



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: ENGLISH	Date of Submission: September, 2020
ANSWER KEY	MID TERM ASSESSMENT (REVISION WORKSHEET)	Section A & B- Objective Section C & D- Descriptive

Section A- Reading Comprehension (20 Marks)

QI Read the following passage carefully:

(10 marks)

An owl is a bird. There are two basic types of owls: typical owls and barn owls. Owls live in almost every country of the world. They are mostly nocturnal, meaning they are awake at night. Owls are predators—they hunt the food that they eat. They hunt for mice and other small mammals, insects and even fish. They are well adapted for hunting. Their soft, fluffy feathers make their flight nearly silent. They have very good hearing which helps them to hunt well in the darkness. The sharp hooked beaks and claws of the owl makes it very easy to tear apart their prey quickly, although owls also eat some prey whole. They are extremely good at stalking their prey, patiently waiting for the right time to swoop down and get them. They can get prey that is in the water, on land, and in some circumstances even under ground. With their powerful talons they can pick up food and continue in flight.

Owls sometimes hide their food. They capture prey and use their bill to carefully stuff the food into a hiding spot. This is called caching (pronounced CASH-ing). Owls might cache prey in holes in trees, in the forks of tree branches, behind rocks, or in clumps of grass. Owls do this when the hunting is good in order to stock up and will usually go back for the prey within a day or two.

Owl's eyes are unusual. Like most predators, both the eyes of the owl face front. The owl cannot move its eyes. Owls are far-sighted, which means they can see very well far away but they can't see close very well. Fortunately, their distant vision is what they use for hunting and they can see far away even in low light. They have facial disks around their eyes, tufts of feathers in a circle around each eye. These facial disks are thought to help the owl's hearing. Owls can turn their heads 180 degrees. This makes it look like they might be able to turn their heads all the way around, but 180 degrees is all the owl needs to see what's going on all around it. Perhaps because of the Owl's mysterious appearance, especially its round eyes and flexible neck, there are a lot of myths and superstitions about owls. Many cultures believe that owls are unusually wise. Because owls are nocturnal, some cultures associate owls with bad omens. The screech of the barn owl is considered by many to sound eerily human, like a person screaming. However, owls probably do not interact with the fates of humans at all. In fact, some owl species may become extinct because of humans.

Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option:

(1x10=10)

1: Which of the following is not true about owls?

- (a) Owls eat small animals
- (b) Owls are able to fly silently
- (c) Owls have the best hearing of all birds
- (d) Owls have poor vision**

2: The eyesight of the owl is used for.....

- (a) flying
- (b) hunting**
- (c) sleeping
- (d) none of these

3: The purpose of this short article is.....

- (a) to entertain
- (b) to inform**
- (c) to persuade
- (d) none of these

4: Title for this story can be.....

- (a) Owls hunt at night
- (b) Owls can fly silently
- (c) Owls are interesting birds.**
- (d) Owls have flexible necks

5: Which of the following is true?

- (a) The facial disks of the owl help them to see.
- (b) Owls have a strong, bent beak.**
- (c) Most owls hunt for food during the day.
- (d) Owls are dangerous to humans.

6: The word 'nocturnal' means

- (a) Active at night.**
- (b) Active at day time.
- (c) Deadly.
- (d) Aggressive.

7: Antonym of the word 'Extinct' is

- (a) vanished.
- (b) defunct.
- (c) extant.**
- (d) exterminated.

8: Carefully stuff the food into a hiding spot is called.....

- (a) caching.**
- (b) squander.
- (c) lay bare.
- (d) dredge up.

9: Owls can pick up food and continue in flight because.....

- (a) of their intelligent.
- (b) they are nocturnal.
- (c) they have powerful talons.**
- (d) they are predators

10: Which of the following is not true?

- (a) Owls are mostly nocturnal.
- (b) Their soft, fluffy feathers make their flight nearly silent.
- (c) Owl can move its eyes.**
- (d) Owls can turn their heads 180

QII Read the poem carefully and answer the questions.

(10 marks)

Be the Best

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley—but be
The best little scrub by the side of the rill,
Be a bush if you can't be a tree

If you can't be a bush be a bit of the grass,
And some highway happier make;
If you can't be a muskie then just be a bass

But be the liveliest bass in the lake!

We can't all be captains, we've got to be crew,
There's something for all of us here
There's big work to do and there's lesser to do,
And the task we must do is the near.

If you can't be a highway then just be a trait
If you can't be the sun, be a star,
It isn't by size that you win or you fail
Be the best of whatever you are!

1. What is the poet's tone in the poem?

(1x7=7)

- A. Autocratic
- B. Critical
- C. **Optimistic**

2. What should be our attitude towards our work?

- A. Whatever we do, we should always be on the top
- B. We must do something and not sit idle
- C. **Whatever we do, we should do it whole heartedly**

3. What is the message of the poem?

- A. **One should try to do one's best.**
- B. One should try to be a highway not just a trait.
- C. One should try to be a captain and not a crew.

4. Winning does not depend on

- A. Highway
- B. **Size**
- C. Rill

5. What is the rhyme scheme used in the first two stanzas of the poem?

- A. aabb ccdd
- B. **abab cdcd**
- C. aabc aabc

6. Choose correct pairs of rhyming words from the poem.

- A. **here – near**
- B. make– bass
- C. trait – fail

7. Which word in the poem means the same as “piece of work to be done”.

- A. **Task**
- B. muskie
- C. trait

8. Match the following:

(1x3=3)

COLUMN A

- 1 RILL
- 2 BASS
- 3 SCRUB

COLUMN B

- A) HAPPY
- B) BUSH (3)
- C) SMALL STREAM (1)
- D)LOW VOCAL OR INSTRUMENTAL RANGE (2)

Section B- Grammar (20 Marks)

QIII Read the sentences and change the tenses as per the given directions.

(1x5=5)

1. He _____ (did) his work with diligence. (Change into future perfect)
 - a) had done
 - b) has done
 - c) will have done**
2. He _____(wait) for us. (Change into present continuous)
 - a) is waiting**
 - b) has been waiting
 - c) will be waiting
3. He _____ (ride) a horse. (Future continuous)
 - a) will ride
 - b) will be riding**
 - c) will have been riding
4. He _____ (not/tolerate) this injustice. (Change into simple future)
 - a) doesn't tolerate
 - b) did not tolerate
 - c) will not tolerate**
5. We _____ (not/see) Padma for several months. (Change into present perfect)
 - a) hasn't seen
 - b) haven't seen**
 - c) hadn't seen

QIV Read the following sentences carefully and identify the tenses:

(1x5=5)

1. She **doesn't want** to go.
 - a) Simple Present Tense**
 - b) Simple Past Tense
 - c) Present Perfect Tense
2. He **has thought** about this.
 - a) Present Continuous Tense
 - b) Past Perfect Tense
 - c) Present Perfect Tense**
3. He **has been earning** a six figure salary.
 - a) Present Continuous Tense
 - b) Past Perfect Continuous Tense
 - c) Present Perfect Continuous Tense**
4. I **will be leaving** for England tomorrow.
 - a) Simple Future Tense
 - b) Future Continuous Tense**
 - c) Future Perfect Tense
5. I **shall have written** my exercise by then.
 - a) Simple Future Tense
 - b) Future Perfect Tense**
 - c) Future Continuous Tense

QV Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of verb. Choose the answers from the options given below.

(1X5=5)

1. One of my friends gone to France.
 - a. has**
 - b. had
 - c. have

- d. none of the above
2. Each of the boys given a present.
- a. was
 - b. were
 - c. am
 - d. are
3. Neither of the contestantsable to win a decisive victory.
- a. were
 - b. was
 - c. am
 - d. had
4. Oil and water not mix.
- a. does
 - b. do
 - c. was
 - d. does not
5. He and I at Oxford together.
- a. am
 - b. was
 - c. were
 - d. is

QVI Choose the correct article from the options given below.

(1X5=5)

1. Who is girl over there with Mike?
- a. a
 - b. the
 - c. a/the
 - d. none of the above
2. We need a secretary with good knowledge of English.
- a. a
 - b. the
 - c. a/the
 - d. no article needed
3. Miss Lin speaks Chinese.
- a. a
 - b. the
 - c. an
 - d. no article needed
4. What did you do with stereo I lent you?
- a. a
 - b. the
 - c. an
 - d. no article needed
5. Could you close window?
- a. a
 - b. The
 - c. a/the

d. no article needed

Section C- Writing (10 Marks)

QVII You were one among the six chosen by the National Sports Channel for an Indian expedition to Mount Everest. Write a diary entry and express your feelings in 100-120 words. (4 marks)

Note: Format- Draw a box-Date (British format), Day & Time (pm), Writer's name

Content- single paragraph

QVIII You are the member of the Environment Club of your school. You visited a few places of historical interest. You realized it is the need of the hour to protect our environment.

Write a letter to the Editor of a leading newspaper to create awareness among the people.

Note: Format- Sender's Address, Date (British format), Receiver's Address, Salutation, Subject statement, Body of the letter, Complementary close (Thanking you), Yours faithfully, Signature & Name.

Content- in 3 paragraphs

(6 marks)

Section D- Literature (30 Marks)

QIX Replace the given phrases/ words with their synonyms:

(1x6=6)

- (i) cheering to welcome- **hailing**
- (ii) prominent in an unpleasant manner- **obtrusive**
- (iii) poetry of earth- **the songs of nature**
- (iv) a horse-drawn carriage- **Jutka**
- (v) precariously- **dangerously**
- (vi) in an uneasy way- **apprehensively**

QX Answer ANY THREE questions with reference to context.

(9 marks)

**1. *When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run***

Explain with reference to the context.

Ans: The above lines mean that when all the birds are tired during the summer, faint due to the scorching heat and hide in the cooling trees. Then the voice of the Grasshopper can be heard from the meadows.

2. *I have a headache.*

- a. Who said these words and to whom?
- b. Did the person really have a headache? Why did he say he had a headache?
- c. What was the immediate outcome of these words?
 - a. These words were said by Swami to his mother.**
 - b. Swami didn't really have a headache. He was pretending to have one so he could get out of going to school.**
 - c. The immediate outcome of this was that Swami's mother told him that he could stay home that day and not go to school.**

3. *That's only for memsahibs.*

- a. Who said these words?
- b. What was the speaker talking about and to whom?
- c. Why did the speaker say, 'That's only for memsahibs...'?
 - a. Ram Bharosa said these words.**
 - b. The speaker was talking about the blue umbrella to Binya.**
 - c. The speaker said this because in those days only the grown-up British women would use umbrellas like these.**

4. *I am not shouting, Sir. This is my ordinary voice that God has given me.*

- a. Who said this and to whom?
- b. What did the speaker expect would happen?
- c. What happened as a result?
 - a. Swami said this to his teacher, Samuel.**

b. Swami expected that Samuel would react very angrily and violently at his disruption and cheekiness and would proceed to cane him and beat him up as punishment.

c. The teacher became angry as a result of his shouting and asked him to shut up and sit down.

QXI Answer ANY FIVE questions in detail:

(3x5=15)

1. Why did his eyes become like ‘balls of burning lead’?

Ans: Since he had to strain his eyes to discern things in the thick fog, his eyes became like balls of burning lead. Moreover, because of the cold fog he felt numb.

2. Was Samuel as ruthless as Swami had described him? Give examples in support of your answer.

Ans. Samuel was not as ruthless as Swami had described him. He was far more patient and did not punish Swami for arriving late in class nor did he cane him for not having done his homework. He gave him repeated warnings when Swami began disrupting the class but did not hit him until the very end.

3. Why did Binya have to be careful about not starting a landslide?

Ans. Loose stones rumbled down the cliff. Once on their way, stones did not stop until they reached the bottom of the hill; and they took other stones with them, so that there was a cascade of stones, and Binya had to be very careful not to start a landslide.

4. What are the lines that describe how the people in the street behaved?

**Ans: “Of human beings who passed her by
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eyes”.**

5. Explain what the speaker means when he says, ‘The poetry of earth is ceasing never’.

Ans: By the line that, ‘The poetry of earth is ceasing never’, the poet means that the song of nature is never silent. When one of the insects gets tired and retires, the other is always there to take his place – the Grasshopper and the Cricket in this poem, respectively.

6. She’s somebody’s mother, boys you know,

For all she’s aged ad poor and slow,

And I hope some fellow will lend a hand

To help my mother, you understand

What do you understand from the lines given above?

Ans: Through these lines the poetess tries to convey that the old lady is someone’s mother too and now that she is old and poor, she needs to be helped and taken care of. The poetess through the character of the boy tells the readers that when his mother becomes aged, poor and slow, he hopes that somebody would lend a hand to help her.