I. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH A SUITABLE "to"INFINITIVE:
   a. Raju never wants ________________________________.
   b. The children decided ________________________________.
   c. Athul is concentrating more in his studies ________________________________.
   d. Rich people have many servants ________________________________.
   e. Please allow her ________________________________.
   f. The book is too interesting ________________________________.
   g. The teacher can’t allow them ________________________________.
   h. She has nothing ________________________________.
   i. Nithal loves ________________________________.
   j. My father has promised ________________________________.

II. INSERT HYPHENS IN THE RIGHT PLACES IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

1. outofdate
2. nonsmoker
3. selfsatisfied
4. preteen
5. exservice
6. sixtyfour
7. fatherinlaw
8. mothertobe
9. hardhearted
10. subzero
III. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING 'WHO' OR 'WHICH':

1. This is the girl __________ topped the university.

2. I have many friends __________ are native speakers.

3. Tharun didn’t see his pen __________ was lying on the ground.

4. This is the teacher __________ inspired me.

5. The garden __________ is at the back of my house has a fish pond.

IV. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE CLAUSES:

1. He loves books. (The books have happy endings)

2. Sheethal works in a bank. (The bank has so many branches)

3. An airport is a place. (Planes take off and land)

4. I took a book. (The book belonged to my sister)

5. The waiter is a man. (serves food and drinks in a restaurant)

6. A vegetarian is a person. (does not eat meat or fish)

7. My golden watch is something. (be very important to me)
8. They live in a city. (The city is in the north of England)

9. A referee is a person. (controls the game in sports like football)

10. Thermometer is an instrument. (measures the temperature of a person)

V. COMBINE THE SENTENCES USING ‘so........ that’:

1. My brother worked hard. He passed the exam.

2. The bag is heavy. I cannot lift it.

3. The old man is very weak. He cannot walk.

4. Gold was very expensive yesterday. So I could not buy it.

5. The food was very delicious. We had eaten a lot.
ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

I. Change the following sentences from Active to Passive voice:

1. We have sent them a telegram.

2. They have won the match.

3. She writes poems.

4. He has sold the old newspapers.

5. Help the poor.

6. The students were solving the sums.

7. You could finish this work by tonight.

8. He gave me a book.

9. I gave her a rupee.

10. He will never hurt you.

11. Shakespeare wrote many plays.

12. The sun brightens the world.

13. She lost a book.

14. The tiger killed a lamb.

15. Shut the door.
16. The magician was showing tricks.

17. Kindly grant me leave.

18. The sweeper is sweeping the room.

19. My uncle sent me a present.

20. Hurry up, please.

21. The teacher corrected our notebooks.

22. The child could not climb the tree.

23. Work hard.

24. Post this letter.

25. Let him sing a song.

II. Read the following sentences and write whether they are in the active or passive voice. Underline the verb in each sentence:

1. The chemist will have closed the shop by 8 o’clock.

2. A song is being sung by Mohan on the stage.

3. Their work had not been done by them.

4. My sister has painted this picture.

5. We had won the match last Sunday.

6. We were told a story by the teacher.
7. Dinner was being cooked by my mother.

8. The children saw a rainbow in the sky.

9. The laws of our country must not be broken by us.

10. The question paper has been set.

11. My watch has been stolen.

12. We shall be blamed by everyone.

13. They were told a story by me.

14. They had not done their work.

15. He will finish the work by next week.

III. Complete the following passive sentences using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. The plan __________________________ in two days. (announce)

2. The last umbrellas __________________________ in the morning. (sell)

3. Bags __________________________ in the cloak room. (must leave)

4. These offices are __________________________ now. (clean)

5. The message __________________________ tomorrow. (send)

6. This bag __________________________ in the bus yesterday. (find)

7. Letters __________________________ by the postman at 8 every day. (deliver)

8. Ten houses __________________________ here last year. (build)

9. The house __________________________ last week. (paint)

10. He has now __________________________ home. (send)
IV. Choose the right word and fill in the blanks:

1. The belt of my bag is so ________ that I fear, I may ________ it somewhere. (loose / lose)
2. The ________ of Nepal’s earthquake will ________ the minds of many people. (effect / affect)
3. One should be ________ in a library and it is ________ a right etiquette. (quite / quiet)
4. The ________’s ________ concern was the academic performance of students. (principal / principle)
5. Nobody knows ________ the ________ will be good or bad. (weather / whether)

V. Rewrite the sentence after correcting the spellings:

1. The increased occurrence of theft in the classrooms has been refered to the principal.

2. It is beleived that the couple recieved several gifts.

3. Forein goods were easily available during his rein.

4. We are hoping for an exciteing finish tomorrow.

5. The sudden appearance of the film star caused a disturbance.

VI. Underline the word in which “para” is used as a prefix:

a. Parable, paranormal, paralysis
b. Parapsychology, parachute, paradise
c. Paralegal, paragraph, paramilitary
RELATIVE CLAUSE

I. Fill in the blanks with relative pronouns:
   1. He ____________ is content is rich.
   2. Take anything ____________ you like.
   3. Here is the ring ____________ Seema lost.
   4. This is the boy ____________ hit me.
   5. This is the man ____________ horse won the race.
   6. They never fail ____________ die for a great cause.
   7. The book ____________ you gave me is interesting.
   8. He ____________ is honest is loved by all.
   9. This is the juggler ____________ we saw yesterday.
   10. I know someone ________ can help you.
   11. The women ________ called didn’t leave a message.
   12. The clothes ________ you bought were quite expensive.

II. Join together each of the following pairs of sentences by means of relative pronouns:

   1. This is the man. He stole my purse.

   ___________________________________________________________________

   2. This is the boy. His nature is good.

   ___________________________________________________________________

   3. We met a boy. He had lost his way.

   ___________________________________________________________________

   4. Bali stole the pen. Bali was punished.

   ___________________________________________________________________

   5. That is the man. We saw him yesterday.

   ___________________________________________________________________
6. The man was talking to me. I don’t know him.

7. I was playing tennis with the woman. She is my sister.

8. Do you know this boy? His father is a pilot.

9. I was driving the car. The car is old.

III Rewrite the given sentences by omitting the relative pronouns and putting the prepositions in proper positions. Underline the changes.

1. That is the car by which we come.

2. The man about whom I was talking is my cousin.

3. This is the hotel in which we stayed for five days.

4. I want to visit the palace in which the king died.

5. This is the recipe with which we made the cake.
Use ‘so ....that’ to express the idea of degree:

1. The price of onions is very high. People are not buying it more.

2. The ice-cream is very tasty. I will eat two of it.

3. The lizard was completely still. We thought it was dead.
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

CLASS VII  ENGLISH WORKSHEET – SA1 (2015 – 16)

I Match the correct idiomatic expressions to their meanings:

1. To turn over a new leaf  i. saying that something is not good because it is not worth having
2. Forbidden fruit  ii. to delay or waste time
3. Sour grapes  iii. To succeed in doing two things at one time
4. Rooted to the ground  iv. To change for the better
5. To let the grass grow under one’s feet  v. to be strongly connected to one’s country
6. To kill two birds with one stone  vi. A thing that is not allowed and therefore seems to be very attractive

II Fill in the blanks appropriately with the following compound words:

(outbreak, breakthrough, shake-up, walkout, crackdown, break-up, drawback, cutbacks)

1. The protesters decided to stage a __________________ after the leader’s speech.
2. The __________________ in relations caused lot of mental distress.
3. The government had organized a __________________ on people involved in corruption.
4. The __________________ of lasers is their tendency to heat up surfaces.
5. Scientists have claimed to make a __________________ in developing new antibiotics.
6. The new chairman has decided for a __________________ to make the organization function better.

III. Fill in the missing double letters:

2. S Y _ _ E T R Y  7. E _ _ E N C E
3. C A R _ _ R  8. C _ _ K I E
IV. Choose the appropriate idiom and fill in the blanks:

(to smell a rat, to be behind times, to turn over a new leaf, to blow your own trumpet, to hit the nail on the head, to let the cat out of the bag, to show the white flag)

1. Rajesh is an excellent dancer, but nobody likes him because he is always known to ..................................................................

2. Reema always shares her friend’s secrets; she always ..................................................................

3. The customs officer was suspicious about a passenger; he could ..................................................................

4. The lawyer argued over an important point and won the case; he ..................................................................

5. Seema’s mother seems to ................................................................. as her sarees are all old-fashioned.

6. The criminal decided to ................................................................. after serving a term of 10 years in prison.

7. The soldiers decided to ................................................................. and accept defeat.

V. Use ‘was able to/ were able to’ OR ‘will be able to/ will not be able to’ in the following sentences appropriately:

1. Ajay is down with chicken pox. He ................................................................. attend the examinations.

2. Radha ................................................................. detect the technical error in the computer hardware yesterday.

3. When ................................................................. pick me up?

4. Many foreign students ................................................................. communicate well after they attended an ‘English Speaking Course’.
5. How many tickets ______________ you __________________ get for yesterday’s match?

6. I ___________________________ swim faster when I was younger.

7. If u don’t sleep early, you ________________________________ perform well tomorrow.

8. Mr Alex’s flight will land at 5 pm, so he __________________________ attend tonight’s meeting.

**COMPOSITION**

Q1. Imagine you are Raj/Ritu. You are one of the lucky ones to have escaped from the earthquake in Nepal. Write a diary entry expressing your feelings about your ordeal.

Q2. Imagine your mother has gone to India for a week. Write a diary entry expressing your feelings about how you are managing everything at home.

Q3. Imagine you are Sara/Santhosh. You have lost your ID card while playing in school. Write a letter to the Principal of your school requesting him to issue a duplicate one.

Q4. Write a letter to the Principal of your school complaining about the unhealthy/junk food being sold in the school canteen.

Q5. Your school is organizing a friendly cricket match to be played between your school and ‘Indian School, Jubail’. As the Head Boy/Head Girl of your school, draft a notice informing the students about the event, venue, date and time.

Q6. You are the secretary of the ‘Cleanliness Club’ of your school. Write a notice to inform students that a ‘Cleanliness Drive’ is being launched from a certain date. As a part of the programme, classes need to be kept clean on a regular basis, charts/posters related to cleanliness have to be made, the cleanest class to be awarded every month.
READING COMPREHENSION

It is easy to make a delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger?

These are the questions that fast food companies worry about when they produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unappealing to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible.

Let’s use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the perfect commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get soggy from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room.

Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food coloring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers. Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one center slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh.

So the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast food commercial, remember: you’re actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin! Are you still hungry?

Answer the following questions based on the passage given above:

1) The author’s primary purpose is to

   a. convince readers not to eat at fast food restaurants
   b. explain how fast food companies make their food look delicious in commercials
   c. teach readers how to make delicious-looking food at home
2) According to the passage, a food stylist working on a hamburger commercial might use glue to

a. make sure the meat patty stays attached to the bun
b. keep the sesame seeds on the bun in perfect order
c. arrange the lettuce on the tomato

3) Based on information in the passage, it is most important for the lettuce and tomato used in a fast food hamburger commercial to

a. be the perfect shape and size          b. appear natural          c. look fresh

4) Find one word which means ‘something that can be safely eaten’ - __________

5) Which is the best synonym for ‘delectable’? (a. disgusting          b. delicious          c. delicate)

POEM COMPREHENSION

DESIGN

I found a dimpled spider, fat and white,
On a white heal-all, holding up a moth
Like a white piece of rigid satin cloth-
Assorted characters of death and blight
Mixed ready to begin the morning right,
Like the ingredients of a witches’ broth-
A snow-drop spider, a flower like froth,
And dead wings carried like a paper kite
What had that flower to do with being white,
The wayside blue and innocent heal-all?
What brought the kindred spider to that height,
Then steered the white moth thither in the night?

What but design of darkness to appall?

If design govern in a thing so small. --- Robert Frost

On the basis of your reading of the poem, complete the following statements as briefly as possible:

1. The poet saw a fat and white spider with __________________________.
2. The spider is called ‘dimpled’ because __________________________.
3. The design of darkness suggests __________________________.
4. Find the antonyms of the following from the poem –
   a) flexible -
   b) guilty –
5. Find the words from the poem which mean the following:
   a) a thing that spoils or damages something –
   b) guide or control the movement of something -
Infinitives-

I. Underline the infinitives and write under its types [to infinitive or bare infinitive]

1. Let me try this recipe.

2. Neha Should consult a doctor.

3. He wanted to paint her portrait.

4. He agreed to come to your home.

II. Fill in the blanks with infinitives “with” or “without to”:

1. Abdullah can better sing than ................. (dance)

2. Kamal wanted ...............home early. (go)

3. You must ...............this Sunday. (leave)

4. She felt something soft .................her hands. (touch)

III. Rewrite these sentences using introductory ‘It’:

1. To find fault is easy.

2. To get up early in the morning is a good habit.

3. To live a happy life is very important.
4. To talk like that is rude.

IV. Complete the following sentences by adding appropriate forms of words with ‘to infinitives’:

1. He did not have a penny ................ (bread, buy)
2. Rahul always wants ...............(brother, fight)
3. Every cricket team has a captain ...................(players, lead)
4. Robin went to England ...............(English, learn)

V. Join the sentences using ‘too-to ’pattern:

1. The play was very good. All the audience enjoyed it.
2. This chapter is very easy. So that everybody can understand it.
3. My bag is heavy. So I could not carry it upstairs.
4. Rohan was weak. He could not climb the stairs.

VI. Rewrite the sentences using infinitives:

1. They were happy when they heard the good news.
2. Saif is the only boy who gives respect to elders.
3. Roman has to work hard if he wants to pass the examination.
4. My father hoped that he would find a better job.

VII. Join these sentences using ‘infinitives’;
1. Everyone should talk in English. Our English teacher expects this from every student.

2. Meenu wanted to go to Goa. So she booked the tickets.

3. She collects postage stamps. This is her hobby.

4. He has some bills. He must pay them.

**Phrasal Verbs**

I. Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs given:

[run over, put off, back up, set back, cut down, break out, call off, put forward, cut back, set up]

1. There was a sudden .................of fire during the night in Ras Tanurah, last week.


3. My friend’s name was ................for the prefects selection.

4. You’ll lose weight only if you...............sweet things from diet.

5. We asked the boss to.........................the meeting until tomorrow.

6. The bank loan helped to.....................him in business.

7. The students should.....................their answers with examples.

8. We should..................our unnecessary expenses.
9. The meeting was................without any prior notice.

10. There was a major................in the dialogues between Srilanka and India.

II. Match the phrasal verbs with their correct meanings:

1 cut out  succeed
2fall through  failed to keep an arrangement
3let down  pursue (to achieve something)
4pull off  fail
5run after  to be suitable for something

III. Write the correct phrasal verbs for the given meanings;

1. to cut something into small pieces with a knife-
2. to escape from someplace-
3. excused-
4. to reduce something-
5. begin-
Answer Key

I.1. Let-bare infinitive
2. Should- bare infinitive
3. to paint-to infinitive
4. to come-to infinitive

II 1. dance 2. to go 3. leave 4. touch

III.1. It is easy to find fault.
2. It is a good habit to get up early in the morning.
3. It is very important to live a happy life.
4. It is rude to talk like that.

IV.1. He did not have a penny to buy a loaf of bread.
2. Rahul always wants to fight with his brother.
3. Every cricket team has a captain to lead all the prayers.
4. Robin went to England to learn English.

V.1. The play was too good to enjoy it.
2. This chapter is too easy to understand it.
3. My bag is too heavy to carry it upstairs.
4. Rohan was too weak to climb the stairs.

VI.1. They were happy to hear the news.

2. Saif is the only boy to give respect to elders.

3. Roman has to work hard to pass the examination.

4. My father hoped to find a better job.

VII.1. Our English teacher expects every student to talk in English.

2. Meenu booked the tickets to go to Goa.

3. Her hobby is to collect postage stamps.

4. He has some bills to pay.

Phrasal Verbs

I.1 broke out 2. ran over 3. put forwarded 4. cut down 5. put off
6. set up 7. back up 8. cut back 9. Called off 10. set back
II.5,4,2,1,3
III.1. cut up 2. Run away 3. let off 4. cut back 5. set in