



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
Term-1 Practice Worksheet-1 (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VII

विषय /Subject: ENGLISH

अंक/Marks: 80

दिया गया पाठ्य/CHAPTER COVERED-UNIT 1 AND UNIT 2 (Page no 1 to 90)

SECTION-A

1.Read the passage and answer the questions as instructed.

Scientific temper refers to an attitude of logical and rational thinking. It is not confined to laboratories or scientists alone. It is a way of approaching life, where every belief, action, and decision is based on reasoning and evidence rather than superstition or blind faith.

The concept gained prominence in India due to the emphasis given by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister, who believed that progress could only come through a questioning mind. When we develop a scientific temper, we learn to ask "why" and "how" instead of merely accepting "what" others say.

Scientific temper encourages curiosity, observation, and experimentation. For example, if we see a rainbow, instead of thinking it is a magical phenomenon, we try to understand how sunlight refracts and reflects through water droplets. This not only satisfies our curiosity but also deepens our understanding of nature.

A society without scientific temper often falls prey to myths and misinformation. People may believe in baseless rumours, follow harmful practices, or get cheated by those exploiting their ignorance. On the other hand, a scientifically aware community questions such claims and demands proof before accepting them.

Schools and parents play a vital role in developing scientific temper in children.

Encouraging students to participate in science projects, debates, and research helps them think critically. Reading books, watching educational programs, and using technology wisely can also enhance their understanding.

Scientific temper is not against culture or tradition, but it insists that customs should not harm people or hold back progress. It supports harmony between knowledge, values, and human welfare. By adopting this mindset, we can solve problems rationally, make informed decisions, and contribute to the progress of society.

A. Answer the following questions by choosing the correct option. (1×8=8 marks)

1. Scientific temper means:
 - a) Believing everything blindly
 - b) Logical and rational thinking
 - c) Following traditions strictly
 - d) Avoiding experiments
2. Who promoted scientific temper in India?
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
 - c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d) C. V. Raman
3. Which of these is an example of scientific temper?
 - a) Believing in myths
 - b) Understanding rainbow formation through science
 - c) Avoiding questions
 - d) Following superstitions
4. A society without scientific temper often:
 - a) Progresses rapidly
 - b) Believes in myths
 - c) Encourages debate
 - d) Develops technology

5. Developing scientific temper in children can be done by:
- a) Forbidding questions
 - b) Encouraging projects and debates
 - c) Avoiding books
 - d) Discouraging curiosity
6. Scientific temper is against:
- a) Harmful customs
 - b) Education
 - c) Harmony
 - d) Progress
7. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of scientific temper?
- a) Making informed decisions
 - b) Solving problems rationally
 - c) Encouraging blind faith
 - d) Contributing to progress
8. Technology should be used:
- a) Without limits
 - b) Carelessly
 - c) Wisely
 - d) Never

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Moral values are the guiding principles that help us distinguish between right and wrong. They form the foundation of good character and are essential for leading a meaningful life. Honesty, kindness, respect, responsibility, and empathy are examples of moral values.

These values are usually learned at home from parents and family members, but schools, friends, and society also influence them. For example, when a child sees their parents speaking truthfully even in difficult situations, they learn that honesty is more important than personal gain.

Moral values not only shape individual behaviour but also strengthen relationships and

communities. When people treat each other with respect and empathy, trust develops. This trust is the glue that holds society together. A community with strong moral values will have less conflict and more cooperation.

In today's fast-paced world, it is easy to forget the importance of moral values. The race for money, power, and fame often tempts people to compromise their principles. However, history has shown that societies which neglect morality eventually face problems like corruption, injustice, and unrest.

To preserve moral values, we must practise them in our daily lives. Small acts, such as helping a neighbour, speaking kindly, or standing up for someone being treated unfairly, can have a big impact. Schools can organise activities like role-plays, community service projects, and discussions on ethical dilemmas to make students more aware.

Ultimately, moral values give life a sense of purpose. They remind us that success is not only about wealth or status, but also about being a good human being who contributes positively to the world.

A. Choose the most suitable option for the questions given below: (1×4=4 marks)

1. Moral values help us:
 - a) Earn more money
 - b) Know right from wrong
 - c) Become famous
 - d) Avoid friends
2. Which is NOT a moral value mentioned in the passage?
 - a) Honesty
 - b) Responsibility
 - c) Selfishness
 - d) Empathy
3. Trust in society develops when people:
 - a) Compete with each other
 - b) Respect and empathise with each other

- c) Avoid interaction
 - d) Focus only on wealth
4. One way to preserve moral values is to:
- a) Practise them daily
 - b) Avoid them
 - c) Focus only on studies
 - d) Seek personal gain

B. Answer the following questions in 30–40 words each: (2×4=8 marks)

1. How are moral values usually learned?
2. Why are moral values important for society?
3. What problems arise when societies neglect morality?
4. Give two examples of how schools can promote moral values.

SECTION-B

- 3.** You are the Head Boy/Head Girl of your school. Draft a notice informing students about a cleanliness drive in your school premises. **(5 marks)**
- 4.** Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about the importance of helping the elderly and how you recently helped an old neighbour. **(7 marks)**
- 5.** Write a story in 150–200 words based on the following hints: **(8 marks)**

A boy finds a lost puppy → takes care of it → tries to find the owner → faces difficulties → finally succeeds → learns the value of kindness and responsibility.

SECTION-C

6. The following passage has six errors. Identify the incorrect word and replace it with the correct one. (0.5×6=3marks)

Yesterday I goes to the market with my mother. We buyed some fruits and vegetables. On the way, we see a poor man which was hungry. My mother gives him food and he blessing us.

7.Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets:

(1×4=4 marks)

1. She _____ (complete) her homework just now.
2. They _____ (live) in Delhi since 2018.
3. I _____ (not/see) that movie before.
4. We _____ (wait) here for two hours.

8.Choose the correct modal verb:

(1×4=4 marks)

1. You _____ (must/may) wear a helmet while riding.
2. He _____ (can/must) solve this puzzle easily.
3. We _____ (should/may) respect our elders.
4. I _____ (can/must) be at the meeting by 5 p.m.

9.Re-arrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

(1×4=4 marks)

1. honesty / the / best / is / policy
2. to / reading / habit / is / a / good / develop
3. we / help / others / should / in / need
4. time / and / waits / tide / for / none

SECTION-D

10.Read the extract given below.

(A)

If you fail, try again,
Don't give up, try again,
Success will come, try again."

Answer the questions in 20-30 words :

(4×1=4 marks)

1. What is the main message of the poem?
2. What should we do if we fail?
3. Who is the poet addressing?
4. What will happen if we keep trying?

(B.)

"Dr Dolittle could talk to animals. This made him different from other doctors."

Answer the questions in 20-30 words :

(4×1=4 marks)

1. What special ability did Dr Dolittle have?
2. How did this make him different?
3. Why do you think animals trusted him?
4. Name one advantage of his special ability.

11. Answer the questions in 30-40 words :

(6×2=12 marks)

1. What message did the river convey?
2. How did the narrator feel after listening to the river?
3. What did Helen Keller wish to see on her first day?
4. Why did Helen Keller value sight so much?
5. Who was considered funny in the poem 'The Funny Man'?
6. What lesson did the poem "The Funny Man" teach?

12. How can "saying the right thing at right time" help in making better discussion in life? Give examples.

(5)
