

**CLASS: VII**

**The Importance of Trees**

Trees are very important for our planet. They provide us with oxygen, which we need to breathe. Trees also help to clean the air by absorbing harmful gases like carbon dioxide. Without trees, the Earth would become very hot and polluted.

Trees also give us many useful things such as fruits, wood, and shade. Birds and animals live in trees, and forests are home to many different species. Trees help to prevent soil erosion and protect the land from floods.

However, due to deforestation, many trees are being cut down every day. This causes loss of wildlife, increased pollution, and climate change. We must plant more trees and take care of the existing ones. If every person plants even one tree, it will make a big difference for our future.

**1. Why are trees important for humans?**

- A) They give us oxygen
- B) They cause pollution
- C) They make the Earth hot
- D) They remove water

**2. How do trees help the environment?**

- A) By increasing carbon dioxide
- B) By absorbing harmful gases
- C) By causing soil erosion
- D) By reducing oxygen

**3. What happens due to deforestation?**

- A) More trees grow
- B) Pollution decreases
- C) Wildlife is lost
- D) Climate becomes cooler

**4. What is one benefit of planting trees?**

- A) It increases floods
- B) It protects the land from floods
- C) It increases soil erosion
- D) It destroys forests

**5. What can every person do to help the Earth?**

- A) Cut more trees
- B) Plant at least one tree
- C) Waste water
- D) Pollute the air

## Answers

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B

## 2. The Role of Technology in Education

Technology has changed the way we learn and study. In the past, students used only books and notebooks to gain knowledge. Today, technology provides many new ways to learn, such as online classes, educational videos, and digital libraries. These tools help students understand difficult subjects more easily.

Online learning has made education accessible to many people who live in remote areas. It saves time and money because students do not need to travel to school or college. Technology also makes learning more interesting through interactive games, quizzes, and virtual experiments. Students can learn at their own pace and revise topics anytime.

However, technology has some disadvantages too. Many students spend too much time on mobile phones and social media, which affects their studies. Excessive use of technology can also cause health problems like eye strain and lack of sleep. Therefore, it is important to use technology in a balanced way.

In conclusion, technology is a powerful tool for education if used correctly. It can improve learning and make education available to everyone. Students should use technology wisely and focus on studies along with traditional learning methods.

### 1. How has technology changed education?

- A) It has made learning boring
- B) It has introduced new learning methods like online classes
- C) It has removed books completely
- D) It has stopped education

### 2. What is one benefit of online learning?

- A) It wastes time
- B) It is expensive
- C) It makes education accessible to remote areas
- D) It prevents students from studying

### 3. What is a disadvantage of technology in education?

- A) It improves health
- B) It causes eye strain and lack of sleep
- C) It makes learning easy
- D) It helps students revise

### 4. How does technology make learning interesting?

- A) By making students sleep
- B) By using interactive games and quizzes
- C) By removing teachers
- D) By banning books

## 5. What is the correct way to use technology in education?

- A) Use it excessively
- B) Use it in a balanced way
- C) Avoid it completely
- D) Only use it for game

## 3. The Importance of Healthy Food

Healthy food is very important for our body and mind. Food gives us energy to do daily activities such as studying, playing, and working. Healthy food contains nutrients like vitamins, minerals, proteins, and carbohydrates. These nutrients help in the growth of our body, strengthen our immune system, and keep us active throughout the day.

Eating healthy food also improves our mental health. When we eat balanced meals, we feel happy and energetic. On the other hand, eating junk food regularly can cause many health problems such as obesity, diabetes, and heart diseases. Junk food contains high amounts of sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats. It may taste good, but it is not good for the body.

Parents and schools should teach children about healthy eating habits. We should include fruits, vegetables, whole grains, milk, and eggs in our daily diet. Drinking enough water is also important. We should avoid eating too many sweets and fast food. By choosing healthy food, we can live a long and healthy life.

### 1. Why is healthy food important?

- A) It gives energy and nutrients
- B) It makes us weak
- C) It causes diseases
- D) It makes us sleepy

### 2. What does healthy food contain?

- A) Vitamins and minerals
- B) Only sugar
- C) Only salt
- D) Only oil

### 3. What can happen if we eat junk food regularly?

- A) We become stronger
- B) We get health problems like obesity
- C) We become taller
- D) We feel energetic

### 4. Which food is not healthy?

- A) Fruits
- B) Vegetables
- C) Fast food
- D) Milk

### 5. What should we drink to stay healthy?

- A) Soda
- B) Water
- C) Only tea
- D) Only coffee

## 1. Complete the sentences using the present participles forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. She lay on the sofa, **watching** TV. (watch)

2. He made dinner while **listening** to music. (listen)
3. They are in the kitchen, **preparing** dinner. (prepare)
4. I saw him **crossing** the street. (cross)

Solve:

1. .... The loud noise I jumped up. (hear)
- ii. I think I will be ..... In Delhi this year. (study)

**2. Circle the correct option to match the purpose given in the bracket.**

1. **Can / May**) I leave the room early? (formal permission)

**May**

2. **(Could / Must)** you help me with this question? (polite request)

**Could**

3. You **(must / might)** wear a seatbelt while driving. (obligation)

**must**

4. She **(might / can)** be at home now. (possibility)

**might**

5. **(Shall / Could)** we go to the park this evening? (suggestion)

**Shall**

Solve:

- i. (Could/Would) you mind if I borrow your watch? (permission)
- ii. (May/Must) Farida's dream come true. (wish)

**3. Write whether the highlighted words perform the function of verb (V) or an adjective (A).**

1. She gave me a **surprising** answer.

**A** (Adjective – describes *answer*)

2. The baby is **sleeping** peacefully.

**V** (Verb – shows action)

3. It was a **boring** movie.

**A** (Adjective – describes *movie*)

4. They are **playing** in the garden.

**V** (Verb – action)

5. He looked at the **broken** window.

**A** (Adjective – describes *window*)

Solve:

- i. It is a very **interesting** book. ....

ii. I have not **spoken** to Manish for a year now. ....

#### **4. Pick out the gerund.**

1. He is fond of **playing** chess.

**Gerund:** **playing** (object of the preposition *of*)

2. They avoided **talking** about the problem.

**Gerund:** **talking** (object of the verb *avoided*)

3. **Watching** TV for long hours is harmful.

**Gerund:** **Watching** (subject of the sentence)

4. She is interested in **learning** French.

**Gerund:** **learning** (object of the preposition *in*)

5. We discussed **going** on a trip.

**Gerund:** **going** (object of the verb *discussed*)

Solve:

i. I find paragliding too dangerous for me.....

ii. Rani started singing at an early age.....

#### **5. Choose the correct conjunction to complete the sentences.**

1. wanted to go for a walk, **but** it started raining.

2. She studied hard, **so** she passed the exam.

3. He is very tired, **yet** he is still working.

4. You can have tea, **or** you can have coffee.

5. She was late, **because** the bus was delayed

Solve.

i. I think the play in the classroom is tomorrow, ..... I'm not sure. (and/but)

ii. it has been a long time, ..... she remembers everything so well. (yet/or)

#### **6. Join the sentences using relative pronoun.**

1. The boy is my friend. He is sitting in the front row.

**Joined:**

**The boy who is sitting in the front row is my friend.**

2. This is the book. I borrowed it from the library.

**Joined:**

**This is the book which I borrowed from the library.**

3. The teacher is very kind. She helped me.

**Joined:**

**The teacher who helped me is very kind.**

4. Here is the pen. It was lost yesterday.

**Joined:**

**Here is the pen which was lost yesterday.**

5. I saw the man. His car was stolen.

**Joined:**

**I saw the man whose car was stolen.**

**Solve:**

i. These are the girls. They won the interhouse Debate competition.

.....

ii. The baby is crying. His mother is sleeping.

.....

**7. Change the following sentences from Active voice to Passive Voice.**

**1. Active: The teacher praised the students.**

→ **Passive:** The students were praised by the teacher.

**2. Active: She cleans the room every day.**

→ **Passive:** The room is cleaned by her every day.

**3. Active: The dog chased the cat.**

→ **Passive:** The cat was chased by the dog.

**4. Active: They will finish the work tomorrow.**

→ **Passive:** The work will be finished tomorrow.

**5. Active: Someone has stolen my bag.**

→ **Passive:** My bag has been stolen.

**6. Active: The chef is preparing the food.**

→ **Passive:** The food is being prepared by the chef.

**7. Active: The students will present the project.**

→ **Passive:** The project will be presented by the students.

**8. Active: He wrote a letter to his friend.**

→ **Passive:** A letter was written to his friend by him.

## 9. Active: The company sells smartphones.

→ **Passive:** Smartphones are sold by the company.

## 10. Active: The children are playing football.

→ **Passive:** Football is being played by the children.

Solve:

i. Sonu baked a cake.

.....

ii. I wrote a poem.

.....

iii. My brother gave me a pencil pouch.

.....

## 8. Change these commands and requests from direct speech .

### 1. Direct: “Please open the door,” he said.

→ **Indirect:** He requested me to open the door.

### 2. Direct: “Don’t make noise,” the teacher said.

→ **Indirect:** The teacher told us not to make noise.

### 3. Direct: “Come here immediately,” the officer said.

→ **Indirect:** The officer ordered me to come there immediately.

### 4. Direct: “Please help me,” she said.

→ **Indirect:** She requested me to help her.

### 5. Direct: “Don’t touch the electric wire,” the electrician said.

→ **Indirect:** The electrician warned us not to touch the electric wire.

### 6. Direct: “Take this medicine twice a day,” the doctor said.

→ **Indirect:** The doctor advised me to take that medicine twice a day.

### 7. Direct: “Be careful while crossing the road,” he said.

➡ **Indirect:** He advised me to be careful while crossing the road.

**8. Direct:** “Please wait for a while,” she said.

➡ **Indirect:** She requested me to wait for a while.

**9. Direct:** “Close the window,” the teacher said.

➡ **Indirect:** The teacher ordered me to close the window.

**10. Direct:** “Don’t lie to anyone,” mother said.

➡ **Indirect:** Mother warned me not to lie to anyone.

Solve: i. The librarian said to the boys, “Please be quiet in the library.”

.....

ii. Mother said, “Clean your room right now”

.....

iii. Seema said to me, “Go to a doctor, soon.”

.....

**9. Complete the sentences with the suitable reporting verbs.**

1. The doctor **advised** him to take rest. (advise)

2. She **requested** me to help her with the homework. (request)

3. The teacher **warned** the students not to cheat in the exam. (warn)

4. The coach **encouraged** the team to play well. (encourage)

4. The manager **ordered** the staff to finish the work on time. (order)

Solve:

i. The teacher ..... the class to submit the project. (instruct)

ii. the policeman ..... the man to wear the seatbelt. (order)