

**GENIUS HIGH SCHOOL :BHONGIR**  
**VII-ENGLISH**

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**A) Read the following passage and answer the question below: 5x1=5**

Garbage is a great environment hazard. It comes from various sources—used paper, tiffin packing's, plastic bags, ice-cream wrappers, bottle caps, fallen leaves from trees and many more. Garbage makes the premises ugly, unkempt and breeds diseases.

A lot of trash that is thrown away contain material that can be recycled and reused such as paper, metals and glass which can be sent to the nearest recycling centre or disposed of to the junk dealer. It also contains organic matter such as leaves which can enrich soil fertility. A compost pit can be made at a convenient location where the refuse can be placed with layers of soil and an occasional sprinkling of water. This would help decomposition to make valuable fertilizer. This would also prevent pollution that is usually caused by burning such organic waste

**Q1: Garbage originates from**

- (a) used paper, tiffin, packings, plastic bags and fallen leaves from trees
- (b) leftovers of food
- (c) fallen branches from trees
- (d) building materials.

**Q2: Garbage can create havoc to the mankind by**

- (a) spreading foul smell
- (b) slowing our vehicles on the road
- (c) spreading several diseases
- (d) all the above.

**Q3: What happens to the disposed material at the recycling centre?**

- (a) It is thrown away
- (b) It is recycled for reuse
- (c) It is sold to the rag pickers
- (d) It is dumped into the ground.

**Q4: Fallen leaves from trees are useful because they**

- (a) solve the problem of fuel wood in village households
- (b) enrich water quality
- (c) enrich soil fertility
- (d) beautify landscape.

**Q5: Which of these is correct with reference to a composite pit?**

- (a) The refuge is placed with layers of soil with an occasional sprinkling of water
- (b) It contributes to the manufacture of useful fertilizer
- (c) It prevents pollution
- (d) All the above.

**B) Read the following passage and answer the question below: 5x1=5**

What causes the monsoon? The monsoon, which is essentially the seasonal reversal in wind direction, causes most of the rainfall received in India and some other parts of the world. The primary cause of monsoons is the difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea. The apparent position of the Sun with reference to the Earth oscillates from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn. Thus the low pressure region created by solar heating also changes latitude. The northeast and southeast trade winds converge in this low pressure zone, which is also known as the Inter tropical Convergence Zone or ITCZ. This low pressure region sees continuous rise of moist wind from the sea surface to the upper layers of the atmosphere, where the cooling means the air can no longer hold so much moisture resulting in precipitation. The rainy seasons of East Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Australia and the southern part of North America coincide with the shift of ITCZ towards these regions.

**Q1: Monsoon is**

- (a) A type of sea wave
- (b) a seasonal reversal in wind direction
- (c) very hot wind
- (d) very cold wind

**Q2: What is the full form of ITCZ?**

- (a) Intertrance Convergence Zone
- (b) Intertropical Convergence Zone
- (c) Intertropical Capricorn Zone
- (d) Intertropical Conveyance Zone

**Q3: The major cause of monsoon is the**

- (a) difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea
- (b) difference between day and night temperature
- (c) moisture in the atmosphere
- (d) None of these.

**Q4: Low Pressure region is created by**

- (a) solar heating
- (b) lunar cooling
- (c) moist wind
- (d) dry wind.

**Q5: It rains when**

- (a) moist wind goes down
- (b) dry wind meets moist wind
- (c) the air can no longer hold moisture resulting in precipitation
- (d) annual temperature goes down