



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: ENGLISH	Date of submission: January-2021
Revision Worksheet	Post Mid- Term Assessment	Note: Section A, B, C (OBJECTIVE)

SECTION A -READING COMPREHENSION

Q1. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

On the night of April 14, 1865—five days after the Civil War ended—President Abraham Lincoln was attending the theater in Washington, D.C. In the middle of the performance, an actor named John Wilkes Booth, seeking to avenge the defeat of the South, slipped into the presidential box and shot the President. Booth escaped the theater but broke his leg when he leaped from the President’s box seat to the stage. Before anybody could stop him, he limped out the back door, mounted a waiting horse, and disappeared into the night with a fellow conspirator. Five hours later, at four o’clock in the morning, Booth and his companion knocked on the door of Samuel Mudd, a doctor living in southern Maryland. Dr. Mudd knew nothing about the assassination of the President, and acting as any doctor would to a stranger in distress, set the leg and persuaded the two travelers to stay in his house for the rest of the night. The next morning, Booth and his friend, using false names, paid the bill and departed. Because of this merciful act, Dr. Mudd was arrested, taken to Washington, and tried on the charge that he was a friend of Booth’s and therefore helped plan the assassination. Dr. Mudd insisted that he knew nothing of the plot. But the military courts, angry at the President’s death, sentenced the unfortunate doctor to life imprisonment. Dr. Mudd was imprisoned at Fort Jefferson, an island fortress in the middle of the sea about 120 miles west of the southern tip of Florida. As horrible and unjust as this punishment must have been, a greater plight lurked at Fort Jefferson. The warm, humid climate was a perfect breeding ground for mosquitoes. Again and again, these pests spread yellow fever germs to prisoners and guards alike. When the fever struck, Dr. Mudd volunteered his services, because he was the only doctor on the island. He had to fight the disease, even after he was infected himself. In spite of the fact that the guards and other inmates called him “that Lincoln murderer,” and treated him very badly, he worked hard to fight the disease. Meanwhile, his wife was working heroically back in Washington for her husband’s cause. After a four-year struggle, she secured a pardon for him—for a crime he never committed. Dr. Mudd returned to Maryland to pick up the pieces of his shattered life. Soon after Dr. Mudd’s release, Fort Jefferson was abandoned. Today, the one-time prison sits in ruins, inhabited only by birds—and mosquitoes.

1. Dr. Mudd was convicted because -

- he helped Booth assassinate Lincoln.
- he helped Booth get away.
- the military courts wanted someone to pay for Lincoln’s death.
- he lied to the military courts.

2. What sort of doctor was Dr. Mudd?

- a) careless, sloppy
- b) generous, caring
- c) greedy, money-hungry
- d) cold-hearted, unfeeling

3. Dr. Mudd fought the yellow fever outbreak at Fort Jefferson because -

- a) there was no one else to treat the sick prisoners.
- b) he thought it would help get him a pardon.
- c) he didn't want to get sick himself.
- d) he was forced to by the prison warden.

4. An alternative title for this passage might be

- a) Lincoln's Assassination.
- b) Good Doc Gone Bad.
- c) A Prison Abandoned.
- d) An Unfair Trial for a Fair Man.

5. Read the following sentence from the passage.

As horrible and unjust as this punishment must have been, a greater plight lurked at Fort Jefferson.

According to the usage in this passage, the term '*plight*' nearly means

- a) crime
- b) difficulty
- c) scare
- d) Sickness

Q2. Read the poem carefully and answer the following questions:

Success is counted sweetest
By those who never succeed
To comprehend a nectar
Requires sorest need.
Not one of the purple host
Who took the flag today
Can tell the definition
So clear, of victory.
As he defeated dying
On whose forbidden ear
The distant strains of triumph
Break, agonized and clear.

Choose the correct answer:

1) The true value of success is felt by those.

- a) who always succeed
- b) who always fail
- c) who get it rarely
- d) who work towards it.

2) Requires sorest need refers to?

- a) a desperate want.
- b) a wound dressing
- c) an understanding of the situation
- d) hungry for food.

3) The purple host is?

- a) the royal army
- b) the victorious army
- c) the losing army
- d) the generals.

4) The sounds of victory are agonizing to the dying soldier because?

- a) he will not live to enjoy the celebrations.
- b) they are a reminder of his defeat.
- c) he is severely wounded.
- d) he is forbidden to hear them.

5) Find out the synonym of 'win 'from the poem

- a) defeat
- b) won
- c) victory
- d) all of these.

SECTION B (GRAMMAR)

Q3. Fill up the blanks by choosing the correct preposition/phrasal preposition:

1. The ball rolled _____ the table. (of / off)
2. I complimented her her new dress. (at / on)
3. We can't ----- his request at this time. (accede by/ accede to)
4. James left home because he did not want to _____ his father's wishes.
(abide by / abide with)

Q4. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

Choose the correct option to support your answer:

1. **Radha said, “It was raining heavily.”**
 - a. Radha said that it was raining heavily.
 - b. Radha said that it had been raining heavily.
 - c. Radha said that it would be raining heavily.

2. **He said, “I have seen this beggar before.”**
 - a. He said that he had seen that beggar before.
 - b. He said he had seen the beggar before.
 - c. He said that he would have seen the beggar before.

3. **Milli said to me, “Your friends have praised you.”**
 - a. Milli told me my friends have praised me.
 - b. Milli told me that my friends had praised me.
 - c. Milli told you that my friends had praised me.

4. **Mohini said, “Malati worked hard this year.”**
 - a. Mohini said Malati you have worked hard that year.
 - b. Mohini said Malati has worked hard that year.
 - c. Mohini said that Malati had worked hard that year.

SECTION C (LITERATURE)

Q4. Choose whether the following statements are ‘True’ or ‘False’:

1. A year or two ago, I took a room in an old house in Great Warrior Street. _____
2. The speaker had been a sailor for fifty years. _____

Q5. Choose the correct meaning:

1. **range**
 - a. Settled comfortably in a place
 - b. Modulation of the pitch in the voice
 - c. to roam freely, wander
 - d. showing a lack of confidence
2. **anxious**
 - a. In a rough or surly manner
 - b. in a mocking tone
 - c. rest and sleep
 - d. worried about something
3. **aurora**
 - a. stopped
 - b. a kind of natural light
 - c. the sudden loss of the ability to feel
 - d. lofty

Q6. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct option.

1. **I remember no more until I found myself in a hospital at _____.**
 - a. Wall Street

- b. Boulogne.
- c. Folkstone

2. Just one more time, Time ____ your wings, it's time to reach for higher things.'

- a. swap
- b. tap
- c. flap

3. If a ____ should come and awake the deep, What matter? I shall ride and sleep.

- a. storm
- b. wind
- c. breeze

Q7. Answer the following questions:

1. Time' there are 'worlds unseen', what do you think it means?

- a. Time is being taught to fly.
- b. These words mean that Time consumes in itself various even and happenings.
- c. Have a positive mindset and expect things to happen.

2. The peculiar thing about the face on the wall was that the other patches ...

- a. grew more and more real and remarkable
- b. became madness with me.
- c. grew larger and changed their outlines but this never did.

**3. 'And never was heard such an outcry wild
As welcom'd to life the ocean-child!
Who welcomes the child when he is born?**

- a. the speaker
- b. a grown-up sailor
- c. all the sea creatures

4. Explain the expression 'sighed for change'.

- a. means longing for a change to happen.
- b. means expressing grief towards changes.
- c. means not longing for a change to happen.