ASSIGNMENT NO. 4

SUBJECT: ENG

CLASS-VII **NOVEMBER'2026**

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.

Answer the following questions:

1. How does Bharatanatyam reflect a combination of grace, discipline and strength through its movements, expressions and musical accompaniment?

2. How do the costumes, facial expressions and hand gestures contribute to the uniqueness of Kathakali as a classical dance form?

3.Why was Kathak traditionally associated with travelling storytellers? How did its style and features evolve during the Mughal period?

4.Why is it important to preserve India's classical dance forms? How do these art forms contribute to our cultural heritage?

5. How do the themes and costumes of Sattriya and Manipuri reflect the religious traditions and cultural practices of their respective regions?

RTC

"It is a blend of dance, music and acting. Dancers perform stories from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata or the Bhagvata Purana. According to the role of the dancer, their face is painted green for nobles, red for villains, black for monsters and yellow for women. It is widely known for its elaborate costumes and face masks. It was developed in the courts and theatres of Hindu principalities".

a. Identify the dance form. Why do you think face masks and costumes play an essential role in this dance form?
b. What does the phrase 'blend of dance, music and acting' suggest about this art form?
c. What does the word 'principalities' mean in the passage?

CH 12-MY LOST DOLLAR

Theme: The story highlights the comedic side of human miscommunication and how simple misunderstandings can escalate, causing confusion and chaos. Leacock uses humour to satirise the way people often misinterpret each other's intentions, emphasising the absurdity that can result from such situations.

Answer the following questions:

1.Why does the narrator believe that Todd has completely forgotten about the dollar he borrowed? What makes him so certain that he will never get it back?

2. What did the narrator expect to find in the envelope sent by Todd from Bermuda? Why was he surprised when he opened it?

3. How did the narrator try to remind Todd of the borrowed dollar without directly asking him to return it? What does this reveal about his personality?

4. What does the narrator mean by starting a 'Back to Honesty Movement'? How does this idea reflect his views on personal responsibility and honesty?

5.Sketch the character of the narrator, highlighting his attitude towards money, friendship and honesty. Support your answer with suitable instances from the story.

RTC

“I believe, in fact I know, that when Todd took that dollar, he meant to pay for it. He sent me a note from Hamilton, Bermuda. I thought when I opened it the dollar would be in it. But it wasn't. He merely said that the temperature was up to nearly 100. The figure confused me for a moment."

a. Where did Todd send the narrator a note from?
b. What did the narrator expect to find inside the note?
c. Why did the temperature mentioned in the note confuse the narrator for a moment?

P-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 on 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"

Answer the following questions:

1.How does William Shakespeare compare human life to a theatrical performance in the poem 'All the World's a Stage'? Explain how this comparison reflects the different phases of human life.

2. Describe the seven stages of human life presented by the poet. How does each stage bring a change in a person's behaviour, responsibilities and appearance?

3. Why does the poet compare the schoolboy to a snail? What does this comparison reveal about the child's feelings towards school?

4. How does Shakespeare portray the contrasting qualities of youth and old age? Explain with suitable references from the poem.

5. The poem suggests that every human being has a role to play in the journey of life. What message does it convey about the temporary nature of life and the changes that people experience as they grow older?

RTC

"And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;"

(a) Which stage of human life is being described in these lines?
(b) What does the phrase 'full of wise saws and modern instances' reveal about the man's personality?
(c) Identify the poetic device used in the phrase 'fair round belly'.
(i) Alliteration
(ii) Repetition
(iii) Imagery
(iv) Simile

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