

Class 7 chapter 17 English literature

Learning to be a lady

A. Read the sentence and answer the question:-

1.a. what was Eliza trying to say?

- Eliza was trying to say 'a cup of tea'.

1.b. what was she longing for?

- she was longing for a cup of tea which was in Higgins hand.

2.a. what was a charming one?

- The poem 'The owl and the pussy cat' was the charming one.

2.b. why did Pickering make the suggestion?

- Pickering made the suggestion because he thought that the poem was too difficult for Eliza to learn.

3.a. who said these word to whom?

- Eliza said these words to professor Higgins.

3.b. what had been swallowed?

- A marble had been swallowed by Eliza.

3.c. How did the listener respond?

- Higgins responded by putting another one in her mouth.

4.a. who said these words and to whom?

- Professor Higgins spoke these words to Eliza.

4 b. What did he have more of?

- He had more marbles to put them in Eliza's mouth.

4.c. why did they need more of this thing?

- They need more marbles because Eliza had just swallowed one.

B. Answer these questions:-

1. What was Higgins trying to teach Eliza?

- Professor Higgins was trying to teach Eliza how to speak English with proper accent.

2. Why did Higgins place a burner in front of Eliza? What did she have to practice?

- Higgins placed a burner in front of Eliza because Higgins knew that if the 'H' sound is pronounced in front of a candle, the flame will flicker. Eliza never produced the 'H' sound, so Higgins made her practice words that began with 'H' while sitting in front of a candle.

3. What perplexed Pickering in scene 1 ?

- when Higgins asked Eliza to repeat the word " Rain in Spain...." fifty times to impress the lord, Pickering was perplexed and warned Higgins not to say like that. He also asked him to control himself and give a chance to Eliza to learn the things properly.

4. Why did Pickering ask Higgins to be reasonable in scene 5?

- Pickering asked Higgins to be reasonable because it was early morning and Eliza was lying tiredly but Higgins was forcing her to repeat the same words again and again. Pickering was really feeling bad for Eliza.

5. Did Eliza succeed in the end? What was the reaction of the others?

- Eliza finally succeeded in the end. The others were happy and excited. Professor Higgins felt proud of his success.

6. Describe Higgins and Eliza.

- Higgins was a Professor. He was a linguist, skilled in many languages. He was hard working and persistent. But on the other hand, he was also very insensitive.

Eliza was poor flower girl. Her English has a peculiar accent. She was an obedient student of her master Higgins. She did a lot of effort to learn English. In spite of the rudeness of her master, she remained cool throughout the hard training and became perfect in the task given to her.

7. What exercises did Higgins do with Eliza? List them in your notebook and then number them in the order in which they occurred in the extract?

- Higgins did these exercises with Eliza, in this order:-

(i) He asked Eliza to repeat ' The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain' fifty times before getting into bed, every night.

(ii) He placed a burner in front of Eliza and asked her to practice words that began with sound 'H'.

(iii) He asked Eliza to repeat ' A cup of tea' again and again.

(iv) He put marble in the mouth of Eliza and asked her to read that was written on a paper which he gave her.

(v) He did not let her sleep and made her to speak and repeat ' the rain.....plain' till she spoke in the perfect manner.

C Think and Answer:-

1. What kind of person was Higgins? Give two instances from the play to support your answer.

- Higgins was hard working and relentless person. He stayed up late to teach Eliza. He continued teaching even when he had a bad headache. He did not give up although Eliza kept on making the same mistakes. He was also inconsiderate and insensitive. He did not

care that Eliza was sleepy or tired and also did not offer her anything to eat. When she felt hungry.

2. What do you think Eliza speak English correctly at the end?
 - When Higgins delivered her a lecture about the importance of English language that it is the greatest possession of a lady and Eliza can become the queen of many hearts by learning the extraordinary, imaginative and musical mixtures of sounds in English. These enthusiastic words has a magical effect on Eliza and she began to speak English correctly at the end.
3. Why do you think the extracts is titled 'learning to be a lady' ?
 - The extract is entitled as "learning to be a lady" because in order to gain respect of others and to improve her overall status, an ordinary girl gained confidence in her own abilities and transformed into a beautiful lady by learning correct pronunciation of English language.

TEXTUAL GRAMMAR (only answer)

D. 1. D

2. a

3. b

4. c

E. Rewrite these sentences using the odds idioms given within brackets.

1. Eliza's room had many odds and ends.
2. The librarian is at odds with the school principal.
3. The spectators cheered the boy who participated in the marathon against all odds.
4. It's the first film for its actors but it seems the odds are in their favour.

F. Punctuation:-

1. Higgins said, "Good morning ," and then he sat down.
2. " Eliza and Pickering," Said Professor Higgins, " did you hear me?"
3. Eliza responded, " Good morning ."
4. " Good morning," Pickering said too.

G. Write T for adverb clause of time, P for adverb clause of place or M for adverb clause of manner for underlined clauses. (only answer)

1. T 2. M 3. T 4. P 5. P 6. M

H. Complete these sentence using the adverb clause as indicated within brackets.

1. Read this play whenever you have time.
2. Eliza looked as if she had seen ghost.
3. Please keep the newspaper where the TV remote is.
4. Nadia has not been well since she returned from her vacation.
5. The young boy laughed as if these was no tomorrow.
6. My father wanted to know where his spectacles were.

WORKBOOK (only answer)

A. Read and understand the meaning of the following terms.

1. Extract – The lesson learning to be a lady is an extract.
2. Play – Each and every character in the play performed beautifully.
3. Adaptation – The adaptation of this extract has been done from Bernard Shaw's play.
4. Playwright – The playwright of G.B. Shaw won the Nobel prize.

B. Make sentence to show the difference between each pair of words.

1. Breakthrough - The development of digital imagery was a breakthrough in computer technology.

Break through - The rescue team broke through the wall in the mine shaft.

2. Insight – Higgins has the insight that Eliza will become perfect in English.

In sight – Higgins wanted Eliza be in his in sight.

3. Lookout – The lookout station was far away from the city.

Look out – A man has lost of responsibility to look out for his family.

4. Windswept – windswept leaves covered the ground.

Wind swept – The wind has swept away the crops.

5. Takeaway – All the students were asked to share at least one takeaway at the end of the session.

Take away – Take away the dirty sheets from the table.

6. Everyday – Everyday chores like shopping and housework take most of my time.

Every day – she reads a poem every day.

C. underline the adverb clauses in these sentences. Write T for adverb clauses of time and P for adverb clauses of place.(only answer)

1. When the time is right. T
2. Wherever shehnaz goes, P
3. after the holidays have started. T
4. wherever we are. P
5. after she received the letter. T
6. Where Mummy asked us to. P

D. Complete these sentences using adverb clauses of time.

1. We go out to play as soon as our homework finishes .
2. There Was silence for few seconds.
3. I shall wait for you until you come .
4. Gayatri can come any time when you call her.
5. Will you sit here and wait till 3o'clock for me.
6. The doctor comes within the time and saved the patient.

E. Complete these sentences with adverb clauses of place.

1. Rushad visited the place where I told him to go.
2. At her new house, we were welcome.
3. Farah found the book which was lost at her friend's house.
4. You can keep the cushion wherever you want.
5. Milk should be kept where the temperature is low.
6. Papa will stop the car where we want to have lunch.
7. Do you know a shop where all accessories are available.

F. complete these sentence using adverb clauses of manner.

1. Sara smiled in a mysterious way.
2. The boys act wonderfully on the stage.

3. Grandfather feels delighted at my arrival.
4. The driver drove harshly and broke the wall.
5. Namita ran fast to run the race.
6. Mohee screamed loudly when she saw the snake.
7. You are talking to me in a stupid way.