

Class 7 - English

Poorvi

Three Days to See

CBSE NOTES

Three Days to See Worksheet

Strengthen your foundation with key concepts and basic applications.



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Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. Explain how the pre-reading activity prepares readers for the chapter.

Hint: Connect a remembered place with all five senses.

2. How does Helen show that touch can reveal more than texture?

Hint: Use the leaf and bird examples.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

3. Compare the silver birch and the pine through Helen's sense of touch.

Hint: Use the exact contrast in surfaces.

4. Why does Helen search tree branches hopefully in spring?

Hint: Identify what the bud represents.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

5. What does Helen's pleasure through touch suggest about attentive observation?

Hint: Consider ordinary natural objects.

6. Why does Helen imagine dividing sight into three days?

Hint: Think about limited time and priorities.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

7. Why are friends the first people Helen wants to see?

Hint: Refer to kindness and companionship.

8. Explain the metaphor window of the soul in context.

Hint: Connect the eye with inner feeling.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

9. How does Helen recognise friends without sight?

Hint: Use the role of fingertips and faces.

10. Compare what touch already gives Helen with what she hopes sight may add on Day One.

Hint: Distinguish outlines from visual expression.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

11. Why does Helen describe dawn as a thrilling miracle?

Hint: Explain the change from night to day.

12. What does the phrase magnificent panorama of light help readers imagine?

Hint: Focus on width and visual effect.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

13. Why are museums suitable for Helen's second-day purpose?

Hint: Connect limited time with condensed history.

14. What is meant by the condensed history of the earth?

Hint: Explain why a museum is selective.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

15. Why does the passage contrast giant ancient animals with human beings?

Hint: Compare physical size and mental power.

16. How does Day Two combine beauty and knowledge?

Hint: Use dawn and museums.

Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

17. Why does Helen spend Day Three in the workaday city?

Hint: Explain what ordinary people can reveal.

18. What do Helen's reactions to smiles, determination, and suffering reveal about her?

Hint: Name all three responses.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

19. How does the busy corner differ from the museum as a place of learning?

Hint: Compare living present with represented past.

20. Why is the return of darkness at midnight emotionally significant?

Hint: Consider the end of the limited gift.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

21. Explain why three days would still leave much unseen.

Hint: Use the range of Helen's interests.

22. What practical method does Helen recommend for valuing sight?

Hint: State the imagined condition and present action.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

23. How does Helen apply the same method to hearing?

Hint: Use all three sound examples.

24. How do touch, smell, and taste extend the chapter's message beyond sight?

Hint: Use objects, flowers, and food.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

25. Why is Helen's advice based on imagined loss rather than an actual prediction?

Hint: Explain the purpose of as if tomorrow.

26. What does make the most of every sense require in daily life?

Hint: Give a source-based set of actions.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

27. Does Helen's praise of sight reduce the importance of other senses? Explain.

Hint: Balance her conclusion with earlier examples.

28. Describe the widening structure of Helen's three-day plan.

Hint: Move from Day One to Day Three.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

29. How is sight connected with emotion throughout the imagined days?

Hint: Use gratitude, awe, happiness, pride, and compassion.

30. State the central message of Three Days to See with two supporting examples.

Hint: Use one example from the plan and one from the final advice.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

1. Explain how the pre-reading activity prepares readers for the chapter.

Solution: The activity asks readers to recall what they saw, heard, smelled, tasted, touched, and felt at a place. It prepares them to consider how senses combine to create experience before Helen describes life without sight.

2. How does Helen show that touch can reveal more than texture?

Solution: Helen feels the symmetry of a leaf, which reveals form, and the quiver of a singing bird, which reveals movement. These examples show that touch can communicate shape and vibration as well as texture.

3. Compare the silver birch and the pine through Helen's sense of touch.

Solution: The silver birch has smooth skin, while the pine has rough, shaggy bark. The contrast demonstrates Helen's close attention to different natural textures.

4. Why does Helen search tree branches hopefully in spring?

Solution: She hopes to find a bud, which is the first sign of nature awakening after winter. Touch allows her to notice seasonal renewal.

5. What does Helen's pleasure through touch suggest about attentive observation?

Solution: It suggests that careful attention can make even ordinary leaves, bark, branches, and movement deeply interesting. A sense becomes richer when it is used consciously.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

6. Why does Helen imagine dividing sight into three days?

Solution: Because the period would be brief, she organises it into three focused days. The limit forces her to choose what matters most: loved ones, the wider world, and everyday human life.

7. Why are friends the first people Helen wants to see?

Solution: She chooses friends first because their kindness and companionship have made her life worth living. Her priority shows gratitude and the emotional value of human relationships.

8. Explain the metaphor window of the soul in context.

Solution: The metaphor suggests that the eye and visible expression can offer clues to a person's emotions or character, just as a window allows someone to look inside.

9. How does Helen recognise friends without sight?

Solution: She feels the outline and features of a friend's face with her fingertips. Through touch, she recognises the person and detects obvious emotions such as laughter and sorrow.

10. Compare what touch already gives Helen with what she hopes sight may add on Day One.

Solution: Touch gives Helen facial outlines, recognition, and some obvious emotions. She imagines that sight could add visible expressions and a new way of understanding the people she loves.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

11. Why does Helen describe dawn as a thrilling miracle?

Solution: Dawn transforms darkness into a wide scene of light and seems to awaken the sleeping earth. Helen's imagined first sight of this daily event makes it feel miraculous.

12. What does the phrase magnificent panorama of light help readers imagine?

Solution: It suggests a broad, impressive spread of sunlight rather than one small beam. The phrase conveys the scale and beauty of morning light across the earth.

13. Why are museums suitable for Helen's second-day purpose?

Solution: Museums bring selected displays from many periods into one place. They would let Helen use limited time to glimpse earth's history, ancient life, environments, and human progress.

14. What is meant by the condensed history of the earth?

Solution: It means a broad span of earth's history represented through selected objects, remains, and displays. The entire past cannot be shown, but major parts can be gathered and organised.

15. Why does the passage contrast giant ancient animals with human beings?

Solution: Dinosaurs and mastodons are described as gigantic, while humans have tiny stature but a powerful brain. The contrast highlights the role of intelligence in human progress.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

16. How does Day Two combine beauty and knowledge?

Solution: The dawn gives Helen visual wonder through light and nature, while museums give historical understanding through displays of ancient life and human progress. Sight is therefore both delightful and informative.

17. Why does Helen spend Day Three in the workaday city?

Solution: The city lets her observe many people carrying out daily tasks. She wants to use sight to understand ordinary lives, expressions, emotions, and determination.

18. What do Helen's reactions to smiles, determination, and suffering reveal about her?

Solution: Smiles make her happy, serious determination makes her proud, and suffering makes her compassionate. These responses reveal empathy and close interest in other people's lives.

19. How does the busy corner differ from the museum as a place of learning?

Solution: The museum presents selected evidence of the past, while the busy corner presents living people in the present. One teaches through organised displays; the other through direct observation of daily life.

20. Why is the return of darkness at midnight emotionally significant?

Solution: Midnight ends Helen's imagined sight permanently. The loss makes the experience feel precious and reveals how much she would still have wanted to see.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

21. Explain why three days would still leave much unseen.

Solution: Helen wants to see loved ones, dawn, museums, ancient history, nature, the city, and human emotions. The world's visual richness is too great to be fully experienced in only three days.

22. What practical method does Helen recommend for valuing sight?

Solution: She recommends using the eyes as if blindness might come tomorrow. Imagining loss creates urgency to notice faces, nature, movement, and ordinary scenes today.

23. How does Helen apply the same method to hearing?

Solution: She asks readers to hear the music of a voice, the song of a bird, and the mighty strains of an orchestra as if deafness might come the next day.

24. How do touch, smell, and taste extend the chapter's message beyond sight?

Solution: Helen advises touching each object attentively, smelling the perfume of flowers, and tasting every morsel with relish. These examples show that every sense offers a distinct form of pleasure.

25. Why is Helen's advice based on imagined loss rather than an actual prediction?

Solution: She is not predicting that readers will lose their senses. The imagined loss is a method for breaking habit and helping them appreciate what they can experience now.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

26. What does make the most of every sense require in daily life?

Solution: It requires looking closely, listening to voices and birdsong, noticing textures, smelling flowers, and tasting food with attention. The focus is full use rather than passive possession.

27. Does Helen's praise of sight reduce the importance of other senses? Explain.

Solution: No. Helen calls sight the most delightful, but she also describes rich pleasure through touch and urges careful use of hearing, smell, and taste. Her conclusion gives sight special value without dismissing other senses.

28. Describe the widening structure of Helen's three-day plan.

Solution: Day One centres on close relationships, Day Two expands to dawn, earth history, and human progress, and Day Three examines public daily life. The movement is from the intimate to the broad and social.

29. How is sight connected with emotion throughout the imagined days?

Solution: Seeing friends expresses gratitude, dawn inspires awe, smiles create happiness, determination creates pride, and suffering creates compassion. Helen imagines sight as emotionally meaningful, not merely visual.

30. State the central message of Three Days to See with two supporting examples.

Solution: The chapter urges readers to cherish the world by using every sense attentively. Helen would treat ordinary dawn as a miracle, and she advises readers to hear, touch, smell, and taste as if those senses might be lost tomorrow.



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