**CLASS VII SA-1 NOTES**

**Class VII English Literature**

**CHAPTER 1**

New words – mischievous, troublesome , entertainers, miserable, referring ,beneath triumphantly, revealed, engaged, appeared, admiration, approved, spotted, dodged, bystanders, panicked, treasure, promptly emerged, announced, relieved, tadpoles,

Hard words

Discreet – that does not attract attention.

Sauntering – walking in a slow and relaxed manner

 adorn – to decorate.

Squeal – long, loud, high cry.

Swerved – to make a sudden side ways movement.

Panting – breathing heavily.

Ridding – freeing deftly – quickly and skillfully.

Indignant – expressing anger and surprise.

Glee – feeling of excitement.

Awning – a sheet of cloth or plastic outside shop to keep sun and rain off

Anguish- suffering caused by pain or worry stirring – mixing and moving

Plunged – fell suddenly forward or downward

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| --- | --- |
| 1. Grandfather bought Tutu from a street entertainer 2. Grandmother at first objected to have a monkey in the house. 3. She was ready to keep Tutu as a pet afterwards4. Aunt Ruby was frightened by Tutu5. Aunt Ruby made all surprised 6. Rocky has some qualities 7. Narrator decided to follow aunt Ruby secretly to the bazaar8. Tutu followed narrator 9. Reaction of aunt Ruby and Rocky when they saw the narrator 10. Tutu showed her presence in the shop.11. Tutu made the way for the crowded road12. Tutu tried to make her escape13. People who followed Tutu.14. Tutu decided to end the chase. 15. The necklace was restored to the shopkeeper.16. Tutu interfered in the cooking every time . 17. Some guests were not seen for several days after the wedding  |  1. She was tied up most of the time 2. Looked miserable with a collar and chain 3. He thought it would be happier in his home 4. He liked pets.1. They have enough pets in their house 2. She can take only one boy in the house 1. She had always wanted a little girl in the house 2. She believed girls were less troublesome than boys. 3. She was a pretty little monkey.1. Tutu showed her teeth in a grin.2. She has already suffered from grandfather’s pet python in Luck now1. She announced that she was engaged. 2. She has often said that she would never marry 1. He was a tall, firm jawed , good natured man2. He often brought chocolates and cashew nuts for the narrator when he visited them 1. She made it clear that she did not want the narrator around her 2. So as to escape from her aunt eye1. She was aware that some important mission was underway1. Aunt Ruby wasn’t too pleased to see him and giving unloving looks 2. Rocky waved and called him to join them 1. She gave a little squeal of delight 2. She tried the pretty necklace on her neck 1. Tutu dodged around Rocky. 2. Slipped between his legs 1. By leaping on the back of a passing scooterist 2. Tutu peeled a banana and threw its skin3. Made an emergency landing on a washer man’s donkey.1. Jeweler , bystanders sccoterist, washer man, children, Rocky,1. She knew she would be caught and locked in the house 2. Quickly removed the necklace from her neck and flung in the small canal near the road 1. The jeweler, Rocky and several other people plunged into the canal . 2. Rocky traced the necklace and returned it to the shopkeeper. 1. When grandmother wasn’t looking added herbs , spices and other interesting items to the pots 2. Tutu stirred some red chili sauce bitter gourd seeds and egg shells in the wedding cake.1. They must have not liked the taste of the cake 2. They might have fallen ill after eating that cake 3. They might have been aware of the fact that Tutu interfered in the cooking every time.  |
| Moral :- Troublesome people always creates trouble for others Activity. Class discussion Do you like Tutu? If given a chase would you like to keep her as a pet? |

 Grammar

 Article

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Main points  | Explanation  |
| 1. Indefinite article A or ‘an’ 2. Definite article ‘The’ 1. Omission of the article  | 1. ‘A’ or ‘an’ can only be used with countable nouns in the singular 2.’A’ is used before words beginning with a consonant3. ‘A’ not ‘an’ must be used before words which begin with the vowel sound of yoo4. The name of profession and occupation take the indefinite article5.The indefinite article always follows the word Such when it is applied to things that are countable 6. If an adjective is preceded by so the ‘A’ or ‘An’ must be placed between the adjective and the noun  1. The is used when we speak of a particular person or thing or one already referred to.2. ‘The’ is used when a singular countable noun is meant to represent a whole class. 3. ‘The’ is used with superlatives4. ‘ The’ is used before adjectives and participles when these are used as plural noun.5. ‘ The’ is used before common nouns which are names of things unique of their kind 6. ‘The’ is used in an adverbial way to show that two things increase in the same proportion.  1. Do not use ‘the’ before the name of games 2. Do not use ‘the’ before plural nouns when they are used in a general or a universal sense 3. Do not use ‘ the’ before the names of material or substances it they are used in a general sense4. Do not use ‘the’ before the name of meals. |

**CHAPTER 2**

**Birdie, Will You Pet? By W. Allingham**

**Summary**

The child addresses a bird and requests it to become her pet. She presents intelligent arguments in support of her request.

* The child tells the bird the summer –time, when the bird can move about freely, is far away.
* During winter the bird requires cozy comfort, hence the child offers silken quilt, a velvet bed a pillow of satin for its head.
* The bird is not convinced. It prefers freedom to physical comfort and answers that it would rather sleep on the wall covered with ivy leaves. Here, the bird can hear the patter of the rain but it does not come inside.
* It can enjoy the warmth of the sun at dawn. It can spend its time singing and is free to fly wherever it likes.
* The child repeats her request and offer more expansive temptations.
* She is prepared to offer her a necklace made of diamonds, ambers and jets and in order to please the bird she will string the necklace herself.
* The good –mannered bird thinks the child for the diamonds and the jets, but still prefers her freedom.
* It would rather have a natural feather necklace round its neck than the man-made one. The bird will exchange it even for a thousand pounds.
* The child offers still more expensive baits (temptations) .she offers it a dish decorated with silver threads, a cup of gold, an ivory seat and soft carpets to walk on.
* The bird declines the offer and silences the child by saying that one cannot drink running water out of golden cups, a silver dish cannot hold a forest, the branch of a tree is a better seat than an ivory one and the air offers a soft path than the carpets.
* She bids farewell to the child with a final “good-bye, good-bye”. In other words, she says that she values freedom more than a caged life.

**LITERARY DEVICES USED IN THE POEM**:-

Alliteration:- ‘The sun peeps gay at dawn of the day’ (‘d’ sound occurs repeatedly)

-We’ll string on a necklace fair and fine (‘f’ sound occurs)

-And I sing, and wing away, away!(‘a’ sound occurs)

**RHYME:-** Pet and yet; bed and head; wall and fall; day and away; round and pound etc. Do all rhyme words.

**METAPHOR:- A rocking twig is the first chair**

 **For the bird the twig is the chair on which it preaches itself.**

**REPETITION:- Good-bye, good-bye**

**RHYTME SCHEME:- aabb.**

**MESSAGE OF THE POEM**: **- The poet wants to give the message that freedom is dear to all** **creatures and even diamonds, gold and silver cannot buy it.**

**CHAPTER 3**

**A HERO BY R.K.NARAYAN**

NOTES:-

Father reads out to Swami about a village boy’s bravery

-describes details of boy’s fight with a tiger

-swami feels the boy must be a grown-up man

-father corrects him saying that courage is everything, strength and age not important

Swami challenged to prove courage

-told to shun cowardice and sleep alone in the office

-swami scared; tries to change the topic

-father insists; tells him, he is too grownup to sleep with granny or mother

- Argument between father and mother

Swami tries to escape the ordeal

* Sneaks ( goes quietly) to his bed by Granny’s side
* Granny surprised at early appearance; questions him
* Swami silences her
* Poses to be asleep
* Father pulls him out of bed; forcibly takes him to the office; ignores ladies ‘request

Swami’s lame excuse ignored

 -suspects there might be scorpions in the office room

 - Request for a lamp declined

 - asks for door to be left open

 -request granted, but warned against going to Granny’s side during night

 \* Swami in the grip of fear

-absolutely sleepless; fast heart beat

-remember stories of ghosts and devils

-covers himself completely; still uncomfortable; sleep under the bench

-falls asleep; has frightening dreams

Swami’s encounter with the burglar

-swami wakes up suddenly

-sees something moving

-suspects it to be a devil

-feels his end to near; decides to cut short his agony

- crawls out; catches hold of his leg; digs his teeth into it

-burglar cries in pain

Burglar overpowered; swami praised

-father, cook and servant rush in

-Overpower the burglar

-swami given a hero’s welcome in the school

- Police thank him for helping in nabbing a notorious criminal

Swami back to his bed by Granny’s side

* Swami sleeps by granny’s side next night
* Sleeps before father arrives
* Father doesn’t like it
* Mother shouts at father; does not want to risk swami’s life again
* Father gives up but blames his wife spoiling swami
* Swami hears from under the blanket; feels relieved.

**CHAPTER 4**

**FIGHT, MANJU, FIGHT! BY SIGRUN SRIVASTAVA**

**NOTES:-**

\*Manjula’s deformity

-Has claw-like malformed fingers and clumsy feet

- Feet covered with made-to-order shoes; hands exposed

\* Manjula’s love for painting

-handling brushes no problem- painting her first love; can paint well

-cost of painting material a real problem

-request mother for some extra money

- money needed for colours and paints

-considerate mother gives money from her secret savings

\* First painting appreciated

- first water colour painting shown to mother

-father appreciates casually

\* Manjula’s thirteenth birthday

- mother presents a set of artist’s water colours

-father presents a book on painting

- brother’s mischief

- hands over a big packet, tightly wrapped and knotted

-difficult to open

-actual present of three water-colour brushes hidden under a pillow

\*Manjula demands better quality water- colour papers

- Mother agrees; decides to talk to father

-father hesitant; talks of rising cost of living

- hasn’t bought a saree for mother for a long time

- Mother prepared to sacrifice saree

- Father worried about ever increasing expenditure

- wants his daughter to learn cooking or stitching instead

\* Manjula overhears the conversation

- feels very upset

- tears her painting into bits

-Hides painting material in the cupboard

 - decides to stop painting

- starts learning cooking from her mother

\* Brother’s encouragement

- wants his sister to participate in ‘on-the-spot painting competition’

- is sure that Manjula will win the first prize if she participates

- Father disinterested; talks of going to Bombay for meeting

- Manjula dreams of going to Bombay, but can’t

\* Father‘s attitude disheartens Manjula

- Mother understands her

-says encouraging words, tell her to overcome obstacles with her strong will power

- Manjula not impressed; rushes to her room; feels upset

\* A newspaper cutting

-surprised to find a newspaper cutting in her room

-it read,’ Playing soccer with artificial feet!’

- About Rich Belanger who lost feet in a train accident

- Manjula feels encouraged; vows to fight

- takes out painting material from the cupboard

\* On the day of on-the-spot painting competition

- Amol goes off to school to help in the painting competition arrangements

-Manjula tells of her decision to participate

- talks about Rich Belanger

- refuses to give in

**MESSAGE:-“WHERE THERE IS A WILL, THERE IS A WAY.”**

**CHAPTER 5**

**I DREAM A WORLD BY LANGSTON HUGES**

**Summary:-**

The poet dreams of a world where no one will reject others as worthless. The poet wants that there should be love everywhere on the earth, and peace should make its path more attractive and beautiful. The poet dreams of a world where everyone will have the power of right to act, speak and think freely. He also dreams of a world where greed will not weaken or destroy our spiritual powers. Nor should the extreme greed for wealth and material things make our daily life tense and miserable.

The poet dreams of a world where whatever colour or race one belongs to, one will get to share the generous gift of earth equally. He dreams of a world where every man will taste freedom.

The poet dreams of a world where misery and suffering will no longer exist. Everyone’s life will be full joy—precious and smooth like a pearl. The poet envisages such a world.

MESSAGE:-

The poem gives the message of universal brotherhood, love, equality, peace and prosperity. The bounties of nature should be shared equally by one and all irrespective of colour and creed so that the world becomes a more live able place.

**LITERARY DEVICES USED IN THE POEM:-**

**1 .SIMILE:- And joy like a pearl**

**2. Alliteration:- And peace its path adorn (‘p’ sound occurs repeatedly)**

 **World where all will know (‘w’ sound )**

 **A world I dream where black or white.(‘w’ sound )**

**3. Rhyme :- Scorn and adorn; way and day; be and free etc. are rhyming words.**

**4. Personification:- Love will bless the earth**

 **s Wretchedness will hang its head**

**5. Rhyme scheme:- (1) abcb (2) abab**

**CLASS VII SA-2 NOTES**

**CHAPTER 8**

**THE SPIDER AND THE FLY BY MARR HOWITH**

1. The spider invites the fly into his parlour. He says that it is prettier than any other parlour the fly has ever seen. He also tells her that the way up to his parlour is through a winding stair and he has many pretty things to show her there. The fly refuses and tells the spider that it is no use asking her in as she knows whoever goes up the stair never comes down again.

The spider again requests the fly and tells her that she must be feeling tired of flying up so high,invites the fly to sleep upon his little bed. He says that he will comfortably tuck in bed the fly again refuses him saying that she has very often heard people say that whoever sleeps upon the spider’s bed never wakes up again.

2. The cunning spider now addresses the fly as a friend and asks her what he should do to prove that his love for her is immense. He invites the fly to take a slice. The fly refuses him saying that the she does not wish to see what is there in his pantry. The spider says that he has a mirror upon his parlour shelf if the fly cares to come inside for a moment she can see herself in the mirror. The fly declines the offer once again and bids him good morning.

3. The spider comes back to his den as he knows that the silly fly will be unable to resist the temptation after hearing so many flattering words. He says that she is wearing a beautiful gown of green and purple colour. He calls the fly’s eyes as bright as diamonds while his own as dull as lead. Soon the foolish fly is taken in by the flattery and comes flitting close by and is caught by the spider. The spider drags the fly up into his den and the fly never comes out again.

So it is a lesson for the children who read this story that they must never pay attention to a tone who flatters them. They should close their eyes and ears to the one who gives them false assurances. The poet wishes that the children take a lesson from the poem.

Fable:- is a short tale, not based on facts. Usually it has animals as its characters. It gives a moral lesson. The poet has rightly called this poem a fable.

**Chapter 9**

 **The Human Robot by Ira Saxena**

\* Prem chopra enters super robots plaza

-he was a thief and a tricker, enters super robot plaza

-super robots the best and the most renowned plaza in town

-wants a robot to act as an accomplice in crime

- considers proper investment for his latest loot

- his guilt makes him feel nervous and diffident

\*ram singh –070 bought

-a robot in metallic blue

-programmed to suit prem chopper’s requirements

-takes command from a remote control

-operates within a radius of half a kilometer

-prem chopra decides to buy it

\*the three principles of robotics impress prem chopra

-the robot will obey his master

-will not harm humans

- will not harm to himself

-signs the sale deed and contract of ‘no misuse of robot’

-however prem chopra thinks he has got a servant and an accomplice

\*ram Singh’s shop- lifting exploits

-ram singh used for shop-lifting

-ordered to shop-lift jewels, necklaces and precious stones

-warned not to reveal; threatened- would be diffused

-the metallic blue robot obeys all commands dutifully

- premchopra always ordered and watched from a distance

\*ram singh -070 exposed

-a fruit vendor notices ram singh deed of stealing a bunch of Afghani grapes

Incident related all over

-many shopkeepers recall the presences of a metallic blue

-information reaches police headquarters

-hidden computerized cameras in jhaveli brothers expose ram singh

- caught red-handed by police

Prem chopra flees the scene

\*in the court

-prem chopra denies involvement

-alleges, someone has tampered with the robot

-Government Counsel Goal summons Ram Singh to court

-plans to unwind memory tape

-courtroom jampacked; people keen to watch robot in witness box

\*Ram Singh interrogated

-Ram Singh dutifully follow Prem Chopra ‘s earlier instructions

-refuses to reveal vital information

-Counsel tells Ram Singh, his shop-lifting exploits have harmed some human beings

-Ram Singh in a dilemma

-clash of principles

-chooses to disintegrate himself; dies

-silence everywhere

-counsel depressed

-however, Chopra realizes his mistakes; experiences turn of heart; plead guilty

**CHAPTER 10**

**FRIENDS AND FLATTERES**

**BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

**SUMMARY**

According to the poet everyone who flatters you cannot be your friend in bad times. Words of flattery come in mind easily like the smooth blowing wind but people really do not mean what they say. It is very difficult to find faithful friends.

Everyone will try to befriend you when you have a lot of money to spend. But when you lose the money and become poor no one will come forward to help you and meet your requirements.

If you squander money without worrying about the future, people will say that you are generous. They will flatter you and declare that such a large-hearted man deserve to be a king.

If you were to lose the money you have, they will desert you .the person who sought your company earlier wil discard you and avoid your company. A true friend is one who helps you when you are in need. If you are sad he will shed tears with you if he will equally share your sufferings and sorrows. These are some sure hints for you to differentiate between a true friends from a flattering enemy.

**Chapter 11**

**CHOCOLATES IN YOUR DREAMS TOO**

**BY DILIP .M SALWI**

\* Mother and gopa in shamji’s shop

-gopa wants chocolates; blackmails of misbehavior if chocolates not given

-mother annoyed with gopa

-chocolate given by shopkeeper

-mother dislikes it

-bread and butter bought

-gopa his usual naughty self

- eats chocholates, teases mother

Narrowly misses being hit by a cyclist

-falls in a heap; helped and caressed by mother loving

-excessive watching television by gopa

-objected toby the mother

-gopa’s argument; no playground around

-mother scolds; insists he should do his own work and should not be lazy

-mother does not know what to do with a brat like gopa

-gopa fails to understand mother; does not like physical exercise

-blames mother’s generation in general

-believes she had no comfort like roma in her days

-gopa sees a dream; encounters an alien

-alien hidden in gopa’s pocket

-has come to earth to monitor gopa’s activities

- alien reads a paper; describes physical appearance and gives other details like age, school etc

-shocks gopa; his body likely to stop functioning in five years

-gopa worried; won’t even enter college

-chocolates have excessive metal; sugar a dangerous chemical

-both harmful for health too much sugar causes diabetes

-lack of physical exercise stunts growth, late night movies to be avoided

-avoid junk foods

-go for morning walks

Believes in universal brotherhood

-are more intelligent and advanced than man

-wishes all children to remain healthy

-alien departs without giving any reassurance about revisit

-dream sequence broken

-mother wakes gopa up

-gopa a changed lad

-decides advised his classmates

-convinced, mother a wise lady

-