

Class- 7
Date :
hours

ENGLISH

Marks: 60
Time: 1½

QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE TO BE ATTEMPTED IN THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION

A1. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Many animals are able to communicate with each other very well – but none of them can talk as we do. That is, no animals can use words.

Birds cry out and make sounds that other birds understand. Smells, movements and sounds are used for communication by animals through which they express joy, anger or fear.

Human speech is a very complicated process, which no animal can perform. One reason is that in a very special way we use a whole series of organs to produce the sounds we want to make when we utter words. That way our vocal cords are made to vibrate. The way the throat, mouth and nasal cavities are adjusted, the way the lips, teeth, lower jaw, tongue and palate are moved – just to make vowel and consonant sounds, is something animals can't do. They cannot produce a whole series of words to make a sentence. And there is another, perhaps more important reason why animals can't talk. Words are only labels for objects, actions, feelings, expressions and ideas. For example, the word „bird“ is a label for a living, flying object. Other words describe its colour, shape, flying and singing. Still other words would be used to tell what the speaker thinks or feels about the bird or its actions. For human beings, therefore, the use of words means the use of labels or symbols to communicate something. This requires a degree of intelligence and logical thinking that no animals have. So, they can't talk the way people do.

1. How do birds and animals communicate? (1½)
2. Why is human speech a complicated process? (1)
3. For human beings, what does the use of words mean? Explain with the help of an example. (2)
4. What is required while using words for communication? (1)
5. Find words from the passage which means the same as
 - a) Exchange of information (1½)
 - b) The roof of the mouth in humans and other mammals
 - c) complex

SECTION B: GRAMMAR

B1. Identify the tenses of the following sentences. (4x ½ =2)

- a) We have just received this information.
- b) She answered the questions very intelligently.
- c) She is making efforts to start a ladies' club.
- d) All of us will rise to welcome the Chief Guest.

B2. Change the tense of the verbs according to the instructions given and rewrite the sentences. (3x1=3)

- a) The tournament will begin on time. (Simple Past)
- b) He did not eat anything. (present perfect)
- c) The police arrested the mischievous fellow. (Future Continuous)

B3. Change the degrees of comparison as instructed and rewrite the sentences. (2x1=2)

- a) This is the tallest building of the area. (Positive)
- b) Seema is more beautiful than all other girls in the school. (Superlative)

B4. Join the following sentences using appropriate co-ordinating conjunctions. (3x1=3)

- a) You should improve your expression. You should improve your spellings.
- b) One should not borrow money. One should not lend money.
- c) You must take complete rest. You will again fall ill.

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B5. Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of the adjectives given in the brackets. (4x 1/2 =2)

- a) The _____ proposal came from a peon. (good)
- b) Very few people have been as _____ as Gautam. (lucky)
- c) This exercise is _____ than the one we did yesterday. (easy)
- d) Which animal is supposed to be the _____? (cunning)

B6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate subordinating conjunctions. (4x 1/2 =2)

- a) We felt thrilled _____ our football team won the zonals.
- b) Water supply to his house was disconnected _____ he had not paid the bill.
- c) You will be given a permanent job _____ your work is satisfactory.
- d) Are you sure _____ you have the right address?

B7. Punctuate the following sentence. (2)

- a) How can one remain happy a student wanted to know So the teacher said learn to laugh and be cheerful

SECTION C: LITERATURE

C1. Answer the following questions with reference to the context.

- I. „I’m going to entrust you with a job of utmost importance“.
- a) Who said this and to whom? (1)
 - b) What was the job that was entrusted to him? (1)
- II. „The facts as you represent them, are certainly the most remarkable.“
- a) Who said this and to whom? (1)
 - b) Why does the speaker say that the facts are „remarkable“? (1)

C2. Explain these lines with reference to the context. (2x1½=3)

- a) „And miles to go before I sleep“.
- b) „I don’t care what you say. Why don’t you just wash your hands of me- I’m a hopeless case“.

C3. Make sentences with any 2 of the following words. (2)

Anguish, queer, insight, reticent

C4. Answer the following questions in brief. (4x1=4)

- a) How did Holmes and Watson come to know Mortimer Tregennis?
- b) Which proverb does Anne mention? What does it mean?
- c) What announcement was made by the crier?
- d) Why does the poet decide to stop in the woods?

C5. Answer the following questions in detail. (3x2=6)

What is the impression that you get about Anne’s relation with her mother after reading the first entry?

- a) Why did the dewan agree to take the shepherd to the king?
- b) What do you understand by the poetic device „imagery“? Give an example from the poem „Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening“?

C6. Write a brief character sketch of Anne Frank or Mortimer Tregennis. (3)

SECTION D: WRITING

D1. Write a letter to the headmaster of your school requesting him to exempt you from playing in the games period for a month (giving a reason why you will not be able to play). (10)

D2. Your House has won a position in the recently held Play Fest in the school. Write a diary entry describing your feelings. (5)

Name _____ Cl. & Sec. _____ Roll No. _____

Note: All the answers should be done in the question paper itself.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Read the passage given below and answer the questions by choosing the correct option.

Bhagat Singh, the great revolutionary and martyr, was only 23 when in 1931 he was hanged in the Lahore jail for having thrown a bomb in the Legislative Assembly Hall in Delhi on April 8, 1929. This was the culmination of a life devoted to the great task of first making India free from the British rule and then building India into a strong nation. Bhagat Singh dreamt of an India where there would be respect for every religion and where all Indians would get the basic necessities of life. .

Bhagat Singh was born in 1907 in a well-to-do Sikh family of Punjab full of love for the country. As a child, his ideal was his uncle Ajit Singh, who was a great freedom fighter.

Two incidents played a major role in shaping Bhagat Singh's life. In Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, a peaceful gathering of unarmed people was subjected to indiscriminate fighting at the orders of General Dyer. Bhagat Singh ran away from school to visit the site. He was greatly moved by the bullet marks in the walls of the Jallianwala Bagh. He brought back with him some blood-soaked mud in a little bottle to remind him of British cruelty.

The second incident was Lala Lajpat Rai's death in 1928. Lala Lajpat Rai was also Bhagat Singh's ideal. He was leading a protest march when he was beaten up with lathis, and he died soon after. Bhagat Singh felt highly agitated and he wanted to raise a strong protest. The idea of so many Englishmen getting killed delighted his friend Chandra Shekhar Azad. But Bhagat Singh said he did not want to kill anybody, he only wanted to make the British rulers hear. Bhagat Singh and his friend did not try to run away after throwing the bomb. They were arrested and put to trial. In a statement that Bhagat Singh made during his trial, he said, "The bomb was necessary to awaken England from her dreams. Our sole purpose was to make the deaf hear, and give a timely warning...."

1. Bhagat Singh has been referred to as a martyr because
 - a) He built India into a strong nation
 - b) He was hanged for protesting against the English
 - c) He threw a bomb in the Assembly Hall in Delhi
2. Bhagat Singh brought blood-soaked mud from Jallianwala Bagh to
 - a) Throw it into the Assembly Hall
 - b) Smear his forehead with
 - c) Remind him of British atrocities
3. Bhagat Singh threw a bomb in the Assembly Hall to
 - a) Kill the Englishmen present there
 - b) Warn the British government
 - c) Get arrested
4. Which word in the passage means the same as „without any careful thought or planning“
 - a) agitated
 - b) indiscriminate
 - c) culmination
5. Which word in the passage means the same as „irritated“
 - a) delighted
 - b) agitated
 - c) arrested
6. Choose the correct sentence
 - a) Bhagat Singh was born in 1928 in a well-to-do Sikh family of Punjab.
 - b) Bhagat Singh was born in 1907 in a well-to-do Sikh family of Delhi.
 - c) Bhagat Singh was born in 1907 in a well-to-do Sikh family of Punjab.
7. Bhagat Singh“s inspiration in childhood was
 - a) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - b) His friend Chandra Shekhar Azad
 - c) His uncle Ajit Singh
8. A person who is killed because of his beliefs is called a
 - a) Martyr
 - b) revolutionary
 - c) ideal
9. There are still _____ tickets available for this show.
 - a) few
 - b) a few
 - c) the few
10. Topalov and Anand entered the finals but the _____ won the match.

a) A decade

b) two decades

c) three decades

evidyarthi