



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
PRE-MID TERM EXAMINATION
ENGLISH

Class: VII
Date: 30.05.2023

Time: 1 hour
Maximum Marks:30

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory
- (ii) The question paper consists of four sections. Section A-Reading (10 marks), Section B- Grammar (5 marks), Section C- Writing (5 marks) and Section D- Literature (10 marks).
- (iii) Write question numbers correctly.
- (iv) Attempt one section at a stretch and then move to the next section.
- (v) Use of correcting fluid (whitener) is prohibited.

Note: This paper consists of 5 printed pages.

SECTION A: READING (10 marks)

Q1. Read the given passage carefully.

(½ x10=5)

1. Cardamom, the queen of all spices, has a history as old as the human race. It is the dried fruit of an herbaceous perennial plant. Warm humid climate, loamy soil rich in organic matter, distributed rainfall and special cultivation and processing methods all combine to make Indian cardamom truly unique in aroma, flavour, size and it has a parrot green colour.
2. Two types of cardamom are produced in India. The first type is the large one, which has not much significance as it is not traded in the future market. It is cultivated in the north-eastern area of the country. The second type is produced in the southern states and these are traded in the future market. These are mainly cultivated in Kerala, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. As per the future market rules, only 7 mm quality was previously traded in exchanges. But later, it relaxed its norms and now 6 mm quality is also traded in the exchanges.
3. Cardamom is an expensive spice, secondly to saffron. Indian cardamom is known in two main varieties: Malabar cardamom and Mysore cardamom. The Mysore variety contains leaves of cineol, limonene and hence is more aromatic. India is the world's largest producer and exporter emerged as the leading producer and exporter of cardamom.
4. The main harvest season of cardamom in India is between August-February. Cardamom reaches at yielding stage two years after the plantation. The primary physical markets of cardamom are Kumily Vandenmodu, Jhekkady, Puliarmala in Kerala and Bodynakkaur and Cumbum in Tamilnadu.
5. Kerala is the main producer of cardamom and contributes upto 60% in total production. Karnataka produces around 25% of the total production of cardamom. Ooty, the main producer of cardamom in Tamilnadu, contributes to 10-15% of the total production. Besides India, Guatemala also produces around 1,000-2,000 tons of cardamom per year. Due to low quality of cardamom from Guatemala, it remains available at cheaper rates.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the given questions:

1. **Mysore variety contains leaves of:**
 - a) Limonene
 - b) Cineol
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
2. **Guatemala produces cardamom:**
 - a) More but poor in quality
 - b) Less but good in quality
 - c) More and good in quality
 - d) Less and poor in quality
3. **Main harvest season of cardamom in India is:**
 - a) August-February
 - b) August-March
 - c) November
 - d) February-April
4. **Cardamom reaches at its yielding stage in:**
 - a) Immediately after plantation
 - b) Depends upon the plantation
 - c) One year after plantation
 - d) Two years after plantation
5. **As per the future markets the acceptable quality of cardamom is:**
 - a) 7mm
 - b) 5mm
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
6. **Which of the following is the percentage of cardamom produced by Karnataka?**
 - a) 25%
 - b) 10%
 - c) 15%
 - d) 60%
7. **The antonym of the word 'unique' is:**
 - a) remarkable
 - b) rare
 - c) normal
 - d) strange
8. **India is the world's largest producer and importer of cardamom – Choose 'True' or 'False'.**
 - a) True
 - b) False
9. From passage 3, find the word which is a synonym of '*distributor*'.
10. From passage 3, find the word which is a synonym of '*fragrance*'.

Q2. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions by choosing the correct option. (5 Marks)

I lay in sorrow, in deep distress;
My grief a proud man heard;
His looks were cold, he gave me gold,
But not a kindly word.
My sorrow passed – I paid him back
The gold he gave to me;
Then stood erect and spoke my thanks
And blessed his charity.
I lay in want, and grief and pain;
A poor man passed my way,
He bound my head, he gave me bread,
He watched me night and day.
How shall I pay him back again
For all he did to me?
Oh, gold is great, but greater far
Is heavenly sympathy.

Answer the following questions:

($\frac{1}{2}$ x6=3)

1. How did the proud man help the poet when he was '*in deep distress*'?
 - a. He gave him jewels
 - b. He took him home
 - c. He gave gold
 - d. He pitied the poet

2. What is the opposite of '*sorrow*'?
 - a. sad
 - b. distress
 - c. happiness
 - d. disappointment

3. How did the poor man take care of the poet?
 - a. The poor man gave him some money and food
 - b. The poor man gave gold and kind words
 - c. The poor man gave food to the poet and took care of him day and night
 - d. He took the poet home and bound his head which was hurt

4. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
 - a. The poet repaid his debt to the proud man by thanking him
 - b. The poor man blessed the charity of the poet
 - c. When the poet was in sorrow he was given money
 - d. The poet says he cannot repay the poor man for his sympathy

5. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
 - a. ABCB
 - b. ABCD
 - c. ABAC

d. AABB

6. 'Oh, gold is great, but greater far', is an example of:
a. Personification
b. Simile
c. Alliteration
d. Metaphor
7. Which word in the poem means, 'giving money to a person who is in need'? (1 mark)
a. Charity
b. blessing
c. grief
d. distress
8. Identify a synonym of the word 'pity' from the poem. (1 mark)

SECTION B: GRAMMAR (5 marks)

Q3. Choose the correct verb from the options. (½X 5 = 2 ½)

1. Everyone _____ present at the funeral service.
(a) was (b) were (c) have
2. Mumps _____ a sore disease.
(a) is (b) are (c) were
3. Neither Anil nor Sunil _____ near the park.
(a) live (b) lives (c) none
4. Veena and Firoz _____ a ride to work.
(a) need (b) needs (c) none
5. Hundred cents _____ equal to one dollar.
(a) are (b) is (c) were

Q4. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs. (½X5=2 ½)

1. Each of these minerals found in India. (is, are)
2. Physics a branch of science. (is, are)
3. Many cattle killed by the leopards. (was, were)
4. The Olympics held every four years. (is, are)
5. Neither Joseph nor his family French. (speak, speaks)

SECTION C: WRITING (5 marks)

Q5. You were a member of a team of students campaigning against the spread of smoking in your city. Make a diary entry describing your participation and success achieved in your mission in 100-120 words.

SECTION D: LITERATURE (10 marks)

Q6. Answer these questions with reference to the context. (1x3= 3)

1. 'But the most difficult task remained'.

- a) What was 'the most difficult task'?
- b) Why was it 'the most difficult task'?
- c) Who attempted 'the most difficult task'?

Q7. Match the following words in Table A with their meanings in Table B.

(½ x 3= 1 ½)

	TABLE -A	TABLE -B
1	strewn	a. sight
2	ken	b. amused but annoyed
3	smarting	c. spread or lying over a surface
		d. feeling of a sharp pain

Q8. Choose the correct answer from the options.

(½ x 3= 1 ½)

- 1. 'Grasped tightly' means:
 (a) peered (b) clutched (c) wry (d) nettles
- 2. 'The act of looking for something' means:
 (a) toppling (b) thicket (c) cascade (d) pursuit
- 3. 'A very steep side of a high cliff, mountain or rock' means:
 (a) chasm (b) gusts (c) precipice (d) ravine

Q9. Answer ANY TWO of the following questions in brief.

(1 x2= 2)

- 1. Why did the man in the poem, The Fog, rap the stones?
- 2. How did Binya get the blue umbrella?
- 3. What did Ram Bharosa offer Binya? Did Binya accept his offer?

Q10. Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in detail.

(2 x 1=2)

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

OR

- 2. How do you think the poet realized that the man whose help he had sought was actually blind? What do you think the poet learned from this experience?
