

ALTERNATIVE ACADEMIC CALENDAR MARCH-2022

CLASS : 7TH

SUBJECT : THIRD LANGUAGE ENGLISH

SN	MONTH	LEARNING OUTCOMES	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES
1	March-22 Week-1 Prose: Plastic a Curse. Week – 2	Students are able to comprehend the disadvantages of using the plastics. Students are able to know how to protect.	- Story related to polluted environment. - Drawing of polluted and clean environment.	- Work out on comprehension. - Draw a picture related to polluted environment. - Draw a picture related to unpolluted environment
2	Week – 3 & 4 Revision of all lessons.	Saving our environment from the harmful things.	- Grammar - Question and answers. - Fill in the blanks. - Match the following. - Other grammar items.	- Revision exercises. - Pair activities.

WORKSHEETS

7TH Standard

THIRD LANGUAGE ENGLISH

March 2022

Prose: Plastic A Curse.

Worksheet - 1

Answer the following questions.

1. How many cattle did Shamu's father has?

Ans:

2. Why did Shamu give fruit to the crow?

Ans:

3. What did the crow eat?

Ans:

4. Why is plastic harmful to animals and human beings?

Ans:

5. What are the various items made of plastics?

Ans:.....

6. How should we store food?

Ans:

7. How can we keep our environment clean ?

Ans:

8. How can we maintain cleanliness?

Ans:

9. Draw a picture related to a polluted environment?

Ans:

10. Draw a picture related to an unpolluted environment?

Ans:

11. Draw a picture related to polluted water?

Ans:

Comprehension questions.

1. Who fell into the deep hole?
2. Where was the hare playing?
3. Why did the hare run off?
4. Who came into the hole?
5. What is the moral of the story "The frog and the hare"?
6. Why was Mrs. Owl worried?
7. What did Mrs. Owl tell Oswald?
8. What was the solution to the problem according to Oswald?

Glossary:

1. frowned : show displeasure.
2. Trickled : fall in drops.
3. Blindfold : a piece of cloth tied around someone's head to cover the eyes.

IV. Tick right(v) or wrong (X) for the following sentences.

1. A nightingale is a big bird. []
2. The king of China lived in a big forest. []
3. Malathi Holla has undergone 20 surgeries. []
4. I believe in 3 'D's – determination, devotion and dedication, this was told by King. []
5. Plastic is very dangerous, it is harmful to human beings.
6. Shamu's father has 4 oxen. []
7. The boy saw the moon in the mirror. []
8. R. K. Laxman was the greatest cartoonist. []
9. We see starfish in the well. []
10. 'Honesty' is the best policy. []
11. 'Blue whale' is a very big fish. []

Rhyming words.

1. Cat - sat - bat.
2. Ball - fall - tall.
3. Right - kite - height.
4. Owl - Towel - growl.
5. One - Gun - won.
6. Face - place - race.
7. Boat - coat - float.
8. Cave - gave - save.
9. Day - stay - hay.
10. Hole - mole - stole.
11. Hot - not - cot.
12. Cook - look - hook.
13. Map - SAP - lap.
14. Skip - drip - lip.
15. Love - glove.
16. Bird - heard.
17. Red - bed - said.
18. Happy - nappy - sappy.
19. Well - cell - tell.
20. Hill - will - kill.
21. Hide - tide - wide.
22. Cow - how - now.
23. Kick - pick - lick.
24. Meet - greet.
25. Dish - wish.

Parts of speech.

1. Noun: a noun names a person, place, things or Idea.

Example: dog, cat, horse, student, teacher, apple and etc....

2. Verb is a word or group of words that describes an action or experience.

Example: realise, walk, look, Sing, sit and etc.....

3. Preposition: A Preposition is used before a noun, pronoun or gerund to show place, time, direction in a sentence.

Example: at, in, on, about, to etc.....

4. Pronoun: Pronoun replaces the name of a person, place, thing or idea in a sentence.

Example: I, he, she, it, they, him, her, this, that ect.....

5. Adverb: An adverb tells how often, how, when, where it can describe a verb, an adjective or adverb.

Example: loudly, always.

6. Adjective: An adjective describes a noun or pronoun.

Example: red, tall, fat, long, short, blue, beautiful.

7. Conjunction: It joins words or groups of words in a sentence.

Example: and, because, yet, therefore, moreover, since, or, so, until, but,

8. Interjection: It expresses strong emotion and is often followed by an exclamatory mark.

Example: bravo!, wow!, Hoorah!

Opposite words

1. Long - short.
2. Pupil - teacher.
3. Quick - slow.
4. Sad - Happy.
5. Plant - harest.
6. Pleasant - awful.
7. Raise - lower.
8. Small - big.
9. Start - finish.
10. Women - men.
11. Work - rest.
12. Young - old.
13. Smooth - rough.
14. Right - left.
15. Insult - complement.
16. Lady - gentleman.
17. Land - takeoff.
18. Land - water.
19. Large - small
20. Mess - order.
21. Nasty - nice.
22. No - yes.
23. Now - then.
24. Night - day.
25. Normal - strange.
26. Niece - nephew.
27. North - South.
28. Notice - ignore.
29. Occupied - vacant.
30. Under - over.
31. Wife - husband.
32. Ugly - beautiful.
33. Miss - catch.
34. Much - little.
35. Moon - sun.
36. Love - hate.
37. Loud - quiet.
38. Live - die.
39. Little - much.
40. Liquid - solid.
41. Light - dark.
42. Life - death.
43. Plenty - lack.
44. Polite - rude

Punctuation marks.

1. • - full stop or period.
2. || “ - Inverted commas
3. / - Slash
4. , - Comma.
5. ; - Semi Colon.
6. : - colon.
7. ? - Question Mark.
8. ! - Exclamatory mark

Water pollution

Water is physically polluted by mud, garbage, paper, food residuals etc., Water mixed with industrial chemicals, chemical fertilizers and insecticides which have dangerous components turns the water poisonous. Drinking this water may cause diseases like cholera, diarrhea, dysentery etc., Sometimes it may even lead to death. Contaminated water extinguishes the aquatic life also.



In the following pair of pictures identify the right and wrong ones keeping in view the concept of air pollution and write the reasons.



Air is polluted by the smoke released by factories automobiles, burning of substances and crackers.



Mixing chemicals, dust, micro organisms which are harmful to man and other organisms into air is called **air pollution**. Air gets polluted when chemicals and micro particles of smoke from industries and vehicles mix up with it. It causes serious

