

AL KHOZAMA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL DAMMAM

B.E.S.T. Group of Schools, K.S.A.

Affiliated to CBSE – New Delhi, Affiliation No: 57300019

ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2021-22

WORKSHEET-1

GRADE: 7

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

1. Read the passage given below :

1. Diabetes is a metabolism abnormality that affects the way your body uses blood sugar (glucose), your main source of energy. To understand diabetes, you have to start from the beginning – with food. Your body converts a portion of the food you eat and digest into glucose. Glucose is then absorbed into your bloodstream, where it can enter the individual cells of tissue throughout your body to be used as energy. Before your cells will let glucose in, however, they need the help of insulin.

2. Insulin is a hormone produced by your pancreas – a gland located just behind your stomach. Normally, insulin acts like a master key, unlocking the doors of your cells and allowing glucose inside. To simply maintain this process, such as at night when you're asleep, the pancreas releases a low level of insulin on a constant basis. When necessary, such as after a meal, your pancreas increases insulin supply to meet demand.

3. After you eat a meal or a snack, your pancreas releases more insulin to make sure the extra glucose in your bloodstream can enter your cells. If you have more glucose than you need, your body can remove the excess from your blood and store it in your liver and muscles or convert it to fat. Then, when you run low on fuel, your body can release this stored energy back into your bloodstream, where insulin is waiting to usher it into your cells



4. If you have diabetes, this whole process goes awry. Instead of entering cells throughout your body, excess glucose builds up in your bloodstream and some of it may eventually be excreted in your urine. This can happen when your pancreas doesn't produce enough insulin (Type 1 diabetes), when your cells have become resistant to the effects of insulin (Type 2 diabetes) or, more commonly, when both of these problems occur.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions from the following: 1x5=5

- i. What is diabetes?
- ii. Write any role of insulin?
- iii. Name two types of diabetes mentioned in the passage?
- iv. List out the effects of diabetes.
- v. What happens if the body's glucose level rises?
- vi. Replace the underlined word in the sentence.

If you have diabetes, this whole process goes awry.

GRAMMAR

2. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT,

- a. The jury ----- not convinced. (was/were)
- b. To cry is never the solution to any problems. (is/are)
- c. A pack of lions ----- approaching the camp. (were/was)
- d. There ----- many difficulties regarding the situation. (were/was)
- e. Either she or her friends ----- responsible for this incident. (is/are)
- f. Eight dollars ----- what it would cost to buy the new phone. (is/are)
- g. Ronaldo and Messi ----- the greatest football players of the 21st Century. (is/are)
- h. One of my friends ----- has gone to France. (has/have)

3. Choose the best option and fill in the blanks.

- a. They ----- did not read this book for this topic. (need/dare)
- b. ----- she had worked hard , she would have passed. (should/ must)
- c. He ----- passed this time as he has worked satisfactorily hard. (may/can)
- d. She ----- be warmly welcomed if she wins the match. (will/shall)
- e. He came here so that he ----- (may/might) meet his child. (may/ might)
- f. John doesn't need a calculator. He ----- do sums mentally. (can /could)
- g. Passengers ----- open the door when the train is moving. (must/ mustn't)
- h. You ----- sit so near the t.v. it's bad for your eyes. (should/shouldn't)

4. Write the vivid verbs given:

a. Eat-

b. Yell-

c. Looked-

d. fall-