

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL , DAMMAM
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I (2015 - 2016)
CLASS VII ENGLISH

MARKS: 70

TIME: 3 Hours

SET – B

This question paper is divided into four sections.

Section A : GRAMMAR 15 Marks

Section B : LITERATURE 25 Marks

Section C : COMPOSITION 15 Marks

Section D : READING 15 Marks

Instructions :

- a. Attempt all questions.
- b. Do not write anything on the question paper.
- c. All answers must be numbered correctly and written in the answer sheet provided.
- d. Read each question carefully and follow the instructions.

SECTION – A (GRAMMAR – 15 MARKS)

QI. Change the following sentences from active to passive voice : (1X2 = 2)

1. Susan will bake two dozen cup-cakes for the sale.
2. Unfurl the flag.

QII. Choose the correct passive option : (1)

1. They are going to build a new school in Gurgaon.
 - a) A new school will be build in Gurgaon by them.
 - b) A new school is going to be built in Gurgaon by them.
 - c) A new school will built in Gurgaon by them.

QIII. Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns (who, whom, whose, which, that) : **(½ X 4 = 2)**

1. Thank you very much for your email _____ was very interesting.
2. I talked to the girl _____ car had broken down.
3. The visitor for _____ you were waiting has arrived.
4. The author _____ won a Pulitzer wrote a bestseller.

QIV. Combine the sentences using relative clauses : (½ X 2 = 1)

1. She's the girl .Her brother plays in the football team.
2. That's the dictionary. Bill gave it to me for Christmas.

QV. Combine using to - Infinitives : (½ X 2 = 1)

1. I looked out of the window. I wanted to see the green fields.
2. My father was very happy. He had heard about my scholarship.

QVI. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct phrasal verb : (½ X 2 = 1)

1. The phone company _____ our phone because we didn't pay the bill. (cut out , cut off)
2. We _____ shampoo so I had to wash my hair with soap. (run out of, run over)

QVII. Do as directed:

1. The famine was very severe. Several people perished. (**combine using so.....that**) (1)
2. To play with explosives is dangerous. (**Rewrite using Introductory IT**) (1)
3. The school had very low attendance due to the _____ of chicken pox. (**breakthrough, outbreak**) (½)
4. To be up to your neck in something means _____ (½)
 - a) To be in a lot of trouble
 - b) To accept defeat
 - c) To have a lot of something to deal with
5. Last year, only three boys in the class _____ speak French. (**Use was able to / were able to**) .But this year more boys _____ speak French. (**Use will be able to / will not be able to**) (1)
6. She usually gives sound _____ to the people around her . (**Choose the correct word - advice / advise**) (½)

7. The minister has _____ to expose the people involved in the scam.
(Choose the correct word – vowed / wowed) (½)
8. History - _____ (Form doer or worker by adding a suffix) (½)
9. Uptodate (Insert hyphen in the correct place) (½)
10. Paralegal , paradise, paramedic, parallel (Write the words in which ‘para’
is used as a prefix) (½)
11. a.) t __ th b.) s u __ y (fill in missing double letters) (½)

SECTION – B (LITERATURE – 25 MARKS)

QI. Choose the correct option:

(1 X 3 = 3)

1. When Laurie found them, Meg was _____ .
a) Making socks.
b) Playing with her doll.
c) Mending.
d) Drawing.
2. Hamid did not buy a toy because _____ .
a) He did not like them.
b) They were made of clay.
c) He wanted to buy sweets.
d) He didn't have enough money.
3. Helen Keller ‘sees’ the things around her with the help of her _____ .
a) Parents.
b) Nurse
c) Fingertips
d) Eyes

QII. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

(3 X 3 = 9)

1. ‘ *One smack and they will reduce all your toys to dust.*’
a) Who is the speaker?
b) What had the speaker bought and why ?
c) What did the speaker say he could do with it ?

2. “ *Nobody takes him to task if he gets baked in the sun or gets wet.*”

- a) Who is the speaker ?
- b) Who is the speaker talking about and when does he see him ?
- c) Explain the line.

3. “ *Come on then. I’ll fight all four of you at once.* “

- a) Who is the speaker and where is the scene taking place ?
- b) Why does the speaker wish to fight ?
- c) Who are the four mentioned above ?

QIII. Answer any four of the following questions :

(1 X 4 = 4)

1. In the poem ‘Vocation’ ,why does the speaker wish to be a watchman ?
2. What was the important decision taken by the Pickwick Club ?
3. Why was Grandmother Ameena angry when she saw what Hamid had bought ?
4. “We shall be very old then.” Who was the eldest and youngest among the March sisters and how old will each March sister be after ten years ?
5. Why does Helen Keller wish that everyone should be struck blind and deaf once in their lifetime ?

QIV. Quote lines from the poem ‘ Vocation’ and write the poet’s name. (3)

There is nothing to _____

_____ bangles !’

Poet : _____

QV. Answer in detail :

(3 X 2 = 6)

1. Describe Hamid’s character. Do you think he is wise for his age ?

OR

Give a brief character sketch of Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Nathaniel Winkle.

2. If Helen were given a chance to see the world for three days , what will she do on the first and second days ?

SECTION – C (COMPOSITION – 15 MARKS)

QI. You are Praveen / Praveena. Write a letter to the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation complaining about the frequent break down of electricity in your area. (You can use the following points : irregular and erratic supply – affects water supply – dark streets invite accidents and thefts – affects all – any other relevant point) (5)

QII. You are Ramesh / Rani, Sports Secretary of Rosewood School , Mumbai. Write a notice for the school notice-board asking students interested in playing basketball to give their names for selection in the school basketball team. (Include details like date, time, eligibility, etc) (5)

QIII. Your father has bought a brand new car and you are feeling very happy about it. Describe your first ride in it and express your feelings and happiness in a diary entry. (5)

SECTION – D (READING – 15 MARKS)

Q1. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

A 10-year- old boy decided to study Judo despite the fact that he had lost his left arm in a devastating car accident. The boy began lessons with an old Japanese Judo master. The boy was doing well, so he couldn't understand why, after three months of training, the master had taught him only one move.

“Sensei,” the boy finally said, “shouldn't I be learning more moves ?”

“This is the only move you know, but this is the only move you'll ever need to know,” Sensei replied. Not quite understanding, but believing in his teacher, the boy kept training.

Several months later, the Sensei took the boy to his first tournament. Surprisingly, the boy easily won his first two matches. The third match proved to be more difficult but in the end, the boy deftly used his one move to win the match. Still amazed, the boy was now in the finals. This time, his opponent was bigger, stronger and more experienced. Concerned that the boy might get hurt, the referee called a time-out. He was about to stop the match when the Sensei intervened. “No,” the sensei insisted, “ let him continue.” Soon after the match resumed . His

opponent made a critical mistake : he dropped his guard. Instantly, the boy used his move to pin him. The boy had won the match and the tournament. He was the champion. On the way home, the boy summoned the courage to ask what was really in his mind.” Sensei, how did I win the tournament with only one move ?”

“You won for two reasons,” the Sensei answered. “ First, you’ve almost mastered one of the most difficult throws in all of Judo, and second, the only known defense for that move is for your opponent to grab your left arm.” The boy’s biggest weakness had become his biggest strength.

Answer the following : (1X 5 = 5)

1. What was unusual with the boy who was learning Judo ?
2. What was the boy not able to understand ?
3. How was the boy able to win the final of the tournament ?
4. How did the boy’s biggest weakness become his biggest strength ?
5. Find words which mean the following :
 - a. Person whom you compete with: _____
 - b. Continue after a pause : _____

QII. Read the passage given below and choose the correct answers :

Around noon each day, Jay Liesener gets hungry. But he can’t get his own lunch. Paralysed from the waist down and having limited use of his upper body and forearms, Liesener doesn’t have the strength to pull open the refrigerator door without flopping forward from the waist. So he calls on Teddy.

“ Ted, heel,” Liesener says in a gentle, firm tone. He has moved his chair near the fridge. Teddy, a big, square-headed ,black Labrador, crosses the linoleum and sits next to Liesener’s chair. “Ted, pull strap .”

The dog pulls on the rope and rubber strap attached to the refrigerator’s handle, opens the door, sticks his big head inside and, with his teeth, gently extracts a bag that holds Liesener’s previously prepared lunch. Teddy carefully sets the bag on Liesener’s lap.

As Teddy illustrates, a new breed of dogs has arrived in the world of health care. Once limited only to guiding the blind, trained dogs are being used in many helpful roles.

Hospitals and nursing homes are using animals called “therapy dogs” to comfort, entertain and de-stress and thereby help heal patients battling a variety of conditions.

Choose the correct answers : (1X 5 = 5)

1. Liesener cannot open the refrigerator door to

- a. take out fruits
- b. take out his own lunch
- c. clean it thoroughly
- d. defrost it

2. Teddy has proved that dogs can

- a. be friends of man
- b. pull the wheel chair
- c. be trained to help man
- d. love man

3. Teddy extracts the bag from the fridge

- a. with his head
- b. with his paws
- c. with his strap
- d. with his teeth

4. Therapy dogs are of great help

- a. to relieve pain
- b. to combat robberies
- c. to carry a medical kit
- d. to heal patients with multiple handicaps

5. Therapy dogs are used by

- a. police officials
- b. hospitals and nursing homes
- c. homes and nursing homes
- d. therapists

QIII. Read the poem given below and answer the following : (1 X 5 = 5)

I have a dove and the sweet dove died

And I thought it died of grieving :
O, what could it grieve for ? Its feet were tied
With a silken thread of my own hand's weaving ;
Sweet little red feet ! why should you die –
Why should you leave me, sweet bird ! why ?
You liv'd alone on the forest tree,
Why, pretty thing ! would you not live with me ?
I kissed you oft and gave you white peas ;
Why not live sweetly, as in the green trees ?

1. **The poet so loved the dove that he fed it _____ .**
2. **The bird felt miserable because _____ .**
3. **The bird preferred to live _____ .**
4. **The comforts provided to the bird could not**
 - i . make up for the loss of freedom
 - ii . equal the poet's devotion
 - iii . match his expectations
 - iv . make it feel home
5. **Give the antonym of the word ' ugly ' . _____**
6. **Pick any one pair of rhyming words.**