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◆ এই বইয়ের সব থেকে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ এবং অভিনব বিষয়টি হল, এই বইয়ের সাথে ছাত্রছাত্রীরা তাদের সর্বক্ষণের ছায়াসঙ্গী হিসাবে পেয়ে যাবে একজন **Digital Private Tutor**। এই বইয়ের সাথে যে স্মার্ট কার্ডটি ছাত্রছাত্রীরা পাবে, সেই কার্ডে থাকা কোড-এর মাধ্যমে **Learning App**-এর এই সাবজেক্টের ভিডিও ক্লাসগুলি তারা দেখার সুযোগ পাবে। যেখানে প্রতিটি অধ্যায়ের প্রত্যেকটি টপিক, গ্রাফিক্স-অ্যানিমেশনের মাধ্যমে গল্পের ছলে সিনেমার মতো করে বুঝিয়েছেন আমাদের অভিজ্ঞ শিক্ষক-শিক্ষিকারা। অর্থাৎ এই বইয়ের সাথে ছাত্রছাত্রীদের কাছে ২৪ ঘণ্টা উপস্থিত থাকছেন একজন **Digital Private Tutor**।

◆ এই বইয়ের একটি অন্যতম আকর্ষণ হল অধ্যয়নভিত্তিক **Mock Test** দেওয়ার সুযোগ। প্রত্যেকটি অধ্যায়ের শেষে ওই অধ্যায়ের উপর ছাত্রছাত্রীরা একটি প্রশ্নপত্র পাবে। প্রত্যেকটি অধ্যায়ের প্রশ্নপত্রের উপর পরীক্ষা দিয়ে সেই উত্তরপত্রের ছবি তুলে **Learning App**-এ আপলোড করে দিলেই ওই প্রশ্নপত্রের **Model Answer** ছাত্রছাত্রীরা ডাউনলোড করে নিতে পারবে। আরও জানতে **Call** করো এই নম্বরে— **9903985050**

প্রত্যেকটি বিষয়ের জন্য অধ্যয়নভিত্তিক ছোটো ছোটো ভিডিও ক্লাসের আকারে বইয়ের বিষয়গুলি সুন্দর করে বোঝানো হয়েছে এই Learning App-এ। ঝকঝকে গ্রাফিক্স, দুর্দান্ত অ্যানিমেশন, সঙ্গে অভিজ্ঞ শিক্ষক-শিক্ষিকাদের ভরসা। সম্পূর্ণ গল্পের ছলে সিনেমার মতো করে প্রাঞ্জল ভাষায় ছাত্রছাত্রীদের কাছে পৌঁছে যাচ্ছে ভাষা থেকে বিজ্ঞান, অঙ্ক থেকে ইতিহাস, ভূগোল সমস্ত বিষয়ের সিলেবাসভিত্তিক জ্ঞান। পশ্চিমবঙ্গ বোর্ডের বাংলা মাধ্যমের শিক্ষার্থীদের কাছে তাই এই Learning App হল অনলাইন শিক্ষার সর্বাঙ্গীণ অ্যাপ। সপ্তম শ্রেণি থেকে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্রছাত্রীদের পরীক্ষায় ভালো নম্বর ও সর্বাঙ্গীণ উন্নতিই আমাদের একমাত্র লক্ষ্য।

### LIST OF VIDEOS IN LEARNING APP

CHAPTER	Sl. No.	Topics	Duration
The Book of Nature	1	INTRODUCTION	06:45 Mins
	2	SUMMARY	04:31 Mins
	3	LINE EXPLANATION 1	06:00 Mins
	4	WORD MEANING 1	08:42 Mins
	5	LINE EXPLANATION 2	07:39 Mins
	6	WORD MEANING 2	11:32 Mins
	7	LINE EXPLANATION 3	06:12 Mins
	8	WORD MEANING 3	07:58 Mins
	9	LINE EXPLANATION 4	05:33 Mins
	10	WORD MEANING 4	07:58 Mins
	11	LINE EXPLANATION 5	07:31 Mins
	12	WORD MENING 5	12:16 Mins
	13	(ACTIVITY)	10:38 Mins
	14	(ACTIVITY)	08:03 Mins
	15	(ACTIVITY)	11:53 Mins
	16	(ACTIVITY)	10:12 Mins
	17	(ACTIVITY)	08:27 Mins
The Riddle	1	INTRODUCTION	06:11 Mins
	2	SUMMARY	04:33 Mins
	3	LINE EXPLANATION 1	05:35 Mins
	4	WORD MEANING 1	9:03 Mins
	5	LINE EXPLANATION 2	04:05 Mins
	6	WORD MEANING 2	08:05 Mins
	7	LINE EXPLANATION 3	05:21 Mins
	8	WORD MEANING 3	07:46 Mins

LIST OF VIDEOS IN LEARNING APP			
CHAPTER	Sl. No.	Topics	Duration
	9	LINE EXPLANATION 4	07:05 Mins
	10	WORD MEANING 4	09:14 Mins
	11	(ACTIVITY)	05:04 Mins
	12	(ACTIVITY)	09:23 Mins
	13	(ACTIVITY)	05:27 Mins
	14	(ACTIVITY)	07:35 Mins
	15	(ACTIVITY)	08:33 Mins
We are Seven	1	INTRODUCTION	05:33 Mins
	2	SUMMARY	04:24 Mins
	3	LINE EXPLANATION 1	06:21 Mins
	4	WORD MEANING 1	09:12 Mins
	5	LINE EXPLANATION 2	05:02 Mins
	6	WORD MEANING 2	07:59 Mins
	7	LINE EXPLANATION 3	05:02 Mins
	8	WORD MEANING 3	05:00 Mins
	9	LINE EXPLANATION 4	04:43 Mins
	10	WORD MEANING 4	05:15 Mins
	11	LINE EXPLANATION 5	04:39 Mins
	12	WORD MEANING 5	04:41 Mins
	13	LINE EXPLANATION 6	05:59 Mins
	14	WORD MEANING 6	04:08 Mins
	15	ACTIVITY	08:06 Mins
	16	ACTIVITY	06:08 Mins
The Beauty and the Beast	1	INTRODUCTION	04:04 Mins
	2	SUMMARY	09:18 Mins
	3	LINE EXPLANATION 1	06:31 Mins
	4	WORD MEANING 1	10:52 Mins
	5	LINE EXPLANATION 2	05:59 Mins
	6	WORD MEANING 2	08:19 Mins
	7	LINE EXPLANATION 3	08:02 Mins
	8	WORD MEANING 3	08:55 Mins
	9	LINE EXPLANATION 4	07:51 Mins
	10	WORD MEANING 4	08:18 Mins
	11	LINE EXPLANATION 5	06:41 Mins

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LIST OF VIDEOS IN LEARNING APP			
CHAPTER	Sl. No.	Topics	Duration
	12	WORD MEANING 5	07:35 Mins
	13	LINE EXPLANATION 6	06:43 Mins
	14	WORD MEANING 6	07:01 Mins
	15	ACTIVITY	10:42 Mins
	16	ACTIVITY	09:16 Mins
	17	ACTIVITY	07:29 Mins
	18	ACTIVITY	06:55 Mins
Uncle Podger Hangs a Pictur	1	INTRODUCTION	03:48 Mins
	2	SUMMARY	04:12 Mins
	3	LINE EXPLANATION 1	05:36 Mins
	4	WORD MEANING 1	07:12 Mins
	5	LINE EXPLANATION 2	05:11 Mins
	6	WORD MEANING 2	07:45 Mins
	7	LINE EXPLANATION 3	05:04 Mins
	8	WORD MEANING 3	04:57 Mins
	9	LINE EXPLANATION 4	06:12 Mins
	10	WORD MEANING 4	07:25 Mins
	11	LINE EXPLANATION 5	05:16 Mins
	12	WORD MEANING 5	05:37 Mins
	13	(ACTIVITY)	09:52 Mins
	14	(ACTIVITY)	10:52 Mins
	15	(ACTIVITY)	09:43 Mins
The Vagabond	1	INTRODUCTION	04:34 Mins
	2	SUMMARY	04:19 Mins
	3	LINE EXPLANATION 1	06:11 Mins
	4	WORD MEANING 1	06:18 Mins
	5	LINE EXPLANATION 2	07:05 Mins
	6	WORD MEANING 2	04:18 Mins
	7	ACTIVITY	07:19 Mins
	8	ACTIVITY	08:04 Mins
	9	ACTIVITY	12:36 Mins
	10	ACTIVITY	07:01 Mins



LIST OF VIDEOS IN LEARNING APP			
CHAPTER	Sl. No.	Topics	Duration
Mowgli Among the Wolves	1	INTRODUCTION	06:05 Mins
	2	SUMMARY	05:47 Mins
	3	LINE EXPLANATION 1	06:58 Mins
	4	WORD MEANING 1	07:24 Mins
	5	LINE EXPLANATION 2	07:17 Mins
	6	WORD MEANING 2	07:05 Mins
	7	LINE EXPLANATION 3	06:04 Mins
	8	WORD MEANING 3	06:14 Mins
	9	LINE EXPLANATION 4	07:27 Mins
	10	WORD MEANING 4	06:39 Mins
	11	LINE EXPLANATION 5	08:04 Mins
	12	WORD MEANING 5	06:53 Mins
	13	LINE EXPLANATION 6	07:52 Mins
	14	WORD MEANING 6	06:49 Mins
	15	ACTIVITY	10:19 Mins
	16	ACTIVITY	10:04 Mins
	17	ACTIVITY	11:03 Mins
	18	ACTIVITY	07:28 Mins
	19	ACTIVITY	11:41 Mins
The Story of Proserpine	1	INTRODUCTION	04:02 Mins
	2	SUMMARY	03:36 Mins
	3	LINE EXPLANATION 1	05:07 Mins
	4	WORD MEANING 1	06:52 Mins
	5	LINE EXPLANATION 2	06:12 Mins
	6	WORD MEANING 2	05:46 Mins
	7	LINE EXPLANATION 3	07:11 Mins
	8	WORD MEANING 3	06:01 Mins
	9	LINE EXPLANATION 4	06:59 Mins
	10	WORD MEANING 4	07:45 Mins
	11	LINE EXPLANATION 5	07:13 Mins
	12	WORD MEANING 5	06:16 Mins
	13	LINE EXPLANATION 6	06:38 Mins
	14	WORD MEANING 6	06:02 Mins
	15	ACTIVITY	06:35 Mins

<b>LIST OF VIDEOS IN LEARNING APP</b>			
<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Duration</b>
	16	ACTIVITY	08:08 Mins
	17	ACTIVITY	09:07 Mins
	18	ACTIVITY	06:14 Mins
<b>J. C. Bose : A Beautiful Mind</b>	1	INTRODUCTION	05:03 Mins
	2	SUMMARY	04:42 Mins
	3	LINE EXPLANATION 1	07:09 Mins
	4	WORD MEANING 1	06:31 Mins
	5	LINE EXPLANATION 2	08:18 Mins
	6	WORD MEANING 2	07:37 Mins
	7	LINE EXPLANATION 3	07:05 Mins
	8	WORD MEANING 3	06:46 Mins
	9	LINE EXPLANATION 4	06:33 Mins
	10	WORD MEANING 4	06:45 Mins
	11	LINE EXPLANATION 5	05:39 Mins
	12	WORD MEANING 5	05:36 Mins
	13	ACTIVITY	10:46 Mins
	14	ACTIVITY	09:35 Mins
	15	ACTIVITY	07:12 Mins
	16	ACTIVITY	08:47 Mins
	17	ACTIVITY	06:16 Mins
<b>The Echoing Green</b>	1	INTRODUCTION	04:59 Mins
	2	SUMMARY	03:35 Mins
	3	LINE EXPLANATION 1	05:12 Mins
	4	WORD MEANING 1	05:39 Mins
	5	LINE EXPLANATION 2	05:34 Mins
	6	WORD MEANING 2	04:18 Mins
	7	LINE EXPLANATION 3	04:58 Mins
	8	WORD MEANING 3	04:02 Mins
	9	ACTIVITY	05:07 Mins
	10	ACTIVITY	06:59 Mins
<b>The Axe</b>	1	INTRODUCTION	04:22 Mins
	2	SUMMARY	03:34 Mins
	3	LINE EXPLANATION 1	06:16 Mins
	4	WORD MEANING 1	06:07 Mins

LIST OF VIDEOS IN LEARNING APP			
CHAPTER	Sl. No.	Topics	Duration
	5	LINE EXPLANATION 2	08:22 Mins
	6	WORD MEANING 2	07:31 Mins
	7	LINE EXPLANATION 3	08:47 Mins
	8	WORD MEANING 3	05:35 Mins
	9	LINE EXPLANATION 4	09:24 Mins
	10	WORD MEANING 4	05:44 Mins
	11	ACTIVITY	08:12 Mins
	12	ACTIVITY	06:06 Mins
	13	ACTIVITY	10:05 Mins
	14	ACTIVITY	08:05 Mins
	15	ACTIVITY	05:24 Mins
	16	ACTIVITY	06:2 Mins
The Diary	1	INTRODUCTION	05:44 Mins
	2	SUMMARY	03:03 Mins
	3	LINE EXPLANATION 1	07:11 Mins
	4	WORD MEANING 1	05:28 Mins
	5	LINE EXPLANATION 2	04:21 Mins
	6	WORD MEANING 2	04:16 Mins
	7	LINE EXPLANATION 3	08:53 Mins
	8	WORD MEANING 3	05:44 Mins
	9	LINE EXPLANATION 4	09:33 Mins
	10	WORD MEANING 4	05:44 Mins
	11	ACTIVITY	09:31 Mins
	12	ACTIVITY	07:56 Mins
	13	ACTIVITY	08:29 Mins
	14	ACTIVITY	10:49 Mins
	15	ACTIVITY	08:06 Mins
	16	ACTIVITY	09:59 Mins
Ghosts on the Verandah	1	INTRODUCTION	04:32 Mins
	2	SUMMARY	03:27 Mins
	3	LINE EXPLANATION 1	08:00 Mins
	4	WORD MEANING 1	06:07 Mins
	5	LINE EXPLANATION 2	07:13 Mins
	6	WORD MEANING 2	07:01 Mins

LIST OF VIDEOS IN LEARNING APP

CHAPTER	Sl. No.	Topics	Duration
	7	LINE EXPLANATION 3	07:03 Mins
	8	WORD MEANING 3	05:37 Mins
	9	LINE EXPLANATION 4	05:51 Mins
	10	WORD MEANING 4	06:19 Mins
	11	ACTIVITY	08:03 Mins
	12	ACTIVITY	12:12 Mins
	13	ACTIVITY	09:06 Mins
	14	ACTIVITY	10:58 Mins
	15	ACTIVITY	08:57 Mins
	16	ACTIVITY	06:15 Mins

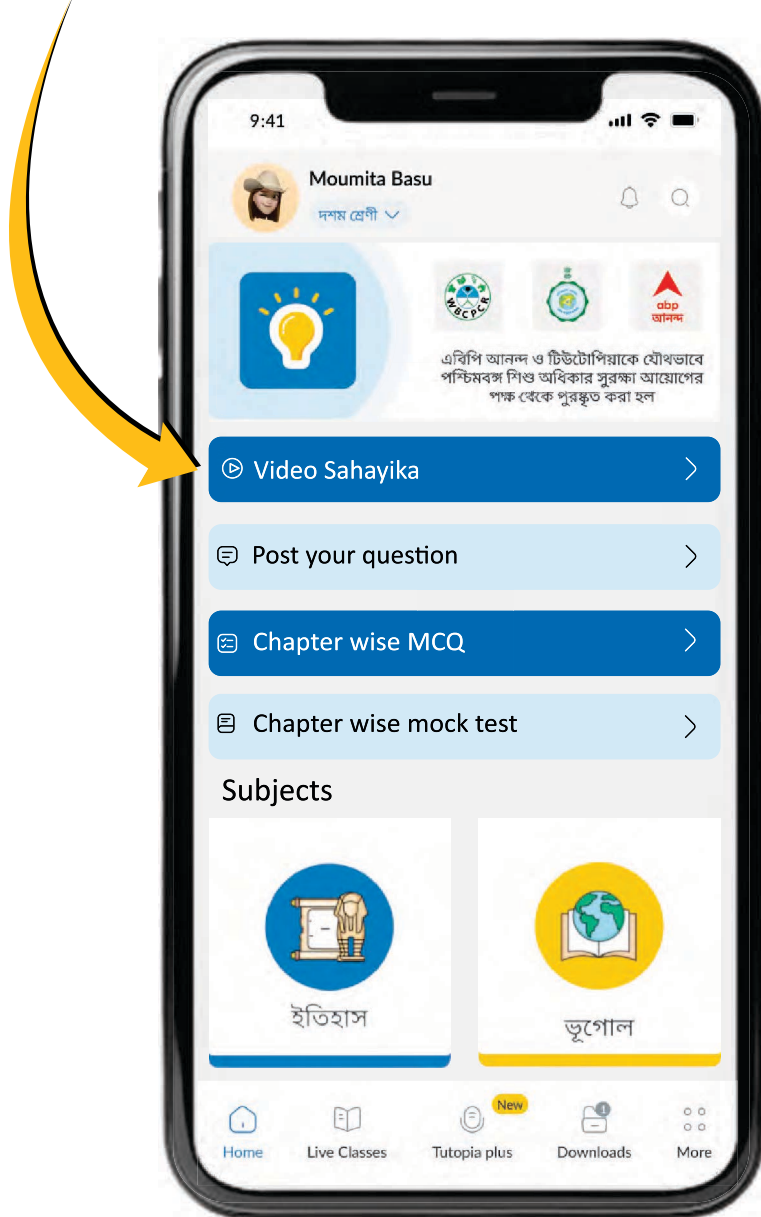
তোমাদের মাস্টারমশাই এবং দিদিমণিদের সাহায্য নিয়ে পাঠ্য বইয়ে দেওয়া পাঠ্যাংশগুলো বুঝে নিতে এই বইয়ের অধ্যায় বা Lesson-গুলোতে ব্যবহৃত বিধি অথবা শব্দগুচ্ছ (rubrics)-এর অর্থ নিচে বুঝিয়ে দেওয়া হল :

- ⊙ **Let's start** (চলো আমরা শুরু করি) : প্রতিটি অধ্যায়-এর শুরুর এই অংশে লেখক বা কবির সংক্ষিপ্ত জীবনী, তাঁর কাজ এবং গদ্য বা পদ্যটি সম্পর্কে তোমাদের খুব সংক্ষেপে একটা ধারণা দেওয়া হয়েছে।
- ⊙ **Let's share** (চলো শেয়ার করি) : প্রাসঙ্গিক কিছু কথার মাধ্যমে এখানে মূল পাঠ্যাংশটি পড়ার আগে কিছু আলোচনা হবে।
- ⊙ **Let's read** (চলো পড়ি) : মূল পাঠ্যটি এবার পড়া এবং বোঝা হবে।
- ⊙ **Let's do** (চলো কিছু কাজ করি) : অধ্যায়টিতে যা পড়লে তার মাধ্যমে বিভিন্ন ভাবনার বিকাশ এবং ইংরেজি ভাষার দক্ষতা বাড়াতে এই পর্যায়ে তোমরা পাঠের শেষে দেওয়া Activity-গুলো solve করবে।
- ⊙ **Let's learn** (চলো শেখা যাক) : এই পর্যায়ে পাঠ্যাংশটির সঙ্গে সম্পর্কিত তোমাদের ব্যাকরণগত দক্ষতার বিকাশ ঘটানো হবে।
- ⊙ **Let's talk** (এসো কথা বলা যাক) : এর উদ্দেশ্য তোমাদের কথোপকথনের দক্ষতার উন্নতি ঘটানো। এর ফলে একই বিষয়কে কেন্দ্র করে তোমাদের ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ভাবনা ও ব্যাখ্যা খুঁজে পাওয়া যাবে।
- ⊙ **Let's work together** (চলো একসঙ্গে কাজ করি) : এখানে তোমরা পরস্পরের সহযোগিতার মাধ্যমে কাজ করবে। এতে তোমাদের সৃজনশীল এবং নান্দনিক দক্ষতার উন্নতি ঘটবে।

## অধ্যয়নভিত্তিক ভিডিও সহায়িকা

কী আছে এই ভিডিও সহায়িকায়? আছে প্রত্যেকটি অধ্যয়নভিত্তিক প্রশ্নোত্তরের আলোচনা। পরীক্ষায় প্রত্যেকটি অধ্যায় থেকে যা যা প্রশ্ন আসতে পারে সেই সমস্ত ধরনের প্রশ্ন ও উত্তর আলোচনা করা হয়েছে এই ভিডিও সহায়িকায়। শুধু তাই না, ছাত্রছাত্রীদের যাতে না বুঝে মুখস্থ করতে না হয়, তাই সঙ্গে থাকছে প্রত্যেকটি প্রশ্নোত্তরের প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী ব্যাখ্যা। এইসব অধ্যয়নভিত্তিক প্রশ্নোত্তর ছাত্রছাত্রীরা পেয়ে যাবে আমাদের অ্যাপের ভিডিও সহায়িকা বিভাগে। আমাদের অভিজ্ঞ শিক্ষকমণ্ডলীর দাবি পরীক্ষায় এর বাইরে কোনো প্রশ্ন আসতে পারে না। স্মার্ট বুকের মধ্যে থাকা কোডের মাধ্যমে সম্পূর্ণ বিনামূল্যে ছাত্রছাত্রীরা আমাদের অ্যাপের এই ভিডিও সহায়িকা ব্যবহার করতে পারবে।

**ভিডিও সহায়িকা** পাওয়া যাবে অ্যাপের হোম পেজেই







# Revision Lesson

## ACTIVITY 1

- **Tick the correct answer from the given options:**

I [am/is] Nilofar. I [am/is] a girl. I study in class VII. There [is /are] forty students in our class. Some [is/are] boys and others [am/are] girls. Sima, Shamim and Rohini [am/are] my friends. Rohini [is/are] the best student in our class. She [is/are] very fond of me.

**Ans** I **am** ☒ Nilofar. I **am** ☒ a girl. I study in class VII. There **are** ☒ forty students in our class. Some **are** ☒ boys and others **are** ☒ girls. Sima, Shamim and Rohini **are** ☒ my friends. Rohini is the best student in our class. She **is** ☒ very fond of me.

## ACTIVITY 2

- **Join the following sentences with 'and' or 'but'. One is done for you:**

(a) **In India summer is hot. In India winter is cold.**

**Ans** In India summer is hot **but** winter is cold

(b) **A mouse is a small animal. An elephant is a large animal.**

**Ans** A mouse is a small animal **but** an elephant is a large animal

(c) **I have a pen. I have a pencil.**

**Ans** I have a pen **and** a pencil.

(d) **The sun rises in the east. The sun sets in the west.**

**Ans** The sun rises in the east **but** sets in the west.

(e) **My father is tall. He is lean.**

**Ans** My father is tall and lean.

(f) **Bees are small. Wasps are big.**

**Ans** Bees are small but wasps are big.

(g) **In a cricket match we need a bat. We also need a ball.**

**Ans** In a cricket match we need a bat and a ball.

## ACTIVITY 3

### Odd one out:

- **In each set, there is a word that does not fit with the rest of the words in the set. Identify and underline the word. One is done for you:**

(a) **Teacher, student, chalk, tall, duster**

**Ans** Teacher, student, chalk, tall, duster

(b) **Football, goal, beautiful, field, player.**

**Ans** Football, goal, beautiful, field, player.

(c) **Books, nice, pen, paper, table**

**Ans** Books, nice, pen, paper, table

(d) **Red, apple, guava, banana, watermelon.**

**Ans** Red, apple, guava, banana, watermelon

(e) **Rice, wheat, barley, cereals, golden**

**Ans** Rice, wheat, barley, cereals, golden

(f) **Spinach, cabbage, tasty, cauliflower, onions**

**Ans** Spinach, cabbage, tasty, cauliflower, onions

**ACTIVITY 4**

- Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct form of verbs from the given alternatives:

(a) My English textbook \_\_\_\_\_ [have / has] one hundred and thirty eight pages.

**Ans** My English textbook has one hundred and thirty-eight pages.

(b) Our class \_\_\_\_\_ [has / have] thirty students.

**Ans** Our class has thirty students.

(c) My school \_\_\_\_\_ [have / has] a big playground.

**Ans** My school has a big playground.

(d) We \_\_\_\_\_ [have / has] a beautiful garden.

**Ans** We have a beautiful garden.

(e) All my friends \_\_\_\_\_ [have / has] some interest in sports.

**Ans** All my friends have some interest in sports.

**ACTIVITY 5**

- Fill in the blanks with suitable articles and prepositions:

Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar lived \_\_\_\_\_ the nineteenth century India when very few people went \_\_\_\_\_ school. He founded \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ Calcutta which was later known as Vidyasagar college. He wrote \_\_\_\_\_ Bengali primer which is used even today. We are proud \_\_\_\_\_ Vidyasagar for his great work \_\_\_\_\_ the field \_\_\_\_\_ education.

**Ans** Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar lived in the nineteenth century India when very few people went to school. He founded a school in Calcutta which was later known as Vidyasagar college. He wrote a Bengali primer which is used even today. We are proud of Vidyasagar for his great work in the field of education.

**ACTIVITY 6**

- Underline the correct form of the verbs given in brackets:

(a) The sun [rise / rises / rose] in the east.

**Ans** The sun rises in the east

(b) When do you [go / goes / went] to school?

**Ans** When do you go to school?

(c) Two and two [make / makes / made] four.

**Ans** Two and two makes four.

(d) The great scholar Bopedev [ write / writes / wrote ] 'Mugdha Bodh'.

**Ans** The great scholar Bopedev wrote 'Mugdha Bodh'.

(e) Robert Bruce [fight / fights / fought ] hard to regain his kingdom.

**Ans** Robert Bruce fought hard to regain his kingdom.



**ACTIVITY 7**

- Write the opposite of the following words:

good, fat, wise, dull, old, warm, kind, happy, tall

**Ans**

WORDS	OPPOSITES
good	bad
fat	thin
wise	foolish
dull	bright
old	new
warm	cold
kind	cruel
happy	unhappy
tall	short

**ACTIVITY 8**

- Make new words by joining '-less' to the words in the given box and fill in the blanks. One is done for you:

help, harm, rest, power, meaning, colour, home

- (a) Water is a \_\_\_\_\_ liquid.

**Ans** Water is a colourless liquid.

- (b) Rita was \_\_\_\_\_ as she had fever.

**Ans** Rita was restless as she had fever.

- (c) People often become \_\_\_\_\_ during a natural calamity.

**Ans** People often become helpless during a natural calamity.

- (d) A snake is \_\_\_\_\_ if not disturbed.

**Ans** A snake is harmless if not disturbed.

- (e) The king became \_\_\_\_\_ after his brother betrayed him.

**Ans** The king became powerless after his brother betrayed him.

- (f) A sentence is \_\_\_\_\_ without a verb.

**Ans** A sentence is meaningless without a verb.

## ACTIVITY 9

- Your friend has written this passage. But there are mistakes in every line. Underline the mistakes and correct them. One is done for you.

## The History of Chess

Almost two thousand years ago a board- game was played at India. It was call Chaturanga. It was very popular among kings, warriors and scholars. Chaturanga mean four limbs. It represent the four groups of the army : the warriors who fought on elephants, the cavalry, the charioteers and the infantry. From India the game went to the Persia where it was called Shatranj . Some of the words we now use in chess were use in Persia .The term, 'checkmate', was earlier call 'Shah Mat' or 'the king is dead'. From Persia, the game went to the Europe. The game was now been called chess.

**Ans** Almost two thousand years ago a board-game was played at India. It was call Chaturanga. It was very popular among kings, warriors and scholars. Chaturanga mean four limbs. It represent the four groups of the army : the warriors who fought on elephants, the cavalry, the charioteers and the infantry. From India the game went to the Persia where it was called Shatranj. Some of the words we now use in chess were use in Persia .The term, 'checkmate', was earlier call 'Shah Mat' or 'the king is dead'. From Persia, the game went to the Europe. The game was now been called chess.

MISTAKES	CORRECTIONS
at	in
call	called
mean	means
represent	represents
the	remove 'the'
use	used
call	called
the	remove 'the'
was	is
been	remove 'been'

- Corrected Paragraph :**

Almost two thousand years ago a board- game was played in India. It was called Chaturanga. It was very popular among kings, warriors and scholars. Chaturanga means four limbs. It represents the four groups of the army : the warriors who fought on elephants, the cavalry, the charioteers and the infantry. From India the game went to Persia where it was called Shatranj. Some of the words we now use in chess were used in Persia .The term, 'checkmate', was earlier called 'Shah Mat' or 'the king is dead'. From Persia, the game went to Europe. The game is now called chess.

## ACTIVITY 10

- What do we call the people who live in the following countries? One is done for you:

**Ans**

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
India	Indian
Iran	Iranian
Italy	Italian

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
Russia	Russian
Canada	Canadian
America	American
China	Chinese
Nepal	Nepali
Japan	Japanese
Pakistan	Pakistani
England	English

ACTIVITY 11

- Make sentences with the following adverbs:

slowly, fast, now, often, sometimes

- Ans** **slowly:** The old man is walking slowly.  
**fast:** The boy runs fast.  
**now:** I am reading a book now.  
**often:** Rajiv often visits his grandfather's house.  
**sometimes:** He sometimes recalls the days he spent in Europe.

ACTIVITY 12

Lets do :

**Ans**

WORDS	PAST FORMS
put	put
meet	met
jump	jumped
sleep	slept
cry	cried
kneel	knelt

ACTIVITY 13

- Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct form of verbs from the given alternatives:
- (a) They \_\_\_\_\_ (goes / are going / was going) to school.  
**Ans** They are going to school.
- (b) He \_\_\_\_\_ ( live / lives / have lived ) within his means.  
**Ans** He lives within his means.
- (c) She and her friends \_\_\_\_\_ ( go/ went / goes) to the picnic yesterday.  
**Ans** She and her friends went to the picnic yesterday.

(d) Rahim and I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat/ ate/ were eating) when the bell rang.

**Ans** Rahim and I **were eating** when the bell rang.

(e) The striker \_\_\_\_\_ (score/ is scoring / scored) a goal in the football match yesterday.

**Ans** The striker **scored** a goal in the football match yesterday.

### ACTIVITY 14

- Classify the following nouns given in the chart below:

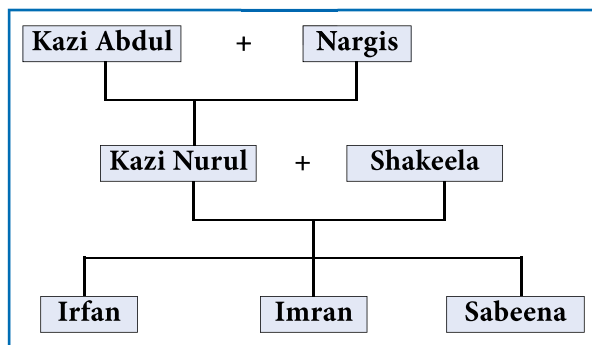
cow, fleet, Vidyasagar, chalk, honesty, girl, dog, Robert Bruce, ring, friendship, table, herd, class, television, teacher, Rabindranath, truthfulness, bench, enmity, football

**Ans**

COMMON NOUN	PROPER NOUN	ABSTRACT NOUN	COLLECTIVE NOUN
cow	Vidyasagar	honesty	fleet
girl	Robert Bruce	friendship	herd
dog	Rabindranath	truthfulness	class
teacher		enmity	
chalk			
ring			
table			
television			
bench			
football			

### ACTIVITY 15

- Study the family tree of your friend Sabeena carefully. Then write a short paragraph about her family in about sixty words:



**Ans**

### Sabeena's Family

My friend, Sabeena, belongs to a small Muslim family. Her grandparents are Kazi Abdul and Nargis. Sabeena's father Kazi Nurul is the only son of Kazi Abdul and Nargis. Shakeela is Sabeena's mother. Sabeena has two brothers- Irfan and Imran. They live together happily.

**ACTIVITY 16**

- Write a short story in about 60 words using the following hints:

Crow looking for water- thirsty- finds a pitcher - water at the bottom - finds pebbles - drops pebbles - water level rises - quenches thirst

**The Thirsty Crow**

One day a crow was very thirsty. It was looking for some water. Suddenly, it found a pitcher but the water was at the bottom of it. The crow tried hard but couldn't reach the water. Then the crow noticed some pebbles scattered on the ground. An idea struck upon its mind. It picked up the pebbles one by one with its beak and dropped them into the pitcher. The water level rose up. The crow drank water, quenched thirst and flew away.

**Moral: Where there is a will, there is a way.**

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# The Book of Nature

— Jawaharlal Nehru

## OVERVIEW :

This lesson is based on one of the letters written by Jawaharlal Nehru to his little daughter, Indira, (Indira Gandhi) when he was in Allahabad. Through this letter a father reveals the fascinating stories of the earth to his daughter. He speaks to her about how and when the earth was made and how life began here. He also tells her about the beginning of civilizations and the evolution of societies all over the world. Nehru introduces little Indira with each and every element of nature by telling the tales of shiny pebbles and the formation of a sand beach. Thus, the letter serves as a source of knowledge to both the receiver as well as the readers.

### বঙ্গানুবাদ :

এই পাঠ্যংশটি জওহরলাল নেহরু এলাহাবাদে থাকাকালীন তাঁর ছোট মেয়ে ইন্দিরাকে (ইন্দিরা গান্ধীকে) লেখা চিঠিগুলির মধ্যে একটির অংশবিশেষ। এই চিঠির মাধ্যমে এক বাবা তার মেয়ের কাছে পৃথিবী সম্বন্ধীয় চমকপ্রদ গল্পগুলো প্রকাশ করেছেন। কীভাবে এবং কখন পৃথিবী সৃষ্টি হয়েছিল এবং কীভাবে এখানে জীবনের শুরু হয়েছিল সেই সব সম্পর্কেই তিনি তাকে বলেছেন। তাকে বিশ্ব সভ্যতার সূচনা এবং সমাজের বিবর্তন সম্পর্কেও ধারণা দিয়েছেন। চকচকে নুড়িপাথরের এবং বালির সৈকত গঠনের গল্প বলার মাধ্যমে নেহরু প্রকৃতির প্রতিটি উপাদানের সাথে পরিচয় করিয়ে দিয়েছেন ছোট ইন্দিরাকে। আর এইভাবেই চিঠিটি প্রাপক ও পাঠক উভয়ের কাছেই হয়ে উঠেছে জ্ঞানের উৎস।

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR :

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was a great freedom fighter and the first Prime Minister of independent India. He was very fond of children. So, 14th November, his birthday, is celebrated as Children's day in India. He was a good writer as well. Some of his noted works are 'The Discovery of India', 'Glimpses of World History' etc.

### বঙ্গানুবাদ :

পণ্ডিত জওহরলাল নেহরু ছিলেন একজন মহান স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামী এবং স্বাধীন ভারতের প্রথম প্রধানমন্ত্রী। তিনি শিশুদের খুব পছন্দ করতেন। তাই, ১৪ নভেম্বর, তাঁর জন্মদিনটি, ভারতে শিশুদিবস হিসেবে পালিত হয়। তিনি একজন ভালো লেখকও ছিলেন। তাঁর উল্লেখযোগ্য কিছু সৃষ্টি হল 'The Discovery of India', 'Glimpses of World History' ইত্যাদি।

## Unit 1

**When you and I are together,... this must have been so.**

## SYNOPSIS :

Jawaharlal Nehru begins his letter by consoling his little daughter Indira that though he is away from her for his work, their interesting conversation will continue through these letters. As a father, he promises to tell her the fascinating stories of earth and many countries in it in his letter. He seems to be a bit worried that he will be able to tell very little through his letters as the earth is very big and each of its elements contains an interesting story. In fact, a big country like India is only a part of it and the country, England, is an island only. Millions of years ago, when the earth was created, it was too hot for the survival of man. Man appeared on earth even after animals. Scientists reveal these stories of earth by studying each and every object of nature. So, Nehru advises Indira to observe the objects of nature minutely to know the unknown stories of the earth.

### বঙ্গানুবাদ :

জওহরলাল নেহরু তার মেয়ে ইন্দিরাকে এই সান্ত্বনা দিয়ে তাঁর চিঠি শুরু করেন যে তিনি তাঁর কাজের জন্য তাঁর থেকে দূরে থাকলেও এই চিঠিগুলির মাধ্যমে তাঁদের আকর্ষণীয় কথোপকথন অব্যাহত থাকবে। একজন বাবা হিসাবে, তিনি তাঁর চিঠিতে মেয়েকে পৃথিবী এবং তার মধ্যে অবস্থিত নানান দেশের আকর্ষণীয় সব গল্প বলার প্রতিশ্রুতি দেন।

যদিও তিনি এ বিষয়ে যথেষ্ট উদ্বেগই প্রকাশ করেন যে শুধু চিঠির মাধ্যমে হয়তো তিনি পৃথিবীর সম্পর্কে খুব স্বল্প কথাই বলে উঠতে পারবেন কারণ আমাদের এই পৃথিবী অনেক বড় এবং এর প্রতিটি উপাদানের মাঝেই লুকিয়ে রয়েছে নানান আকর্ষণীয় গল্প। প্রকৃতপক্ষে, ভারতের মতো একটি বড় দেশও এই বিশালাকায় পৃথিবীর একটি অংশ মাত্র। আবার ইংল্যান্ডের মতো একটি দেশ তো সমগ্র পৃথিবীর মাঝে শুধুই ছোট্টো একটি দ্বীপ। লক্ষ লক্ষ বছর আগে, সৃষ্টির আদি লগ্নে, পৃথিবী ছিল খুবই উত্তপ্ত ও মানুষের জীবনধারণের অযোগ্য। পৃথিবীতে মানুষের আবির্ভাব ঘটে বিভিন্ন পশুদের আবির্ভাবেরও পরে। বিজ্ঞানীরা প্রকৃতির প্রতিটি উপাদান নিরীক্ষণ করে পৃথিবীর এই গল্পগুলির রহস্য উন্মোচন করেন। তাই, জওহরলাল নেহেরু ইন্দিরাকে পৃথিবীর অজানা গল্পগুলি জানার উদ্দেশ্যে প্রকৃতির উপাদানগুলিকে খুব ভালভাবে পর্যবেক্ষণ করার পরামর্শ দেন।

### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR ADVANCED LEARNERS

1. What did the author want to write from time to time?
2. Why did the author want to write the short accounts?
3. How do books, rocks and fossils help us?

### Unit II

You read history in books... we see around us?

#### ◆ SYNOPSIS :

In this part of the letter, Jawaharlal Nehru reveals the fascinating story of the journey of a little stone lying in the road or on the mountain side. He suggests Indira to try to read the book of nature by closely observing every small object of it. He explains how a stone with rough edges is washed away by rain, stream or river, worn away and turns into a shiny round pebble we see. Infact, if the river carries it on, it gets smaller enough to participate in the formation of a beautiful sea beach or become a part of the sand castle made by children as a small grain of sand. Finally, Nehru tries to raise the interest of Indira by his concluding statement that if a small pebble has so many stories to tell then many more interesting stories may be hidden there in every nook and corner of this earth.

#### 👉 বঙ্গানুবাদ :

চিঠির এই অংশে, জওহরলাল নেহেরু রাস্তা বা পাহাড়ের ধারে পড়ে থাকা একটি ছোট পাথরের যাত্রার আকর্ষণীয় গল্প বর্ণনা করেছেন। তিনি ইন্দিরাকে প্রকৃতির প্রতিটি ক্ষুদ্রাতিক্ষুদ্র উপাদান নিবিড়ভাবে পর্যবেক্ষণ করে প্রকৃতির বইটি পড়ার পরামর্শ দেন। তিনি ব্যাখ্যা করেন কীভাবে রক্ষ প্রাপ্ত যুক্ত একটি পাথর বৃষ্টি বা ছোটো ও বড়ো নদীর দ্বারা ধুয়ে গড়িয়ে যায়, ক্ষয়প্রাপ্ত হয় এবং একটি চকচকে গোলাকার নুড়িতে পরিণত হয় যেটি আমরা সাধারণত মাটিতে পড়ে থাকতে দেখি। আবার নদী যদি এটিকে আরো দীর্ঘ পথ বহন করে নিয়ে যায়, তবে এটি বালির একটি ছোট দানা হিসাবে এক সুন্দর সমুদ্র সৈকত গঠনে বা শিশুদের দ্বারা তৈরি বালির দুর্গের একটি অংশ হয়ে উঠতে সহায়ক হয়। অবশেষে, নেহেরু এই বলে ইন্দিরার মনে পৃথিবীর সম্পর্কে আগ্রহ জাগানোর চেষ্টা করেন যে একটি ছোট নুড়ি পাথর সম্পর্কে যদি বলার মতো এতো গল্প থাকে তবে এই পৃথিবীর প্রতিটি আনাচে-কানাচে নাজানি আরও কত মজার গল্প লুকিয়ে আছে।

### ACTIVITY 1

#### ● Underline the appropriate alternatives:

- (a) India is in fact a (big/ small/ huge) part of the earth's surface.

**Ans** India is in fact a small part of the earth's surface.

- (b) Once upon a time the earth was too (cold/ dark/ hot) for any living being to survive.

**Ans** Once upon a time the earth was too hot for any living being to survive.

- (c) Fossils are (a type of wild animal/ one kind of hard rock/ the remains of old living beings).

**Ans** Fossils are the remains of old living beings.

### ACTIVITY 2

- Answer the following questions in complete sentences:

(a) **What must we do to know about the tale of this world?**

**Ans** If we want to know about the tale of this world, we must think of all the countries and all the people that have inhabited it. In the story 'The Book of Nature', the narrator, Jawaharlal Nehru, has advised his daughter to study each small element of nature like rocks, fossils etc to know the story of this world of ours.

(b) **How old is our earth?**

**Ans** Our earth is very old-millions and millions of years old.

(c) **Who roamed the earth before the arrival of human beings?**

**Ans** Only animals roamed the earth before the arrival of human beings.

### ACTIVITY 3

- Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text. The first letters of the words are given:

- As a subject, h\_\_\_\_\_ is quite interesting.
- We have good relations with our neighbouring c\_\_\_\_\_.
- Plants need air, water and sunlight to g\_\_\_\_\_.
- Can you i\_\_\_\_\_ how big the Universe is?
- You should s\_\_\_\_\_ regularly if you want to be a good student.

**Ans** (a) As a subject, history is quite interesting.  
 (b) We have good relations with our neighbouring countries.  
 (c) Plants need air, water and sunlight to grow.  
 (d) Can you imagine how big the Universe is?  
 (e) You should study regularly if you want to be a good student.

### ACTIVITY 4

- Make meaningful sentences with the following words:

(a) interest, (b) surface, (c) inhabite, (d) together, (e) scientist

**Ans** (a) **interest:** Bikash has no interest in music.  
 (b) **surface:** We live on the surface of the earth  
 (c) **inhabited:** The island is mainly inhabited by tribal communities.  
 (d) **together:** We went to visit the place together.  
 (e) **scientist :** Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose was a great scientist of India.

### ACTIVITY 5

- Identify which of the following statements are True and which are False. Give a supporting statement for each of your answers.

(a) Fairy tales are rich in imagination.

**Ans** True

**Supporting Statement:-** "This would be very interesting for we could imagine anything we wanted to and would thus make up the most beautiful fairy tales."

(b) We have no means to know about the far-off days.

**Ans** False

**Supporting Statement:-** " But although we have no books written in those far-off days, fortunately we have some things which tell us a great deal as well almost as a book would."



- (c) The alphabet of nature is like the Hindi or the English alphabet.

**Ans** False

**Supporting Statement:-** “To be able to read any language, Hindi or Urdu or English, you have to learn its alphabet.”

- (d) We can learn a lot about our world from the rivers and mountains.

**Ans** True

**Supporting Statement:-** “If a little pebble can tell you so much, how much more could we learn from all the rocks and mountains and the many other things we see around us?”

### ACTIVITY 6

- Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

- (a) No book could have been written in old times because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) To be able to read any language one \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) A small pebble was definitely a part \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) On the beaches at the seaside, little children \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans**

- (a) No book could have been written in old times because **men did not exist then**.
- (b) To be able to read any language one **has to learn its alphabet**.
- (c) A small pebble was definitely a part **of a big rock or stone with plenty of edges and corners**.
- (d) On the beaches at the seaside, little children **play and make castles out of the sand**.

### ACTIVITY 7

- Fill in the following chart with information from the text:

STATEMENT	REASON
1. Fairy tales need not be true.	Fairy tales are based on imaginary stories.
2. A piece of rock looks different from a pebble.	Pebble is round in shape, smooth and shiny but rock has corners and rough edges.
3. A bit of rock from some mountain side reaches a little valley.	Rain washed it down to the little valley.
4. All pebbles do not become sand.	Somehow the river left those pebbles behind.

### ACTIVITY 8

- Answer the following questions :

- (a) Which are the things around us that tell us about the earth's early tale?

**Ans** We have rocks, mountains, seas, stars, rivers, deserts , fossils of old animals and many other things to tell us about the earth's early tales. According to Jawaharlal Nehru, the narrator of the story ‘The Book of Nature’, these things are our books to know the early stories of the earth.

- (b) Why does a pebble have a smooth surface?

**Ans** A pebble rolls at the bottom of the river all its way from the mountain stream to the big river. Thus, its edges are worn away and it becomes smooth and shiny.

(c) **How does a pebble become grains of sand?**

**Ans** A pebble rolls at the bottom of the river all its way from the mountain stream to the big river. If the river carries the little pebble further instead of depositing it on the bank, it gets smaller and smaller and finally becomes a tiny grain of sand to form a beautiful sea beach by joining its brothers.

(d) **What does the author mean by "The Great Book of Nature?"**

**Ans** In the story 'The Book of Nature', the author, Jawaharlal Nehru refers to nature itself with its little elements like pebbles, rocks, fossils etc as 'The Great Book of Nature'. According to him, one can gain knowledge about the history of the earth by minutely studying these elements.

### ACTIVITY 9

● **Rearrange the sentences in the correct order by writing the numbers in the brackets. One is done for you:**

- (a) The rock is taken to a big river by the little river. ( )
  - (b) At last it is turned into grains of sand. ( )
  - (c) It becomes a pebble. ( )
  - (d) A bit of rock is pushed by a mountain stream into a little river. ( )
  - (e) The pebble becomes smaller because it is carried on and on by the river. ( )
  - (f) The edges of the rock are worn away and its rough surface is made smooth. ( )
- Ans**
- (a) The rock is taken to a big river by the little river. (2)
  - (b) At last it is turned into grains of sand. (6)
  - (c) It becomes a pebble. (4)
  - (d) A bit of rock is pushed by a mountain stream into a little river. (1)
  - (e) The pebble becomes smaller because it is carried on and on by the river. (5)
  - (f) The edges of the rock are worn away and its rough surface is made smooth. (3)

### ACTIVITY 10

● **Match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B. One is done for you:**

A	B	
1.fascinating	(a) the set of letters in a language	
2. merely	(b) top visible side	
3. fortunately	(c) became damaged by use	
4. alphabet	(d) only or just	
5. surface	(e) luckily	
6. worn	(f) very interesting or charming	

**Ans**

A	B	
1.fascinating	(a) the set of letters in a language	4
2. merely	(b) top visible side	5
3. fortunately	(c) became damaged by use	6
4. alphabet	(d) only or just	2
5. surface	(e) luckily	3
6. worn	(f) very interesting or charming	1

**ACTIVITY 11**

- Replace the underlined words with suitable opposite words from the box. There are some extra words:-

hopeful, lost, add, left, ugly, late, sad, rough

- (a) The man became famous in the early years of his life.  
**Ans** The man became famous in the late years of his life.
- (b) She is looking very happy.  
**Ans** She is looking very sad.
- (c) The trunk of this huge tree has a smooth bark.  
**Ans** The trunk of this huge tree has a rough bark.
- (d) Jatin found his pencil box on his way to school.  
**Ans** Jatin lost his pencil box on his way to school.
- (e) Smita learnt to subtract.  
**Ans** Smita learnt to add.

**ACTIVITY 12(a)**

- Read the paragraph below and put the apostrophe(’) mark in the proper places:

Rahims father is a well-known person. The honourable M.L.A. of the area is his relative. He has donated a good sum of money to the local library for buying new books. The library is located near the girls’ high school. Sabins brother and Akrams sister often visit the library. They like to read childens story books and Tagores poems. Their parents also go there to read newspapers after the days work.

- Ans** **Rahim’s** father is a well- known person. The **hon’ble** M.L.A. of the area is his relative. He has donated a good sum of money to the local library for buying new books. The library is located near the ‘**Girls’ High School**. **Sabin’s** brother and **Akram’s** sister often visit the library. They like to read **children’s** story books and **Tagore’s** poems. Their parents also go there to read newspapers after the **day’s** work.

**ACTIVITY 12(b)**

- Rewrite the following passage using contracted forms of words wherever applicable:

The teacher said, “We all know you are a good student. I cannot understand why you have done such a thing. You should not behave rudely with your classmates. Promise me, you will always remember what I have said.”

The student realised his mistake. He said, “Sir, I am sorry. I shall never behave like this.”

- Ans** The teacher said, “We all know **you’re** a good student. I **can’t** understand why **you’ve** done such a thing. You **shouldn’t** behave rudely with your classmates. Promise me, **you’ll** always remember what **I’ve** said.”

The student realised his mistake. He said, “Sir, **I’m** sorry. **I’ll** never behave like this.”

**ACTIVITY 13(a)**

- Fill in the chart correctly:

PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
I	my	
we		ours

PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
	your	
he		
		hers
it		
	their	

Ans

PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
I	my	mine
we	our	ours
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	its
they	their	theirs

### ACTIVITY 13(b)

- Fill in the blanks with appropriate possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives:

Yesterday I forgot to take back \_\_\_\_\_ pen from Sunil. I gave him \_\_\_\_\_ in the class because he did not bring \_\_\_\_\_.

The little girl has torn \_\_\_\_\_ clothes. "But why are \_\_\_\_\_ clothes dirty?" asked the mother to the girl's elder brothers. "We have soiled \_\_\_\_\_ clothes while playing outside.", they said.

Ans

Yesterday I forgot to take back my pen from Sunil. I gave him mine in the class because he did not bring his.

The little girl has torn her clothes. "But why are your clothes dirty?" asked the mother to the girl's elder brothers. "We have soiled our clothes while playing outside.", they said.

### ACTIVITY 14(a)

Ans

22/1, Hill Road,  
Siliguri  
West Bengal  
10th July, 2012

Dear Kanan,

I got your letter yesterday. Thank you for your invitation to go on a tour of Rajasthan together. But my mother is very ill. She is going to have a heart surgery early next month. So we can't join you for the tour. Please don't mind. Wish you a happy and memorable tour to Rajasthan. Take my love and convey my regards to uncle and aunty.

Your loving friend,  
Nirmal

Kanan Roy  
c/o: Kajal Kumar Roy  
32/4 M G Road, Eastern Extension,  
Delhi- 110092

Stamp

**ACTIVITY 14(b)**

- Write a letter to your friend in about 75 words telling him or her about a short tour you had recently gone to. Mention the places you had visited, how you travelled, people who accompanied you, your sightseeing and your enjoyment of the tour.

13/A Ashok Sen Nagar,  
Basundhara Griha, Belgharia,  
Kolkata: 700056  
15th July, 2021

Dear Gauri,

Hope this letter finds you and your family hale and hearty. Today I am sharing with you the wonderful experience of my short trip to Daragaon in my letter.

Daragaon is a small beautiful village located near Kalimpong. We reached there by car. My parents were with me. The view of Mount Kanchenjunga, River Teesta and the orange orchard was awesome from there. It is an ideal place for nature lovers. I have enjoyed the trip very much. Do visit once, I am sure, you will be in love with the place.

No more today. Take care.

Your loving friend,  
Anjali

Gauri Dasgupta  
c/o. Gautam Dasgupta  
Library Road, Bankura,  
Pincode : 712122

Stamp

**ACTIVITY 15**

- Now write a paragraph about 75 words describing this picture of a village fair. Use the following words and phrases.

fairground, crowd, merry-go-round, circus tent, shops and counters, balloon-seller, fun, enjoyment.

Begin like this : A village fair is a popular event in the countryside...

**A VILLAGE FAIR**

A village fair is a popular event in the countryside. It is usually held in an open **fairground**. This picture depicts a beautiful scene of a village fair full of various sources of **fun** and **enjoyment**. There is a **crowd** of people gathering near the **shops and counters**. **Circus tents, merry-go-round** and giant-wheel are there for the children. A **balloon-seller** is selling colourful balloons. A clown is entertaining with his funny tricks. Everyone is looking quite happy.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR ADVANCED LEARNERS**

1. Which things does the author consider as our books for the earth's early story?
2. Why is it necessary to read the great Book of Nature?
3. What is the true source of the sand on the sea beach?

## CHAPTERWISE MOCK TEST

Class: VII

Subject : English

### Lesson 1: THE BOOK OF NATURE

Time: 1 Hour 20 Minutes

Full Marks: 40

**1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

When you and I are together you often ask me questions about many things and I try to answer them. Now that you are at Mussoorie and I am in Allahabad we cannot have these talks. I am therefore going to write to you from time to time short accounts of the story of our earth and the many countries, great and small, into which it is divided. You have read a little about English history and Indian history. But England is only a little island and India, though a big country, is only a small part of the earth's surface. If we want to know something about the story of this world of ours we must think of all the countries and all the peoples that have inhabited it, and not merely of one little country where we may have been born.

I am afraid I can only tell you very little in these letters of mine. But that little, I hope, will interest you and make you think of the world as a whole, and of other peoples in it as our brothers and sisters. When you grow up you will read about the story of the earth and her peoples in fat books and you will find it more interesting than any other story or novel that you may have read.

You know of course that our earth is very, very old millions and millions of years old. And for a long long time there were no men or women living in it. Before the men came there were only animals, and before the animals there was a time when no kind of life existed on the earth. It is difficult to imagine this world of ours, which is so full today of all kinds of animals and men, to be without them. But scientists and those who have studied and thought a great deal about these matters tell us that there was a time when the earth was too hot for any living being to live on it. And if we read their books and study the rocks and the fossil (the remains of old animals) we can ourselves see that this must have been so.

**A. Find words from the text opposite in meaning to the following:**

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) often -
- (ii) many -
- (iii) now -
- (iv) going -

**B. Fill in the blanks taking words from the text given above:**

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) Greenland is an \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) Suraj \_\_\_\_\_ speaks rubbish.
- (iii) They keep good \_\_\_\_\_ of their business.
- (iv) The story of the earth is more \_\_\_\_\_ than any other story.

**C. Complete the statements with the information from the text:**

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) The writer is now \_\_\_\_\_ from time to time.
- (ii) The addressee is now \_\_\_\_\_ and writer \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) The addressee has read \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) The content of the text was \_\_\_\_\_.

**D. Answer the following questions:**

$2 \times 4 = 8$

- (i) Why must we think of all the countries and all the people that have inhabited it?
- (ii) "I am afraid I can tell you very little in these letters of mine." - Who is referred to by 'you'?  
When did the author write the letters?
- (iii) Who had come before men came to the earth?
- (iv) What did the scientists think about the earth when it was too hot?

**2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

You read history in books. But in old times when men did not exist surely no books could have been written. How then can we find out what happened then? We cannot merely sit down and imagine everything. This would be very interesting for we could imagine anything we wanted to and would thus make up the most beautiful fairy tales. But this need not be true as it would not be based on any facts that we had seen. But although we have no books written in those far-off days, fortunately we have some things which tell us a great deal as well almost as a book would. We have rocks and mountains and seas and stars and rivers and deserts and fossils of old animals. These and other like things are our books for the earth's early story. And the real way to understand this story is not merely to read about it in other people's books but to go to the great Book of Nature itself. You will hope soon begin to learn how to read this story from the rocks and mountains. Imagine how fascinating it is!

Every little stone that you see lying in the road or on the mountain side may be a little page in nature's book and may be able to tell you something if you only knew how to read it. To be able to read any language, Hindi or Urdu or English, you have to learn its alphabet. So also you must learn the alphabet of nature before you can read her story in her books of stone and rock. Even now perhaps you know a little how to read this. If you see a little round shiny pebble, does it not tell you something? How did it get round and smooth and shiny without any corners or rough edges? If you break a big rock into small bits, each bit is rough and has corners and rough edges. It is not at all like a round smooth pebble. How then did the pebble become so round and smooth and shiny? It will tell you its story if you have good eyes to see and ears to hear it. It tells you that once upon a time, it may be long ago, it was a bit of a rock, just like the bit you may break from a big rock or stone with plenty of edges and corners. Probably it rested on some mountain side. Then came the rain and washed it down to the little valley where it found a mountain stream which pushed it on and on till it reached a little river. And the little river took it to the big river. And all the while it rolled at the bottom of the river and its edges were worn away and its rough surface made smooth and shiny. So it became the pebble that you see. Somehow the river left it behind and you found it. If the river had carried it on, it would have become smaller and smaller till at last it became a grain of sand and joined its brothers at the seaside to make a beautiful beach where little children can play and make castles out of the sand.

If a little pebble can tell you so much, how much more could we learn from all the rocks and mountains and the many other things we see around us?

**A. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false against each of the statements given below. Give/Quote the Supporting Statements:**

$(1+1) \times 4 = 8$

- (i) Sand is the transformed part of a bit of rock.

**Supporting Statement** \_\_\_\_\_

- (ii) A little round shiny pebble does not tell you anything.

**Supporting Statement** \_\_\_\_\_

- (iii) A pebble will tell you its story if you have good eyes to see and ears to hear it.

**Supporting Statement** \_\_\_\_\_

- (iv) If you break a big rock into small bits, each bit will be round, smooth and shiny.

**Supporting Statement** \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Write the opposite meaning of the following words from the given text :**

**1 × 4 = 4**

- (i) large -
- (ii) rough -
- (iii) pulled -
- (iv) resigned -

**C. Find words from the text which mean the following:**

**1 × 4 = 4**

- (i) fortress -
- (ii) sea-shore -
- (iii) the border of anything -
- (iv) a small round-shaped stone -

**D. Answer the following questions:**

**2 × 2 = 4**

- (i) Where do little children make sand-castles?
- (ii) What will the fate of the pebble be if the rivers carry it on?