



NEW AL WUROOD INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, JEDDAH

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WORKSHEET - 1

FIRST TERM EXAMINATION

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

GRADE: VII

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Garbage cans are not magical portals. Trash does not disappear when you toss it in a can. Yet, the average American throws away an estimated 1,600 pounds of waste each year. If there are no magic garbage fairies, where does all that trash go? There are four methods of managing waste: recycling, land filling, composting, and incinerating. Each method has its strengths and weaknesses. Let's take a quick look at each. Recycling is the process of turning waste into new materials. For example, used paper can be turned into paperboard, which can be used to make book covers. Recycling can reduce pollution, save materials, and lower energy use. Yet, some argue that recycling wastes energy. They believe that collecting, processing, and converting waste uses more energy than it saves. Still, most people agree that recycling is better for the planet than land filling.

Land filling is the oldest method of managing waste. In its simplest form, land filling is when people bury garbage in a hole. Over time the practice of land filling has advanced. Garbage is compacted before it is thrown into the hole. In this way more garbage can fit in each landfill. Large liners are placed in the bottom of landfills so that toxic garbage juice doesn't get into the ground water. Sadly, these liners don't always work. Landfills may pollute the local water supply. Not to mention that all that garbage stinks. Nobody wants to live next to a landfill. This makes it hard to find new locations for landfills.

As landfill space increases, interest in composting grows. Compositing is when people pile up organic matter, such as food waste, and allow it to decompose. The product of this decomposition is compost. Compost can be added to the soil to make the soil richer and better for growing crops. While composting is easy to do onsite somewhere, like home or school, it's hard to do after the garbage gets all mixed up. This is because plastic and other inorganic materials must be removed from the compost pile or they will pollute the soil. There's a lot of plastic in garbage, which makes it hard to compost on a large scale. One thing that is easier to do is burning garbage. There are two main ways to incinerate waste.

The first is to create or harvest a fuel from the waste, such as methane gas, and burn the fuel. The second is to burn the waste directly. The heat from the incineration process can boil water, which can power steam generators. Unfortunately, burning garbage pollutes the air. Also, some critics worry that incinerators destroy valuable resources that could be recycled. Usually, the community in which you live manages waste. Once you put your garbage in that can, what happens to it is beyond your control. But you can make choices while it is still in your possession. You can choose to recycle, you can choose to compost, or you can choose to let someone else deal with it. The choice is yours.

Answer the following questions.

1. Which are the four ways of waste management?
2. Two ways of incinerating waste are _____
3. Why does the writer begin the text by talking about magical garbage fairies?
4. Why composting is not feasible on a large scale?
5. **Which best defines the meaning of incineration as it is used in the text?**
 - a. To bury waste materials in a large hole
 - b. To allow waste products to decompose and become fertilizer
 - c. To burn waste materials and harvest the energy
 - d. To turn waste materials into products like book covers
6. **Which was not cited in the third paragraph as an issue with landfilling?**
 - a. Landfills are smelly.
 - b. Usable materials are wasted in landfills.
 - c. Landfills may pollute the water supply.
 - d. It is difficult to find locations for landfills.
7. **Which conclusion could best be supported with text from the passage?**
 - a. Each method of waste management has its drawbacks.
 - b. Recycling is without a doubt the best way to handle waste.
 - c. Incineration is the best way to process waste.
 - d. All large cities should create massive compost piles.
8. **Which best expresses the meaning of the word compacted as it is used in the third paragraph?**
 - a. Garbage is burned before it is thrown in a hole.
 - b. Garbage is put in trucks before it is thrown in a hole.
 - c. Garbage is crushed smaller before it is thrown in a hole.

d. Garbage is put in a can before it is thrown in a hole.

9. Which best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this?

- a. To convince readers to recycle and compost
- b. To persuade readers that recycling is a waste of resources
- c. To compare and contrast recycling and landfilling
- d. To inform readers of methods of waste management

B. Read the given poem carefully. Then answer the questions below.

The grass so little has to do,
A sphere of simple green,
With only butterflies to brood,
And bees to entertain,

And stir all day to pretty tunes
The breezes fetch along,
And hold the sunshine in its lap
And bow to everything;

And thread the dews all night, like pearls,
And make itself so fine,
A duchess were too common
For such a noticing.

And even when it dies,
to pass In odors so divine,
As lowly spices gone to sleep,
Or amulets of pine.

And then to dwell in sovereign barns,
And dream the days away,
— The grass so little has to do,
I wish I were the hay!

Choose the most appropriate answer

10. What does the speaker of the poem say the grass does with sunshine?

- a) holds it in its lap
- b) threads it all night

c) stirs it

d) bows to it

11. Why does the speaker say she wants to be the hay (or grass)?

a) It has so little to do.

b) It is a simple green color.

c) It can dream.

d) It smells divine.

12. What does the grass do at night?

a) entertain the bees

b) hold the sunshine in its lap

c) thread the dews like pearls

d) bow to everything

13. What do the breezes bring to the grasses?

a) thread

b) pretty tunes

c) bees to entertain

d) pearls

14. Why does the speaker probably wish she were the hay?

a) She is a duchess.

b) She likes the smell of grass.

c) She has many things to do.

d) She had a dream about the grass.

15. The speaker writes that the grasses stir in the breezes. What is the meaning of stir here?

a) "to mix"

b) "to move"

c) "to make a lot of noise"

d) "to notice"

Answer the following questions 16. To what does the speaker compare the odor of dead grasses?

17. What do you mean by "Sphere of simple green"?

Writing

18.A Describe the memorable experiences you had during the summer vacation in 120-130 words.

B. You want to sell your cricket set. You think a friend of yours might like to buy it from you. Write a letter to your friend. In your letter explain

- Why you are selling the cricket set.
- Describe the set.
- Suggest a date when your friend can come and see it.

GRAMMAR

11. Choose the correct verb and write it in the space provided:

1. The babies (cry/cries) for milk.
2. My book (is/are) stolen by her.
3. Sam (cook/cooks) food for his friends.
4. Tina (drive/drives) a car on the road.
5. The artist (paint/paints) each picture lovingly.
6. Knowledge (show/shows) the way to success.
7. She never (wear/wears) a hat.
8. I (get/gets) up early in the morning.
9. Rita (play/ plays) with dolls
10. . We (make/makes) dolls in our spare time.

12. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb given in the bracket:

1. She always _____ (keep) her word.
2. She often _____ (forget) her purse.
3. Thousands of people _____ (lose) their lives in the cyclone.

4. He _____ (tour) India for a month last year.
5. I _____ (eat) what my sister eats.
6. She _____ (buy) a new shirt yesterday.
7. When _____ he _____ (return) from office?
8. Columbus _____ (discover) America.
9. My uncle _____ (buy) a new car last month.
10. I think it _____ (rain) tomorrow.
11. My father _____ (go) to his office every morning.
12. The sun _____ (shine) in the day and the stars _____ (shine) at night.
13. A thief _____ (break) into her garage last night.
14. They _____ (go) abroad on the coming Tuesday.
15. We _____ not _____ (play) the match in case it rains.

13. Complete the sentences, put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.(simple past tense)

1. It was warm, so I off my coat. (take)
2. The film wasn't very good. I it very much. (enjoy)
3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I her. (disturb)
4. I was very tired, so I to bed early. (go)
5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I very well. (sleep)
6. Sue wasn't hungry, so she anything. (eat)
7. We went to Kate's house but she at home. (be)

8. It was a funny situation but nobody (laugh)

9. The window was open and a bird into the room. (fly)

10. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It very much. (cost)

11. I was in a hurry, so I time to phone you. (have)

12. It was hard work carrying the bags. They very heavy. (be)

14. Choose the correct verb from the list below to complete the following sentences. Put the verb in the present perfect tense.

take / work / find / see / speak / know / begin

do / learn / eat / have / write / give / live / buy / be

1. I met Barbara when we were in elementary school. We _____ each other for over twenty years.

2. We _____ many new words since we started this course.

3. That's a wonderful movie. I _____ it three times.

4. Mr. and Mrs. Tonner _____ married for 10 years.

5. You are late! The class _____ already _____.

6. Robert is my neighbor. He _____ next door to me for five years.

7. Mary _____ several letters to her parents since she left home.

8. We _____ in that restaurant several times.

9. Our teacher _____ us a lot of help with the homework assignment.

10. She _____ to her landlord many times about the broken window.

11. We have a new camera. We _____ some beautiful pictures of the grandchildren.

12. They _____ all their homework already.

13. Mrs. Baxter _____ all her groceries for the week.

14. Tommy _____ a bad cold for two weeks.

15. Frank _____ for that company for many years.

16. After three months of looking, she _____ a beautiful apartment to rent.

15. Choose the correct verb from the list below to complete the following sentences. Put the verb in the negative form of the present perfect tense.

fix / begin / arrive / be / see / stop / speak / buy / read /
visit

1. Mathew is waiting on the corner for his girlfriend, but she _____ yet.

2. My brother lives in a different country. I _____ him for two years.

3. Ellie and Bill got a divorce five years ago. They _____ to each other since then.

4. It is only 8:45. The class _____ yet.

5. It started to snow last night and it still _____.

6. She has finally decided which car she wants, but she _____ it yet.

7. I heard that the movie at the Roxy Theater is great , but I _____ it yet.

8. I bought a newspaper today, but I still _____ it.

9. He took his car to the service station yesterday, but they _____ it yet.

10. The Andersons moved out of New York ten years ago and they _____ back to the city since then.

16. Rewrite the following sentences using since or for and the verb provided. You may have to change some of the words, but keep the same meaning.

Ex. Bill and Rita got married twenty years ago.

Bill and Rita have been married for twenty years. (be)

1. Jordan moved into this apartment in 2005.

(live)

2. Ellen and Rose met each other 40 years ago.

(know)

3. The teacher came to school at 8:00 this morning.

(be)

4. Robbie grew a beard six months ago.

(have)

5. Dennis bought his car four years ago.

(own)

6. Maria started to wear glasses when she was five years old.

(wear)

7. David fell in love with Patricia when they were teenagers.

(be)

8. Mark started to work at the bank three years ago.

(work)

9. Sam learned how to swim three years ago.

(know)

17. Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. coffee Would like ? you a
2. do Could a favour me ? you
3. explain you Could this, please ?
4. come for you round to like Would dinner?
5. giving a you me mind Would hand?

LITERATURE

Answer the following questions

1. Why was Kezia afraid of her father?
2. What was Kezia's father's routine
 - (i) before going to his office?
 - (ii) after coming back from his office?
 - (iii) on Sundays?
3. How does Kezia begin to see her father as a human being who needs her sympathy?
4. For how long did the bird stay trapped in the power line? Who tried to save the bird? Who did not care about it?
5. What did the various characters in the story say, feel or do when they saw or learned of the trapped sparrow? In your own words, write what they said, felt or did.
6. What memory sparks a feeling of dread in Jonas at the beginning of the novel?
7. What does it mean to be "released"?
8. Who is the protagonist of the Giver?
9. What is important about the month of December?
10. What is the name of the protagonist's best friend?
11. What 3 people does the protagonist live with?