

CLASS 7 ENGLISH II LESSON 6

THE HITCH HIKER

COPY WORK.

A. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Why did the narrator stop to give a lift to the hitch-hiker?

Ans. The narrator knew how it felt to be standing on the road of a country side and watch the cars pass by without anyone stopping to give a lift.

Q2. What did the hitch-hiker look like?

Ans. The hitch hiker, as the narrator described, had ratty face and grey teeth. His ears were pointed and had clever looking eyes. He wore a cloth cap and a greyish jacket with very big pockets. His attire and face made him look like a big human rat, according to the narrator.

Q3. Why did the narrator decide not to question the hitch-hiker any more?

Ans. The narrator remembered how he used to get irritated at the questions the drivers kept asking him during hitch hiking days. That is why he decided not to ask any more questions to the hitch-hiker.

Q4. Why did the driver accelerate the car?

Ans. The narrator was driving at a decent ' speed while the hitch-hiker asked if the 'car ran faster and in a way challenged to narrator to prove how fast it moved. So, he decided to accelerate the car.

Q5. What was the hitch-hiker's profession? What did he prefer to call it?

Ans. The hitch-hiker was a pick-pocket. He preferred to call himself a finger-smith.

Q6. Give the few examples how did the hitch-hiker demonstrated his skill.

Ans. The hitch-hiker first held out a belt in his hand and waved it at the driver who recognized it to be his belt. Then he drew attention towards the narrator's shoe-lace and wristwatch, both of which were missing. The hiker had taken them too.

REFERENCE TO CONTEXT

B.

1

a) Why was the policeman approaching the narrator?

Ans. The policeman approached 'the narrator because he was driving at a speed higher than the given speed limit and therefore had broken the driving rules. The policeman had to interrogate and intervene in the matter.

(b) What were the narrator's feelings as the policeman approached?

Ans. As the policeman approached, the narrator felt like guilty school boys who were about to be punished.

c) What did the policeman do?

Ans. The policeman noted down the name, address and other details of the narrator and the hitch hiker. He asked for the narrator's driving license and noted the details along with the number of his car.

2.

a) Who says these words?

Ans. The hitch-hiker said these words to the narrator because he was appreciating what the hitch-hiker had done for him.

b) What was the skill for which he was being appreciated?

Ans. The hitch-hiker was appreciated for his pickpocketing skills.

c) What has the speaker done for the other person to earn his appreciation?

Ans. The hitch-hiker had stolen the book in which the policeman had noted the details of the narrator, his driving license and car details. He also took away the one in which his details were written. This meant that the police would no more be able to charge the narrator and punish him for breaking the driving rules. Therefore, the narrator appreciated the Hitchhiker for his skills.

STUDY SKILLS (page no. 85)

A. Write in copy

1. combat-They refused to engage in any kind of combat with the party. (noun)
He combated with his opponent till his last breath. (verb)
2. impact - He knew what the impact of the surgery would be. (noun)
His teachings impacted upon the young minds a great deal. (verb)
3. import - His business depended heavily on the large imports from various places. (noun)
He was addicted towards imported perfumes(verb)
4. project - She was involved in a very prestigious project with her seniors. (noun) He was projected as a foolish man by his colleagues. (verb)

5. transport - He was appointed as the transport minister (adjective).

They were being transported in a very short time. (verb).

6. minute -I need a minute to write this. (noun) All the points of that meeting were minuted carefully.(verb).

Book work

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Complete the analogies given below. One has been done for you.

1. tropical : hot :: polar : cold
2. nose : smell :: mouth : taste/ eat
3. on : off :: light : dark
4. car : road :: boat : water/ river
5. worried : calm :: upset : happy
6. Monday : weekday :: Saturday : Weekend
7. carrot : vegetable :: peach : fruit
8. exciting : boring :: strange : ordinary

A. Pick out the clause in each of the following sentences and write what kind of clause it is.

1. Some people buy expensive perfume <u>because it is a passion.</u>	Adverb clause
2. Many people <u>hope that they could become successful</u> without hard work.	Noun clause
3. Mother wants to know <u>what she should cook for us.</u>	Noun clause
4. Which one is the person <u>who cheated us?</u>	Adjective clause
5. The books <u>which our teacher assigned</u> were very good.	Adjective clause
6. <u>Unless the cake is cut,</u> the guests will not leave.	Adverb clause

B. Identify the noun clause in the following sentences.

1. Do you know why he is sad?
2. She asked if I could accompany her.
3. The king ordered that the thief should be put to death.
4. That he is not interested in the offer is known to all.
5. He said that he was feeling unwell.
6. What she said was sad.

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B. Given below are a few compound words. Identify which part of the word is stressed more.

1. Oatmeal	<u>O</u> atmeal
2. Butterfly	Butter <u>f</u> ly
3. Playground	Play <u>g</u> round
4. Teaspoon	Teas <u>p</u> oon
5. Headache	Head <u>a</u> che
6. Popcorn	<u>P</u> opcorn