

Std.VII Section : _____

Subject : English

Marks : 80

Date : _____

Term - I

Name : _____ Roll No. _____

Time : 3 Hrs.

General Instructions:

1. This paper is divided into three sections – A, B and C.
2. Section A : Reading (20 Marks)
3. Section B : Writing and Grammar (20 Marks)
4. Section C : Literature (40 Marks)
5. All questions are compulsory.
6. Separate instructions are given with each section, wherever necessary.
Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
7. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

Section A : Reading - 20Marks

Q.1 : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (Any 10) 10M

The neem tree is one of the most versatile plants in India. The common name neem is derived from nimba, the Sanskrit word for this tree. Botanists know it as *Azadirachta indica*.

The generic name coming from Persian words meaning "free" or "noble tree" and the species name being Latin for "Indian". The neem tree thrives in most soils, even saline and alkaline ones, but it does better on dry, poor, rocky soils than on wet ground.

The roots can penetrate a hard clay pan, which tends to increase soil fertility and helps to neutralize acidic soils. Is there a part of the neem tree that hasn't been found useful? The wood, durable and resistant to insect attacks, has been used for everything from furniture to boat oars, from agricultural implements to drums and carved images. The young, tender branches have been widely used in India and other countries as "chewing sticks" to keep the teeth and gums clean and healthy. Commercial toothpastes containing neem extracts are available in India, Europe and the United States. Neem branches are also placed in stored grain to repel insects.

The bitter leaves and flowers are eaten as a potherb, and the fruit is also edible. In Indian folk medicine, the leaves are prescribed for many ailments, including intestinal parasites, swollen glands, bruises sprains and malaria. Leaf extracts have been shown to have antiviral activity and the leaf essential oil has strong antibacterial and antifungal activity. The bark and root bark have been used to treat malaria, jaundice, and intestinal parasites, and to tan goatskins. The fruit has been used to treat urinary disorders and hemorrhoids. The seeds of trees are also used to make oil. In this way each and every part of Neem tree is useful.

1. What is the botanical name of the neem tree?
 - a) *Azadirachta officinalis*
 - b) *Azadirachta indica*
 - c) *Melia azedarach*
 - d) *Nimba indica*

2. The name "neem" is derived from which language?
a) Hindi b) Tamil c) Sanskrit d) Persian
3. What kind of soil does the neem tree thrive in best?
a) Wet and marshy soil b) Saline waterlogged soil
c) Dry, poor, rocky soil d) Fertile black soil
4. What is a unique feature of neem tree roots?
a) They float on water b) They form above ground
c) They penetrate hard clay pans d) They do not grow in acidic soil
5. What are neem twigs traditionally used for in India?
a) Writing instruments b) Chewing sticks for oral hygiene
c) Toy making d) Fuel
6. What do neem branches repel when placed in stored grain?
a) Rodents b) Fungi c) Insects d) Birds
7. Neem leaves are eaten as:
a) Sweets b) Snacks c) Potherbs d) Grains
8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a use of neem wood?
a) Boat oars b) Furniture c) Carvings d) Cooking utensils
9. The bark and root bark of neem are used to treat:
a) Diabetes and asthma b) Tuberculosis and anemia
c) Malaria, jaundice, and parasites d) Cancer and ulcers
10. Which part of the neem is used to produce oil?
a) Bark b) Leaves c) Seeds d) Flowers
11. "Botanists know it as Azadirachta indica." (Identify the sentence)
a) Interrogative b) Exclamatory c) Asserative d) Imperative
12. What is the correct meaning of "versatile"?
a) Unwilling b) Limited c) Multipurpose d) Inflexible

Q.2 : Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(Any 10)

10M

The Japanese tea ceremony is a unique tradition. It is called Sado or Chanoyu and is a part of the country's culture. The tea ceremony is actually taught at a number of tea schools in Japan. Learning about the tea ceremony is considered an important part of the education of young girls in Japan.

The tea ceremony called chaji is usually held in a chashitsu or tea-room. In earlier days, tea rooms were small buildings set in peaceful corners of traditional gardens. These tea-rooms exist today in parks or castles or temple gardens. A good example is the Shokintei teahouse at the Katsura Detached Palace in Kyoto. The first tea-room was called the Temple of the Silver Pavilion.

Several special utensils are used during the tea ceremony. The cha-ire is a ceramic container used for powdered tea; the kama is the kettle used for boiling water over a charcoal fire; the chopsticks, made of cedar wood, used for eating the simple meal served with the tea, are called hashi, and the tea bowls are known as cha-wan. A bamboo brush called chasen is used to stir and mix the tea. The thick tea is served first and followed by thin tea. During the course of the ceremony, a light meal and dry fruits are also served.

1. What is another name for the Japanese tea ceremony?
a) Chanoyu b) Hashi c) Cha-shitsu d) Chasen
2. The Japanese tea ceremony is considered part of what?
a) Religious practice b) School curriculum
c) Cultural tradition d) Government policy
3. Who traditionally learns the tea ceremony in Japan?
a) Priests b) Young boys c) Tourists d) Young girls
4. Where is the tea ceremony usually held?
a) In temples b) In tea markets
c) In a tea room (chashitsu) d) In restaurants
5. The first known tea room was called:
a) Shokintei b) Temple of the Golden Pavilion
c) Katsura Detached Palace d) Temple of the Silver Pavilion
6. What is a cha-ire used for?
a) Storing powdered tea b) Drinking tea
c) Mixing tea d) Boiling water
7. What is the kama used for?
a) Storing tea leaves b) Boiling water
c) Stirring tea d) Serving meals
8. What are the hashi made of?
a) Bamboo b) Metal c) Plastic d) cedar wood
9. What is the function of the chasen?
a) To drink tea b) To serve food
c) To stir and mix tea d) To boil water
10. What is served first during the tea ceremony?
a) dry fruits b) a light meal c) thin tea d) thick tea
11. Identify correct synonym for "ceremony" as per the passage.
a) rite b) function c) service d) parade
12. "The thick tea is served first." (Identify the underlined word.)
a) Adjective b) Adverb c) Noun d) Preposition

Section B: Writing & Grammar [20M]

Q.3 : Attempt any one of the following.

5M

A] Your father has been transferred from Chennai. Write a letter to the Principal of your School requesting him/her for the transfer certificate [TC]. You are Rohan/Rashmi from class VII, Prabhat Kids School, Akola.

OR

B] Recently a magic show was organised in your school. Write a letter to your grandfather describing the show and explaining why you liked it. You are Tanuj/Tanuja of Bangalore, Siddhivinayak Apartment, M. G. Road.

Q.4 : Attempt any one of the following.

5M

A] Write a story to bring out the moral-"No pains, no gains".

A little girl Munniwanted to read and write.....poor parents helpless as the village school was across the river Munni decided to attend it regularly ----- helped father to make a raft with planks of wood he would row her across on the raft -----every day she toiled hard and regularly attend school----- revised all that the teacher taught her classroom and read her lessons----- higher education ----- in a good college.

OR

B] On the basis of the information provided below, write a short bio-sketch of Abraham Lincoln.

Born : 1809 in Northern Kentucky

Family : Father- a wealthy farmer, lost his land when Lincoln was 7, moved to Indiana Mother-died when he was nine.

Education : loved to read. Studied law by reading law books became a lawyer in 1837, Springfield

Political Career: began early served in State Legislature, in the U.S. House of Representatives. Was an excellent Speaker, speeches against slavery, nomination for Presidency-won in 1860. Re-elected in 1864

Death : Assassinated by John Wilks Booth on April 15, 1865. Remembered for wisdom, compassion, patriotism.

Q.5 : Choose the correct option. (Any 6)

6M

1] There is _____ rice for dinner.

- a) enough b) more c) little d) few

2] Do you have _____ idea?

- a) some b) any c) much d) little

3] Each boy _____ submitted a report.

- a) have b) were c) was d) has

4] There will be stalls available _____ selling foodstuff.

- a) for b) into c) at d) from

5] His parents bought him _____ horse for his birthday.

- a) a b) an c) the d) two

6] Either work hard _____ go else where.

- a) and b) so c) or d) while

7] The organisers _____ for a space beside the lake.

- a) has asked b) is asked c) will be asking d) have asked

Q.6 : There is one error in each line. Find and write the incorrect word and its correction in the space provided. (Any 4) 4M

A company need sales representatives into Karol Bagh, New Delhi. The job requires a sense of devote and hard work. Candidates should be willing to go door from door to selling consumer goods of daily use. In addition of salary, commission on total sales shall also be given.

Need

Needs

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| a) _____ | _____ |
| b) _____ | _____ |
| c) _____ | _____ |
| d) _____ | _____ |
| e) _____ | _____ |

Section C - (Literature – 40 Marks)

Q. 7 : Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow. 5M

A] I remember well my shy remarks, one day, while stretching out to him my youthful foot. It was not possible to go to him very often his boots lasted terribly, having something beyond the temporary, some essence of boot stitched into them.

1. Why did the author visit Gessler's shop infrequently?

- a) because Gessler's shoes lasted long
b) because the author did not get time
c) because the father kept busy
d) because Gessler's shoes were of bad quality

2. What kind of job is shoe making?

- a) a difficult task b) an easy task c) an art d) quite expensive

3. 'Essence' here means _____.

- a) distinctive feature b) substance c) concentrate d) important

4. It was not possible to go' means _____.

- a) it was impossible to go b) it was possible to go
c) both a and b d) none of these

5. I remember well my shy remarks. (Identify the Tense)

- a) Simple Present Tense b) Simple Past Tense
c) Simple Future Tense d) Present Perfect Tense

OR

B] It was the season for hilsa fish. Fishermen could think of nothing but hilsa fish. Fishmongers sold nothing but hilsa fish. Householders could talk of nothing but hilsa fish. And in the palace too the courtiers could discuss nothing but hilsa fish.

1. What was the king fed up of?

- a) with the daily routine b) of the talk of hilsa fish
c) of his courtiers d) of lying down

2. Where did the king tell Gopal to bring the hilsa fish?
 - a) in the open place
 - b) to show to the public
 - c) to the palace
 - d) to the market
3. What did Gopal do to prove his cleverness?
 - a) cheated the king
 - b) disguised himself
 - c) went to the king's courtiers without fish
 - d) made his arguments strong
4. Whose dream did Gopal wish to fulfil ?
 - a) of his master
 - b) of his employer
 - c) of the king
 - d) of the courtiers
5. What do you mean by 'fishmongers'?
 - a) fish seller
 - b) Toy seller
 - c) vegetable seller
 - d) fruit seller

Q.8 : Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow. 5M

A] When everybody praising the sun
 The rebel remarks on the need for rain.
 When everybody is greeting the rain
 The rebel regrets the absence of sun.
 When everybody goes to the meeting,
 The rebel stays at home and reads a book.
 When everybody stays at home and reads a book.
 The rebel goes to the meeting.

1. What does the rebel do when most of the people attend meeting?
 - a) the rebel is sleeping
 - b) the rebel stays at home
 - c) rebel is busy in file work
 - d) the rebel is discussing other matters
2. Where can you read books well?
 - a) at the office
 - b) at home
 - c) in the public library
 - d) in the home library
3. When does a rebel decide his action?
 - a) when all are sleeping
 - b) when he knows what others are doing
 - c) when all are talking
 - d) when he is free
4. What is the rhyme scheme of the first four lines?
 - a) abba
 - b) abab
 - c) abcd
 - d) free verse
5. What does the rebel do when everybody praising the sun?
 - a) Talks about the need of rain
 - b) Talks about sun
 - c) Talks about weather
 - d) Talks about reading

OR

B] Trees are to have tea parties under.
 Trees are for kites to get caught in.
 Trees are to make cool shade in summer.
 Trees are to make no shade in winter.

1. How does a tree prove to be beneficial during summers?
a) Tree gives cool shade during summer b) Tree gives shower during summer
c) Both a and b d) None of the above
2. Who reaps the benefits when the wind blows through the trees?
a) Birds b) Passersby c) Adults d) All of these
3. Who hides behind the trees in 'Hide and Seek'.
a) Birds b) Passersby c) Children d) All of these
4. Who have tea parties under the shade of the trees?
a) Birds b) Adults c) Passersby d) All of these
5. What is the poetic device of this poem?
a) Anaphora b) Metaphor c) repetition d) None of the above

Q.9 : Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words. (Any 4) 12M

- 1) Why does the rebel creates disturbance during the class?
- 2) Why does the poet feel scared to enter the shed?
- 3) How does Ravi get milk for the kitten?
- 4) "He liked to tease and play". Who is teasing to whom? How?
- 5) How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?

Q.10 : Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words. (Any 2) 6M

- 1) What does the word "chivvy" mean in the context of the poem?
- 2) What did the king ask Gopal to do to prove that he was clever?
- 3) What is the negative impact of adults' too much interference?

Q.11 : Answer the following questions in 100 to 120 words. 6M

A) What values does the story "Quality" teach us about dedication, honesty and respect for craftsmanship?

OR

B) King has right sense of judgement. Do you agree or not? Give examples in support of your answer.

Q.12 : Answer the following questions in 100 to 120 words. 6M

A) Do you think the children did the right thing by giving away the chappals to the beggar? What values do we learn from this act?

OR

B) Draw the character sketch of the Rebel.
