

International Indian School Dammam
Worksheet -Term II(2017-2018)
Class VII English

Coursebook and workbook lessons

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

1. TUMCOSES (clothes worn by actors in a play or film) _____
2. KLABE (bare and empty) _____
3. RATERAN (tell a story) _____
4. FIEDRITER(very frightened) _____
5. LYUNRU(very difficult to control) _____

B. Choose the correct option.

1. _____ bag is this? (who's/whose)
2. _____ my sister's bag. (its/it's)
3. _____ zip is broken, and everything is lost. (its/it's)
4. _____ done this to my sister's bag. (whose/who's)
5. _____ responsible for all this. (whose/who's)

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

1. The _____ (collect) of answer sheet is to be done strictly at 11:15.
2. Charlie's _____ (perform) was a great hit.
3. Most of the students pronounce the word _____ (pronounce) wrong.
4. The previous sentence has left you in _____. (confuse)
5. The managing community has made an important _____. (decide)
6. The small child's song was the main _____ (attract) of the programme.

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

1. I ate five packs of potato chips. I fell ill.

2. We practiced very hard for the finals. We got the trophy.

3. The whole house burnt down. The firemen got there.

4. The huge clouds appeared. It started raining heavily.

5. Nina did all the shopping. Then she went to café.

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

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

1. Our car broke down. We could not reach in time.

2. Najam forgot her key. She could not get into the office.

3. She did not take proper care. The glass vase got damaged.

4. Teacher praised me. I wrote everything that she said.

5. He did not work hard. He failed in the test.

F. 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. Mohan/sleep/thieves/house

2. Lata/eat ice cream/she/cream/she fall

3. The students/write exam/bell/ring

4. Mother/cook/lights/go out

5. We/feel/house shake/watching T.V

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

1. I could not take him with me _____

2. My teacher scolded me _____

3. I could not go for field trip _____

4. Soni got less marks in Term-1 _____

5. Ritu hates to read big novels _____

H. Complete these analogies or comparison.

1. _____ is to fish as cage is to bird.

2. Pitch is to _____ as table is to table tennis.

3. _____ is to monkeys as shoal is to fish.

4. Day is to work as night is to _____.

5. Kilometer is to distance as kilogram is to _____.

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

1. Van, bus, car, bicycle: _____.

2. School, college, bank, university: _____.

3. English, Urdu, Hindi, Maths: _____.

4. Trouser, shirt, leggings, jeans: _____.

5. India, China, Japan, London: _____.

6. Square, rectangle, triangle, diagonal: _____.

J. 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: _____.

K. 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. Enemy soldiers came _____ from all the directions.

2. I have been looking _____ for my recently bought mobile phone.

3. We bought battery and other _____ for our new car.

4. They invited their _____ for the wedding.

5. There is usually a lot of _____ in the malls on Friday evenings.

6. Mothers put their _____ in raising their kids.
7. Prolonged illness had reduced her to _____.
8. She swayed _____ to the music.

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

1. The boy was punished for his rude and _____ (polite) behaviour.
2. The world can be conquered with love and _____ (kind).
3. To be _____ (literate) in today's world means to be lost.
4. It is _____ (possible) for me to return all the money at once.
5. It is good to be _____ (thought) of others.
6. He is very _____ (sense) towards his parents as he shouts at them.

M. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from those given below.

(compel, communicate, compete, combine, commute)

1. Sheena manages to _____ a sharp mind with a soft heart.
2. IISD students are required to _____ in English at school.
3. They _____ to work every day by train.
4. Hunger _____ many to steal.
5. Siblings always _____ for the attention of their parents.

N. Choose the correct one from the pair of homophones to suit the sentence.

1. Many students who _____ (rode/road) the Cobra ride felt sick afterwards.
2. The students rush out of the class as the _____ (brake/break) time begins.
3. He had to _____ (hire/higher) someone for the job.
4. Tears _____ (role/roll) down her eyes as soon as she cuts the onions.
5. He was wearing a _____ (course/coarse) woollen cloak.
6. Every student _____ (except/accept) Rohit was present in the class.

O. Make logical deduction using must.

1. Ahmed is wearing glasses. His eyesight _____.
2. Tanya was arrested by the police. She _____.
3. She has put on a raincoat and gumboots. It _____.
4. There is a good tantalizing aroma coming from the kitchen. The mother _____.
5. He woke up after a good night's sleep. _____.

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

(hammer, spring, shield, shrink, beam, advance)

1. She lifted her hand to _____ her eyes from the sun.
2. She _____ as she told us the good news.
3. The batsman _____ the ball high over the boundary for a six.
4. Tom _____ out of his bed when he realized that his father was back.
5. The number of students in this school has _____ over the past one year.
6. The date of their departure has been _____ by one month.

TENSES

PRESENT TENSE

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

- 1) I _____ (be) hungry. Please _____ (give) me some soup to eat. (*Simple Present*)
- 2) The child _____ (finish) his porridge. (*Present Perfect*)
- 3) They have stacked up all the furniture as they _____ (polish) the floor. (*Present Continuous*)
- 4) Grandma's hair _____ (be) grey. (*simple present*)

- 5) Harman _____ (live) in this house for a long time. (*Present Perfect Continuous*)
- 6) Everyone _____ (have) a friend or two. (simple present)

II) Fill in the blanks with the correct Present Tense form of the given verbs.

- 1) My little sister _____ (speak) English fluently.
- 2) Our school _____ (play) the basketball finals right now.
- 3) I _____ (learn) English Grammar for many days.
- 4) Ravi _____ (sleep) well for the last two nights.
- 5) People _____ (wait) for the ticket counter to open.
- 6) Pam _____ (be) blind. She _____ already _____ (buy) a guide dog for help.

III) Fill in the blanks with *since* or *for*.

- 1) I have not been to a movie _____ the last six months.
- 2) Anuja has been working on this painting _____ last Sunday.
- 3) Bani has been playing tennis at the Academy _____ quite a long time now.
- 4) Mrs. Prasad has been teaching in this school _____ 2010.
- 5) They have been sent on holiday _____ a fortnight.

PAST TENSE

I) Fill in the blanks with the tense form of the verb given in brackets.

- 1) Akshi _____ (write) a letter to the Principal seeking permission to go home early. (*Simple Past*)
- 2) The balloons _____ (burst) in the heat. (*Simple Past*)
- 3) The boy _____ (struggle) in the water for a few minutes before I saved him. (*Past Perfect Continuous*)
- 4) They _____ (reach) home before it started to rain. (*Past Perfect*)
- 5) She _____ (study) in Australia five years ago. (*Past continuous*)
- 6) When I arrived, they _____ (play) cards. (*Past Continuous*)

II) Fill in the blanks with the correct Past Tense form of the given verbs.

- 1) The little girl _____ (walk) on the road when the bus hit her.
- 2) We _____ (be) lucky. We _____ (escape) being caught in the traffic jam by a few minutes.
- 3) She _____ (hurt) her knee when she _____ (fall) off the bike.
- 4) I _____ (go) to sleep after my friends _____ (leave).
- 5) They _____ (finish) the work at around 5 p.m.
- 6) They said that they _____ (prepare) themselves for a long time to defend any powerful attack by the enemy.

FUTURE TENSE

I) Fill in the blanks with the tense form of the verb given in brackets.

- 1) Sidharth and I _____ (wait) for you tomorrow. (*Future Continuous*)
- 2) I _____ (finish) my programme before he comes to see me. (*Future Perfect*)
- 3) My son _____ (teach) in this college for fifteen years by the end of this month. (*Future Perfect Continuous*)
- 4) Sudhir _____ (visit) me on Saturday. (*Simple Future*)
- 5) I _____ (go) to Lucknow tomorrow. (*Simple Future*)

II) Fill in the blanks with the correct Future Tense form of the verb given in brackets.

- 1) We _____ (write) our exams next week at this time.
- 2) This shop _____ (open) in September.

- 3) By 6:00 pm tomorrow, most of the guests _____ (leave).
- 4) You _____ (learn) French for five years by 2017.
- 5) Your plants _____ (die) if you do not water them.

III) Fill in the blanks with *will / shall / is going to / used to*.

- 1) He _____ be promoted if he works hard.
- 2) The cricket board _____ hold a meeting to select the team.
- 3) I _____ write a letter to him tomorrow positively.
- 4) You _____ obey my orders.
- 5) The plane is _____ take off in ten minutes.
- 6) He _____ play football for the local team, but he's too old now.

IV) Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given verbs in the present, past or future tense.

- 1) Last evening, an air force chopper _____ near Delhi due to bad weather. (crash)
- 2) They _____ us with everything we needed. (help)
- 3) Right now, my sister _____ her room for her birthday. (decorate)
- 4) In ancient times, man _____ fire by rubbing two stones against each other. (produce)
- 5) I _____ a big fan of yours. (be)
- 6) This ceiling fan _____ quite slow since last evening. (work)
- 7) Their family _____ the Taj Mahal the next week. (visit)
- 8) She _____ by her acquaintances on many occasions. (deceive)

V) Choose the best option to complete the following passage.

Two walkers are reported to (a) _____ (have gone/went/go) missing near the summit of Snowdon, the highest peak in Wales. John Watkins, aged 21 and Melanie McBrian, 19, did not (b) _____ (returned/return/have returned) by nightfall, leading to fears that they may (c) _____ (had been/have been/be) forced to spend the night on the mountains. Weather conditions, when the two persons (d) _____ (had set/had been set/set) off yesterday morning, were fairly good. By the afternoon, however, it had got much worse. Thick clouds quickly (e) _____ (spread/had been spreading/spreaded) over the region and there was a sharp drop in temperature. The surface of the local lakes (f) _____ (have begun/has begun/had begun) to freeze now. Blizzards (g) _____ (will begin/have begun) tomorrow evening, with a great deal of snow (h) _____ (felling/fall/falling) above 500 meters.

INFINITIVES

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

- 1) I have promised _____.
- 2) They decided not _____.
- 3) He allowed the children _____.
- 4) It is difficult _____.
- 5) Please try _____.
- 6) He has agreed _____.
- 7) It is dangerous _____.
- 8) I forgot _____.
- 9) It is easy _____.
- 10) They failed _____.

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

- 1) They tried _____ their way, but they were lost. (find)
- 2) They helped me _____ the living room. (decorate)

- 3) He wanted _____ a job. (get)
- 4) Roger would like _____ to Africa. (go)
- 5) Don't forget _____ the door. (lock)
- 6) Seema wants _____ the society when she grows up. (serve)
- 7) We failed _____ the project in the stipulated time. (finish)
- 8) Reema's mother reminded her _____ some warm clothes with her. (take)
- 9) We managed _____ back in three hours. (drive)
- 10) It is good _____ early. (rise)
- 11) He is weak _____ the instructions. (follow)
- 12) These shoes are comfortable _____. (wear)
- 13) We like _____ hockey. (play)
- 14) John wants _____ a new book. (buy)
- 15) They left for Kashmir _____ the snowfall. (see)

III) Rewrite the following sentences with introductory 'It'.

1) To see in the dark is difficult.

2) To waste your money is foolish.

3) To play with explosives is dangerous.

4) To live without air is impossible.

5) To follow your advice may be difficult.

6) To help the poor is a virtue.

7) To solve this sum is easy.

8) To find the truth is hard.

9) To climb the Mount Everest is not easy.

10) To play with fireworks is dangerous.

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

1) Deepak speaks the truth. He is not afraid of it.

2) Children come to school. They want to learn.

3) I have no money. I cannot buy this book.

4) The pickpocket took out the knife. He frightened the passengers.

5) There is a meeting at six o'clock. I must attend ~~it~~.

6) She had no sugar. She could not make coffee.

7) He has a large family. He must support it.

8) I heard of his success. I was glad of that.

9) He went to Delhi. He wanted to see the historical buildings there.

10) We must obey our elders. It is our duty.

V) Add an appropriate QUESTION TAG to the following.

1. You are a good dancer, _____?
2. Let's go to London, _____?
3. They've already seen that palace, _____?
4. Keep quiet, _____?
5. Pigeons can't dance, _____?
6. Anil wouldn't say no, _____?
7. Rahman won't talk, _____?
8. We can have our dinner, _____?
9. It is time for the serial, _____?
10. She won the swimming competition, _____?
11. All the players played well, _____?
12. This problem isn't easy, _____?
13. We are late for the meeting, _____?
14. She hasn't reported for work, _____?
15. Arjun reported to the boss, _____?
16. Peter works hard, _____?
17. She didn't come home late, _____?
18. A farmer is an important person, _____?
19. We must leave soon, _____?
20. Let's go for shopping, _____?
21. I am doing my work, _____?
22. Let's go to the nearby park, _____?

VI) Change the following sentences into Indirect speech applying all the rules.

1. Grandfather says, "I am still young."

2. She will say, "She is counting the birds."

3. He said, "Reema is a good dancer."

4. Rocky said, "I am playing cricket."

5. The teacher said, "Children have danced well."

6. Father said, "You have been playing for an hour."

7. The speaker said, "I spoke for five hours yesterday."

8. The little child said, "I was searching for my mother."

9. She said, "She had finished her work."

-
10. She said, "She had been playing cards since last week."
-
11. The saint said, "Every living thing takes birth and dies."
-
12. My mother said to me, "You have to take your dog for a walk."
-
13. He said, "I will eat here where I ate yesterday."
-
14. She said, "I met this person last night."
-
15. He said to me, "Bring water."
-
16. He said, "Let us start with our discussion."
-
17. My friend said to me, "Visit the doctor. You look pale."
-
18. The beggar said to the trader, "Please help me."
-
19. The woman said to the watchman, "You do not perform your duty well."
-
20. He says, "India is a great country."
-

Composition

(Letter Writing- Formal)

1. You are Lalit/ Lalita of Oxford Public School, Bangalore. You are selected by your state to represent your state at the National Athletics Meet. Write a letter to your Principal requesting him/her to grant you permission to attend the school one hour late for a fortnight as you have to attend the Athletics coaching. (Word limit not more than 150 words)
2. Write a letter to your Headmaster/Headmistress of your section telling him/her about the poor library facilities and poorly stocked books at the school library. Give your ideas about what you think in order to improve the situation and role of books in a child's overall development.

BIOSKETCH

I) Write a bio sketch of the following famous personality based on the information given.

Name: Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru

Born: 14 November 1889 in Allahabad, British India (celebrated as the Children's Day in Independent India).

Parents: Motilal Nehru (father: a prominent lawyer and nationalist statesman)
Swaroop Rani (mother).

Education: Home schooling in childhood, graduated in Natural Science from Trinity College, Cambridge in 1910, then studied law at Inner Temple Inn, London.

Family: Married Kamala Nehru in 1916, had only one child named Indira Gandhi.

Activities: Upon return from England he enrolled at Allahabad High Court and joined national politics, became a rising and dominant figure in Indian freedom

movement and the Indian National Congress under the guiding influence of Mahatma Gandhi and was served lengthy terms in jail many times during the freedom struggle.

Office: elected as the first Indian Prime Minister by the Congress in 1947, led India towards the

path of progress.

Death: 27 May 1964 due to heart attack

Awards: Bharat Ratna (1955)

Advertisement making

1. The company you work in, is launching a new sun screen lotion. Design an advertisement and make it attractive along with the relevant details.
2. Design an advertisement for the opening of a new entertainment park in Dammam giving important information in brief.

READING

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

Strap me in your time machine
Let the motors whirr
Switch controls to speed of light
Make my senses blurr.
Take me back three thousand years
Roll back the centuries,
I want to see what earth was like
2000th year AD.
Show me what the world was like
Before we burnt the trees
Killed off all the animals
And dried up all the seas.

Now answer the following questions:

1. Why does the speaker want to go back to 2000th year AD?
2. How will the speaker go there?
3. Can you describe the place where the speaker is staying at present?
4. Describe the time machine.
5. Write any two pairs of rhyming words.

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

April is the cruellest month. Though T.S. Eliot, the great English poet wrote it in philosophical vein, but it is true for students too, most of whom have their exams in the month of March and April. So many thoughts pass through the minds of students within a little time before the exam begins. A scene before the examination hall presents an interesting sight because we can witness various kinds of students in their various fluctuating moods. About half an hour before the exam, the students begin to arrive at the examination centre. Generally, they are accompanied by their parents and relatives. The candidates exchange greetings with their friends. Many of the students still remain very busy with their books. Some of them discuss their problems loudly and in anxious moods. Very few of them are confident and look around quietly. The first bell rings and the hustle-bustle gradually come to a halt. The students leave their books outside and enter the examination hall. With the second bell, question papers are distributed. There is perfect silence in the examination hall for three hours, except for one or the other student asks for supplementary sheets, water or permission to go to the toilet. When the time is over, the strain of

anxiety disappears and instead a note of relief can be perceived amid the loud discussions and chattering of students.

Now answer the following questions:

1. 'April is the cruellest month'. Who has said this?
2. Why is the scene before the examination hall an interesting sight?
3. When do the students enter the examination hall?
4. What is the duration of the examination?
5. After the time is over, the students feel
(a) strain of anxiety (b) relieved (c) both of these
6. Select the word from the passage that means same as
(a) Feeling nervous (b) To stop
7. Select the word from the passage that means opposite of
(a) depart (b) most kind

ii]. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

Various funny things keep taking place in every class. Our class is called the naughtiest class in the school. Nevertheless, in presence of a teacher, we try our best to maintain discipline. One day, our English teacher was teaching a lesson on the advantages of science. It was a very hot day. Moreover, the lesson was very boring and tedious. Our teacher was trying her best to make it interesting by referring to some or the other thing else than the lesson. Suddenly she stopped speaking. We could not make out the reason of her silence. All the eyes travelled back as she reached the backbench on her right side. There the reason of this sudden silence was! One of our classmates, Rohit was sleeping unperturbed. He was not only sleeping, he was snoring too. Our teacher called his name but in vain. Then a neighbour of Rohit shook him up from his sound sleep. Rohit opened his eyes to the reality of the situation. He at once stood up awkwardly murmuring apologies. He looked perplexed. The teacher for a moment did not say anything. Then she smiled, bowed a little and said, "Good morning Rohit", and the whole class gave way to the suppressed peals of laughter.

Now answer the following questions:

1. Suddenly the teacher stopped speaking because
(a) the lesson was boring. (b) she saw Rohit sleeping.
(c) she wanted to wish Rohit 'good morning'. (d) she did not want to teach.
2. The teacher teaching the lesson was a science teacher. (True/False)
3. Besides sleeping, Rohit was also.....
4. Rohit woke up
(a) when the teacher called his name. (b) because of his own snores.
(c) when his neighbour shook him up. (d) when the boys laughed at him.
4. Choose the appropriate meaning of the word 'perplexed' as used in the passage.
(a) Back (b) Puzzled (c) Shy (d) Sleepy
5. Choose the phrase from the passage which means same as- 'to understand'.
(a) gave way (b) shook up (c) travel back (d) make out