (3) and (6).

How green are you?
 Score: 6-10 Oh No! you are not very green! Think about what you can do to be better.
 11-14 Not bad! You are quite green.
 15-18 Great!



Worksheet-9



A. Re-write the following sentences using capital letters, full stops, commas and question marks wherever required.

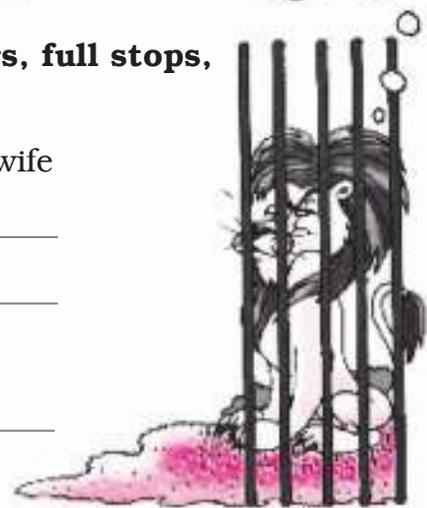
1. mr das went to the zoo with his parents children and wife

2. who is knocking at my door

3. this is a beautiful painting

4. have you been to the park

5. charles dickens wrote the book 'david copperfield'



B. Read the paragraph given below. Using a pen, insert capital letters, commas, full stops and question marks wherever required.

he was a tall man who was always dressed in black he had an unusual face it was very pale with a long well-shaped nose cold red eyes and a thin mouth filled with pointed teeth he had long sharp fingernails and his breath smelt terrible when he saw blood a strange hungry look came into his eyes his eyes shone red and he began to shake after he had drunk blood his face became taller than usual can you guess who this man was



A. Read these sentences.

1. How dare you!
3. Look out, you are going to fall!
2. What a picturesque view!
4. You can't do that!



Notice the '!' (exclamation mark) at the end of each sentence.

Remember

An **exclamation mark** is used instead of a full stop at the end of a sentence to show that the words have a special meaning. For example, it can be used to show anger, surprise, joy, danger or amusement.

It can be used to attract attention, e.g. Help!

It can also be used for emphasis, e.g. No, you can't go there!

B. What do you think these people are saying? Write your answers in the bubbles. One has been done for you.



Worksheet-11

Put a full stop, comma, question mark or exclamation mark in the following sentences wherever required.

1. I love the seaside
2. What are you doing
3. Happy birthday grandma
4. This is my friend Ami



5. That is ridiculous
6. What a terrible sight
7. Where is it
8. I wish I could go out to play
9. He is a good friend
10. Are you crazy



DO IT YOURSELF

1. Look at the words/phrases given below. They are in a jumbled order. Re-arrange them to make meaningful sentences. One has been done for you.

(a) Sports/interested/and Recreation Club/I/interested/am/the/in joining

I am interested in joining the Sports and Recreation Club.

(b) its membership/the rules/?/its members/are/what/for/and

(c) aren't/rules/oh!/too many/there/?

(d) anything/you would/to know/is/like/there/?/more

(e) must not/non-members/cards to/lend/membership/members/give or/their

(f) members/suitable clothing/have to/for/wear/every event

(g) has to be/if anyone wishes/she/two members/to join/supported by/the club

2. Look at the picture given below and complete the dialogue that follows. There is an example to help you.



(1) Waterfall—fresh water

(2) Lookout point

(3) Hills

(4) Caves

(5) Seagulls

(6) Castle

(7) Dolphins

(8) Forests

(9) Ship

Raghav : Let's look at this map. It's a map of the Travilla Island located in the Pacific.

Sujata : It's really interesting. What's that in the middle of the Island?

Raghav :

It looks majestic.

Sujata : Oh, yes! there is a waterfall in the south-east.

Raghav : What are those numbered (4) and (8)?

Sujata : _____

Raghav : There must be a lot of creatures inhabiting the forest, I guess.

Sujata : Yes, the map indicates the presence of seagulls on the island. Dolphins are shown to be near the sea beach.

Raghav : _____

Sujata : I can see two ships moving in the direction of the island, so I think people must be visiting it.

