

INDIAN SCHOOL SALALAH
II TERM EXAMINATION- MARCH-2019***
ENGLISH

Class: VII.....

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks:80

Name: Roll No: Date:.....

SECTION	A READING	B WRITING	C GRAMMAR	D LITERATURE	TOTAL
MAX. MARKS	20	20	20	20	80
MARKS OBTAINED					

SECTION (A): READING (20 MARKS)

1. Read the following passage carefully:

(12 Marks)

TRUE ART, TRANSCENDS TIME

1. Charles Spencer Chaplin was born in South London on April 16, 1889. He grew up in dire poverty. Small, dark-haired in appearance he was often seen waiting outside the back entrances of London theatres. He looked thin and hungry but his blue eyes were determined. He was hopeful to get work in show business. He could sing and dance. His parents were music-hall performers and he had been born into the life of theatre.

2. Severe alcoholism cut short his father's flourishing career and his beloved mother first lost her voice, then lost her mind to syphilis. Since childhood he loved playing a game with his mother: imitating people. When Charles could not get work, he and his brother wandered about the city streets. He and his brother sang in the streets to get money for food. They searched for food and warmth wherever they could. Sometimes they were sent to an orphanage. It was cold and unfriendly there and the children were punished for the slightest fault. He hated being there.

3. He once wrote, "You have to believe in yourself. That's the secret. Even when I was in the orphanage, when I was roaming the streets trying to find enough to eat to keep alive, even then I thought of myself as the greatest actor in the world." Without this belief in himself, he said he would have gone down in despair. Any regular visitor to the cinemas must have seen some of Charlie Chaplin's films.

4. People everywhere have sat and laughed at them until the tears streamed down their faces. He did acts like slapstick comedies with silly, funny situations—jumping in front of cars or trains, falling down stairs, he will struggle through snow, slip on ice, fall from windows, leap from bridges, fight with men twice his size—anything that would make people laugh. He will rush from one accident to next immediately. Although his own boyhood was painfully hard, he knew how to make people laugh.

5. At the age of twenty-five Charlie went to America with a British Theatre group named ‘Vaudeville Troupe’ where his talents caught the eye of an entertainment entrepreneur Mack Sennett, who spirited him off to California and signed him to a film contract, Chaplin became Sennett’s star comedian and started gaining popularity. When he was nine he became a professional actor in British Halls, but it was America that brought him stardom.

6. “Kid Auto Race in Venice” gave him first big break in 1914 his producer Mack Sennett told, “Charlie go and put on any clothes and do something funny to your face”. Charlie put on trousers and shoes that were too big, a coat and a bowler hat that were too small add on to it a stiff short moustache... thus ‘The Little Tramp’ or ‘The Little Fellow’ was born.

7. The character of ‘The Little Tramp’ which Chaplin played in hundreds of films is one everyone can understand. The poor fellow makes all kinds of mistakes. He is always in trouble, yet he dreams of greatness. He makes us laugh with his mad, unexpected attempts to escape his cruel fate. He finds surprising ways out of every difficulty. Even people who don’t understand English can enjoy Chaplin’s films because they are mostly mime. It is not what he says but what he does that makes us laugh.

8. When the era of silent films was finished and the talking films or “talkies” came, he was worried. His sort of humour was better without words. So Charlie compromised: he put music and dancing in his films but no words. In 1936 he made the famous “Modern Times” about two tramps in a hostile mechanical world. In 1940 he made “The Great Dictator”, his first “talkie”.

9. Charlie Chaplin died in 1977 on Christmas Day, in Vevey, Switzerland. People everywhere still love to watch his funny and sad films because they are in a universal language that everyone can understand.

1.1 Answer the following questions:

(3x2M= 6M)

a) Why couldn’t Charlie’s parents take care of him?

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b) Why did he hate being in an orphanage?

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c) Which type of humorous acts Charlie performed?

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1.2 Tick the most appropriate option: (3x1M= 3M)

1. Charlie’s parents were

- a. music-hall performers b. actors c. comedians

2. brought him stardom.

- a. British Halls b. Vaudeville troupe c. America

3. His first movie was

- a. Kid Auto Race in Venice b. Modern Times c. Great Dictator

1.3 Find words from the passage which mean the same as following: (3x1M= 3M)

1. prosperous (para 2) -

2. businessman (para 5) -

3. comical aspect (para 8) -

2. Read the following poem carefully:

(8Marks)

WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE

Woodman, that tree!
Touch not a single bough
in youth, it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.
It was my forefather's hand
That placed it near his cot;
There, woodman let it stand;
Thy axe shall harm it not!
When but an idle boy
I sought its grateful shade;
In all their gushing joy
Here too, my sisters played.
My mother kissed my forehead here,
My father pressed my hand
Forgive this foolish tear, But let that oak stand!
My heartstrings round thee cling
Close as thy bark, old friend!
Here shall the wild birds sing.
And still, thy branches bend.
Old tree! The storm still brave!
And woodman leave the spot;
While I have a hand to save,
Thy axe shall harm it not.

- *George Pope Morris*

2.1 Tick the most appropriate option:

(8x1M=8M)

1. The poet wants the woodman to spare the tree because.....
 - a. it yields valuable fruit
 - b. the poet's father told him strictly, not to touch the tree
 - c. the tree has been poet's companion
 - d. he doesn't want that tree
2. The tree was planted by the poet's
 - a. mother
 - b. father
 - c. grandfather
 - d. forefathers
3. The poet's father pressed his hand as a gesture of.....
 - a. affection
 - b. kindness
 - c. anger
 - d. negligence
4. The poet will guard the tree with his
 - a. eye
 - b. hand
 - c. heart
 - d. might
5. The poet spent a lot of time
 - a. in the shade of the tree in his boyhood
 - b. in watering tree
 - c. in looking at the tree
 - d. in thanking the tree
6. 'Gushing joy' means to
 - a. laugh loudly
 - b. shout loudly
 - c. scream loudly
 - d. try to be happy
7. The word 'bough' means
 - a. branch
 - b. tree
 - c. huge tree
 - d. garden
8. The tree has bravely faced all the
 - a. storms
 - b. wildfire
 - c. whirlpools
 - d. none of these

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SECTION (C): GRAMMAR (20 MARKS)

6. Do as directed:

6.1 Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles wherever required. Put ‘x’ wherever not required. (4x ½ M=2M)

- 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands is union territory of India.
- 2. I was taughtFrench by French lady.
- 3. It took almost hour for us to reach home.
- 4. oranges I got yesterday were very sour.

6.2 Fill in the blanks with suitable modals. (4x ½ M=2M)

- 1. I am new to the city. you guide me to the nearest shopping mall?
(can, could)
- 2. These questions are very easy. I solve them in ten minutes. (can, might)
- 3. We be kind to animals. They too have feelings like us. (can, ought to)
- 4. Your wrist is badly swollen. You consult a specialist. (can, must)

6.3 Fill in the blanks with suitable verb forms that agree with the subject: (4x ½ M=2M)

- 1. A few of these houses still vacant. (is / are)
- 2. The poet and novelist no more. (is / are)
- 3. The man who financed the research project now settled in New Jersey.
(has / have)
- 4. One of the passengers a qualified doctor. (was / were)

6.4 Fill in the gaps with adverbs according to instructions:

(4x 1/2 M=2M)

1. has Joseph disappeared? (Interrogative adverb)
2. Refreshments are being served (Adverb of place)
3. Ruskin Bond writes about life in the countryside. (Adverb of manner)
4. The Stadium was packed with spectators. (Adverb of degree)

6.5 Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

(4x 1/2 M=2M)

1. The teacher gladly agreed my proposal. (to / of / with)
2. On the way we came an old beggar. (to / over / across)
3. He was accused theft. (with / for / of)
4. I am quite satisfied her. (to / with / from)

6.6 Join each pair of sentences by using the conjunction given in the bracket. Make any other changes that are necessary:

(2 x 1M = 2M)

1. The Kiwis tried their best. They could not beat team India. (still)

.....
.....

2. He has everything. He is not contended. (although)

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.....

6.7 Join these sentences using appropriate relative pronouns:

(2 x 1M = 2M)

1. This is the child. The government has given him a bravery award.

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2. The bus has already left. We wanted to catch it.

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6.8 Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words given in the bracket: (6 x ½M = 3M)

Jagdish..... (climb) the stairs when he (fall) down and (break) his leg. The doctor.....(advise) him one month's rest. He will not be..... (to appear) for his final exam and (be) very upset about it.

6.9 Rewrite the following into reported speech: (3 x 1M = 3M)

1. The poet said, "I have written a new poem".

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2. 'Get out of the class,' the teacher yelled at the boy.

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3. She said to me, "Can I use your phone?"

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SECTION (D): LITERATURE (20 MARKS)

7. Choose the most appropriate from the options given below to answer the following:
(1x2M=2M)

1. "Or this ridiculous tale about the invisible ghost..." the speaker felt that it was a ridiculous tale because.....

- a. it made everyone laugh
- b. it frightened the boys
- c. he did not believe that ghosts existed
- d. he heard about

2. The poet thinks that one may find it difficult to pronounce English words correctly because.....

- a. one is not used to words
- b. one is unable to understand meaning of words
- c. one is constantly having nightmares
- d. many words are not pronounced as written

8. Read the annotations and answer the questions given below: (4x1M=4M)

A. "Symbols do what talking does."

1. Who is the speaker?

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2. What did Sarah learn instead of alphabets?

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B. "The little Green Orchard"..... (Tick the correct option)

1. The mood of the poem "The Little Green Orchard" is

- a. one of peace and solitude
- b. eerie and scary
- c. adventurous
- d. funny

