

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

TERM 1 - STD 7

SECTION A - READING

1. Read the following passage carefully and complete the sentences that follow:

FORESTS

When most of us think of forests, we think of trees. True, trees are the most prominent form of life in a forest. But there's much more to a forest than the eye can see.

Each forest is a growing, changing community made up of many different plants and animals that interact with each other in a variety of ways.

Associated with trees are thousands of other kinds of plants - shrubs, vines, leaves. Herbs, ferns and mosses. These use trees for support, for shade and for moisture to grow. It is all the green plants that make food for the animals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and insects. These, in return, pollinate flowers, distribute seeds, aerate the soil and carry out many other important functions. Even fungi, bacteria and other microscopic organisms play a vital role in the forest. They break down plant and animal matter and turn it into a rich layer of soil called humus. Thus all are tied together in many ways - interdependent for food, living conditions and cooperation for survival.

The different kinds of plants in a forest make up layers or forest stores. The branches and leaves of the tallest trees make up the roof or the canopy. This is the food factory where photosynthesis takes place. Growing in the shadow under the canopy are the shorter trees and shrubs. These form the understory. On the forest floor where it is darker and more humid grow the grasses, ferns, wild flowers, lichens and mosses. With the fallen leaves and rotting logs, these make up the forest floor.

Each layer has its own special set of residents - birds, animals, insects that find food and shelter there. Together they weave the rich tapestry of forest life.

1. A forest is an entity by itself because
2. Trees help other plants by
3. Green plants and animal and plant life perform reciprocal functions for one another by
4. Humus is formed when
5. The canopy is important because

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Netaji was born at Cuttack in Orissa in a large upper middle class family of brothers and sisters. His father was a government official at Cuttack. Subhash was a very intelligent child and did extremely well in studies, always topping his class. He completed his higher studies in England, then applied for a job in the Indian Civil Services, and stood first. He had a great desire to serve his country so he resigned from the ICS within a year and became a freedom fighter.

A born leader, he was a man of daring schemes and unflinching determination.

In 1938, he became the President of the Indian National Congress, but his views clashed with those of Gandhiji. The rift between them widened and he resigned from the Congress and formed the Forward Bloc.

Subhash Chandra Bose ran away from his home in Calcutta, eluding the police and travelled to Afghanistan. He managed to reach Germany, then Japan. At that time World War II was at its height. In Malaya, he organized 60,000 strong Indian National Army to fight India's War of Independence from outside India. This was the first national army to hoist the Tricolour of India on free Manipur and Kohima.

He was reported dead on August 19, 1945.

Rumours spread that Subhash Chandra Bose was not actually dead, but no one could prove this for a fact.

1. Subhash Chandra Bose was
 - a. a diligent student
 - b. an intelligent student
 - c. an industrious student
 - d. an intellectual student
2. He left the ICS because
 - a. his desire to clear the ICS exams had been fulfilled
 - b. he did not wish to leave England
 - c. he had a desire to serve his country
 - d. he was pressurized by his family to do so
3. He was a great freedom fighter because
 - a. he was courageous and brave

- b. he was determined and dramatic
 - c. he was daring and courageous
 - d. he was daring and determined.
4. He resigned from the Congress because:
- a. he wished to form the forward bloc
 - b. he wished to establish the INP
 - c. his views differed from those of Gandhi
 - d. he wished to go to Japan
5. Netaji was responsible for:
- e. Fighting India's war of independence from foreign shores
 - f. Fighting the war of independence from Calcutta
 - g. Organizing the INA
 - h. the British leaving India.

3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Sailing Boats

Just as the kite will move upwards at an angle to the wind, so a well constructed sailing boat will move forward. No sailing ship that was ever built could move ahead against the wind but it can be propelled at an angle to the wind. It follows that if the wind be right ahead the sailor must resort to tacking, that is, he must pursue a zigzag course, sailing the boat a certain distance with the wind on side, and then turning and sailing her for a similar distance with the wind on the other side.

The boat is then said to be sailing close-hauled, because at this angle the sheets are hauled tight and the sails are close in to the boat. The sheet is not the sail, but the rope which controls it. If the boat's head is turned away from the wind the sheet is gradually slackened off until the boat is said to have the wind abeam. By turning her head further away, still slackening off the sheet, you may have the wind on the quarter. Finally, if you turn the remainder of the half-circle, you will be running ahead before the wind, with the boom of the sail as far out as it will go. At this point very careful steering is essential.

1. A sailing ship moves ahead only when
- a. it is propelled at an angle to the wind
 - b. it is propelled at an angle against the wind

- c. it is propelled into the wind
 - d. it is propelled by the wind movement
2. In tacking a sailor resorts to
- a. pursuing a straight course
 - b. pursuing a crooked course
 - c. pursuing a meandering course
 - d. pursuing a zigzag course
3. When the boat is close hauled, the _____ is involved.
- a. sail
 - b. sheet
 - c. stern
 - d. wheel
4. The word 'slackening' means
- a. to wear slacks
 - b. to colour something black
 - c. make more tight
 - d. make less tight
5. The boom of the sail is
- a. a part attached to the sail
 - b. to make a loud sound
 - c. a part of a cannon
 - d. sister of a broom

4. Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Treasure

All the pearls in the ocean bed
Would not buy sleep for a worried head.
All the gold hidden in the sun
Could not buy the ease of a job well done
All the wealth that the banks possess
Could not buy the spirit of kindness.
All the stars in the heaven above
Are not fair exchange for a heart of love.
All the warmth in a tropical isle
Could not take the place of a welcome smile.
And all the wonders of ancient Rome
Could not buy the joy of a happy home.
Sign on for riches, or smile and be poor.
And gather what treasures are nearest your door.

- Kathleen Partridge

1. A worried head can't buy sleep even if
 1. one could buy all the diamonds on the earth
 2. one could afford all the pearls in the ocean bed
 3. sleep is freely available
 4. all the worries are laid to rest
2. All the wealth in the banks
 - a. could buy the spirit of kindness
 - b. could buy the spirit of cheer in this world
 - c. could not buy the spirit of kindness
 - d. would fall short to buy happiness
3. A heart of love cannot be exchanged
 - a. for all the planets in the heaven
 - b. for all the stars in the heaven

- c. for a pot of gold
 - d. for the entire universe.
4. A happy home is a _____ home.
- e. comfortable
 - f. rich
 - g. peaceful
 - h. joyous
5. We can be happy if we
- i. fight for all our rights
 - j. are satisfied with what we have
 - k. are jealous and corrupt
 - l. are kind and loving

QUESTION BANK - TERM I

1. Why did Daedalus suffer a great loss?
2. Why did Daedalus want to go back to Athens?
3. Was Icarus obedient? Justify.
4. How can we say that he wanted him to be safe?
5. Describe Charlie in 5 words.
6. The crows were very good friends of Charlie. Give reasons.
7. The Cockatoo was an amazing bird. Audrey was attracted to it. How do we know this?
8. Super Charlie was a great fighter. Elaborate on the statement from your reading of the lesson.
9. Karan's father was a very under standing man. Justify.
10. Karan and Seema were very different from each other. Support this statement.
11. Karan made a new friend in school. Who was he and how did he help him?
12. Why was Karan angry with his father?

13. Karan was very thankful to his father. Why?
14. The monkey had great presence of mind. Give an example.
15. How can you say that Kuroop loved his wife very much.
16. "But these fruit are all I have brought her. you yourself are gift enough"
 - a. Who says these lines to whom?
 - b) What is the gift being referred to over here?
 - c) What does the second line mean?
 - d) What message do you learn from this poem?

"Then took the other, as just as fair, and having perhaps the better claim."

- e) Why did the other have a better claim?
- f) Why did the poet take the other?
- g) Name the Poem and the Poet?
- h) What lesson do you learn from the poem?

17. Diary entry:

- a) Imagine yourself to be Daedalus. Write how you felt when you reached Athens and could not see your son.
- b) Imagine yourself to be a crow. Write about feelings when you saw the hawks take away charlie in their talons even when you had helped him escape them once.
- c) The crocodile took the monkey ashore, he jumped and went away. Write how you felt when you were going home empty-handed to your wife.
- d) Karan's new friend encouraged him to play a new game with him. Imagine yourself to be Karan. Write how you felt when you were selected for the Inter school team in your new school.

Jumbled sentences:

1. a. panipat/a/pause/brief/had/at/train/the
 b. face/train/muffed/boarded/man/the\with
 c. dresses/thought/nobody/a/gave/their/to/strange
2. a. nation/are/precious/property/of/children/every/most/the
 b. appreciation/day/deserves/our/children's
 c. our/they/makers/policy/future/are
3. a. trying/by/ever/fail/few

- b. shirk from/trying/do/not
c. yourself/avoid/and/all/negative thoughts/believe/in
4. a. pleased/god/brings/prosperity/rain/when
- b. over pleased/he/when/havoc/but/causes
c. blessings/one/rain/nature/of/wonders/is/the/and/of

PARAGRAPH WRITING

1. The modern times are a kind of an explosion in knowledge due to information technology . Consequently, teenagers today are more knowledgeable than their parents. Write a paragraph on 'Teenagers today are more knowledgeable than their parents'.
2. Mukesh feels disturbed when he sees his younger brother struggling with homework and has no time to play, enjoy and entertain himself, even though he is in class 5 only. Write a paragraph on "Homework for children - A Real burden." (120 words)

INFORMAL LETTER:

1. WRITE A LETTER TO YOUR COUSIN IN Canada about an Indian wedding you attended recently and how you enjoyed it.
2. You are Radha of 101- Police Lines, Gurgaon. Write a letter to your younger sister in hostel advising her to participate whole heartedly in all academic and extracurricular activities of her school.

ARTICLE WRITING

1. Parents and children often complain of the generation gap that leads to family and social matter adjustments. Write an article on 'Bridge the gap' using the following points:

Children should

- respect their elders
- lend a helping hand
- understand and use elders experience
- remember their parents want their best
- understand their elders' needs

Parents should

- understand and their children.

- be flexible
- give a chance to children
- change their attitude
- give quality time to them
- give respect and space

2. The telephone/cell phone is an instrument of gossip instead of being an important source of communication. Write an article on "Advantages and disadvantages of the phone."

(about 200 words)

STORY WRITING:

1. Nandan a hardworking farmer - earns for his family - early riser - cultivates fields for next season - cuts crops himself - separates wheat from Chaff- packs in sacks - Loads in carts - takes to the market to sell. (100-150 words)
2. One day Hina was getting late for school. The teacher scolded her and told not to enter next day into the school. The next day (100-150 words)

Description of people, objects and events:

1. Given below is a profile of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, the famous Indian revolutionary. Write a bio-sketch in about 80 words, taking help from the notes given below:

Notes

Birth - Sept 27, 1907, Punjab

Early Life - formed Navjiven Bharat Sabha to spread the message of revolution against the British
 Political life - formed the Hindustan Samajwadi Prajatantra sangh alongwith Chandershekher Azad to establish a republic.

April 8, 1929, threw bombs in the Central Assembly

- Assassinated General Saunders to avenge death of Lala Lajpat Rai.

Death - March 1931 - hanged in the early hours alongwith Rajguru and Sukhdev.

2. Write about an unforgettable incident which left an indelible mark on your heart forever (80 words)

TERM II - READING SKILL

1. Given below is the summary of the poem. Fill in the blanks with suitable words to complete the summary. Use only one word for each blank.

PARK

In the middle of the city
Is an open space called a Park;
It is difficult for us to do what we like there
Even after dark.
In the middle of the Park there is a statue,
A huge man made of stone;
We are not allowed to climb his legs or
Scribble on his trousers,
He has to be left alone.
In the middle of the grass there is some water
Surrounded by an asphalt path;
We are forbidden to fish or throw stones into it
Or swim or take a bath

- Courtesy Olive Dehn

The poet describes an open space (a) _____ a park located in the () _____ of the city. The poet didn't have the (c) _____ to do what he liked there, although there was a stone statue of a man in the middle of the park, the children could not climb it or scribble on it. There was some water too there but the children were (d) _____ to throw stones or swim and (e) _____ there.

2. Read the following passage carefully and complete the blanks given below :

THE CYCLE OF LIFE

Animals that give birth to young ones and suckle them are known as viviparous animals. Most viviparous animals are mammals. The young ones of mammals like cats, dogs or cows develop inside the mother's body. They are born fully developed. The mother feeds the young ones and looks after the baby till the baby is able to lead an independent life. Human beings also give birth to young ones in the same manner.

Parental care is the process of looking after the eggs and the young ones till they are hatched and are able to lead an independent life. Certain fishes like sharks, snakes like vipers are viviparous. Vivipary is a device to protect the young ones. The eggs of some fishes are laid to special nests which are looked after by the male or female parent. The male seahorse incubates the eggs in its pouch situated in the lower part of its body. Birds also fly into and away from the nest feeding their babies. In the egg stage, the birds provide warmth to the eggs by sitting on them. Parental care reaches refinement in mammals. Human parents take care of their children well.

1. Viviparous animals are those animals
2. Some mammals developand the mother
3. Parental care is
4. Vivipary is the process of
5. The male seahorse contributes towards raising its young ones as

3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the answers from the given options:

THE WOODEN HORSE

There was a great feasting in the city of Troy that night. Sinon had told his story well, and the Trojans really believed that they were safe at last. Their long siege was ended, and, with their own eyes, they had seen the hated Greeks sail away. The walls had been broken, and the great wooden horse had been dragged into the city and placed before the temple of Athens. Now all the Trojans were lying in a heavy, dreamless sleep, and Sinon stole gently through the silent streets towards the high watch-tower. No guard was there: they were all sleeping or feasting still. Sinon lighted a great fire in the tower, and then made his way to the temple, to where the wooden horse shone white in the moonlight. He called in a low voice to the heroes inside, and they all came out, down the ladder which Epeus had built for them. Each man's heart beat loudly as he seized his weapons and made ready to attack the sleeping city. They ran to the doors of the nearest houses and began to burn and kill, and the rest of the army - returning in their ships - poured in through the break in the walls, and Troy was won.

1. There was feasting in the city of Troy because
 - a. Sinon had told his story well
 - b. the Trojans believed they were safe
 - c. the war had ended
 - d. none of the above
2. The great wooden horse had been dragged before _____
 - a. the temple of Greece
 - b. the temple of Euphrates
 - c. the temple of Athens
 - d. the temple of Epeus
3. Sinon signalled to the soldiers by
 - a. lighting a fire in the tower
 - b. lighting a fire in the oven
 - c. lighting a fire in the hut
 - d. lighting a fire outside the temple
4. All the Greek heroes came out from
 - a. the ships
 - b. the boats
 - c. the wooden horse
 - d. behind the wooden horse
5. Troy was won because
 - a. of the clever planning of the Trojans
 - b. of the clever planning of the Greeks
 - c. of the foolishness of the Greeks
 - d. of the ladder built by Epeus

4. Read the poem and complete the summary given below:

FREEDOM

Freedom is the right to do
Anything that pleases you,
As long as you keep in sight
That others also have a right

Have you the right to kill a cat?
Oh no ! it's wrong, just consider that
The cat has the right to live like you
A right of eating and drinking too !

So remember that it's certainly wrong
To deprive a nightingale its song
To cheat the poor people, as rich men do
To rob the innocent, as robbers do

To injure someone to win a race
To despise some and others embrace
To disobey every order and rule
And drown a swimmer in the pool

And shout and scream like a fool
Disrespecting the teachers in the school.
So never forget that although you are free,
You should think of others, not only 'ME'.

Through this poem the poet says that one can enjoy freedom and do whatever pleases one, as long as what (a) _____ do is also respected. No one has the (b) _____ to kill a cat, as it too has the right to live. Similarly rich men should not cheat and rob people who are (c) _____. One must not be (d) _____ to gain in life. Although one is free, one should think of others too and not only about (e) _____.

5Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow with the help of the given options:

MOWGLI

After entering the wolf family, Mowgli spent many happy years with Mother and Father wolf and the four cubs. He was close to Mother Wolf and the oldest cub, Grey Brother with whom he played and hunted a lot. Father Wolf taught him the meaning of everything in the jungle. Mowgli learnt from him how to listen and observe. He recognized the rustle in the grass, the breath of the night air; he heard every note of the owls, every scratch of a bat's claws, and every splash of little fish jumping in the river. All this was very important to Mowgli if he was to survive in the jungle. When he was not learning, he sat out in the sun and slept, and ate and

went to sleep again. When he felt dirty or hot, he swam in the forest pools and when he wanted honey or nuts he climbed up the trees for them.

He played and made friends with almost all the animals in the jungle. Mowgli grew up to be strong and agile. He could swim well, run fast, climb tall trees and swing from branch to branch. Baloo, the old bear taught him the laws of the jungle, and he was delighted to have such a clever pupil. Baloo adored Mowgli, but he was a strict teacher and he would sometimes smack him hard with his paws when Mowgli was naughty.

1. Who was Mowgli? Mowgli was
 - a. an animal
 - b. a wolf cub
 - c. a baby bear
 - d. a human being

2. Mowgli learnt to listen and observe because
 - e. He was a good student
 - f. There were rules of survival in the jungle
 - g. He was taught to do so
 - h. He hadn't taught these rules before

3. Mowgli was his own master because
 - i. he slept, ate, swam and sunned himself whenever he wanted
 - j. he did not listen to anyone
 - k. he had to survive and live on his own rules
 - l. he slept, danced and sang whenever he wanted.

4. Mowgli adopted well to the jungle as
 - m. he was taught by good teachers
 - n. he loved the jungle
 - o. he made friends with all the animals
 - p. he could swim, run, climb and swing from trees like other animals

5. Apart from Survival tricks, Mowgli learnt the following in the jungle:
 - q. laws of gravity
 - r. laws of obedience
 - s. laws of the jungle
 - t. law and justice

WRITING SKILLS

FORMAL LETTER:

1. Imagine you are Meeta Gandhi, a resident of 1246, Mughal Sarai. Write a letter to the health officer of your city complaining about the insanitary conditions in your locality.
2. You are Sudipta Rajan of 549, sector 4, Rohini, New Delhi. You are a student of class X of D.C. Arya School, New Delhi. Metro rail has become a very popular, comfortable and convenient mode of transport in your city. Unfortunately, the premises in front of your school has become a hub of unauthorized transport stand for feeder buses of the metro

station. Write a letter to the Editor of the Times of India suggesting means and ways how traffic can be decongested outside your school.

Editing:

1. Tsunami is a series in waves
generated in a body from water
through an impulsive disturbance
causing property damage and loss in life
they are referred to by tidal waves
waves act below the influence of gravity
2. The Metro rail system is unique through
The whole world. People in Delhi and in
neighbouring states will enjoy this unique
railway facility. The Metro Station of Cannought Place
of the well placed Central London
3. Opening line in your speech
brings immediate as well as long
learn gain for the parents
according to a research, children of a
involved parent were more efficient
and get in better with their peers.
4. In this age for democracy students
has become conscious of their rights
They wanted to make the authorities
grant their just demand. Administration of
every kind are a routine affair
There are set rule and they are
Followed mechanically. The conditions changes
but the rules always remains the same

DIALOGUE COMPLETION:

1. Complete the dialogue by choosing appropriate options:

Policeman: You parked in the 'No Parking Zone'

Rakesh: We (a) _____ in a minute.

Policeman: That is the (b) _____ line

Rakesh: Repainted !

Then © _____ away at once.

Policeman: I am excusing you today.

2. Read the conversation given below and complete the dialogues:

Mother: Minu, why are you so late from school today?

Minu: I visited Keerthi today

Mother: You (a) _____ me. I was worried.

Minu: Sorry, Mama. I (b) _____ when I met Keerthi.

Mother: It is alright. You © _____ as you didn't eat well today.

Minu: I (d) _____ Keerthi, I shall eat after sometime.

MESSAGE WRITING:

1. The Sports Teacher of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Delhi Cantt, Mr. Ali had the following conversation with Radhika the captain of the basketball team. Since Radhika was leaving for home, she leaves the message for her colleagues. Read the conversation carefully and write out the message in about 50-60 words. Put the message in a box.

Mr. Ali: Radhika, where are the other basketball players?

Radhika: Sir, they have gone to collect their bags from the class.

Mr. Ali: tell all of them to be present tomorrow, as the school has a match with Bombay Public School.

Radhika: What time is the match sir, and where should we assemble?

Mr. Ali: The match is at 11:30 am and you all should reach the sports room by 10:30 am. Please convey the message.

Radhika: I will write it on the blackboard sir.

Mr. Ali: Thank you.

2. Read the following conversation between Vikash and Mr. Vishwas, his father's colleague. Prepare a message in 50-60 words as Vikash informing Vikash's father about the details of the conversation. Put the message in a box.

Mr. Viswas: Hello, can I speak to Mr. Pitroda please.

Mr. Vikas: Hello, this is Vikas Mr. Pitroda's son. He is not at home. Can I take a message?

Mr. Viswas: Mr. Vikas, can you tell your father that he has to be at the Commissioner's office at sharp 10 tomorrow and he should bring the file containing the company's income details.

Mr. Vikas: I shall tell him the details when he returns.

Mr. Vishwas: Thank you Vikas, it is very nice to talk to you.

JUMBLED SENTENCES:

1. (a) and/lovely/i/a/of/house/have/infront/garden/my/small.

(b) Marigold/roses/of/many/has/like/flowers/jasmine/varieties/it/and

(c) The/plant/the/of/tulsi/garden/middle/in/is/there/it

2. (a) For/my/me/my/birthday/puppy/parents/cute/gifted/little/a

- (b) The/he/i/him/time/tommy/tail/all/because/his/ways/call
 (c) And/i/him/the/i/him/from/where/i/return/take/garden/play/to/with.
3. (a) the/and/up/seeds/my/them/garden/collect/i/from/plant/in
 (b) birthdays/them/their/gift/friends/to/i/my/on
 (c) my/plants/sad/i/it/harms/feel/someone/or/.....
4. (a) told/to/my/had/mother/bicycle/me/out/my/not/go/on
 (b) her/when/the/disturbed/sleeping/i/was/after no/she/in
 (c) the/suddenly/i/ground/fell/and/on/slipped
5. (a) alike/that/cricket/old/attracts/is/game/young/and
 (b) the/of/since/ball/have/my/days/had/great/for/fascination/i/childhood
 (c) cricket/i/the/of/friends/play/in/company/always/my

LITERATURE

QUESTION BANK - TERM II

1. Lady Macbeth committed suicide. Justify her reasons for doing so.
2. Banquo was an upright and loyal officer. How does this harm him?
3. How did Macbeth murder sleep?
4. Macbeth tells Macduff that he is wasting his strength. On what basis does he say this?
5. Macbeth is led out on the path of crime by the witches? Elaborate.
6. Banquo was considered to be more loyal. Explain.
7. Macbeth said, "Speak if you can what are you?"
 (a) Who is the speaker of these lines?
 (b) How does his life change after this?
8. "Birnam wood rose against them". How does this prophecy of the witches come true?
9. Why did Lady Macbeth's health start to fail her?
10. Why did the witches tell Macbeth to be careful of Macduff?
11. The witches wanted to create a mischief so they chose Macbeth. Why?
12. Pahom was a very dissatisfied man. Explain.
13. Pahom was a hard working peasant. Elaborate.
14. Pahom lost his life. How could he have avoided it?
15. What was the most important condition imposed by the Bashkirs?
16. The Bashkirs were very clever. Justify.
17. What quality of humans did the Bashkirs use?
18. "But there are so many pieces, no one ever finds them all."
 (a) Name the poem and poet.
 (b) What do these lines mean?
19. "Learning ever to be thankful, though the share of it is small." What kind of people follow the above thought? Why?
20. The little boy looks simply at the onlookers". Who were the onlookers and what effect did his smile have on them?
21. What lesson do you learn from this poem?
22. What was common between the characters of Pahom and Macbeth?
23. "I saw him standing on the corner",
 (a) Who was standing on the corner?

- (b) Name the poem and the poet.
 - (c) What is the message conveyed by the poet?
24. "Fit them as they may together
Imagine the shattered sphere"
- (a) Name of the poem and the poet.
 - (b) What is 'they' and 'them' in the poem?
 - (c) What is the "sphere" mentioned in the line?
25. "He ran and ran and then suddenly fell on the ground".
- (a) Who is 'he' and why did 'he' fall on the ground ?
 - (b) Name the lesson and the poet?
 - (c) What had happened when he fell on the ground?