

Budha Dal Public School Patiala (18 September 15)

UNIT - I

Class-VII

Sub: English

Time: 3hrs.

Marks: 90

SECTION - A (Reading) - 20

Q1. Read the poem and attempt the following questions:

(5)

Leisure

~ William Henry Davies

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.
No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows.
No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.
No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night:
No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance.
No time to wait till her mouth can
Enrich that smile her eyes began.
A poor life this if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

Q1. Choose the correct answers to the following questions.

1. Why is this a poor life?
 - a. because there is no time to stand and stare
 - b. because there is no time to see the beauty around
 - c. because there is no time to savour the simple pleasures
 - d. All of the above.
2. The expression 'Enrich that smile her eyes began' means...
 - a. to smile fully
 - b. to smile with the only eyes
 - c. to smile with the lips
 - d. None of the above.
3. The poem is about
 - a. standing and staring
 - b. a difficult life
 - c. taking time out for simple pleasures of life
 - d. hobbies and leisure activities
4. What does the poet want us to do?
 - a. take time out of our busy schedules
 - b. dedicate time to hobbies
 - c. be at peace with nature
 - d. All of the above.

Q5. Find word from the poem which have the same meaning of the following word:

Under

Q2. Read the following passage carefully:

(5 marks)

The Bharat Ratna was instituted as an award by the first President, Rajendra Prasad, in 1954. Eminent physicist C V Raman, Dr S Radhakrishnan and C Rajagopalachari, the last governor-general of India, and the only Indian to hold that post, became the first recipients that year. It is the highest civilian award in the country and has so far been conferred on 41 people.

It is a peepul leaf inscribed with an image of the sun and the words "Bharat Ratna" in the Devanagari script on one side and the national emblem and motto "Satyameva Jayate" on the other

side. In the official "order of precedence", Bharat Ratna awardees are placed in the same category as former PMs, current cabinet ministers, the current leaders of the opposition in both Houses of Parliament, CMs and the deputy chairman of the planning commission.

The award is given for "exceptional service towards advancement of art, literature and science, and in recognition of public service of the highest order". The way this has been interpreted has in practice meant that the vast majority of the 41 recipients so far have been politicians. Since there is nothing which specifies that the award must only be given to Indian citizens, it has been awarded to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and to Nelson Mandela as well as to Mother Teresa, who was a naturalised citizen.

There is no fixed periodicity. There have been years in which more than one person has received the award and others in which nobody has got it. The last person to get the award was, in fact, Bhimsen Joshi in 2008. Between July 1977 and January 1980, when the Janata Party government was in office, it had suspended the award.

Source: The Times of India

Now answer the following questions by choosing the correct options given below:

- Who among the following does not come in the group of the first recipients of the Bharat Ratna?
(a) Rajendra Prasad (b) C.V. Raman
(c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- The Bharat Ratna award has so far been conferred on
(a) 51 people (b) 49 people
(c) 45 people (d) 41 people
- The majority of Bharat Ratna awardees are
(a) educationists (b) social activists
(c) politicians (d) environmentalists
- This highest civilian award has not been given to anyone after the year
(a) 2000 (b) 2004
(c) 2008 (d) 2009
- The word **precedence** means
(a) priority (b) seniority
(c) rule of conduct (d) authority

Q3. Read the following passage carefully:

(5 marks)

Martin Luther King, one of the greatest men ever to walk on this earth, started the defence force with which the American Blacks got their rights and gained freedom from the distressing racial discrimination.

Martin was born on January 15, 1929. His family lived on the outskirts of Atlanta. The fact that he could not play with White children, or that he had to offer a seat in the bus to a White, disturbed him. When he was eight years old, his father a Baptist pastor, told the family a sad story: Bessie Smith, a great singer, met with an accident. An ambulance rushed her to the nearest hospital, but she was not admitted because she was a Black. The ambulance took her from one hospital to another, but she could not find a place for herself because these hospitals were only for the Whites. She died for want of blood. From that day, Martin Luther King dreamt of becoming a liberator of the Blacks.

King completed his studies at More House College, and then earned a doctor's degree in theology at Boston University. In 1955, King married Alabama Soprano Coretta Scott. That very year he became a pastor and preached his first sermon in the Baptist Church of Atlanta. As a young man, he was greatly impressed by Mahatma Gandhi's success in the political field and the power of *ahimsa*. King decided to follow the path of non-violence and get millions of Blacks their due. He felt that the Blacks had immensely contributed towards the building of America, and there was no reason why they should not be treated with respect.

King drew national attention in 1956. Since the Blacks were not permitted to sit in the same buses as the Whites, he led a boycott of public buses in Montgomery. A year later, after many arrests and threats, the US Supreme Court gave a ruling that racial segregation of public transport was unlawful. This victory taught the Blacks the power of non-violence.

After 1957, King began visiting various places to deliver lectures. Soon he became a powerful orator, drawing the attention of people the world over.

A. Now complete the following sentences briefly:

1. Martin Luther King felt greatly disturbed whenever
2. He vowed to liberate the American Blacks from racial discrimination after
3. Being highly impressed by Mahatma Gandhi and the power of *ahimsa* he
4. He wanted to get the Blacks their due because
5. He revolted against the policy of racial discrimination in 1956 by

Q.4 Read the following poem carefully:

(3 marks)

WHO IS DISABLED?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. If you fail to see the person
but only see the disability,
then who is blind?
If you cannot hear</p> <p>3. with your sister
but separate her from you,
who is the mentally handicapped?
If you do not stand up
for the rights of all persons.</p> | <p>2. your brother's
cry for justice,
who is deaf?
If you do not communicate</p> <p>4. who is the crippled?
Your attitude
towards persons with disabilities
may be our biggest handicap.</p> |
|---|--|

Now answer the following questions by choosing the correct options given below:

1. A truly blind, according to the poet, is one who

(a) has lost his sight	(b) cannot take wise decisions
(c) cannot walk in darkness	(d) does not see the person but only his disability.
2. One can be called deaf if

(a) one fails to hear someone's cry for justice	(b) one does not give response to any question
(c) one uses a hearing-aid	(d) one denies to listen to anyone's argument.
3. One is mentally handicapped if

(a) one fails to think properly	(b) one develops wrong attitude towards others
(c) one develops an attitude to blame others	(d) one is worried all the time.
4. One is crippled if

(a) one doesn't stand up for the right of others	(b) one cannot walk properly
(c) one cannot run fast	(d) one cannot stand up for a long period.
5. The gist of the above poem is

(a) one should not laugh at the disabled persons
(b) one should know the problems of disabled persons
(c) one should know the true meaning of disability
(d) one should do justice.

Section - B
Writing (20 marks)

Q5. Read the following situation carefully and write a notice. (4)

* The school has organised a week-long trekking trip in Himachal Pradesh. All the class monitors are required to collect the names and details of the students interested in participating in the trek.

* Write a notice giving all the necessary details, such as, dates, timings, costs and so on.

Q6. Write a letter of sympathy and encouragement to your friend Nishit/ Neelam who is recovering from a bad accident. Write yourself as Naman/ Nishtha. (8)

Q7. Make a readable story from the outlines given below: (8)

George Washington a kind man sees a dog caught in mud tries but fail to come out Washington's heart fills with pity jumps into the mud pulls out the dog friends praise him for bringing relief to the animal "I relieved myself of my pain." Says Washington.

The story should not exceed 150 words.

Grammar (20 marks)

Q8. Change the following sentences into passive voice: (4)

- i) My father solved the sum.
- ii) They were helping the poor.
- iii) She will prepare a speech.
- iv) The peon opens the school gate.

Q9. Choose the correct form of adjective to fill in the blanks: (4)

- 1) Rohit is the _____ boy in the class (father, fattest)
- 2) Lead is _____ than any other metal (heavy, heavier)
- 3) The Ganga is _____ than the Yamuna. (long, longer)
- 4) Which is the _____ mountain in the world? (higher, highest)

Q10. Fill in the blanks with correct verbs given in the blanks: (4)

- 1) There _____ many dogs ont he road. (is/are)
- 2) No prize or trophy _____ given to my friend. (was/were)
- 3) Bread and Butter _____ liked by many. (is/are)
- 4) _____ he know my address? (do/does)

Q9. In the passage given below few words (articles) have been found to be missing. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before the word that comes after it underline the answer. (4)

Did you know that Coca Cola
was born out of mistake? In (a)
1886 pharmacist named John (b)
Pemberton cooked up medicinal (c)
syrup in large brass bottle (d)
slung over open fire. His assistant (e)
accidently used carbonated or (f)
soda water to mix second (g)
batch and instead of medicine, (h)
they created fizzy drink now
consumed across world

Q12. a) Give synonyms for the following words: (2)

- a) Admit
- b) Build
- c) Happiness
- d) Help

b) Give antonyms for the following words: (2)

- a) Admit
- b) Arrival
- c) follow
- d) gloomy

Literature (30 marks)

Q16. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: (4)

*When music sounds, gone is the earth I know
And all her lovely things even lovelier grow*

- a) Who is 'I' in the above lines?
- b) Why does the poet say, "Gone is the Earth I know."?
- c) Name the poet and the poem.

Q14. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

(4)

Corn like this used to grow everywhere in my time.

- Q1. Who is the speaker and to whom is he speaking to?
- Q2. What kind of corn was grown in his time?
- Q3. What is the reason of getting that kind of grain in his time?
- Q4. Name the chapter and its writer.

Q15. Answer the following questions briefly.

(5×3=15)

- Q1. Why did the narrator feel that he'd had his revenge? (*The Luncheon*)
- Q2. Why did Ankush say, "It was so nice to be frightened"? (*The Tunnel*)
- Q3. Why does the poet say, "When music sounds all that I was, I am"? (*Music*)
- Q4. Why was the job not done at all? (*On Responsibility*)
- Q5. What is the message conveyed in the chapter, 'A Grain as big as a Hen's Corn'?

Q16. Write the character sketch of Arun in your own words. (*The Tunnel*)

(4)

Q17. Use the following idiomatic expressions in sentences of your own to bring out their meaning clearly. (any three)

(3)

1. To take off
2. To pull down
3. To look after
4. To break into