



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST – 1
CLASS : VII

Subject: English
Date: 20/07/2019

M.M: 50
Time: 2 hours

General Instructions:

This question paper is divided into three sections:

Section A - Reading

Section B - Writing

Section C - Grammar

Section D - Literature & Long Reading Text

- All the questions are compulsory.

- All the questions of particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

SECTION- A (READING) 15 Marks

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow. (8)
- i. As cities grew people learnt many beautiful arts. They also learnt how to write. But for a long time there was no paper to write on and people used to write on the bark of the *Bhojpatra* tree – I think this called the birch in English- or they wrote on palm leaves. Even now you will find in some libraries whole books written in those far off days on the leaves of the palm tree. Then came paper and it was easier to write. But there were no printing presses and books could not be printed of in their thousands as is done today. A book could only be written once and then copied out by hand laboriously. Of course, there could not be many books. You could not just go to a book seller or a bookstall to buy a book. You had to get someone to copy it and this took a long time. But people in those days wrote beautifully and we have today many books in our libraries which were beautifully written by hand. In India especially we have books in Sanskrit and Persian and Urdu. Often the man who copied the book made flowers and drawings on the sides of the page.
- ii. With the growth of cities, gradually countries and nations were formed. People who lived near each other in one country naturally got to know each other better. They thought they were better than others who lived in other countries and, very foolishly, they fought with these others. They did not realize, and people do not realize even now, that fighting and killing each other are about the most stupid things that people can do. It does good to nobody.
- iii. The kings and emperors of old time used to have accounts of their reigns written on stone tablets and pillars. Books cannot last long. Their papers rot away and gets moth-eaten. But stones last much longer. Perhaps you remember seeing the great stone pillar of Ashoka in the Allahabad Fort. On this is cut out in stone a proclamation of Ashoka, who was a great king of India many hundreds of years ago. If you go to the museum in Lucknow you will find many stone tablets with word engraved on them.

(Letters from a Father to His Daughter, Jawaharlal Nehru)

- a. Why people used to write on a bark of a tree? (1)
- b. Why books in olden days were not available with the booksellers? (1)
- c. What mistake people do not realize about each other? (1)
- d. Why ancient kings used stones and pillars to write their accounts? (1)
- e. Humanity is still suffering from the Ancient people's foolish belief. What was that belief and how does it affect us even now? (1)

- f. What was the specialty of book which was copied by man? (1)
- g. Find out words from the passage which means the same as the following words. (2)
- (i) The period of time during which a ruler ruled. (Para-iii) _____
- (ii) Happening in a slow way (Para-ii) _____

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions. (7)

i. Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award in the country. Earlier, the awards were conferred only in the fields of science, public services, arts, and literature but amendments were made in 2013 in the eligibility criteria after which sports category was also included. The Prime Minister recommends the nominees of the award to the President of India. The number of recipients per year is restricted to three. Till date, nearly 45 Bharat Ratna have been conferred. India has produced a legacy of brave hearts since times immemorial. Probably there is not enough space to measure their sacrifices. However, we cannot close our eyes to those people who have made our country proud by excelling in their own fields and bringing us international recognition. Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian honour, given for exceptional service towards advancement of Art, Literature and Science, and in recognition of Public Service of the highest order. It is also not mandatory that Bharat Ratna be awarded every year. The original specifications for the award called for a circular gold medal, 35 mm in diameter, with the sun and the Hindi legend "Bharat Ratna" above and a floral wreath below. The reverse was to carry the state emblem and motto. It was to be worn around the neck from a white ribbon. This design was altered after a year.

ii. Bharat Ratna is in the form of a peepal leaf, made of bronze, which is about 5.8 cm long, 4.7 cm wide and 3.1 mm thick. Embossed with a replica of the sun which is 1.6 cm in diameter, it has the words "Bharat Ratna" crafted on it in Devnagri script in burnished bronze. The emblem of India, the sun and the rim present on the award are made up of platinum. The provision of Bharat Ratna was introduced in 1954. The first ever Indian to receive this award was the famous scientist, Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman. Since then, many dignitaries, each a whiz in varied aspects of their career has received this coveted award. In fact, our former President, Shri A. P. J Abdul Kalam is also a recipient of this esteemed honour (1997). There is no written provision that Bharat Ratna should be awarded to Indian citizens only. The award has been awarded to a naturalized Indian citizen, Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu, better known as Mother Teresa (1980) and to two non-Indians - Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Nelson Mandela (1990). In 2009, the award was conferred on famous Indian vocalist Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi. Legendary cricketer Sachin Tendulkar and eminent scientist Prof. C.N.R. Rao have received the Bharat Ratna from President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee on February 4, 2014, in New Delhi.

(Source: India Book - A Reference Annual)

- a. When was 'Bharat Ratna' introduced? (1)
- b. Who was the first recipient of Bharat Ratna? (1)
- (i) M.K. Gandhi (ii) Pt. Nehru
- (iii) C.V. Raman (iv) Dr APJ Abdul Kalam
- c. Bharat Ratna is given for _____. (1)
- (i) the longest service in defence (ii) exceptional bravery shown in battle
- (iii) the greatest contribution in parliament (iv) advancement in art, Literature & Science
- d. How many 'Bharat Ratna' awards are conferred till date? (1)
- (i) 35 (ii) 45
- (iii) 75 (iv) 85
- e. Bharat Ratna is in the form of _____ leaf. (1)
- (i) Ashoka (ii) Peepal

(iii) Banyan

(iv) Neem

- f. Which foreign dignitaries are also the recipients of this highest civilian award? (1)
- g. In which language the words 'Bharat Ratna' are crafted on the award? (1)

SECTION- B (WRITING) 10 Marks

3. You are Rohan/Rani, one of the heads of student's council. Write a notice in about 50 words informing students to join a trip to Science City organized by your school. Include the necessary details such as date, time, and charges etc. (4)
4. Yesterday it was your first day in your new school. You made new friends. Teachers were good to you and you like the infrastructure of the school. Write your experience and feelings about the new school in your diary in 80-100 words. (6)

SECTION- C (GRAMMAR) 5 Marks

5. Rewrite the following group of words into meaningful sentences. (3)
- i. respect/said/that/demanded/it/but/is/given/is/not (1)
- ii. elephant/land/present/animal/largest/is/day/the/of/the (1)
- iii. Mother Teresa/missionaries/greatest/one of the/was/time/of/our (1)
6. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs given in the bracket. (2)
- (b) Music therapy _____ (find) its traces in mythology. The story of Hippocrates, the Greek father of medicine dates back to 400 B.C. He _____ (to be + know) to _____ (have + use) music to cure his patients. This therapy also aids stroke victims to heal at a faster rate. On the other hand, adolescents, too are _____ (benefit) by music in terms of emotional, social and psychological well being.

SECTION- D (LITERATURE) 20 Marks

7. Read the extract from the poem and answer the following questions. (4)
- i
- “When everybody wears a uniform,
The rebel dresses in fantastic clothes.
When everybody wears fantastic clothes,
The rebel dresses soberly.
In the company of dog lovers,
The rebel expresses a preference for cats,
In the company of cat lovers,
The rebel puts in a good word for dogs.”*
- i Whom does the poet describe in the above poem? (1)
- ii In what sense is the man a rebel? (1)
- iii When does the rebel prefer cats? (1)
- iv What is the word 'soberly' mean? (1)

Or

- ii The thought came to a certain king that he would never fail if he knew three things. These three things were: what is the right time to begin something? Which people should he listen to? What is the most important thing for him to do? The king therefore sent messengers throughout his kingdom, promising a large sum of money to anyone who would answer

these three questions. Many wise men came to the king, but they all answered his questions differently.

- i. What were the king's three questions? (1)
 - ii. Why was he keen to get the answers? (1)
 - iii. Who did he call to his court to answer his questions? (1)
 - iv. What did he promise to the person who answers his questions? (1)
8. Answer the following questions in short. (5X2=10)
- i How is cricket different from other team games? (2)
 - ii What did the wise men say in reply to his first question? (2)
 - iii How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man? (2)
 - iv Why does the poet say the squirrel 'wore a question mark for tail'? (2)
 - v What message does the poet convey through his poem 'The rebel'? (2)
9. Answer the question in 80 to 100 words. (2X3=6)
- i Which life lessons do you get from the ants? Describe it with the reference of the chapter 'The Tiny Teacher'. (3)
 - ii Give a character sketch of 'Kari'. And describe the relationship of the narrator and an elephant. (3)