

Class-7  
With Feathers

Sub.-English

Poem - Hope is the Thing

Write and learn the following Questions.

winning stories for children. A Teacher For All Seasons, is one of her famous poems.

**crisp** (adjective): pleasantly clear and sharp  
**discontent** (noun): unhappy feeling when not satisfied with a particular situation  
**gratitude** (noun): a feeling of being grateful and wanting to express your thanks  
**nurture** (verb): care for and protect somebody or something while they are growing and developing  
**temperament** (noun): a person's nature as seen in any situation

### A Little More Of The Poem

Answer these questions.

[Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.]

1. Why does the poet compare a teacher with the Spring season in the first stanza of the poem?
2. How does the poet describe a teacher as Summer?
3. The poet says that the teacher teaches 'Lessons of bright colours'. What does the poet want to convey here?
4. Which season personifies the warmth of a teacher?
5. According to you, how does a teacher act like a warm and helpful guide?
6. Write about your favourite teacher, describing the reasons for admiring him/her. In what ways has he/she rendered his/her support as a helpful guide?
7. A simile is a figure of speech which is used to show a comparison between two different things by using words 'like' and 'as'. **Example:** 'A teacher is like Spring.'  
Pick out a few more examples of similes from the poem.
8. The poet has used certain words to describe a pleasant feeling of happiness. Enlist the words or phrases that convey a positive feeling to the readers.

### Grammar

#### Pronouns

The words used to replace nouns are called **pronouns**.

**Examples:** I, he, she, it, her, ours

- > **Personal pronouns** stand for people or objects.  
**Examples:** he, I, they, we, you, it
- > **Demonstrative pronouns** are used to point out people or things they stand for.  
**Examples:** this, that, these, those
- > **Interrogative pronouns** are used to ask questions.  
**Examples:** who, whose, which, what
- > **Reflexive pronouns** reflect the action done on the subject.  
**Examples:** yourself, himself, myself

POCO  
SHOT ON POCO F1

**Answer these questions.**

1. Hope is being compared to a bird with feathers.
2. Hope provides comfort and solace to human beings during their difficult times. It helps them to bravely face the hardships and fight against all odds.
3. Hope is like a bird with feathers that resides inside everyone's heart. Like the feather that helps the bird to fly and fend for itself for survival, hope protects human being at the time of adversity and inspires them to rise once again and fight. It provides comfort and support to everyone. Hope is also said to be like an endless song that constantly inspires and motivates all those who are faced with hardships and adverse situations.
4. Hope sings the sweetest when the strong wind is blowing and there is a storm coming up, which can bring pain and hardship or make human beings feel ill at ease. The strong and harsh storm can even destroy the hope that is so safely perched inside everyone's heart.
5. (b)
6. In the last stanza, the poet explains that if someone has hope, he or she can feel warmth even in the chilliest land; remain calm on the strangest sea and he or she will never be shaken, traumatised or defeated in adversities and difficult circumstances. Hope will sustain everyone when the going is tough.
7. a. abash                      b. strangest  
c. chilliest                     d. crumb
8. The poem teaches us the significance of hope in our lives. It teaches us how it is important to have hope when one is facing hardships and pain in life. Hope is the only thing that provides comfort and solace during adverse circumstances. It helps people to face every adversity with great courage and does not let them to be shaken, destroyed or defeated. It motivates and inspires people to fight when all odds are stacked against them.

**Grammar**

**Present Tense**

- A. 1. I have prepared the project and submitted it.  
2. They are learning to operate the computer.



3. Girls love to buy bangles.
  4. The youth festival begins in the coming weekend.
  5. Neha has completed writing the book.
- B.**
1. Rohan is crying loudly.
  2. The workers work hard.
  3. The dog is sleeping in its kennel.
  4. Surya is taking singing lessons these days.
  5. The teacher has tried her best to prepare them for their exams.
- C.**
1. The boy is reading the newspaper. – present continuous
  2. Sonia is cleaning her room. – present continuous
  3. A stitch in time saves nine. – simple present
  4. He polishes his shoes every morning. – simple present
  5. The patients have come to meet the doctor. – present perfect

