



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
अभ्यास पत्र/ **Practice paper (2025-26)**

कक्षा / Class: 7 विषय / Subject: ENGLISH (The Tunnel) अंक/Marks: 40

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. This question paper consists of FOUR sections:

Section A	Reading	10 marks
Section B	Writing	05 marks
Section C	Grammar	10 marks
Section D	Literature	15 marks

2. Attempt all the questions.

3. All the answers must be numbered correctly.

4. Read each question carefully and follow the instructions.

Section A – Reading (10 marks)

Q. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Earth is home to numerous amazing phenomena, from celestial events like solar eclipses to geological disasters like earthquake, storms, volcanoes etc. These phenomena are caused by a wide range of forces. Here we will talk about Volcanoes. A Volcano is a burning mountain with a great hole running deep into the earth. Out of it come smoke, gases and stones. The mouth of the opening is called the crater of the volcano.

Volcanoes are not always burning. Sometimes a volcano will remain quiet for centuries. And then it will suddenly become active. This is called volcanic eruption.

When the eruption takes place, great clouds of ashes, dust, gas and steam rise from the crater. Loud noises come from the crater. After sometime, white hot molten rock, called lava begins to flow down the mountain sides. These eruptions are driven by pressure from dissolved gases within the magma, which rises from a magma chamber beneath the Earth's surface. This may go on for days or weeks. Then the volcano will 'go to sleep' again for many years. Most volcanoes are found near the seas.

1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage answer the following: (1x4=4)

(a) What is a Volcano?

- (b) Write some geological disasters.
- (c) What is 'crater'?
- (d) What is the cause of volcanic eruption?

2. Find words from the above passage that mean opposite to: (1 x 4 = 4)
 (a) over (b) Dormant (c) noisy (d) frozen

3. Volcanoes are (1)
 (a) always burning (b) not always burning
 (c) cannot say anything (d) never burning

4. When the volcanic eruption takes place (1)
 (a) loud noises come from the crater
 (b) feeble noises come from the crater
 (c) no noise comes from the crater
 (d) all of the above

Section B - Writing (5 marks)

5. Write a descriptive paragraph about your experience of visit to a museum. (5)

Section C - Grammar (10 marks)

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is a mistake in each line. Identify the mistake and write the correct word against the incorrect one. One has been done as an example. (6x1/2 = 3)

	Incorrect	Correct
Children learnt best through practical examples.	learnt	learn
a. Real-life situations help they understand the	_____	_____
b. value of money and the importance for making	_____	_____
c. wise financial choices. Thinking critical before	_____	_____
d. spending helped cultivate responsible habits.	_____	_____
e. The concept of saved and spending can be	_____	_____
f. explain through relatable examples.	_____	_____

7. Do as directed.

i. Write synonym of 'fringe' _____ (1)

ii. Fill in the blanks using 'would' or 'used to'. (2)

- a. When I was a child, we _____ live in a village near a forest.
- b. She said she _____ call me later.

iii. Use semicolons or colons to punctuate the following sentences. (2)

a. She went to the store she needed to buy groceries.

b. You need three things a pen, paper, and a smile.

iv. Rearrange the given phrases to make meaningful sentences. (2)

a. Indian Railways / the / over / spans / 160 / history / years / of

b. nation's / Atal Tunnel / is / long / 9.02 / the / kilometres / pride

Section D – Literature (15 marks)

8. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow. (2)

“Welcome, welcome. I don’t often have visitors. Sit down for a while, and tell me why you were inspecting my tunnel.

(a) Who is the speaker and listener here?

(b) Name the author of the story from where these lines are picked?

9. Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow. (3)

Suraj heard the rumble as the train passed over a small bridge. It was too dark to see the hut near the cutting, but he knew that he must be approaching the tunnel. He strained his eyes looking out into the night; and then, just as the engine let out a shrill whistle, Suraj saw the lamp.

(a) Give one reason why Suraj could not see the hut.

(b) He strained his eyes because _____.

(c) Write antonym of the word ‘approaching’.

10. Answer each of the following questions in about 30 words. (2 x 5 = 10)

(a) Why does Suraj visit the railway tunnel?

(b) What made the leopard disappear into the darkness?

(c) Who is Sunder Singh, and what is his job?

(d) When does Suraj return to the tunnel?

(e) What does the story highlight about Suraj and Sunder Singh?