

## Common Proficiency Test 2017

### Class VII

Total Marks: 70

Time allocated 2.00 Hours

#### Instructions

1. Answer all questions.
2. Writing section answers need to be written in the spaced provided.
3. Read the questions carefully before answering them.

- I. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct options.

#### The Elephant

Elephants are royal animals! No wonder kings mounted them when they had to travel from one place to another and even during war times. Have you ever mounted an elephant? You may feel like a prince or princess enjoying a majestic ride and a lovely view of the surroundings. Indian elephants have smaller ears when compared to their African friends. They have thick, dry skin with little spiky hair and are greyish-brown in colour. They are found in the forest areas of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa and Assam. They love to move from one forest area to another and surprisingly the females lead the herd. Elephants are vegetarians and feed on grasses, bamboo, leaves and even bananas. The elephants are the most intelligent animals. They are very sensitive and live close to their friends and families helping and looking after each other. Elephants can be spotted crying or weeping at the loss of their loved ones. They never leave a wounded friend alone and have been seen digging graves for the burial of the dead. At the same time they show a sense of humour and are capable of mimicry and play. They can copy sounds they hear and love to suck up water and spray it around. They can even play games. (216 words)

1. Elephants are described as royal because \_\_\_\_\_
  1. they are considered the kings of forest.
  2. they were pets of kings.
  3. they are huge in size.
  4. kings rode on them.

2. The herd of elephants is led by \_\_\_\_\_

1. **females.**

2. males.

3. leaders.

4. king elephant.

3. Which of the following statements is true?

1. Indian elephants have larger ears as compared to African elephants.

2. **Indian elephants have smaller ears as compared to African elephants.**

3. Indian and African elephants have ears of same size.

4. African elephants are bigger in size than Indian elephants.

4. Below are four statements which describe elephants. Read them carefully and choose the correct statements from the given options.

i. Elephants are intelligent and sensitive animals.

ii. Elephants have humour sense.

iii. Elephants do not leave an injured elephant alone.

iv. Elephants play games and hunt other animals.

1. **Statements i and iii are true.**

2. Statements ii and iv are true and statement i and iii are false.

3. Statements of i, iii and iv are true.

4. Statements iv and iii are false.

5. Which in the passage means the word 'able'?

1. **capable**

2. mimicry

3. sensitive

4. hunt

6. How do the elephants show their feeling like humans?

1. They fight with one another.

2. They think like humans.

3. **They show their grief when a fellow elephant dies.**

4. They show their grief when their master dies.

**Read the passage on goats, grazing and global warming and answer the questions that follow.**

### **Goats, grazing and global warming**

I remember how I first learnt about global warming. It was in the late 1980s. We quickly learnt to look beyond trees, at ways to deepen democracy, so these commons—in India, forests are mostly owned by government agencies, but it is the poor who use them—could be regenerated. It became clear that without community participation, afforestation was not possible.

Who is polluting more, the rich or the poor? Data released by the World Resources Institute, a prestigious US research institution, argued that it was the poor who contributed substantially to global warming—they did "unsustainable" things like growing rice or keeping animals. Some state governments issued circulars asking to prevent people from keeping animals. People were foxed, and outraged. It seemed absurd. We had been arguing since quite a while that the poor were victims of environmental degradation. Here they were now, complete villains.

The world needed to differentiate between the emissions of the poor—from subsistence paddy cultivation or animal rearing—and that of the rich—from, say, cars. Survival emissions weren't, and couldn't be equivalent to luxury emissions. Managing a global common meant cooperation between countries. As a stray cattle or goat is likely to chew up saplings in the forest, any country could blow up the agreement if it emitted beyond what the atmosphere could take. Cooperation was only possible—and this is where our experience with forest issues came in handy—if benefits were distributed equally.

We then developed the concept of per capita entitlements—each nation's share of the atmosphere—and used the property rights of entitlement to set up rules of engagement that were fair and equitable. We said that countries using less than their share of the atmospheric space could trade their unused quota and this would give them the incentive to invest in technologies that would not increase their emissions. But in all this, as we told climate negotiators, think of the local forest and learn that the issue of equity is not a luxury. It is a prerequisite. (330 words)

7. 'Without community participation, afforestation was not possible.' Why?

**1. Because the forests and lands are used by people.**

2. Because the forest belongs to the government.
  3. Because the forests and lands are owned by people.
  4. Because the government could not do much.
8. Why was it argued that it was the poor who contributed substantially to global warming?
1. The poor own polluting factories..
  - 2. Because it is the poor who grows rice or rears animals.**
  3. Because the poor needed to eat more.
  4. Because the poor own lands.
9. Why were people foxed, and outraged?
- 1. On seeing the government circular for preventing people from keeping animals.**
  2. On the argument that people cultivating rice and rearing animals are the cause of pollution.
  3. On seeing poor people as villains
  4. On seeing the poor as victims.
10. What are survival emissions?
1. Keeping animal and cars.
  2. Keeping cars and air conditioners.
  3. Excessive use of soil.
  - 4. Keeping animals and cultivating rice like crops**
11. The author says, 'It is a prerequisite.' What is the prerequisite?
- 1. Fair and equitable sharing of responsibility between the poor and the rich on environment protection.**

2. Fair and equitable sharing of responsibility on water sharing between the rich and the poor.
3. Equal responsibility of the rich and poor in protecting the forests.
4. Water sharing and distribution.

12. An example of survival emission is \_\_\_\_\_.

1. **cultivation of rice.**
2. using cars.
3. using air conditioner during the hot summer.
4. using lots of imported cosmetics.

13. An example of luxury emission is \_\_\_\_\_.

1. using public transport.
2. eating rice like products.
3. **using cars.**
4. All the above.

14. Which word in the passage means 'largely'?

1. **Substantially**
2. Scarcely
3. Survival
4. emissions

**15 – 16: Which word means the nearest to the given word.**

15. Confidence

1. doubt
2. **trust**
3. reveal
4. thinking

16. ignorant

1. polite
2. rational
3. **unaware**
4. young

**Questions 17 – 18: Which word means the opposite of the given word?**

17. Sustain

1. suspect
2. keep up
- 3. quit**
4. support

18. Novel

1. different
- 2. well-known**
3. usual
4. unique

Questions 19 - 20 Select the correct meaning of the given phrase or word from the options given below.

19. Did not show up

1. not likely to come back
- 2. did not appear**
3. ignored
4. appeared before time

20. Indian Cricket Team was ECSTATIC on winning the world cup.

1. Contented
2. Gloomy
- 3. Overjoyed**
4. displeased

21. Unscramble the letters to get the correct word:

XCEETMNETI

1. exciterment
- 2. excitement**
3. excellent
4. excitment

22. Choose the correct spelling

- 1. Conceited**
2. Concieted
3. Conceeted
4. Concited

**Replace the underlined word with its opposite in meaning.**

23. My parents RARELY allow me to have junk food.

1. always
2. might
3. often
4. seldom

24. Read the given sentence carefully and fill the blanks by choosing the right option.

Arun \_\_\_\_\_ the beans and they went out \_\_\_\_\_ the window.

1. through, threw
2. throw, threw
3. through, throw
4. threw, through

**Questions 25 – 29: Select the suitable preposition from the given options to fill in the blanks.**

Once a man gave his little boy a bag \_\_\_\_\_ (25) nails. He told him \_\_\_\_\_ (26) hammer a nail \_\_\_\_\_ (27) the fence. He kept doing it \_\_\_\_\_ (28) many days. He counted the nails \_\_\_\_\_ (29) the last day.

25

1. of
2. to
3. for
4. with

26.

1. for
2. to
3. with
4. that

27.

1. on
2. in

3. into

4. with

28.

1. to

2. for

3. with in

4. some

29.

1. on

2. in

3. for

4. at

**Questions 30 – 33 Selection the most suitable option o complete the sentences.**

30. He \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window.

1. were looking

2. is looking

3. are looking

4. am looking

31. They \_\_\_\_\_ living in this city since 2000.

1. had been

**2. have been**

3. has been

4. are

32. I \_\_\_\_\_ the library every Saturday.

1. **visit**

2. visited



3. am visiting

4. have visited

33. My teacher told us to \_\_\_\_\_ for the test.

1. preparing

2. going

**3. prepare**

4. doing well

34. Which sentences is not correct.

1. **I lived in this village in 1990.**

2. I have lived in this village in 1990.

3. I live in this village in 1990.

4. I was here in this village in 1990

35. He is \_\_\_\_\_ who won the best teacher award.

1. **one of the teachers**

2. one of the teacher

3. one of teacher

4. one of the teachers

36. What is the time \_\_\_\_ your watch.

1. **by**

2. with

3. for

4. to

**Questions 37 -40: Supply the missing punctuation mark.**

37. Where were you yesterday

1. Exclamation mark (!)

2. Question mark (?)

3. full stop (.)

4. coma (,)

38. how was your holiday last week?

1. Capital letter (H)

2. Capital letter (W)

3. full stop (.) at the end.

4. Coma (,) after how

39. Dont be silly.

1. ( ' ) apostrophe

2. (,) coma

3. (?) question mark

4. (!) Exclamation mark

40. The school has big play ground a cricket stadium and a swimming pool.

1. (,) coma

2. (.) full stop

3. (?) question mark

4. (!) Exclamation mark

### Writing

**1. Look around your class and write a description of the class in about 150 words. (8)**

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**43. Write a letter to your school principal requesting him to provide more library time for reading and also get more book in the library to encourage reading. (10)**

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**Listening (12)**