

**O.P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRINAGAR**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**  
**Annual Examination (2022-2023)**

Class/Section: VII/ ' \_\_\_ '

MM: 80

Subject: English

Time: 3 Hrs.

Name- \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

*Fifteen minutes extra time will be given for reading the question paper.*

**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper contains THREE sections-READING, GRAMMAR and WRITING and LITERATURE. All questions are compulsory.
2. Attempt all questions based on specific instructions for each question.

**Section A:(Reading Skill)****Q1. Read the following passage carefully.****(1×10=10 Marks)**

1. A prominent feature of the macaque monkeys is the presence of cheek pouches in which these primates temporarily store food. Offer them their favourite food and they simply stuff all that they can in these cheek pouches which can puff up on the sides. The food will be digested later.
2. Most macaques obtain a good amount of their food on the ground itself like fruits, insects, leaves, shoots and more. Even spiders are welcome on the swelling menu of these ever curious monkeys. Most macaques are sort of squat and thickset in build.
3. Macaques have been variously regarded to be the hardiest of all monkeys. There are half a dozen species of macaques found in the Indian region. While four of these (lion-tailed, pig-tailed, stump-tailed and Assamese) have restricted distributional ranges, the first in the Nilgiri mountains of South India and the latter three in the north-east India.
4. Rhesus monkey, with the human blood factor named after it, is the animal that was once exported in large numbers for medical research, especially for testing newly developed drugs, including the development of the Salk vaccine against Poliomyelitis. The common monkey of North India, the Rhesus, can be easily recognised by a prominent patch of reddish orange fur on its rump.
5. Ascending upto almost 9,000 feet in the Himalayas, Rhesus monkey is found down in south, at the bank of Godavari river, and is possibly slowly increasing its range. Small numbers occur in Mumbai's Borivali National Park, often mixing along with a troop of Bonnets and Langurs.
6. The Bonnet has a longer tail and reddish-orange patch on its hind quarters (buttocks). Its dark, long hair with central parting has separate attraction.
7. Bonnet is the common monkey of peninsular and southern India, found in south of the Godavari river. It is also seen frequently in Mumbai's National Park.
8. This is the animal that also gives you company on Elephanta Island at Khandala, Mather and at most of other tourist spots of Southern India. It is, also found in the temples of South India, where a curious blend of religious and sentimental reasons just manages to prevent it from getting molested and persecuted.

**On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions.**

- a. Most macaques obtain a good amount of their food .....
- i. From Mountains of South India
  - ii. From North-east India
  - iii. On the ground itself
  - iv. On the trees itself

b. Bonnets have.....

- i. Reddish fur
- ii. Cheek pouches
- iii. Prominent patch of reddish fur orange on its rump
- iv. Longer tail and reddish-orange patch

c. Rhesus monkeys were exported for.....

- i. Mumbai's Borivali National Park
- ii. Testing newly developed drugs
- iii. Elephanta Island
- iv. None of these

d. Before digestion, Macaque monkeys store their food in.....

- i. Cheek pouches
- ii. Their habitat
- iii. Both (a) and (b)
- iv. None of these

e. Other four Macaques are distributed in.....

- i. South India
- ii. North-East India
- iii. First in south and other three in north-east India
- iv. None of these

f. Bonnet monkey belongs to.....

- i. North India
- ii. South India
- iii. North-East India
- iv. None of these

g. In Mumbai's Borivali National Park, ..... often get mixed along with a troop of Bonnets and Langurs.

- i. Rhesus monkey
- ii. Bonnet monkey
- iii. Macaque monkeys
- iv. None of these

h. Which of the following has a longer tail?

- i. Bonnet monkey
- ii. Rhesus monkey
- iii. Both (a) and (b)
- iv. None of these

i. Find the synonym of the word 'Well Known' used in the paragraph 1.

- i. Temporary
- ii. Store
- iii. Favorite
- iv. Prominent

j. Find the synonym of the word 'Occur'.

- i. Various
- ii. Distribute
- iii. Restrict
- iv. Happen

**Q2. Read the following passage carefully.**

**(1×10=10 Marks)**

1. Python snake, also known as Ajar, is one of the most massively built snakes of the Indian subcontinent. It belongs to the Boidae family and is dependent on water to quite an extent. One of the unique features of the rock pythons of India is that they can raise their body temperature above the ambient level through muscular contractions.

2. Python snake grows to an average length of somewhere around 4 metres, and its weight varies from 30 to 60 kilograms. An adult python is white or yellow in colour, depending upon its habitat.

3. The rock python of India is a lethargic creature, moving only while hunting a prey or when threatened. It shows great swimming ability and is quite at ease in water.

4. Python snakes can be found in dense as well as open Indian forest, but mostly in estuarine mangrove forests, arid scrub jungles and rain forests. They may live in abandoned mammal burrows, hollow trees, dense water reeds or mangrove thickets. However, pythons prefer to live near a permanent source of water like rivers and lakes. Rock python of India is an endangered species, now partly protected by the Tamil Nadu Government. The reason for this is that it is killed for its fine skin, meat and even for medicinal purposes.

**INDIAN ROCK PYTHON**

Pythons belong to the constrictor family of snakes, meaning they squeeze their prey and suffocate them rather than using poison to kill or disable them. Just because they don't have poison doesn't mean they can't bite; Indian pythons have two rows of very sharp teeth angled toward the throat that can deliver a painful bite. Python molurus is sometimes called the Indian Rock Python as well as simply the Indian Python.



5. These snakes are carnivores and they feed on mammals, birds and reptiles indiscriminately, but seem to prefer mammals. Roused to activity on sighting prey, the snake will advance with quivering tail and lunge with open mouth. Live prey is constricted and killed. One or two coils are used to hold it in a tight grip. The prey, unable to breathe, succumbs and is subsequently swallowed head first. After a heavy meal, they are disinclined to move. If forced to, hard parts of the meal may tear through the body.

**On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions.**

a. What does the colour of a python depend on?

- i. Its mood
- ii. Its eating habits
- iii. Its habitat
- iv. The time of the day

b. Various features of a rock python includes

- I. Its great swimming ability.
  - II. Its active nature.
  - III. Its medicinal qualities.
  - IV. Its unique ability to raise their body temperature
- i. II and III
  - ii. Only IV

- iii. I and IV
- iv. I and III

c. The Rock Python of India is a/an.....species.

- i. Lazy
- ii. Vulnerable
- iii. Threatened
- iv. Endangered

d. What happens to these snakes after eating a heavy meal?

- i. They move very fast.
- ii. Hard parts of the meal may tear through their bod.
- iii. They are killed for medicinal purposes.
- iv. Their body temperature rises.

e. How do we know that the Rock Python is a lazy creature?

- i. It does not fight back.
- ii. It moves only while hunting.
- iii. It has great swimming ability.
- iv. Both (a) and (b)

f. Which one of the following belongs to the 'Boidae' family?

- i. Crocodiles
- ii. Alligator
- iii. Ajgar
- iv. Sarp

g. Python snake, also known as.....

- i. Ajgar
- ii. Sanp
- iii. Kechua
- iv. Anakonda

h. Rock python of India is partly protected by the ..... Government.

- i. Tamil Nadu
- ii. Telangana
- iii. Indian
- iv. Bangladesh

i. Choose the antonym of the word 'subsequently' .....

- i. Afterwards
- ii. Previously
- iii. Eventually
- iv. Later

j. An adult python is ..... in colour, depending upon its habitat.

- i. White or blue
- ii. Red or yellow
- iii. White or green
- iv. White or yellow

### **Section B: (Grammar and Writing)**

**Q3. Choose the correct option to answer the following questions. (Any 3)**

**(1×3=3 Marks)**

a. Choose the suitable Interrogative to complete the sentence.

‘ ..... is your father leaving for Turkey?’

- i. Which
- ii. Whose
- iii. Where
- iv. When

b. Identify the kind of the sentence given below.

‘Please change the channel.’

- i. Interrogative
- ii. Exclamatory
- iii. Imperative
- iv. Declarative

c. Choose the suitable conjunction to complete the sentence.

‘She is holding a vase ..... her hand.’

- i. on
- ii. at
- iii. in
- iv. of

d. Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete the sentence.

‘He ..... and wept when he heard the news.’

- i. broke in
- ii. broke up
- iii. broke down
- iv. broke out

**Q4. Do as directed. (Any 3)**

**(1×3=3 Marks)**

a. Raghav said to Rajesh, “I work in a bank.” (Rewrite the sentence into indirect speech.)

b. What are you doing ..... Saturday? (Put the suitable preposition to complete the sentence.)

c. Madan bought a car. (Rewrite the sentence into passive voice.)

d. He is not an honest man. (Turn the sentence into affirmative.)

**Q5. Fill in the blank with appropriate conjunction given in the bracket.**

**(1×4=4 Marks)**

- i. I like to drink tea ..... coffee. (because/and)
- ii. Andy likes red, ..... Sophie likes blue. (or/but)
- iii. Ram is drinking neither hot chocolate ..... coffee. (nor/or)
- iv. Everyone was busy in work, ..... I brought all the items myself. (so/but)

**Q6. Attempt any one of the following in about 80 to 100 words.**

**(5×1=5 Marks)**

**Write a story with the help of the following hints :**

Two friends.....passing through the forest..... saw a bear coming.....one climbed a tree..... the other lied on the ground.....bear came.....smelt the man.....tought him dead..... went away.....the man comes down..... Never trust a selfish man.

**OR**

**Write a story with the help of the following beginning lines.**

A very happy family had four members: parents and two siblings. Sister was the youngest, so all the members loved her very much. Brother was a teacher who had taught tuition to the children of small classes at home .....

**Q7. Attempt any one of the following in about 80 to 100 words.**

**(5x1=5 Marks)**

Write a Letter to your friend congratulating him on his success in annual exam.

**OR**

Write a letter to your friend describing the importance of learning English.

**Section C: (Literature)**

**Q8. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

**8.A.**

**(1×5=5 Marks)**

"So once again I rolled up my sleeves and set to work. Once again squeezed my brain, searching for the new recipe had to create age... to make people old....old...older, oldest...."Ha-ha!" I cried for now the ideas were beginning to come. "What is the oldest living thing in the world? What lives longer than anything else?"

a. Name the speaker in the above lines.....

- i. Mr.Willy Wonka
- ii. Mr.Oompa Loompa
- iii. Mr.Charlie
- iv. Mr.Wonka Williams

b. Who is 'he' talking to?

- i. Mr.Wonka Williams
- ii. Mr.Willy Wonka
- iii. Mr.Charlie
- iv. Mr.Oompa Loompa

c. Why did 'he' roll up his sleeves?

- i. To wash hand
- ii. To search for a new recipe.
- iii. To boil water
- iv. To wash a pan

d. What is the new recipe he is searching for?

- i. Recipe for Wonka-Vite
- ii. Recipe for Vita-Wonk
- iii. Recipe for chocolates
- iv. None of the above

e. What is meant by 'squeezed my brain'.

- i. Thought casually
- ii. Talk without logic
- iii. Talk with logic
- iv. Thought very hard

**OR**

The third way of putting out a fire is to remove the heat. If the temperature can be brought down below the flash point, the fuel stops burning. You blow on a burning matchstick or a candle to put it out. In doing so, you remove the hot air around the flame bringing down its temperature below the flash point, and the candle goes out.

Sometimes, water is sprayed on a fire. It absorbs heat from the burning fuel and lowers the temperature. The blanket of water also cut off the supply of oxygen, and the fire is extinguished.

a. How can fire be put out?

- i. By removing the heat.

- ii. By increasing the heat.
- iii. By ignoring the heat.
- iv. By removing the cold.

b. When does the fuel stop burning?

- i. If the temperature can be brought down below the flash point.
- ii. If the fuel can be brought above flash point.
- iii. If the water can be poured.
- iv. If the temperature can be increased to the flash point.

c. What is the impact of water if sprayed on a fire?

- i. It absorbs cold.
- ii. It absorbs heat.
- iii. It absorbs moisture.
- iv. It absorbs the fuel.

d. How can fire be extinguished with water?

- i. The blanket of water cuts off the supply of moisture.
- ii. The blanket of water cuts off the supply of nitrogen.
- iii. The blanket of water cuts off the supply of heat.
- iv. The blanket of water increases the supply of oxygen.

e. Give the meaning of 'extinguished'?

- i. Put off
- ii. Put up
- iii. Put in
- iv. Put out

**8.B.**

**(1×5=5 Marks)**

A dandelion whose fuzzy head  
Was golden day ago  
Has turned to airy parachutes  
That flutter when you blow.  
Explore the meadow houses,  
The burrows in the ground,  
A nest beneath tall grasses,  
The ant's amazing mound.  
Oh! Meadows have surprises  
And many things to tell;  
You may discover these yourself,  
If you look and listen well.

a. Meadow houses in the above passage refer to.....

- i. An ant's mound
- ii. Burrows
- iii. Only (i)
- iv. Both (i) and (ii)

b. What happened to the golden fuzzy head of the dandelion?

- i. It had been cut down
- ii. Turned to airy parachutes
- iii. Became brown
- iv. Withered and fallen off

c. The dandelion has changed because.....

- i. It has dried up
- ii. It got burnt
- iii. It had been plucked
- iv. None of the above

d.....is a surprise we can find beneath tall grasses.

- i. Nest
- ii. Burrow
- iii. Mound
- iv. Ant

e. What is the name of the poet of given lines?

- i. D.J. Enright
- ii. T.S.Eliot
- iii. Lois Brandt Phillips
- iv. William Shakespeare

**OR**

"We'll try Plan B. Stand Out of the way!"

Mum said, "Don't fall

Again, O.K. ?"

"Fall again?" said Dad.

"Funny joke!"

Then he swung himself up

On a branch. It broke.

a. What was Plan 'A'?

- i. Catching a cat
- ii. Climbing the tree
- iii. Climbing the ladder
- iv. Climbing the garden wall

b. By calling Mum's warning as 'Funny Joke' Dad tried to prove that.....

- i. He did not care.
- ii. He was strong.
- iii. He was confident.
- iv. Mum was wrong.

c. Mum warned Dad, "Don't fall again" because.....

- i. She wanted to alert him.
- ii. She wanted to appreciate Dad.
- iii. She helped Dad to climb the tree.
- iv. She was happy.

d. What happened to Dad in Plan B?

- i. The branch broke, and he fell down.
- ii. The branch broke, and he caught the cat.
- iii. The branch broke, and he had a fracture.
- iv. The branch broke, and called out mother.



e. The poem is written by \_\_\_\_\_

- i. John Keats
- ii. Rabindranath Tagore
- iii. Wordsworth
- iv. Kit Wright

**Q9. Answer the following questions in about 30 to 40 words each. ( Any 3) (3×3=9 Marks)**

- a. Why does Mr. Wonka collect items from the oldest things? Do you think this is the right way to begin his invention?
- b. What is the meaning of 'meadow houses' and 'fuzzy head' mentioned in the poem 'Meadow Surprises'.
- c. In what condition did the author find the bicycle when he returned from the tool shed?
- d. Why does a burning candle go out when you blow on it?

**Q10. Answer the following questions in about 30 to 40 words each. ( Any 3) (3×3=9 Marks)**

- a. Why did Abbu Khan's goats want to run away? What happened to them in the hills?
- b. In 'The Bear Story' When was the bear tied up with a chain? Why?
- c. Where was Timothy most comfortable during the day? Where was he during the night?
- d. Why did Chandni hate the rope around her neck?

**Q11. Answer the following Question in 80 to 100 words. (6×1=6 Marks)**

How many of the oldest living things can you remember from Mr. Wonka's list?  
Do you think all these things really exist, or are some of them purely imaginary?

**OR**

Summarise the poem 'Dad and the cat and the tree' in your own words.

**Q12. Answer the following Question in 80 to 100 words. (6×1=6 Marks)**

Why was the bear looking sorry for himself in the evening? Why did the cook get angry with her mistress?

**OR**

Why did the wise old bird say, "Chandni is the winner"?