



LAWRENCE COLLEGE
GHORA GALI, MURREE
END OF THE MONTH TEST

Class:7

Name: _____

Sec. ___ House: _____

Paper: English

Time: 2 Hours

Date: 27 APRIL, 2020

| Question No. | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | Total |
|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Questions | Objective | COVID 19 | Reading Comprehension | Story | Essay | - |
| Max Marks | 20 | 05 | 10 | 05 | 10 | 50 |
| Obtained Marks | | | | | | |

Note: Cutting, removing and overwriting in Q.No.01 (A----D) will result in **NO** marks.

Question No. 01 (A----D) (20)

(A): Do as directed. (05)

| S.No. | Statements | Directions |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | We have (did/done) this before. | Encircle correct helping verb |
| 2 | I (did/done) my best to help. | Encircle correct helping verb |
| 3 | Mouse () | Write plural in the given space |
| 4 | Can you () the tickets? | buy/by |
| 5 | I got a () present for my birthday. | Supply a suitable adjective |

(B) : Write the missing forms of the verbs given below. (06)

| S. No. | Present | Past | Past Participle |
|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|
| 1 | bend | | |
| 2 | bring | | |
| 3 | | forgot | |
| 4 | | felt | |
| 5 | | | caught |
| 6 | | | given |

(C) Point out/fill the adverb (s) in each of these sentences. Write the correct adverb (s) in the right column/blanks. (04)

| S. No. | Sentences | Adverb-1 | Adverb-2 |
|--------|---|------------------------|----------|
| 1 | The teacher told us to walk less quickly. | | |
| 2 | When he was cross, he spoke to us extremely fiercely. | | |
| 3 | Yasmin fell down () heavily. | Supply suitable adverb | |
| 4 | She bore the pain () bravely. | Supply suitable adverb | |

(D): Make the sentences of your own choice keeping in mind the formation of the present indefinite tense using the given verbs. (05)

| S. No. | Verbs | Sentences |
|--------|-------|-----------|
| 1 | build | He |
| 2 | play | She |
| 3 | write | Ahmed |
| 4 | take | I |
| 5 | drink | We |

Question No. 02: Keep, **COVID 19**, in mind and write at least five precautionary measures you are observing to keep this pandemic away from you and your dear ones: (5)

| S.No | Precautionary measure |
|------|-----------------------|
| 1 | |
| | |
| 2 | |
| | |
| 3 | |
| | |
| 4 | |
| | |
| 5 | |
| | |

Question No. 03

Reading Comprehension

(5+5=10)

POLAR ANIMALS

Polar Animals

Both the North Pole (the Arctic) and the south pole (the Antarctic) are home to a variety of animals. Many of these animals are **migratory**. This means that they leave in the very cold winter months and come back when it's summer. Other animals have **adapted** and survive the harsh climate all year round.

Whales

Whales are mammals that are found in both polar regions. Many whale species, such as blue whales, humpback whales, orcas and sperm whales come to the polar oceans during the summer to feed. The polar oceans are rich with food such as krill.

After the whales have finished feeding, they migrate to warmer waters where they **reproduce**. So, even though these whales have a thick layer of **blubbers** under their skin to keep them warm, they still, return to warmer areas when the polar waters start to freeze.

Some species of whales, such as beluga whales and narwhals, live in the Arctic Ocean all year round. When they need to come to the ocean's surface to breathe air, they find small cracks in the ice.

Seals

Many species of seal live in the polar oceans of both the Arctic and the Antarctic. Although seals vary in size and weight, they all have sleek bodies with thick layers of fat and dense fur coats.

These **characteristics** help them keep warm in the polar cold. They also help them keep warm as they dive into the icy waters to find food. Seals are some of the best animal divers. They can hold their breath for a long time as they search for food such as fish, squid, krill, crabs and shrimps in polar waters. Once they have eaten, seals spend time on the icy resting and sleeping.

Polar Bears

Polar bears are found only in the Arctic region. They do not live in the Antarctica. Polar bears have thick, oily, water proof fur coats, which keep them warm and dry. In fact, they have two layers of fur for extra warmth. The only parts of polar bear's body that are not covered with fur, are its nose and the pads on its paws.

Polar bears also have black skin, which **absorbs** heat, and a thick layer of blubber to protect them from the cold. Small ears and a small tail prevent heat loss.

Polar bears spend most of their time on ice packs, often way offshore. Wide paws with special bumps on the bottom help polar bears walk on the Arctic ice without slipping. Webbed toes help them swim in the icy waters.

A keen sense of smell helps the bears detect their prey. Big strong claws allow them to kill seals which is their main source of food.

Caribou

Caribou, also known as reindeers, are the most common large animals of the North Arctic Circle. Caribou have a layer of under-fur and a thick layer of hollow outer hair to keep them warm. Air is trapped within the shafts of the hollow outer hair. This **insulates** the animals from the cold. Even caribou's muzzles and tails are covered in fur for extra warmth.

In summer, caribou roam the **tundra** for food. They do this to build up their energy to survive in the winter season. They put on weight, which they lose in the winter months.

They eat grasses, leaves of willow trees, tundra plants and mushrooms. In winter, they migrate to escape the worst of the bitterly cold weather and to find food. Winter food for Caribou is mostly **lichens** that hang from trees. When caribou migrate, they can travel up to 30 km per day. They are

