

CHRIST KING HR SEC SCHOOL, KOHIMA

CLASS – 7

3rd TERM NOTES

Subject: English - I

CHAPTER 9

CAPTAIN SNATCHIT'S PARROT

I. Short answer – type questions.

1. Who was Captain Snatchit?

Ans: Captain Snatchit was the captain of the pirate's ship.

2. Who was Neptune?

Ans: Neptune had always been a pirate's Parrot, since it was a chick.

3. What type of food did Captain Snatchit used to give Neptune?

Ans: Captain Snatchit gave maggoty's ship's biscuits.

4. Why did the ship of pirate's sink?

Ans: the biggest ship which came close to the pirate's ship, boomed out cannon fire from the battle ship and so the ship of the pirates sank.

5. Where did they reach after their ship sank?

Ans: After their ship sank they reached an island covered in tall lush, dripping jungle. It rang with howls and screeches of monkeys and bright green, red and yellow parrots.

6. Did the other parrots on the island know about the past of Neptune?

Ans: No, the parrots on the island knew nothing about the past of Neptune.

7. Why all the parrots were troubled by the pirates?

Ans: All the parrots were troubled by the pirates because they slashed fruits of the trees which were eaten by the parrots. The pirates even chopped the fruit trees to build cabins for themselves. They lit fires and killed the monkeys for their food.

II. Long answer type questions.

1. How did Neptune talk as a pirate?

Ans: When Neptune saw Captain Snatchit he could not stop himself and spoke as a pirate since he lived with them before, from the time he was a chick.

2. Describe the character of Captain Snatchit.

Ans: Captain Snatchit was a very rude person. He didn't have love for anyone, he was a very selfish man. Even though he looked after the parrot from the time it was a chick. He didn't have any love for it. He did not behave well with his pirate men too.

3. What was the plan that Liana made to get rid of the pirates?

Ans: Liana asked the parrots to form a huge bright flock with Neptune as their head. Without a single noise they glided downwards to the pirate's camp on the trees around and started screeching in a pirate's language, so that the pirates would think the island was full of ghosts and they would run away from there.

4. Describe how Captain Snatchit and his pirates left the island.

Ans: When the Captain and the pirates heard the screech of the parrots together that too in a pirates language they thought the island was haunted by ghosts. At once, he ran towards the life boat and his pirates ran after him. They tumbled into the boat on top of each other swearing and cursing and left the island and ran away.

III. Fill in the blanks.

1. scabby guttersnipes
2. you lilly-livered bird-brain
3. jump to it, you gormless guppies
4. you scabby stowaway
5. walk the plank, fish-food; I'll shave your ear lugs with a rusty razor
6. you yellows-bellied earwig-eating toads; or I'll chop you into more slice than a cucumber

CHAPTER 10 **MONDAY MORNING**

I. Short answer – type questions.

1. Why was Swaminathan reluctant to open his eyes on Monday morning?

Ans: Swaminathan was reluctant to open his eyes on Monday because after the delicious freedom of Saturday and Sunday it was difficult to get into Monday mood of work and discipline.

2. What was the name of Swaminathan's school?

Ans: The name of Swaminathan's school was Albert Mission School.

3. What were the names of Swaminathan's teachers of Arithmetic, History and scripture?

Ans: The Arithmetic teacher of Swaminathan was Vedanayagam. His history teacher was D. Pillai and his scripture teacher was Mr Ebenezar.

4. Why didn't Swaminathan like his Scripture teacher Mr Ebenezar?

Ans: Swaminathan did not like his scripture teacher Mr Ebenezar because he criticised other religions especially, the Hinduism and did not waste a chance to popularise Christianity.

5. Who were Swaminathan's friends?

Ans: Swaminathan's friends were Mani, Somu, Samuel and Sankar.

6. Which two holy books are described in this story?

Ans: The two holy books described in the story are Bible and Bhagvad Gita.

7. Was Swaminathan punished by the Head master in the end? What happened?

Ans: No, Swaminathan was not punished by the Head master in the end. Instead the head master asked him sorry and told him in future if he wanted to complain, he should first complain it to him before going to his father.

II. Long answer - type questions.

1. Why was Swaminathan not happy with the scripture teacher Mr Ebenezar? Explain.

Ans: Swaminathan was not happy with his scripture teacher because Mr Ebenezar always appreciated Christianity and he always criticized other religions especially Hinduism.

2. Write the character sketch of his friends Somu (Chummy), Mani, Sankar and Samuel (Pea).

Ans: Somu was the monitor of the class, who carried himself with such an easy air. He set his business whatever it may be with absolute confidence and calmness. He was known as chummy even with the teachers.

Mani was known as Mighty Good-for-nothing, he never did his homework nor brought books to class. He sat on the last bench and slept.

Sankar was the most brilliant boy of the class; he solved any problem given to him in seconds. He repeated history in his sleep, grammar was a child's play for him he came to class with his hair braided and flower in it.

Samuel was known as pea on account of his size. There was nothing outstanding about him. He was just ordinary. He was bad in arithmetic as Swaminathan was.

3. In the complaint letter, what did Swaminathan's father write to the Head Master?

Ans: In the complaint letter, Swaminathan's father wrote to the head master about his scriptures master that he was always insulting and provoking in his reference to the Hindu religion which is bound to have a bad effect upon the boys. He also said in his letter that his son was handled roughly by the same teacher. He said if he did not take any action he would withdraw his son from the school and complain to the higher authorities to these unchristian practices.

CHAPTER – 11
HE WHO FOLLOWS ME

I. Short answer – type questions.

1. Where did the writer get the diary?

Ans: The writer got the diary at a flea market.

2. Why did Bill and Helen go in the old mansion?

Ans: Bill and Helen went to the old mansion to stop and make a study of the place. Helen was especially interested in taking some colour pictures to illustrate the lecture series in the full.

3. What observation did they both make about the stone building?

Ans: The stone building did not have any window. There was something else in the building which looked like a storage. There was also a broken padlock on the door. Large stone blocks were kept in the middle of the room.

4. What was written above the door?

Ans: "If you enter here, into the Realm of death, I shall follow you and bring you with me", was written above the door.

5. Who was the man that warned them?

Ans: A man called Mr Thomas warned them. He is called The Dead that walks. Since he's dead people around him saw him at night.

6. Whose ghost was there?

Ans: Mr Thomas, Ralph Cummins and the caretaker.

7. What happened to Helen?

Ans: When Will came back downstairs after investigating the room that the noise came from, he found Helen dead with her eyes wide open.

II. Long answer - type questions.

1. Describe the condition of that old mansion.

Ans: The stone building did not have any window. There was something else in the building which looked like a storage. There was also a broken padlock on the door. Sunlight entered the structure through a sky light of the ceiling. Large stone blocks were kept in the middle of the room.

2. What story did the caretaker tell the couple?

Ans: The caretaker told the couple that there was something funny about Thomas eyes which were frightening. It looked like the eyes of the dead man. Thomas always spoke about the dead that how he will come back after his death and it happened, he stayed out in the store building for hours and when he came back his eyes would glisten and shine so one could hardly see him.

3. Describe the character of the Dead Man.

Ans: The Dead Man who was known as Mr Thomas came some place in Europe. There was something funny about Thomas eyes which was frightening. It looked like the eyes of a dead man. He would stay out a night for hours and when he comes back to inside his eyes would glisten and shine, that you could hardly look at him.

III. Match the columns

1. c 2. a 3. b

CHAPETER - 12
THE VELVETEEN RABBIT

I. Short answer – type questions.

1. When does Stephen get the Velveteen Rabbit?

Ans: Stephen gets the Velveteen Rabbit on Christmas Day.

2. What is the color of the Skin Horse?

Ans: The color of the Skin Horse was brown with bald patches on his coat.

3. Who made the Skin Horse real?

Ans: Stephen's uncle made the Skin Horse real.

4. When the Velveteen Rabbit first meets real rabbits, how many does he see?

Ans: Velveteen Rabbit saw two real rabbits.

5. What illness does Stephen get?

Ans: Stephen gets scarlet fever.

6. As soon as Stephen gets well, where does he go for a holiday?

Ans: As soon as Stephen gets well he will go to the seaside for a holiday.

7. Who orders that the Velveteen Rabbit be burnt?

Ans: The doctor orders that the Velveteen Rabbit should be burnt.

8. How many nights does the Rabbit spend on the rubbish heap?

Ans: The Rabbit spend one night on the rubbish heap.

9. What causes the Fairy's flower to grow?

Ans: A tear of the rabbit's shabby velvet nose fell down on the ground and there grew out a mysterious flower.

10. Where does the Fairy take the Velveteen Rabbit?

Ans: The Fairy took the Velveteen Rabbit into the wood.

11. How does the Fairy change the Velveteen Rabbit into a real rabbit?

Ans: The Fairy changed the Velveteen Rabbit into a real rabbit by magic. She kissed the little Velveteen and put him down on the grass to play.

12. At the end of the story, where does Stephen see his old rabbit?

Ans: Stephen saw his old rabbit in the wood.

III. Multiple choice questions.

1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. d 7. a 8. d 9. c 10. d

POETRY
CHAPTER – 5
THE BROOK

I. Short answer – type questions.

1. Who wrote the poem “The Brook”?

Ans: Alfred Lord Tennyson wrote the poem “The Brook”.

**2. “I come from haunts of coot and hem,
I make a sudden sally
And sparkle out among the fern,
To bicker down a valley.”**

a. Where does the brook originate?

Ans: The brook originates from places where black birds and heron and the other wading birds live.

b. Why does it sparkle?

Ans: It jumps and moves among the ferns down the valley. It sparkles due to the movement.

c. Describe the brook’s journey as presented in this stanza.

Ans: The poet says the brook sparkles as it flows down the valley, through thirty hills and through the long narrow hilltops.

3. “Till last by Phillips’s farm I flow.

**To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.”**

a. Whose farm does the brook pass?

Ans: The brook passes through the Phillips’s farm.

b. Where does the brook finally flow into?

Ans: The brook finally flows into the river full of water.

c. What is meant by the third and fourth line?

Ans: The third and fourth lines means that time passes as people passes by, they come and go their way but the brook flows on forever.

4. Explain with reference to the context:

a. “I chatter, chatter as I flow

**To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.”**

Ans: The poet draws our attention towards the different sound made by the brook as it flows over stony ways. It makes a high pitched sound and murmurs as it flows. Finally it joins the brimming river. The poet says the brook believes that people will come and go but the brook will continue to flow forever.

b. “I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance,

**Among my skimming swallows;
I make the netted sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows.”**

Ans: The poet says the brook slips, slides and looks dark among the dark migrating birds called swallows. The movements of the brook flowing in and out and over and around the land, sand pebbles, farms, hilltops bridges villages and against its own shallow sand make it look like the brook is doing a sunbeam dance.

5. How is the poem symbolic of human life? In what way is the brook different from a man’s life?

Ans: Like the different stages of human life where man goes about with his daily life facing different situations, similarly the brook too moves with different sounds through different handles. The brook is different from a man’s life because it keeps on flowing without letting anything stop its way.

II. Long answer - type questions.

1. What does the poet mean by “In little sharps and trebles?”

Ans: The terrain the stream travels through is vast and varied. It negotiates turns, runs over trebles, bows up bubbles when the going gets rough. When it dashes against the innumerable stones and pebbles, it makes a continuous drone.

2. Explain the line “And many a fairy foreland set with willow-weed and mellow.”

Ans: The stream appears to rejoice at its gorgeous flow through the undulated countryside that abounds in far and uncultivated lands. It flows past some pieces of land that have rich vegetation. They look exquisitely beautiful. There are the willow-weeds and mallows. Colourful birds chirp in the company of humming insects and butterflies and fairies from the sky.

BE A GRAMMARIAN

II. Put the following words in order:

1. May I think about it until tomorrow?
2. May I borrow your book?
3. May I please, leave early today?
4. May I please, have your address?
5. May we go now?
6. May I ask who is calling?
