

# AMRITA VIDYALAYAM

## ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2017 - '18

Class : VII

Marks : 80

Time : 2½ hrs

### ENGLISH

#### **General Instructions :**

This paper consists of three sections -

Section A - Reading	-	20 marks
Section B - Writing and Grammar	-	30 marks
Section C - Literature	-	30 marks

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Do not write anything on the question paper.
3. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper and written in the answer sheet provided to you.
4. Attempt all questions in each section before going on to the next section.
5. Read each question carefully and follow the instructions.
6. Strictly adhere to the word limit prescribed.

### SECTION A - READING

#### 1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

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Vegetable oil has been known for antiquity. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from vegetable and animal oils.

To the ordinary man, one kind of oil may be as important as another. But when the politician or the engineer refers to oil, he almost always means crude oil, the oil that drives tanks, aeroplanes, and warships, motor cars and diesel locomotives, the oil that is used to lubricate all kinds of machinery. This has changed the life of the common man. When it is refined into petrol, it is used to drive the internal combustion engine. To it we owe the existence of the motor car, which has replaced the private carriage drawn by the horse. To it we owe the possibility of flying. It has changed the methods of warfare on land and sea. This kind of oil comes out of the earth in crude form. Because it burns well, it is used as fuel and in some ways it is superior to coal in this respect. Many big ships now burn oil instead of coal. Because it burns brightly, it is used for illumination; countless homes are still illuminated with oil burning lamps. Because it is very slippery, it is used for lubrication. Two metal surfaces when are rubbed together cause friction and heat. But if they are separated by a thin film of oil, the friction and heat are reduced. No machine would work for long if it is not properly lubricated. The oil used for this purpose must be of the correct thickness: if it is too thin, it will not give sufficient lubrication, and if it is too thick, it will not reach all parts that must be lubricated.

- a) What is the source of crude oil?
- b) How are perfumes and soaps associated with oils?
- c) What is the oldest known oil?
- d) Where do we get petrol from?
- e) What is superior to coal and why?
- f) What and why is oil a good lubricant?
- g) How can proper oiling of a machinery ensure its smooth functioning?

h) How can oil change our life style?

**2. Read the passage given below.**

Real history should deal, not with a few individuals here and there, but with the people who make up a nation, who work and by their labour produce the necessities and luxuries of life, and who in a thousand different ways act and react on each other. Such a history of man would really be a fascinating story. It would be the story of man's struggle through the ages against nature and the elements, against wild beasts and the jungle and, last and most difficult all, against some of his own kind who have tried to keep him down and to exploit him for their own benefit. It is the story of man's struggle for a living and because, in order to live, certain things, like food and shelter and clothing in cold climates, are necessary, those who have controlled these necessities have lorded it over man. The rulers and the bosses have had authority because they owned or controlled some essentials of livelihood, and this control gave them the power to starve people in submission.

And so we see the strange sight of large masses being exploited by the comparatively few; of some who earn without working at all, and of vast numbers who work, but earn very little.

The savage, hunting along, gradually forms a family and the whole household work together and for each other. Many households cooperate together to form the village, and workers and merchants and artisans of different villagers later join together to form guilds of craftsmen. Gradually, you see the social unit growing. To begin with, it was the individual, the savage. There was no society of any kind. The family was the next bigger unit, and then the village and the group of villages. Why did this social unit grow? It was the struggle for a living that forced growth and cooperation, for cooperation in defense against the common enemy and in attack, was obviously far more effective than single handed defense or attack.

**2.1. Answer the following questions.**

**8**

- According to the author, what is real history?
- Why is man's struggle against man the most difficult one?
- What does the author mean by 'man's struggle for a living'?
- How did the rulers control common people?

**2.2. Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.**

**4**

- Attractive means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) luxuries            (ii) fascinating            (iii) beast            (iv) submission
- Using someone selfishly or unfairly means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) exploit            (ii) react            (iii) struggle            (iv) savage
- Wild / Uncivilized means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) cooperate            (ii) intermingle            (iii) savage            (iv) relapse
- Obedience means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) stretch            (ii) submission            (iii) relapse            (iv) interminable

**SECTION B - WRITING AND GRAMMAR**

- Write a report in about 250 words on 'No Tobacco Day' programme by your school on 4<sup>th</sup> June, 17. **12**
- Write a letter to your father expressing your happiness on being selected as the captain of the school cricket team. You are Amit / Arya. **8**
- Pick out the correct phrases from the brackets that can replace the modals in the following sentences.** **2**
  - Mala has been bitten by a dog. She must get the injections.  
Mala has been bitten by a dog. She (is allowed / can / has) to get the injections.
  - The flight is in two hours. We must leave now.

The flight is in two hours. We (can / have / are allowed) to leave now.

- 6. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs.** 2
- a) None of them \_\_\_\_\_ (has / have) woken up yet.  
b) Everyone of the kites (was / were) lost.
- 7. Rewrite the following sentences.** 2
- a) The editor will finish the work in a week. (passive)  
b) The principal was welcomed by the class 12 students. (active)
- 8. Change the sentences into reported speech.** 2
- a) 'I wish I had worked harder!' Manoj said.  
b) Sanjeev said "I had gone to meet my friend yesterday."
- 9. Join each pair of sentences using the conjunctions when, or, but, still.** 2
- a) My sister broke a cup. My mother did not say anything.  
b) It is raining. Children are playing outside.

### SECTION C - LITERATURE

- 10. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.** 4
- These sweets are delicious! Are you in a hurry?
- a) Who spoke these words?  
b) To whom were these words spoken?  
c) Where was the speaker?  
d) Which sweets are delicious?
- 11. Answer the following questions in about 30 - 40 words each.** 8
- a) How did Harris and the other people get out of the Maze?  
b) What is the significance of the title of the poem 'A time to talk'?  
c) Explain with reference to context.  
"Did you notice the gentleman who has just gone?"  
d) What do you think the poet calls mother of fresh thoughts and joyous health in the poem 'To Sleep'? Why?
- 12. Obeying our parents will always protect us from dangers. On the basis of the lesson 'A hard word', write your views.** 8
- 13. How do chimpanzees display their emotions? Write your views on the basis of the chapter 'The Mind of the Chimpanzee'.** 10