

Class 7 English literature chapter 14 – The Laburnum

- Explain the meaning of these lines in your own words. (only answers)
 1. A lone Laburnum – The only Laburnum tree in the area.
 2. There's nothing to this tree – There is nothing special about the tree.
 3. The thundery grey sky casts its gloom – The grey sky is thundering and is making everything gloomy.
 4. It burns with topaz light- The yellow tree seems to glow even in the grey monsoons.
 5. Drops gold on passersby - The yellow flowers of the Laburnum drop on people passing by.

- Answer these questions.
 1. How is the tree similar to the crows? How are they different?
 - Like crows, the tree is unremarkable and ordinary but unlike the cawing crows, the tree does not attempt to bring attention to itself.
 2. How does the Laburnum tree become special in the summer, the monsoon and on windy days?
 - In summer, sunlight makes the Laburnum tree vibrant. In the monsoon, while everything else is dark and gloomy, the Laburnum tree is yellow and bright. On windy days, the yellow flowers of the Laburnum tree fall on passersby as if dropping gold.
 3. But the little tree is quite untouched
 - a. What is the tree untouched by?
 - The tree is untouched by the gloominess of the thundery grey sky.
 - b. How is it untouched?
 - It is untouched because the Laburnum tree's flowers are yellow and bright even under the grey sky.
 4. How does the tree please the beggar?

- The tree spreads joy to whoever sees it. The beggar down the street looks at it and smiles because the happiness he feels is for free.

C. Think and answer:-

1. What kind of joy does the poet describe as 'free'?

- The joy that comes from merely looking at the vibrant Laburnum tree is for free.

2. Why doesn't the Laburnum need to advertise itself?

- The Laburnum does not need to advertise itself because although its height and leaves are ordinary, its flowers are dazzling and attract attention.

TEXTUAL GRAMMAR

D. Replace the underline words with words of your own to make suitable phrases.

1. Flying
2. Splitting
3. Exciting
4. Long
5. Hurrying
6. Gentle

E. Tick the appropriate words with brackets to form correct phrases.

1. Fast
2. Bad
3. Fresh
4. Penned
5. Sudden

F. write F for finite or N for non- finite for the underline verbs.

1. F
2. N,F
3. N,N
4. F
5. N
6. N,F,N

G. Underline the non – finite verbs in these sentence. Identify them as Infinitive, participles or gerund.

1. Complete- Infinitive
2. Sleeping - gerund
3. Travelling – participle
4. Encouraged – participle, read – Infinitive
5. See – Infinitive , glistening- participle

H. Join each pair of sentence by using the word within brackets and the gerund form of the underline verb.

2. The teacher congratulated the school team on winning the football cup.
3. Shivam finds great pleasure in reading poetry.

4. The girls had every hope of winning the kabaddi match.

5. Stella loves playing cricket with her friends.

WORKBOOK

A. Write the rhyme scheme of these line of the poem (only answers)

abcb daea

B. Replace the underline words with words of your own to make new descriptive phrases.

1. Bright
2. Clear
3. Gentle
4. Old
5. Loyal

C. Circle the words that do not collocate with the words in capital.

1. recipe
2. Ocean
3. Furniture
4. Climate

D. Identify the underline verbs as finite (F) or non- finite (NF)

1. F

2. NF

3. NF

4. F,NF

5. NF,F

6. NF

7. F,NF

8. F

E. write Infinitive, participle or gerund for the underline non- finite verbs.

1. Participle

2. Infinitive

3. Participle

4. Participle

5. Infinitive

6. Gerund

7. Participle

8. Infinitive

F. make sentence with these words according to the directions given within brackets.

1. The video of the dancing dog became very popular on the Internet.

2. My parents want to sail coast to coast around the world.

3. The rising sun was spectacular today morning.

4. I switched off my alarm, wanting to sleep a little longer.

5. Cooking is a great stress reliever for me.

6. The breaking of rules will invite punishment.