UNIT: 1 ADVENTURES OF DON QUIXOTE

CLASS: VII

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What kinds of books did Don Quixote like to read? What were those books like?

Don Quixote liked to read books about courageous knights and their unbelievable adventures.

2. What effect do the things Don Quixote reads have on him?

He was so absorbed in these stories that he never remembered to eat or sleep.

3. Why didn't Don Quixote believe Sancho Panza when Sancho told him the ogres were actually windmills?

As Don Quixote imagined himself placed in the world of knights, he didn't believe Sancho.

4. Why do you think Sancho continued to journey on with Don Quixote after the windmill incident?

Sancho continued his journey with Don Quixote after the windmill incident because he wanted to prevent Don Quixote from attempting anything careless.

5. When Don Quixote sees the cloud of dust on the plain in the distance, what does he think causes it?

As Don Quixote and Sancho pass a farm, they see a thick cloud of dust. Don Quixote thinks it to be a great army marching towards them.

6. Sancho sees two clouds of dust, leading him to conclude that there are two armies. What does Don Quixote think will happen next?

He thinks that the neighing of horses, the sound of trumpets and the rattling of drums would lead to a battle between the two armies.

7. What is the reaction of the shepherds when they see that Don Quixote is attacking their sheep?

The shepherds pelted stones at Don Quixote and soon, he fell wounded to the ground.

B. Think and Do

1. Most people associate windmills with Holland, rather than Spain. Use the encyclopaedia and any other sources you might have to find out more about windmills and their traditional and modern uses. Then, make a model of a windmill to display with the results of your research.

Windmill in Holland

Historically, windmills in Holland served many purposes. The most important was pumping water out of the lowlands and back into the rivers beyond the dikes, so that the land could be farmed. In the fourteenth century, hollow-post mills were used to drive scoop wheels to drain the wetlands. In Amsterdam, we can see the "Molen de Otter", the only wind-powered sawmill left in operation. Today, the 250-year-old windmill park is a fascinating open-air museum. The five biggest windmills in the world are located in the centre of Schiedam. "Kinderdijk"

One of the best-known places for 'windmill watching'. Its 19 windmills, almost all "grondzeilers" are on the UNESCO world heritage list. These mills, which pumped up the polder water, played an important part in shaping the Netherlands.

C. Discuss and Answer

To Dream the Impossible Dream

Don Quixote might be seen as not simply crazy in his refusal to see things as they really are but more like a person who wants to accomplish a greater good and so refuses to compromise his ideals. Examples of such people include Nelson Mandela, Mahatma Gandhi, and Martin Luther King Jr. Discuss (with examples and other evidence) whether or not they think Quixote deserves to be put in the company of real-world idealists or is merely delusional.

Don Quixote is a delusional romantic, who has read too many chivalric adventures. He assumes being a knight in the story and with the transforming power of illusion, makes monsters out of windmills and court-subjects out of ordinary people. This implies that the character of Don Quixote adds significant value on ordinary insignificant objects and people to suit to his perfect world of imagination.

A. Explain the difference between these words by making sentences. One is done for you.

1. see/sea - Can you **see** the birds flying over the **sea**?

2. knight/night - Yesterday <u>night</u>, I saw a <u>knight</u> riding on a horse.

3. right/write - Write the address on the right side of the page.

4. arms/alms - She stretched her <u>arms</u> to receive <u>alms</u>

5. fair/fare - The auto <u>fare</u> was not <u>fair</u>.

6. here/hear - I can hear the roaring sound of a lion from here.

7. heard/herd - The <u>herd</u> of cattle <u>heard</u> the ratting sound of the branches.

8. our/hour - It takes one <u>hour</u> to reach <u>our</u> destination.

9. no/know - No one knows about this matter.

10. not/knot - The knot is not tight.

B. Read the following sentences and write the meaning of the italicised words. One is done for you.

1. The bandage was wound around the wound.

wound - injury

wound - past tense of wind

2. There is a fair Arts and Craft fair this weekend.

fair - good

fair - competition exhibition.

3. The woodcutter saw a huge saw in his dream.

Saw - <u>past tense of see</u> saw - <u>tool for cutting wood.</u>

4. Write the right answers on the right side.

right - Correct right - direction.

5. The well was dug by a well-known king.

well - a deep hole that is due to get water.

Well - famous

6. We have march past in March.

March - Walking in a military manner.

march - <u>3rd month of the year.</u>

7. Can you get me a can?

can - A modal verb requesting permission.

can - <u>a vessel</u>

8. How long will the live fish live without food?

live - <u>living and not dead.</u>

Live - remain alive

9. She has tears in her eyes as she tears old photos.

tears - drops of liquid that come for your eyes.

tears - pull apart to pieces with forces.

10. I will be second in line if I wait one more second.

second - number a sequence.

second - duration of time.

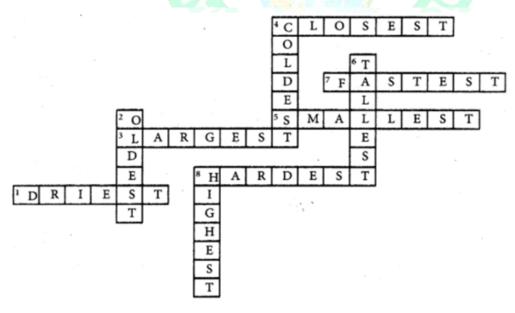
C. Divide each word by putting a slash (/) symbol between each syllable. On the space provided, write how many syllables each word has. Use a dictionary if you're not sure where to divide the syllables.

Syllable is a unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants, forming the whole or a part of a word; for example, there are two syllables in water. Wa / ter

1.	adventure	-	ad/ven/ture	-	3 syllables
2.	courageous	- ,	cou/ra/geous		3 syllables
3.	incredible	-	in/cred/i/ble		4 syllables
4.	knight	-	knight		1 syllable
5.	hilarious	-	hi/lar/i/ous		4 syllables
6.	excitement	-	ex/cite/ment		3 syllables
7.	peasant	-	peas/ant		2 syllables
8.	imagine	-	i/mag/ine		3 syllables

G. Solve the crossword puzzle using superlative adjectives.

- 1. Deserts are the **driest** places on Earth.
- 2. The oldest man ever whose age has been verified is Jiroemon Kimura.
- 3. Russia is the largest country in the world.
- 4. Antarctica is the **coldest** continent in the world.
- 4. Mercury is the **closest** planet to the sun.
- 5. Vatican City is the **smallest** country in the world.
- 6. The elephant is the tallest animal in the world.
- 6. Diamonds are the hardest material in the world.
- 7. The cheetah is the **fastest** animal in the world.
- 8. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.



Poem - The Poem of Adventure

A. Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. Deep inside the mountain the adventures hide themselves.

a) Where do adventures hide?

Adventures hide deep inside the mountain.

2. They are of all forms and shapes

They all have an excellent ending

a) What do have an excellent ending?

Adventures have an excellent ending.

3. When to fight for a righteous cause

One did gain considerable applause.

a) When will one get an applause?

If one fights for a righteous cause, one will get an applause.

- 4. And in fighting for their country, faith and king noble impressions on people's minds would ring
 - a) What does 'noble impression' mean?

'Noble impression' is good opinion'.

b) Who can leave a noble impression?

Knights fighting for their country, faith and the king can leave a noble impression on people's minds.

- 5. There are many legends based on their heroic exploits a legacy of tales which have been told with much adroit
 - a) What does 'heroic exploits' mean?

'Heroic exploits' means 'daring adventures'.

b) What are legends?

Legends are traditional stories.

B. Answer briefly.

1. What is adventure?

An Adventure is an unusual, exciting and daring deed.

2. Describe the appearance of a knight.

A knight is bold and daring. He rides on a horse with a sword or spear in armours seeking romance.

3. What are the characteristics of an adventure?

Adventures hide deep inside the mountains. They have an excellent- ending. They are all forms and shapes.

C. Think and Answer.

1. Why does the poet ask us to imagine that we have tiny wings on our back?

The poet asks us to imagine that we have tiny wings on our back, so that we can bounce a bit with joy, when we take a new step towards our adventurous life. He also wants us to imagine that we are clear in mind and feel the wind passing . through us,

instead of going against us. You just have to close your eyes and ask them to embrace you. Thus, they would be attracted to be our patterns of habit.

2. Why should we fight for righteous cause?

Long ago during the age of chivalry, knights used to fight for a righteous cause. They gained a considerable applause for their chivalrous acts. Likewise, we should also fight for a noble cause, so that we could get a good applause from the people of our country. If you fight for your country, people will have good impression about you in their minds. They will hold you in high esteem.

D. Literary Appreciation

1. Pick out the rhyming words.

"Old – bold" lance – romance; cause – applause; chivalry – history; maiden – laden; blows – foes; death – breath; yore – fore; struggle – juggle; king – ring; esteem – seem; exploits – adroit; vice – sacrifice; cause – pause are the rhyming words in this poem.

2. Write down the alliterated words.

Those that their

they - themselves

fighting - for faith

lessons - learnt

time - take defying death

held - high

bounce bit

virtue vice

E. Now read the poem and pick out the nouns. Then write your own concrete poem.

2. Beak 3. Claws 1. Bird

4. Prey

5. Dragon fly

Alice

Alice

6. Grip 7. Cat 8. Feline 9. Roll

UNIT: 1 - Alice in Wonderland (Supplementary)

A. Identify the character / speaker.

1. I must find out why he's in such a hurry!

2. Go to my cottage and fetch my gloves and fan. White Rabbit

3. Oh no, I'll never get back to the right size.

4. One side makes you big, the other side makes you small. **Green Caterpillar**

5. I'll see you later at the Queen's croquet game.

Cheshire Cat 6. You may stay if you answer my riddle. **Mad Hatter**

7. Wake up. You've been sleeping for too long. Alice's sister

B. Discuss and Answer.

1. Why did Alice follow the rabbit?

Alice saw a rabbit hurrying down a rabbit's whole. She wanted to find out why the rabbit was in such a hurry. So she followed him.

2. Do you think this was a good idea?

No, it was not a good idea.

3. Why can't Alice get through the little door into the garden?

She couldn't get into the garden through the little door because she was too big.

4. Why does Alice drink from the bottle that says 'DRINK ME' and why does she eat from the cake that says 'EAT ME'?

Out of curiosity, Alice drank from the bottle that said 'DRINK ME'. As she was hungry, she ate the cake that said 'EAT ME'.

5. How does Alice feel after all these changes?

She felt strange and realized that she would never get back to the right size.

6. What do you think is going to happen next?

She may shrink again, after eating or touching anything.

C. Think and Answer.

1. What challenges does Alice face and how does she overcome them?

Alice goes through a variety of strange physical changes. The discomfort she feels at never being the right size acts as a symbol for the changes that occur during her adolescence. She continually finds herself in a situation in which she risks death. She gets in trouble because of her curiosity. As Alice progresses through her dream, she loses her sense of identity. At the beginning of her journey, she was confused, anxious and timid. Finally, she becomes a strong and confident girl, who is able to stand up for her.

2. Have you ever had a strange dream? Share your dream in the class.

Yes, I had a strange dream last night. I went to bed late and was fast asleep. Suddenly, I felt that I was in a fairyland. There was a big garden. The flowers were blooming. The fairies were singing beautiful songs. One fairy came to me and offered me a small chair to sit on and enjoy the song. There I saw a little child playing on the flute. He arrived in the midst of the fairies. Some dwarfs and elves were sitting nearby. The child brought fruits for me. Everyone was dancing and singing happily. It was a pleasant and strange sight for me. Suddenly, I could hear my mother shouting at me to get up and to get ready to go to school. I woke up and was surprised to realize that it was only a pleasant and a strange dream.

D. Role play

Put students in pairs to role play a conversation between:

Alice and her sister.

Alice and White Rabbit.

Alice and her sister.

Alice: it Alice and White Rabbit.

Sister: Alice and her sister
Alice: What are you doing?
Sister: I am reading a book.
Alice: Let me see the book.

Sister: Here it is.

Alice: Are you reading a book without pictures or conversations in it?

Sister: Yes, I love to read these books.

Alice: What is the use of reading such a book? It is boring to read.

Sister: If it is boring for you, Please stay away from me.

Alice: This hot day makes me feel sleepy. Let me have a nap.

Alice and White Rabbit

Rabbit: Let me check the time. Oh my God. It's late. I have to hurry.

Alice: Why are you in such a hurry?

Rabbit: I need to hurry for an important work.

Alice: Stop! Don't run. I will chase you wherever you go.

Rabbit: I will go into my hole. You cannot enter it.

Alice: Why can't I enter into the hole?

Rabbit: You are too big to enter into this hole.

Alice: Then what should I do?

Rabbit: You have to drink the little bottle on top of the table.

Alice: Oh Yes. I have shrunk in size after drinking from the bottle.

Rabbit: (Mistaking Alice for his maid). Go to my cottage and fetch my gloves and fan.

Alice: (confused) May be I'll find something at the cottage to help me find my way out. I

am hopeful.

J. Look at the number pattern. Fill the blank in the middle of the series or end of the series.

1. SCD, TEF, UGH,	, WKL		
A. CMN	B. UJI	C. VIJ	D. IJT
2. FAG, GAF, HAI, IAH	l,		
A. JAK	B. HAL	C. HAK	D. JAI
3. ELFA, GLHA, ILJA,	, MLNA		
A. OLPA	B. KLMA	C. LLMA	D. KLLA
4. CMM, EOO, GQQ, _	, KUU		
A. GRR	B. GSS	C. ISS	D. ITT
5. QPO, NML, KJI,	, EDC		
A. HGF	B. CAB	C. JKL	D. GHI