

Revision Test 1

1. Comprehension :

i) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

India was the home of the *guru-shishya* tradition where the pupils stayed in the house of the guru in ancient times. The guru was like the pupils' own father and he also treated them as his own sons.

The 'Kauravas' and the 'Pandavas' were the disciples of *guru* Drona. Drona taught them different skills of warfare. One day while the *guru* was taking a bath in a river suddenly a crocodile caught hold of Drona's foot. Seeing his '*guru*' in trouble Arjuna immediately raised his bow and released an arrow. The arrow hit the crocodile and Arjuna was able to rescue his *guru*. After this incident Arjuna became Drona's favourite disciple.

One night, in Drona's academy, where the 'Kauravas' and the 'Pandavas' were taking their lessons, the wind blew and put out all the lamps. In the darkness Arjun found that his fingers could take food from his plate to his mouth without any difficulty. Suddenly he realized that if he could take food in such a way, surely in the darkness his arrow could find its way to the target. So from the very next day he started practising archery at night, blindfolded. His *guru* was amazed at his new skill of shooting arrows at the target without depending on his sight. Thus, Arjuna became the greatest archer in the world because of his possession of all the qualities of a good disciple like persistence, determination, hard work and focus.

Questions :

- Who was the *guru* of the 'Kauravas' and the 'Pandavas' ?
- What is '*guru-shishya*' tradition ?
- What did Drona teach the 'Kauravas' and the 'Pandavas' ?
- How did Arjuna become the favourite disciple of *guru* Drona ?
- What were the qualities possessed by Arjuna which made him the greatest archer of the world ?

ii) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it :

Pigeons are one of the many species that belong to the Columbidae bird family. In this family larger birds are called pigeons and the smaller birds are called doves. The species most commonly seen all around us is the Feral Rock Pigeon, often referred to as the domestic pigeon. Pigeons are found almost everywhere in the world except



Sahara desert, Antarctica and its surrounding islands, and the high Arctic.

Pigeons are stout-bodied birds with short necks and short slender bills. They have strong wing muscles which comprise around 45 percent of their body weight. They are amongst the strongest fliers.

The entire species of pigeons can be divided into birds that eat fruits (frugivorous) and birds that eat seeds (granivorous). The granivorous pigeons have duller plumage, so it is difficult to spot them against the backdrop of soil when pecking seeds. The frugivorous birds, on the other hand, tend to have very bright coloured plumage.

The homing pigeon or homer is a variety derived from the Rock Pigeon. It is specially bred for its ability to find its way home over extremely long distances. This made these birds great messenger pigeons and so we actually had a 'pigeon post' service during wartime.

Pigeons are believed to have originated somewhere in Asia. The first images of pigeons were found in Mesopotamia dating back to 3000 BC. It was in Mesopotamia that the wild pigeons began to be domesticated and bred.

Questions :

- To which bird family does the pigeon belong to ?
- What are the smaller birds called in this family ?
- In which places are pigeons not found ?
- How do pigeons look like ?
- What do you mean by frugivorous and granivorous ?
- Where have the pigeons originated from ?

- g) Where do we find the first images of pigeons ?
h) Where did the wild pigeons begin to be domesticated ?

2. Write what parts of speech the following words in italics are.

Sarita is taking a class test *on English* grammar today. *She walks* nervously to the classroom, trying not to *show* her *nervousness* to the others sitting *there*. Miss Sanjana Devi, their English teacher *smilingly* enters the *class*. She is a very good and caring lady. She asks the class *to sit* properly and to answer the questions *carefully*. Soon she *distributes* the question papers among the students. Shortly after Sarita has started, the questions become really *easy*. She *quickly* finishes the questions and promptly *submits* the *answersheet* to Miss Sanjana. Miss Sanjana checks them very *fast* and finds almost all to be *correct*. Two of them are completely *wrong*. She lovingly tells Sarita the correct answers and asks *her* to be very *careful* next time. She returns the answersheet giving her 10 out of 12. Sarita happily goes to her *seat* while many of the students are still writing their answers quietly.

3. Write what types of nouns and pronouns the following words in italics are.

The *Diwali* is the most beautiful *festival* of *India*. It is a festival of light. It is generally falls in the *month* of *November*. In this period of the year the *weather* is temperate - neither very hot nor too cold. The *people* of India celebrate this grand festival with lots of preparation. *Houses* and shops are cleaned, painted and decorated with different kinds of lights, candles, earthen lamps and garlands etc. *This* really becomes a sight to enjoy. On Diwali day, people put on *their* best dresses. *They* buy sweets, presents etc., and exchange *these* with friends and relatives. *Children* play with firecrackers and fireworks in presence of guardians and elders. *Goddess Lakshmi* is worshipped on this day. Dainty dishes are prepared and served by the ladies in every *household*.

4. Rewrite the following dialogues in italics in respective future tense.

Mother : Jharna, where are you ?

Jharna : *I am reading a storybook maa.*

Mother : Please come here.

Jharna : Ok, maa. I am coming.

Mother : *What do you like to eat in the evening ?*
 Jharna : I would like to eat roti-sabji.
 Mother : Very good. I must prepare an omlette also.
 Jharna : How nice of you maa!
 Mother : Now, you go and start your study. *I call you in 25 minutes.*
 Jharna : When does deuta arrive home today ?
 Mother : *He arrives at 7 p.m..*
 Jharna : I should prepare a cup of special tea for him. *He loves it.*
 Mother : Very good. *He also loves the mango pickle.*
 Jharna : *Maa, tomorrow we are taking a class test on grammar.*
 Mother : Oh, very good. You must prepare well.
 Jharna : Sure maa.

5. Use the correct form of the present continuous tense and rewrite the sentences.

- i) My daughter — (talk) on the phone right now.
- ii) — you — (sleep) ?
- iii) Juman — (do) his homework at the moment.
- iv) Rubul — (work) on a project nowadays.
- v) — Riyan — (play) now ?

6. See the italics adjectives and state its kind.

- i) Who gave you *this* book ?
- ii) Anamika has got *five* pencils.
- iii) These mangoes are quite *sweet*.
- iv) They have *a little* homework to do.
- v) This is a very *long* bridge.

7. Look at the following examples of direct and indirect speech.

Examples :

a) (Direct Speech)

Rituraj : Good evening, Dipankar. Today is my birthday and I am going to celebrate my birthday with my family at home.

Dipankar : Happy birthday, Rituraj.

Rituraj : Thank you.

(Indirect Speech) :

Rituraj wished Dipankar good evening and informed him that that day was his birthday and he was going to celebrate his birthday with his family at home. Dipankar also wished him for his birthday. Rituraj thanked Dipankar for his wish.

b) (Direct Speech)

Ajay : Mithun, my father went to Delhi last week to attend a conference. He will return tomorrow.

Mithun : Ajay, my paternal uncle also went to Delhi yesterday to attend a marriage ceremony. But he will return next Monday. He promised me that he would bring some nice dresses for me from Delhi.

Ajay : My father also told me that he would bring a nice cricket bat for me.

(Indirect Speech) :

Ajay informed Mithun that his father had gone to Delhi the previous week to attend a conference and he would return the next day. Mithun also informed Ajay that his paternal uncle had also gone to Delhi the previous day to attend a marriage ceremony. He would return the following Monday and he promised Mithun that he would bring some nice dresses for him from Delhi. Ajay then said that his father had also told him that he would bring a nice cricket bat for him.

Now fill in the blanks of the following to change into indirect speech.

i) (Direct Speech)

Sunita : Amrita, this Saraswati Puja I am going to wear a pink coloured georgette saree. My mother bought this beautiful saree last month.

Amrita : I am not going to wear saree this time. My elder sister gifted me a pair of beautiful mekhela-sadar made of muga silk last year. I am going to wear this pair this year. I will also wear a gold necklace and earrings designed like an Assamese 'japi'.

(Indirect Speech) :

Sunita told Amrita _____ .
Amrita told Sunita _____ .

ii) (Direct Speech)

Chitra : I bought five novels from the book fair yesterday. I am reading one of them and it is really very interesting. Tomorrow also I will visit the book fair with my parents. My father will buy me an atlas, an Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary and an encyclopaedia. My mother has also promised me to buy Anne Frank's *The Diary of a Young Girl*.

Sanskriti : I am also going to the book fair next Saturday. I will buy some books on science project because I am going to attend a science fair next December.

(Indirect Speech) :

Chitra told Sanskriti _____ .
Sanskriti told Chitra _____ .

8. Rewrite the following passage using appropriate pronouns in place of the italicized nouns.

Sanjay is a 12-year-old boy. *Sanjay* is in class VII. *Sanjay's* parents are doctors. Sanjay's parents are very busy in *Sanjay's parents'* hospital. Sanjukta is Sanjay's elder sister. *Sanjukta* is a student of the Assam Engineering College. *Sanjukta's* friends admire *Sanjukta* for *Sanjukta's* helpful nature and *Sanjukta's* love for nature and wildlife. Sanjukta has formed a group engaging *Sanjukta's* friends and *Sanjukta* gave her friends the responsibility to feed the street dogs. The responsibility of taking care of the other stray animals of their locality is also *of Sanjukta and Sanjukta's friends*. Sanjukta's pet dog is very cute. *The pet dog's* name is Julia.

9. Choose the appropriate determiners and rewrite the sentences.

- i) The poor man received — help from my father. (many / much / more)
- ii) A busy person has — time to waste. (little / a little / the little)
- iii) I met — European lady yesterday. (a / an / the)
- iv) The man donated — money he had to the fund. (little / a little / the little)

- v) I don't get — time for the practice of singing. (more / many / much)
- vi) The story is — interesting. (much / more / very)
- vii) I can depend on — friends I have. (few / a few / the few)
- viii) He is — older than my father. (more / much / many)
- ix) There is — water in the glass. (any / some / many)
- x) — of the apples were rotten. (many / much / more)

10. Choose the correct prepositions and rewrite the sentences.

- i) The old man lives — begging. (with / from / by)
- ii) I bought this pen — ten rupees. (by / for / with)
- iii) Virtue consists — speaking the truth. (in / of / on)
- iv) My brother sent the letter — hand. (by / with / in)
- v) Do not boast — your wealth. (for / in / of)
- vi) I cannot agree —his proposal. (at / to / with)
- vii) Always beware — false friends. (from / of / with)
- viii) Shoes are made — leather. (of / from / with)
- ix) The tiger lives — flesh. (by / on / with)
- x) My sister was sure — success. (to / in / of)

11. Do as directed :

- i) He came to school yesterday. (Turn into interrogative)
- ii) I have never seen a crocodile. (Turn into interrogative)
- iii) She came to give the news. (Put a question using 'Why')
- iv) It is a very dangerous animal. (Turn into interrogative)
- v) She likes to read stories. (Turn into interrogative)
- vi) Raju is an engineer. (Turn into interrogative)

12. Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about an incident when you helped someone in need emphasizing the value of good deeds.

13. Read the following outline carefully and write a meaningful story. Add a title to it.

Outline : A thirsty ant fell into a stream — tried its best to save its life — a dove on the branch of a tree nearby saw the ant — dropped a dry leaf — the ant saw it — bit the hunter's toe — missed his aim — the dove flew away.
