

International Indian School Dammam

Worksheet -Annual Exam (2017-2018)

Class VII English

Course book and workbook lessons

A. Unscramble the letters to form the word whose meaning is given in the brackets.

1. BYBSAH (in poor condition) _____
2. OTMSCSUE (clothes worn by actors in a play or film) _____
3. RATERAN (tell a story) _____
4. GINDSRONURU (everything that is around somebody/something) _____
5. LYUNRU (very difficult to control) _____

B. Unscramble the words given in the brackets to fill in the blanks.

1. Kashmir is the best summer _____ (HUTAN) for nature lovers,
2. A magnificent _____ (ARONAPMA) of mountains is breath-taking.
3. Just a gaze at the _____ (MMSYYERT) of pine trees is stunning,
4. The ice-cold gushing streams make your _____ (CATLIET) senses go numb.
5. There, one truly gets to _____ (LHSEIR) nature at its best.

C. Choose the correct option.

1. _____ house is this? (who's/whose)
2. _____ my uncle's house. (its/it's)
3. Though _____ glory is gone (its/it's) but _____ still worth a lot. (its/it's)
4. _____ going to buy this house? (whose/who's)
5. _____ got that much money? (whose/who's)

D. Fill in the blanks using the noun form of verbs in brackets.

1. The _____ (announce) of results will be done shortly.
2. Hannah's _____ (perform) on the stage was a total flop .
3. BMS _____ (exhibit) was a great hit.
4. I am in total _____ (confuse) whether to do it or leave it.
5. The managing community has made an important _____. (decide)
6. His _____ (appear) on the stage made people happy.

E. Join the sentences using the past perfect tense to refer to the first action.

1. I wrote my exam for three hours. I was tired.

2. I woke up early. I was not late for the bus.

3. I took two tablets of antacid. I had a stomach ache.

4. My sister broke the glass tumbler. I got splinters in my hand.

5. We stood up for the National Anthem. The Principal's speech finished

F. Join the sentences using 'because' with the past perfect form of the verb.

1. Our car broke down. We were asking for a lift.

2. I could not attend the assembly today. I hurt my foot yesterday.

3. Rehan got low grades in the exam. He did not work hard.

4. We reached the airport late. We could not board the plane.

5. The audience made catcalls and laughed. Hannah's voice cracked on the stage.

G. Make sentences from the clues given. Use past continues tense for the longer action and simple past for the shorter action using as, while or when.

1. Reema/sleep/alarm/ring

2. Lata/study/mother/call her

3. The students/write exam/bell/ring

4. The players/play the match/rain/start

5. We/eat food/light/went out

6. _____

H. Complete the sentence by adding an appropriate reason. Use 'as or since'.

1. The stage manager took Charlie onto the stage _____
2. My mother did not talk to me _____
3. I missed my Term II exam _____
4. He was jailed for two years _____
5. Margie loved the school mentioned in the book _____

I. Complete these analogies or comparison.

1. _____ is to ship as air is to aeroplane.
2. Troop is to monkeys as _____ is to ants.
3. Leaf is to tree as _____ is to flower.
4. Speak is to sing as walk is to _____.
5. Degree Celsius is to temperature as litres is to _____.

J. Find out the odd one out in each and give the reason as to why it is out of place.

1. Tortoise, crab, frog, fish: _____.
2. Milk, cheese, butter, curd: _____.
3. English, Urdu, Hindi, Maths: _____.
4. Piano, guitar, Tabla, whistle: _____.
5. Earth, Jupiter, Mars, Moon: _____.

K. Write the answer to the clues give below. All of them began with letter 'a'.

1. The smaller part of chemical element: _____.
2. The mixture of gases surrounding the earth: _____.
3. A creature from another world: _____.
4. An unpleasant event that happens unexpectedly: _____.
5. The rod connecting a pair of wheels on a vehicle: _____.
6. A person who competes in sports: _____.
7. An opinion about what one should do in a situation: _____.
8. A scientist who studies the sun, moon, planets and stars: _____.

L. Fill in the blanks using the right fixed pair from those given below.

Hustle and bustle, kith and kin, odds and ends, high and low, thick and fast, skin and bones, heart and soul, back and forth.

1. Questions came at him _____ from all the teachers.
2. My father has been looking _____ for his mobile phone.
3. She pieced together _____ of cloth to make a beautiful table cover.
4. They invited their _____ for the wedding.
5. The birthday party saw a lot of _____ in the house.
6. Hannah Chaplin put her _____ in bringing up her kids.
7. Severe malnutrition has reduced many poor children in India to _____.
8. Trees swayed _____ with the wind.

M. Fill in the blanks by adding suffixes and /or prefixes to the words given in the brackets.

1. We should not be _____ (kind) to our parents.
2. Lion cubs are born blind and _____ (help).
3. _____ (polite) behaviour has made him lose his friends.
4. Kerala has the highest rate of _____ (literate) in India.
5. It is good to be _____ (thought) of others.
6. Ali belongs to a _____ (respect) family.

N. Fill in the blanks by choosing the right words for the brackets.

(feel, hear, see, smell, taste)

1. When Raman was called by the Principal, he could _____ trouble.
2. This was my first _____ of victory in table tennis.
3. The village has a lovely friendly _____.
4. I will _____ to it that you complete your work on time.
5. The judge has decided to _____ the case

O. Choose the correct ones from the pair of homophones to suit the sentence.

1. I am _____ sure that he will remain _____ in the court. (quite/quiet)
2. It is uncertain _____ the _____ will be clear today. (whether/weather)
3. Our _____ is a man of _____. (principal/principle)

4. The _____ of flood is such that it has _____ everybody. (affect/effect)
5. I will _____ the connection because of _____ telephone cord. (loose/lose)

P. Rewrite the sentences after correcting the spellings of the misspelt words.

1. He could have acheived his goal if he had not been decieved.

2. His manner conveyed a lot of arrogance but we showed a great deal of tolerence.

3. After you desin the page, do not forget to alin it.

4. It was fascinateing to see the whole school welcomeing the chief guest.

5. He got a good acomodation with pleasant surroundings.

Q. Join the sentences using so.... that to express the idea of degree.

1. He was very busy. He could not sleep properly.

2. It was very hot outside. Our ice- creams melted within a minute.

3. The biriyani was very tasty. We wanted it more and more.

4. Our teacher is very friendly. We want to stay in the same class for another year.

5. Ahmed is very strong. He can bend an iron rod.

R. Underline the words in words in which 'para' is used as a prefix.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| a. parable | b. parapsychology | c. paramedic | d. paradise |
| e. paragraph | f. paranormal | g. paralysis | h. paramilitary |
| i. parachute | j. paralegal | | |

S. Fill in the blanks with the pair of double letters:

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|
| a. MI__ION | b. BO__OW | c. CE__ULOSE |
| d. YU__Y | d. SE__LE | e. INTE__IGENT |
| f. VA__INE | g. SY__ETRY | h. A__OUNCE |

T. Fill in the blanks with the correct expression from those given below and make changes wherever necessary.

(To turn over a new leaf, forbidden fruit, sour grapes, rooted to the ground, to let the grass grow under one's feet, to kill two birds with one stone)

1. He never does his work in time. He _____.
2. She stood _____, staring at him in surprise.
3. The comments from ex-players are nothing but _____.
4. He dropped his kids to school while going to office and thus _____.

5. Sugar to diabetics is like a _____.
6. This new project will help the prisoners _____ in their life.

U. Fill in the blanks using hints to describe the school subject.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. We do experiments with chemicals in the laboratory. | C _____ |
| 2. I love reading Shakespeare and poetry. | L _____ |
| 3. Today we had a test on plant and animal life. | B _____ |
| 4. We all learn English as well as Hindi. | L _____ |
| 5. This subject tells you about monarchs and wars. | H _____ |

V. Choose the correct word from the list below to form the compound word.

(complexion, build, fashioned, haired, dressed, aged, race)

1. Mr. Pickwick dressed in an old-_____ way.
2. The middle-_____ couple went out for dinner.
3. Working in the sun for long hours has given him a tanned _____.
4. Saudi Arabia is known for its large population of mixed-_____.
5. People who go to gyms have a stocky _____.

INFINITIVES

I) Complete each of these sentences with a 'to- infinitive'.

- 1) I have come here _____.
- 2) They have decided not _____.
- 3) He bolted all the doors _____.
- 4) Mary got her house painted _____.
- 5) The Police is trying hard _____.
- 6) The teacher asked him _____.

II) Fill in the blanks using infinitives with the verbs given in brackets.

- 1) They helped me _____ the living room. (decorate)
- 2) Roger would like _____ to Africa. (go)
- 3) Don't forget _____ the door. (lock)
- 4) Seema wants _____ the society when she grows up. (serve)
- 5) We failed _____ the project in the stipulated time. (finish)
- 6) They left for Kashmir _____ the snowfall. (see)

III) Rewrite the following sentences with introductory 'It'

- 1) To climb the Mount Everest is difficult.

- 2) To believe in fairy tales is foolish.

- 3) To play with knife is dangerous.

- 4) To follow your advice may be difficult.

- 5) To help the poor is a virtue.
-

IV) Combine the following sentences with the - to infinitive.

- 1) Deeba went to China. She wanted to learn about Chinese culture.

- 2) The police surrounded the house. They had to catch the criminal.

- 3) I heard of his marriage. I was very happy.

- 4) I need to protect myself from cold. I will buy a blanket

- 5) Many shops provide food free of cost. They feed the poor.

- 6) He has a large family. He must support it.

- 7) We must obey our elders. It is our duty.

V) Add an appropriate QUESTION TAG to the following.

1. Sheela isn't a good singer, _____?
2. Let's enjoy the party, _____?
3. He didn't do his homework, _____?
4. Don't make noise, _____?
5. I am going to do it now, _____?
6. Anil wouldn't say no, _____?
7. Rita won't be able to finish it, _____?
8. We can walk for a while, _____?
9. It is time to begin the competition, _____?
10. She won a lottery worth a million dollars, _____?
11. India played well against England, _____?
12. The path to success isn't easy, _____?
13. We are late for the meeting, _____?
14. She hasn't cooked the dinner yet, _____?
15. The newspaper reported about the massive earthquake, _____?
16. Joyal works very hard, _____?
17. She didn't come home late, _____?
18. We must serve our parents, _____?
19. Let's go for shopping, _____?
20. I am doing my work, _____?

VI) Change the following sentences into Indirect speech.

1. "We saw the exhibition three days ago," she said to us.
-

2. "My grandfather will be sixty tomorrow," he said to me.
_____.
3. She said to her daughter, "Clean the windows".
_____.
4. He says, "I am recording the programme."
_____.
5. He said, "I didn't see Mohan at the theatre yesterday".
_____.
6. He said, "When we were living in Chennai, we often went to the Marina Beach."
_____.
7. The teacher said, "Oil floats on water."
_____.
8. "Listen carefully," the teacher said to the students.
_____.
9. He will say, "I am happy with my new house."
_____.
10. Anand said to Ravi, "I may see you again this evening."
_____.
11. He said to me, "Please turn the volume of the T.V down."
_____.
12. Ron said to Dan, "Take an umbrella with you, it may rain."
_____.
13. Parvati said to Savita, "I am sad that you cannot come to my home tomorrow."
_____.
14. She said to the children, "Don't make a noise."
_____.
15. My father said to me, "Obey the elders."
_____.
16. I said, "Let's go to Sparky's for the weekend."
_____.
17. My mother said to me, "You have to take your dog for a walk."
_____.
18. He said, "I will eat here where I ate the last week."
_____.
19. The little child said, "I was searching for my mother."
_____.
20. He said, "Let us start with our discussion."
_____.

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

I. Choose the correct form of the verbs given in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Each of the students (study/studies) well.
2. Either of the plans (suits/suit) me. Neither of the two employees (is/are) efficient.
3. The jury (has/have) awarded custody of the kids to the mother. The jury (has/have) been arguing for five days.
4. Neither the teacher nor the students (was/were) interested to go to that park.
5. Either your brothers or your best friend (has/ have) done this today.
6. Many oranges (is/are) rotten in the basket.
7. Many a man (has/have) lost his life at sea. Many men (has/have) lost their lives at sea.
8. Physics (was/were) my favourite subject earlier but now I (likes/like) Mathematics.
9. The plane as well as all the passengers (is/are) safe.
10. The students along with the teacher (is/are) going to picnic today.
11. Few of the girls (sings/sing) well on the stage with confidence.
12. Some of the food packets (appears/appear) to be adulterated.
13. My grandmother's spectacles (is/are) on the table where as her basket (is/are) on the floor.
14. Everybody (was/were) sure that somebody (wants/want) to complete the work but nobody (completes/complete) the task.
15. Every student in our class (do/does) his work on time.
16. Here (is/are) the oranges that you want to eat this season.
17. Here (is/are) the orange juice that you want to drink this season.
18. I (has/have) a pet dog, Bouncy. It (plays/play) with us in the garden. We boys don't (troubles/trouble) Bouncy.
19. Rakhi (loves/love) to bake cakes on weekends. We (loves/love) her homemade pastries too.
20. There (is/are) number of ways to solve this sum. The class (does/do) in four steps but their teachers (does/do) in a tricky way. Mohan and Rahim (is/are) always surprised with their teacher's intelligence. They think that their teacher (is/are) the best among all in the school.

TENSES

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. We _____ on holiday to Bangalore every summer. (go)
2. Don't disturb Anita, she is _____ her homework. (do)
3. They _____ in Hyderabad for six years but they no longer live there. (live)
4. The phone _____ for the past five minutes but nobody is answering it. (ring)
5. I _____ my food just now. (eat)
6. They _____ when you came. (come)
7. The patient _____ before the doctor came. (die)
8. He _____ for two hours when his father came. (play)
9. The postman _____ soon. (come)
10. We _____ at Kolkata by this time tomorrow. (arrive)
11. I _____ you for half an hour when this lesson ends. (teach)

12. My watch _____ good time. (keep)
13. Yesterday the rainbow _____ pleasant. (be)
14. The house _____ before the fire brigade came. (burn)
15. The Indian army _____ the battle by next week. (win)

II. Fill in the correct forms of the verbs from those given in the brackets.

1. He has just _____ out. (went, go, gone)
2. We _____ for his call since 5 o' clock. (were waiting, have been waiting, are waiting)
3. She is always _____. (grumbled, grumble, grumbling)
4. I _____ a letter to him last Sunday. (had written, have written)
5. The mango _____ good. (tastes, is tasting, taste)
6. By this time tomorrow, I _____ home. (shall reach, shall reached, shall have reached)
7. The teacher _____ the class before the Principal reached. (enter, has entered, has entered)
8. Those who _____ the match will be awarded. (will win, win, won)
9. He _____ at the party with his parents yesterday. (enjoys, is enjoying, was enjoying)
10. People say, "Honesty _____ the best policy." (had been, is, was)

RELATIVE CLAUSE

I. Fill in the blanks with who, whose, whom.

1. The man _____ is honest is liked by all.
2. These are the boys _____ all praise.
3. These are the girls _____ exercises are done badly by them.
4. This is the juggler _____ we met yesterday outside the circus.
5. We met the sailors _____ ship was wrecked in the storm.

II. Join each of the following pairs of sentences framing relative clause therein.

1. Ashok won the prize. He is my cousin.
2. My brother will never trust you. You have cheated him.
3. He is Mr Gill. His eldest son is an engineer.
4. The watch keeps good time. It was presented to me by my uncle.
5. An old farmer had a goose. The goose laid a golden egg every day.
6. We met the man. His car was stolen.
7. Our new neighbours invited us to tea. We like them very much.
8. The girls are staying with us. Their parents are abroad.
9. The pictures are very beautiful. They are on the wall.
10. These are knives. I bought them yesterday.

III. Complete the sentences using relative clause

1. This is the building _____.
2. These are the soldiers _____.
3. The shopkeeper served Maria _____.
4. Where is the shop _____.
5. They met the beggar _____.

IV. Frame sentences using the hints given below. Use who, which or that.

1. bride/bridegroom (woman about to be married/man about to be married)
-

2. physician/surgeon (treats illnesses with medicine/performs medical operations)
-

3. vegetarian/non-vegetarian (does not eat meat or fish/eats meat and fish)
-

4. microscope/telescope (makes small things seem larger/makes distant things seem nearer)
-

5. thermometer/barometer (measures the temperature/measures air pressure)
-

Composition

(Letter Writing- Formal)

1. Write a letter to the principal of your school requesting him to provide a drawing teacher since so many talented students are there in your school.
2. Write a letter to the principal complaining about the frequent stealing of notebooks during the last academic session.

Advertisement

3. Prepare an advertisement to market a new jam. Include details about its features and value offers.
4. You work for a boutique. Design an advertisement showing attractive dress materials and special prices offered by Boutique.

Newspaper Report Making

1. Write a newspaper report based on the hints given below. Do not forget to give it a catchy headline.

Hints: Book fair – books from all over the world – encourage reading habit – knowledge – vocabulary – huge crowds – inauguration – President – addressed children – crowd cheered – President bought books – fond of reading – competitions organized – prizes given

2. As Rohan, the staff reporter of the Hindu newspaper, write a report on the derailment of Rajdhani Express in Gaya.

Hints: 2 October, Monday – Rajdhani Express – leading – from Kolkata – New Delhi – derailed and plunged into a river – Gaya in Bihar – 80 people killed – almost 180 injured – rushed to local hospital – Government announced Rs. 100,000 to families of victims.

READING

1. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

THE ARROW AND THE SONG

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.
I breathed a song in to the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong.
That it can follow the flight of song?
Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

Complete the summary of the poem by filling each blank with one suitable word:

This poem presents a comparison between an arrow and a (a).....The poet shoots an (b).....But he does not know where did it fall. The poet breathes out a (c).....Later he somewhere finds the arrow lying (d).....

But he finds the deep (e)..... of his song in his friend's heart. The arrow has superfluous effect while the song affects the mind deeply.

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

The large waves that once resulted in huge devastations on the shores of Japan were addressed by the term "Tsunami", the word derived from basic Japanese. The term "Tsunami" generally refers to the waves generated in the oceans. These waves are very different from the normal oceanic waves. In simple English the meaning of tsunami is 'harbor wave'. The wavelengths of these waves are very high, and they range between 10 km to 500 km. The tsunami waves also travel with a great speed of up to 700 km per hour. Since, they travel with such great speed, sometimes it happens that two different waves appear as one single wave. But, this is not the case. In fact, there are multiple waves which are at a very short distance from one another or a few minutes apart from the consecutive wave.

There are a number of factors that lead to the condition of tsunami. The major cause of tsunami is the displacement of the large volumes of water which takes place suddenly because of some geographical disturbances in the earth's crust. These displacements are so powerful that they result in waves of very high wavelengths. But, it is no compulsion that both the site of tsunami and the place where it has affected must be the same at all time.

As the waves generated are powerful enough to cause large displacement in huge water bodies and because of their high travelling speed, the site of occurrence may be at one point of the globe whereas the site of action may be some other point on the globe. The common causes of tsunami include earthquakes, landslides as well as volcanic eruptions. In addition to these factors, the impact of meteors could also be the reason for tsunami sometimes.

Now answer the following questions

- 1) The word 'tsunami' has originated from which language?
a) Hindi b) English c) German d) Japanese
- 2) The term 'tsunami' in simple English means
- 3) Which of the following is one of the major causes that can lead to tsunami?
a) Rainfall b) Soil erosion c) Planting more trees d) Volcanic eruption or explosion
- 4) Why do two different waves appear as one single wave during tsunami?
- 5) Select the word from the passage that means same as
(a) one after the other (b) many in number