**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, AHMEDABAD REGION**

**PERIODIC TEST -1 -2019-20**

**CLASS-VII (SET - 2)**

**ENGLISH)**

[TIME : 1:30 HOURS] [MAX.MARKS-40]

-: GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:-

(i) There are 3 sections A, B and C.

Section A: Reading 10 marks

Section B: Writing and Grammar 16 marks  
Section C: Literature 14 marks

(ii) Attempt all questions.  
(iii) All the answer must be correctly numbered as in the question paper and write in the answer sheet

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|  | **SECTION - A (Reading – 10)** |  |
| 1. | **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.** | 5 |
|  | A robot is a mechanical or virtual, artificial agent. It is usually an electromechanical system, which, by its appearance or movements, conveys a sense that it has intent or agency of its own.  The word robot can refer to both physical and virtual software agents, but the latter are usually referred to as bots to differentiate.  Robots can be placed into roughly two categories based on the type of job they do: Jobs which a robot can do better than a human. Here, robots can increase productivity, accuracy, and endurance. Jobs which a human could do better than a robot, but it is desirable to remove the human for some reason. Here, robots free us from dirty, dangerous and dull tasks.  Manipulation Robots which must work in the real world require some way to manipulate objects; pick up, modify, destroy or otherwise have an effect. Thus the 'hands' of a robot are often referred to as end effectors, while the arm is referred to as a manipulator. Most robot arms have replaceable effectors, each allowing them to perform some small range of tasks. Some have a fixed manipulator which cannot be replaced, while a few have one very general purpose manipulator, for example a humanoid hand.  A common effector is the gripper. Usually it consists of just two fingers which can open and close to pick up and let go of a range of small objects.  Pick and place robots for electronic components and for large objects like car windscreens, will often use very simple vacuum grippers. These are very simple, but can hold very large loads, and pick up any object with a smooth surface to suck on to.  These highly dexterous manipulators, with as many as 20 degrees of freedom and hundreds of tactile sensors can be difficult to control.  Carnegie Mellon University researchers have developed a new type of mobile robot that balances on a ball instead of legs or wheels. "Ballbot" is a self-contained, battery-operated, omnidirectional robot that balances dynamically on a single urethane-coated metal sphere. It weighs 95 pounds and is the approximate height and width of a person.   1. What are the hands and arms of the robot known as? 2. How can robots be categorized? 3. How are Pick and place robots more effective? 4. Why Ballbot has been named so? 5. What type of robots use simple vacuum grippers? |  |
|  |  |  |
| 2. | **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.**  An earthquake comes like a thief in the night, without warning. It was necessary, therefore to invent instruments that neither slumbered nor slept. Some devices were quite simple. One, for instance, consisted of rods of various lengths and thicknesses which would stand up on end like ninepins. When a shock came it shook the rigid table upon which these stood. If it were gentle, only the more unstable rods fell. If it were severe, they all fell. Thus, the rods by falling and by the direction in which they fell, recorded for the slumbering scientist, the strength of a shock that was too weak to waken him and the direction from which it came. But, instruments far more delicate than that were needed if any really serious advance was to be made.  The ideal to be aimed at was to devise an instrument that could record with a pen on paper the movements, of the ground or of the table, as the quake passed by. While I write my pen moves but the paper keeps still. With practice, no doubt, I could, in time, learn to write by holding the pen still while the paper moved. That sounds a silly suggestion, but that was precisely the idea adopted in some of the early instruments (seismometers) for recording earthquake waves. But when table, penholder and paper are all moving how is it possible to write legibly ? The key to a solution of that problem lay in an everyday observation. Why does a person standing in a bus or train tend to fall when a sudden start is made ? It is because his feet move on, but his head stays still.  a) This passage says that early instruments for measuring earthquakes were   1. faulty in design 2. expensive 3. not sturdy 4. not sensitive enough   b) Why was it necessary to invent instruments to observe an earthquake ?   1. Because an earthquake comes like a thief in the night 2. To make people alert about earthquake during their conscious as well as unconscious hour 3. To prove that we are technically advanced 4. To experiment with the control of man over nature   c) A simple device which consisted of rods that stood up on end like ninepins was replaced by a more sophisticated one because it failed   1. to measure a gentle earthquake 2. to measure a severe earthquake 3. to record the direction of the earthquake 4. to record the facts with a pen on paper   d) The everyday observation referred to in the passage relates to   1. a moving bus or train 2. the sudden start of a bus 3. the tendency of a standing person to fall when a bus or train moves suddenly 4. people standing in a bus or train   e) The early seismometers adopted the idea that in order to record the earthquake, it is   1. the pen that should move just as it moves when we write on paper 2. the pen that should stay still and the paper should move 3. both pen and paper that should move 4. neither pen nor paper that should move | 5 |
|  | **SECTION-B (WRITING AND GRAMMAR-16 MARKS)** |  |
| 3. | **Read the following conversation carefully:**  You are Sonakshi. Your father is on tour. Today morning he called up. As your mother was not at home, you received the call and had the following conversation:   |  | | --- | | Father: Hello! Who is speaking?  You: Sonakshi here.  Father: Well Sonakshi, I’m here in Chennai. Where is your mom?  You: Papa, she has gone to the market and will be back in an hour. Do you have any message for her?  Father: Oh yes. Please tell her that my meeting will prolong for two more days. So I will be back on 25th. After coming back, we will go to Kashmir so be ready for that.  You: Thank you Papa. I’ll convey it to Mom. |   As you are leaving for your dance class, leave a **Message** to your mom in about 50 words. Put your message in box. | 4 |
| 4. | Write a short story on the basis of the guidelines given here below:   |  | | --- | | The hen laid a golden egg daily\_\_\_ the hen’s inside must be full of gold\_\_\_\_ thought the owner\_\_\_ killed the hen\_\_\_ gets nothing\_\_\_ repents. | | 6 |
| 5. | **Change the following into indirect form of speech. (3x1=3)**   1. Ram said “ I am punctual” 2. Richa asked Shyam “ Can you cross this river” 3. The teacher said to him “Where do you live” | 3 |
| 6. | Rearrange the following jumbled words/phrases to make meaningful sentences. (3x1=3)   1. for/there/ looked/ the/ here/ crow/water/and 2. very/ because/the/heavy/I/ lift/it / cannot/ is /box 3. closed/ winter/the/for/school/they/vacation/ the | 3 |
|  | **SECTION D (LITERATURE - 14)** |  |
| 7. | **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**  There’s a dusty old window around at the side  With three cracked panes of glass,  I often think there’s someone staring at me  Each time that I pass,  I’ll peep through that window one day.   1. What is the condition of the window described in the poem? 2. Why does the poet want to peep through the window as he passes it? 3. Why is the window dusty? 4. What feeling of the poet is exhibited in his peeing through the window? | 4 |
| 8. | Answer ANY FIVE from the questions given below:     1. What, according to the hermit, is the most important time? 2. **How did the author compare the Kari with a baby?** 3. Why do ants want some alien creatures to live in their nests? 4. How did the people on the road react about Gopal? 5. How does Ravi get milk for the kitten? 6. How does poet describe the squirrel? | 10 |