



Anand Niketan Maninagar Campus

Grade : VII	Subject : English Literature	Section: _____
Name :	Practice Worksheet	Date:
SYLLABUS L- 1,4 [unit-4]	P-T-III (20 marks)	Note book submission: 5 M Subject Enrichment: Dictation: 15 Marks Listening: 5 Marks

Section – A [Reading]

1) Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow it

Chocolate — there’s nothing quite like it, is there? Chocolate is simply delicious. What is chocolate? Where does it come from? Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cacao beans from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of chocolate goes back at least 4,000 years! The Aztecs, who lived in America, thought that their bitter cacao drink was a divine gift from heaven. In fact, the scientist Carolus Linnaeus named the plant Theobroma, which means “food of the gods.” The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez went to America in 1519. He visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cacao mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cacao home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez’s chocolate in a drink with chili peppers. However, the natural taste of cacao was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar to the cacao drink. As a sweet drink, it became more popular. By the 17th century, rich people in Europe were drinking it. Later, people started using chocolate in pastries, like pies and cakes. In 1828, Dutch chocolate makers started using a new process for removing the fat from cacao beans, and getting to the center of the cacao bean.

The Dutch chocolate maker Conrad J. van Houten made a machine that pressed the fat from the bean. The resulting powder mixed better with water than cacao did. Now, some call van Houten’s chocolate “Dutch chocolate.” It was easy to mix Dutch chocolate powder with sugar. So other chocolate makers started trying new recipes that used powdered chocolate. People started mixing sweetened chocolate with cocoa butter to make solid chocolate bars. In 1849, an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar. In the 19th century, the Swiss started making milk chocolate by mixing powdered milk with sweetened chocolate. Milk chocolate has not changed much since this process was invented. Today, two countries - Brazil and Ivory Coast - account for almost half the world’s chocolate. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the world, but the Swiss eat the most chocolate per person. The most chocolate eaten today is sweet milk chocolate, but people also eat white chocolate and dark chocolate. Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help prevent heart attacks, or help keep them from happening. They are supposed to be good for the circulatory system. On the other hand, the high fat content of chocolate can cause weight gain, which is not good for people’s health. Other health claims for chocolate have not been proven, but some research shows that chocolate could be good for the brain. Chocolate is a popular holiday gift. A popular Valentine’s Day gift is a box of chocolate candies with a card and flowers. Chocolate is sometimes given for Christmas and birthdays. Chocolate eggs are sometimes given at Easter. Chocolate is toxic to some animals. An ingredient in chocolate is poisonous to dogs, cats, parrots, small rodents, and some livestock. Their bodies cannot process some of the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, they should never be fed chocolate.

- 1) How did people first consume chocolate?
- 2) Why did Linnaeus name the plant Theobroma?
- 3) Who was Montezuma?
- 4) Who made the first powdered chocolate?
- 5) Which people eat the most chocolate per person?
- 6) A divine gift is... A. a chocolate gift. B. a gift from God. C. a delicious gift. D. a bitter gift. E. a dangerous gift.
- 7) Pastries are...
- 8) A. sweet baked goods. B. bitter-tasting drinks. C. chocolate candy bars . D. chocolate candies. E. Both C and D are correct.
- 9) What are recipes?
A. Herbs and Spices B. Countries C. Machines D. Food ingredients E. Chocolate powders.
- 10) When you prevent something, you
A. do not let it happen. B. do not discuss it. C. do not allow it. D. do not stop it E. Both A and C are correct. F. Both A and B are correct.
- 11) If something is toxic it is...
A. poisonous. B. disgusting. C. emotional. D. popular. E. harmless.

Section – B [Writing and Grammar]

Q 1 : Write a letter to the Editor of local newspaper stating your concern about reckless driving in your locality .

Q 2: Write a paragraph on “Examinations” **OR** “Is the use of mobile phones by students in schools is good or bad.”

Q3: You are Karan or Kiran, the Cultural Secretary of Your School. You have been asked to inform the students of classes IX-XII about an Inter-House Poem Recitation Competition. Write a notice in about 80-100 words to be put up on your school notice board with all the relevant details.

Q 4: Do as directed :

1. I have never seen such a mess. (Begin with never)
2. He had hardly sat down to rest when someone knocked on the door. (Begin with hardly)
3. It is not compulsory that you should attempt all questions. (Rewrite using need not)
4. You are obliged to obey your parents. (Rewrite using 'ought to')
5. It is necessary for him to attend the meeting. (Rewrite using must.)
6. We are interested in your offer, and we would be glad to have prices as soon as possible. (Insert indeed)
7. Gandhi is one of the greatest men of the world. (Insert indeed)
8. As soon as she heard the news she fainted. (Rewrite using 'No sooner ...than')

SECTION- C [Literature]

Q5: Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow :

1: “Who are you? You look familiar,”the rider inquired.

1: Where were Jaya and Vasu?

2: What were their duties at the ashram?

3:Who was the rider? Why did he stopped looking at Jaya and Vasu.

2: “Haven’t you seen..... I have my own..’

1: Where do the eager flowers wish to go?

2: Why are the flowers in such a hurry?

Q6: Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Vasu’s tone ‘urgent’ when he poked Jaya as he lay sleeping?
2. Describe the flower children?
3. Why are the flowers in such a hurry?
4. How is the school in 1500 BC different from your school?
5. You are a flower from the poem. Describe your life?

Q7: Refernce to the context:

‘Is there anything I can do for you?’

- a) Who said this and to whom?
- b) Where were these words said?
- c) Why did the speaker say this?
- d) What happens next?

Q7: Give the meaning and frame them into sentences:

1: barefoot

2: beckons

3:obliged

4: bamboos

5: moist

