A.1. Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

Money

What makes money valuable? Why is a piece of paper marked Rs. 10 worth more than one marked Rs. 5?

Ancient economies had no proper money or coins. Some used barter—trading one thing for another. Others used all kinds of objects as money. Any object would do as long as there was not an unlimited supply of it. Animals or metals were popular and so were manufactured products like weapons or jewellery. Wealth in ancient Greece was measured in tools or cattle. This kind of money had two purposes. First, it was useful in itself. Tools and cattle can be used for farming. And, second, it was a way to symbolise and measure value. A house, for example, would be valued at a certain number of tools or cattle. This greatly simplified trade. Other societies used money that was totally symbolic. For instance, American Indians used Wampum, which is made from seashells. Until recently on the Pacific island of Yap, people used large stone discs as money.

In most places these types of money died out, because more practical forms of money were invented. People started using precious metals such as gold and silver, that were easier to carry around than tools or stones. And, in the eighteenth century, paper money was introduced. At first, people were suspicious of the new currency, but they came to accept it, because the government or bank issuing it would exchange an equal amount of gold for the paper. A ten rupee note was
actually worth Rs. 10 of gold. But now, people are used to the idea that the government doesn't have to back its money with gold. Everyone believes that a ten rupee note is worth Rs. 10 and that's enough. But if, for some reason, people ever lose faith in paper money, ten rupees wouldn't be worth the paper it's printed on, and one can't buy anything with just paper.

1. Why were tools and cattle considered useful to serve as money? (2)
2. Why did gold and silver replace other kinds of money? (2)
3. What will happen, if people lose faith in paper money? (2)
4. Find words from the passage which mean the source as:
   (a) Having great value. (paragraph 2) (2)
   (b) Very old. (paragraph 1)

A.2. Read the given poem:

   An Information Bureau
   An information bureau right in our home you'll find.
   Of course it is our mother, so loving and so kind.
   For she's the one we go to; a question each one brings.
   We're sure that she can tell us just where we left our things.
   “Where is my hat?” That's Father; and Jack's mislaid a book.
   “I've lost my specs,” calls Grandma. “Please, will you give a look?”
   “Where is my scarf?” asks Sister. “I left it in the hall.”
   And Dave comes in demanding, “Where's that new tennis ball?”
   “Where are my gloves?” says Grandpa. “I need them right away.”
   “I've lost my notebook, Mother. I had it yesterday.”
   An information bureau, yes, really that is so;
   We always go to Mother, and Mother seems to know.

   —Blanche Sprague

1. The mother has been compared to an information bureau as ............ (2)
2. What questions do grandma and grandpa ask the mother? (2)
3. Write two pairs of rhyming words from the poem. (1)
4. Find words from the poem which mean the same as:
   (1) Lose something by forgetting where one has left it.
   (2) doting.

A.3. Read the following passage carefully and write the options you consider the most appropriate, in your answersheet.

   One afternoon, my neighbour's children were playing hide and seek in the street just outside the post office. Young Raju, who is only five years old, found the perfect place to hide. His sister, Radha, had shut her eyes and was counting up
to ten, when Raju noticed that the small metal door of the letter box had been left open. The postman had just taken all the letters out and had gone into the post office to see, if there were any parcels. Raju climbed into the letter box and pulled the door from inside so hard that it locked. Upon realising what he had done, he became very frightened and started crying. Meanwhile, Radha was looking for him everywhere but, could not find him. It was lucky that she happened to stop outside the letter box and hear her brother's cries. She immediately ran to tell the postman who hurried out to unlock the metal door. Raju was now free, but he had such a fright that he could not stop crying. The postman, however, soon found a way of making him laugh again. He told him that next time he wanted to enter a letter box, he should remember to stick a stamp on himself.

(a) What were the children playing outside the office?
   (1) They were playing kho-kho.
   (2) The children were playing hide and seek.
   (3) They were playing a football match.
   (4) They were playing cricket.

(b) Where did Raju hide?
   (1) In his house.
   (2) Behind the post office.
   (3) Inside the post office.
   (4) Inside the letter box.

(c) How did Raju get inside the letter box?
   (1) The postman left the letter box door open. Raju climbed into the letter box through the open door.
   (2) His friends locked him there.
   (3) Radha, his sister locked him there.
   (4) He himself broke the lock of the letter box and entered in.

(d) Where was the postman?
   (1) He was inside the post office.
   (2) He was outside the post office.
   (3) He was behind the post office.
   (4) He had gone to deliver the post.

(e) Which of these words do not mean frightened?
   (1) Intimidate
   (2) Petrified
   (3) Joyful
   (4) Scared

(3) Scared
SECTION-B (WRITING)

4. You are Neeraj of Class VII. Write a letter to the Principal of your school suggesting to her some improvements that you would like to be made in the school. [Hint: Describe the problems briefly and then give suggestions for improvement]

5. Apen Adventures and Innerline Treks is organising a five day trekking expedition for the students of class VII of your school. You are Revathi/Rahul, Secretary of the Adventure Club of your school. Draft a notice in about 50 words for the school notice-board informing the students about it. Include relevant details like charges, parents’ consent letters and dates of submitting the names. Put the notice in a box.

6. Your school is organising a Fete to aid the Red Cross Society. Draft a poster giving details of time, place, entry fee, rides, games and food stalls. The poster is to be issued in the name of the Principal of your school.

SECTION-C (GRAMMAR)

7. Change the voice of the given sentences:
   (a) Rohan is keeping the apples in a basket.
   (b) We repair all kinds of shoes here.
   (c) The students have finished their work.
   (d) Who teaches you English?

8. Complete the following sentences using a relative clause:
   (a) The Red Fort............... .
   (b) A vegetarian............... .
   (c) The red dress............... .
   (d) A clock............... .

9. Join the sentences using ‘so’ and ‘that’:
   (a) The lemon is sour. I cannot eat it.
   (b) He is skilled. He can make any dress.
   (c) The Indian army is strong. Nobody can defeat it.
   (d) The photographs are good. I will display them on facebook.

10. Rearrange the jumbled up words to form meaningful sentences:
    (a) the healthiest / is / of / swimming / all / general sports / probably
    (b) trains / and lungs / muscles / to / extent / an equal / it / heart
    (c) very little / joints and / there is / on / strain / bones / spine
    (d) to swim slowly / longer / periods / than in / it’s better / and for / faster / strokes

   (4)
11. The following passage is not edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect and the correct word in your answer sheet against the correct blank number:

Burning from leaves releases smoke containing carbon monoxide and another harmless gases. Dry leaves should be buried, not burned. This nourishes an earth makes plants and trees grow healthier, and ensured better environment. So bury leaves and creates more greenery.

(i) .............................................
(ii) .............................................
(iii) .............................................
(iv) .............................................
(v) .............................................
(vi) .............................................
(vii) .............................................
(viii) .............................................

SECTION-D (LITERATURE) (20)

12. Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow:

All day the puzzled sage did spin;

(a) Name the poem and the poet. (1)
(b) Why was the sage puzzled? (1)
(c) What efforts did the sage make to do what he wanted? Did he succeed? (2)

13. Answer very briefly: (2 x 3 = 6)

(a) How can you say that Mr. Pickwick was a large hearted man?
(b) What was the magic behind the tree’s growth?
(c) Why did Grandfather think that the musket-ball was a significant find?

14. What are the various qualities of trees which are being described in the poem ‘Trees are great’? (4)

15. Imagine you are Margie, write a diary entry depicting your feelings, about olden day schools and how long to attend a school yourself. (6)