

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

CLASS: VII

OCTOBER 2024

LITERATURE

CH-9: THE FACE ON THE WALL

Theme- The story revolves around the unexplained phenomenon of the face on the wall, which suggests a connection between the protagonist and Mr. Ormond Wall, an American millionaire. The presence of this mysterious face fuels the protagonist's obsession and raises questions about the existence of supernatural forces or a higher power at play.

Q1. Why and where did the narrator look for the man?

Q2. Three things were extraordinary about the story. What were they?

Q3. *"It was then that the face began to get a firmer hold of me. It grew more and more real and remarkable"*

- a) What was 'the face'?
- b) When did the face begin to get a firmer hold of the speaker?
- c) Why did the speaker call the face 'remarkable'?

Q4. Comment on the twist in the tale at the end of the story. Were you expecting this? Support your answer with examples from the text.

CH-11: INDIAN CLASSICAL DANCE FORMS

Theme- This chapter provides an in-depth look into the classical dance forms in India. Rooted in the Natya Shastra, an ancient Sanskrit treatise on performing arts, dance in Indian culture is a blend of movement, expression, and emotional resonance.

Q1. Who were the major exponents of Kathak and Kathakali?

Q2. Describe the dance form Sattriya.

Q3. *"With a unique off-white and gold costume and one-sided bun called the Kuduma. This dance form follows the Hasta Lakshanadeepika"*

- a) Which dance form is this?
- b) What is the 'Hasta Lakshanadeepika'?
- c) State one fact about this dance form.

Q4. As an Indian, are we losing our traditional culture? Support your answer with relevant examples.

CH-13: ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE

Theme- The poem is a monologue taken from the play "As You Like It" by Shakespeare which reflects on our life and the role we play in it. He says that God has assigned us "seven roles" to play in our lives just like professional actors playing their roles in a drama

happening at a stage. It is part of a monologue by Jacques. He proclaims that a Man plays "seven roles" in his life.

Poetic Devices

1. Simile: ‘creeping like a snail’; ‘soldier... bearded like the pard’; etc.
2. Metaphor: The entire speech itself is more like symbolism; men and women are portrayed as players whereas life is portrayed as the stage. Shakespeare uses the “stage” as an extended metaphor.
3. Repetition: words like sans, age, etc. are repeated to emphasize.
4. Anaphora: It is used in the eighth and ninth lines, beginning with the words “And”.
5. Synecdoche: “Made to his mistress’ eyebrow”; “And then the justice”; etc.
6. Alliteration: “his shrunk shank”; “quick in quarrel”; etc.
7. Onomatopoeia: “pipes / And whistles in his sound”

Q1. How does a man play his part as ‘the justice’?

Q2. “*Last scene of all,*

That ends this strange eventful history,

Is second childishness and mere oblivion”

- a) Which scene is being spoken about here?
- b) How is the last act like a second childhood?
- c) What are the characteristics of this stage?

Q3. What is the central idea of the poem?

Q4. Describe the various stages of a man’s life picturised in the poem “All the World’s a Stage.”