STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING
TELANGANA, HYDERABAD.

TEACHING AND LEARNING WORKSHEET-12
LEVEL II

SUBJECT : ENGLISH **CLASS – VII**

UNIT – 2 : A Reading (C.V. Raman, the Pride of India) SEGMENT – 3
There are 20 MCQs in section I, II and III
(Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary and Grammar)
Section –IV is for Home Assignment (Creative Writing)

SECTION – I
(READING COMPREHENSION)

(Questions 1 – 10) Read the following passage.

Raman was born on November 7, 1888, at Tiruchirapalli in Tamil Nadu. His father was a college physics teacher. He was a brilliant student right from the start. When Raman passed his matriculation, his parents were keen to send him abroad for higher studies. But on medical grounds, a British surgeon advised them against it and Raman stayed in the country to do the M.A. course at Presidency College in Madras (now called Chennai).

Science had already made an impression on him and he began to write research papers for science journals. When he was only 19, he became a member of the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science. Meanwhile, respecting his parents' wishes, he took up an administrative job in the Finance Ministry in Calcutta. His interest in science, however, did not flag. He used to spend his hours after office in the lab of the Association working throughout the night.

In his youth, Raman was mainly interested in acoustics, the science of sound. He studied how stringed instruments like the violin and the sitar could produce harmonious music.

He was elected to the Royal Society of London in 1924 and the British Government made him a Knight of the British Empire in 1929. It was a high honour for any great scientist.

His advice to young scientists was to look at the world around them and not to confine themselves to their laboratories. "The essence of science," he said, "is independent thinking and hard work, not equipment."

C.V. Raman was the first Indian scholar who studied wholly in India and received the Nobel Prize. He was the first Asian and the first non-white to win such a great award in science. He passed away in 1970 on November 21. But his memories are with us. February 28, the day on which he discovered 'Raman Effect', is celebrated as National Science Day to commemorate his remarkable achievement in science.

Now, answer the following questions. Each question has four choices. Choose the correct answer.

1. The place of birth of Raman is.....

A) Madras B) Calcutta C) London D) Tiruchirapalli

2. Raman's father was ... .

A) a physics teacher in a college
B) a physics teacher in a school
C) a physics teacher in a tutorial
D) a physics teacher in a university

3. 'He was a brilliant student.' The word 'brilliant' here means ... .

A. sparkling B. intelligent C. shining D. luminous

4. Read the following statements.

i. Raman went abroad for higher studies.
ii. Raman studied in Calcutta.
iii. Raman pursued his higher studies in Madras.
iv. Raman studied in Tiruchirapalli.

Identify the true statements.

A) i and ii
B) ii and iii
C) iii and iv
D) i and iv

5. "Raman began to write for science journals.' The word 'journal' here is ... .

A) an account of one's daily activities
B) a daily newspaper or a weekly
C) a magazine dealing with a specific subject
D) a brochure

6. Raman became a member of the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science in … .

A) 1907 B) 1924 C) 1929 D) 1928

7. Knighthood is an honour given by the… .

A) British Government B) Government of Calcutta
C) Indian Government D) American Government

8. Raman joined the Finance Ministry in Calcutta because … .

A) he wanted to hold a job. B) it was an administrative job
C) he respected his parents' wishes D) it was his wish

9. The 'essence of science' according to Raman is … .

A) hard work and necessary equipment
B) laboratories and intelligence
C) independent thinking and laboratories
D) hard work and independent thinking

10. National Science Day is celebrated on … .

A) Raman's birthday
B) Raman's death anniversary
C) the day of discovery of 'Raman Effect'
D) the day Raman received the Nobel Prize

SECTION – II
(VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR)

(Questions 11 – 15) Some words in the given passage are underlined and numbered. Follow the direction and choose the correct answer from the given choices.

Raman announced his discovery of radiation to the world. It **describe** (11) the behaviour of a beam of light passing on a liquid chemical. The world **hailed** (12) the discovery as the 'Raman Effect'. For **science** (13) research in this country, it was a red letter day. His discover caught the **attentive** (14) of the world. With equipment worth hardly Rs. 200/- and **unlimited** (15) facilities, Raman was able to make a discovery which won him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930.

11. Replace the underlined word with a suitable form of the word.

A) describes B) description C) described D) describing

12. Replace the underlined word with a word which means the same.
A) greeted B) praised C) wished D) wondered

13. Replace the underlined word with the right form of the word.
A) scientist B) scientifically C) sciences D) scientific

14. Replace the underlined word with the correct form of the word.
A) attention B) attentiveness C) inattentive D) attentively

15. Replace the underlined word with a correct word which means the opposite.
A) ample B) limited C) many D) enough

SECTION-III
(EDITING)

(Q.No. 16-20) Read the following passage, each of the numbered sentences from 16- 20 has an error. Choose the right answers to make it correct sentence.

Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman is popularly known as C.V. Raman. (16) He was born in 7 November, 1888. (17) He passed away on November 21, 1970 for to natural cause. (18) He carried out ground-breaking work on light scattering (19) He won the nobel Prize for Physics in 1930. (20) His famously discovery is 'The Raman Effect.'

16. He was born in 7 November, 1888.
A) He was born at 7 November, 1888.
B) He was birth in 7 November, 1888.
C) He was born on 7 November, 1888.
D) He was born by 7 November, 1888.

17. He passed away on November 21, 1970 for to natural cause.
A) He passed away on November 21, 1970 as to natural causes.
B) He passed away in November 21, 1970 because to natural causes.
C) He passes away on November 21, 1970 so as to natural causes.
D) He passed away in November 21, 1970 due to natural cause.

18. He carried out ground-breaking work on light scattering
A) He carried out ground-breaking work on scattering light.
B) He carried out ground-breaking work on light scattering.
C) He carry out ground-breaking work on light scattering.
D) He carries out ground-breaking work on light scattering.

19. He won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930.

A) he won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930.

B.) He wins the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930.

C) He won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930.

D. He was won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930.

20. His famously discovery is 'The Raman Effect.'

A) His famous discover is 'The Raman Effect.'

B) His famous discovery is 'The Raman Effect.'

C) His famous discover was 'The Raman Effect.'

D) His famously discovery is 'The Raman Effect.'

SECTION - IV
(CREATIVE WRITING)

Read the passage given above. You have read about the childhood, education and achievements of C.V. Raman. Raman has won the Nobel Prize in physics.

Now imagine you are a news reporter and based on the information given in the above passage write an interview making use of the following points in about ten exchanges.

- Introduction
- The personal and family details of Raman
- The academic and professional qualifications
- The notable achievements
- The awards and honours he received
- His message to the students

NOTE:- This question is meant for Home Assignment. The student has to take a photograph of the answer and send it through online to the teacher or it can be written in a notebook and submitted to the teacher later.

@@@@@