

SATISH CHANDRA MEMORIAL SCHOOL
Practice Test (Case study and Comprehension), 2025-26
ENGLISH
Class VII

Time: 40 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 15

I. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS 1X7=7

Pollution is one of the gravest threats facing our planet today. It refers to the introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment, which adversely affects the balance of nature. The major types of pollution are air, water, soil, and noise pollution. Each type poses unique dangers, not just to humans but also to animals and ecosystems.

Air pollution is caused by the emission of pollutants such as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides from vehicles and industrial processes. These substances contribute to respiratory problems and global warming. Water pollution occurs when toxic chemicals, plastics, or untreated sewage are dumped into water bodies. This contaminates drinking water and endangers aquatic life.

Soil pollution, often overlooked, is caused by the excessive use of fertilizers, pesticides, and improper waste disposal. It affects crop quality and leads to loss of soil fertility. Noise pollution, though invisible, has serious effects on mental health, including stress and disturbed sleep patterns.

Pollution is a man-made problem, but its solution also lies with us. Governments must enforce strict environmental laws, but individuals too can contribute by adopting sustainable practices, such as using public transport, reducing plastic use, and conserving resources.

1. **What does the passage mainly focus on?**
 - a) Global warming only
 - b) Types of renewable energy
 - c) Pollution and its various impacts
 - d) Importance of technology

2. **Which of the following is a direct consequence of air pollution, as mentioned in the passage?**
 - a) Soil erosion
 - b) Respiratory problems
 - c) Hearing loss
 - d) Decrease in rainfall

3. **Fill in the blank:**
Soil pollution leads to loss of _____.
a) Fresh air
b) Water levels
c) Soil fertility
d) Oxygen levels
4. **Find the word from the passage that means “substances that cause harm or damage to the environment.”**
a) Emissions
b) Pollutants
c) Ecosystems
d) Fertilizers
5. **Word Meaning – What is the meaning of “contaminates” as used in the passage?**
a) Removes harmful things
b) Makes something pure
c) Pollutes or makes impure
d) Transports
6. **Which of the following is *not* mentioned as a solution to reduce pollution in the passage?**
a) Using public transport
b) Conserving resources
c) Planting more trees
d) Reducing plastic use
7. **Which of the following statements is true based on the passage?**
a) Pollution only affects humans.
b) Noise pollution is the least harmful.
c) Pollution affects both living beings and the environment.
d) Soil pollution has no effect on crops.

II. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS 1X8=8

Deforestation is the large-scale removal of forests, often to make way for agriculture, urban development, or mining. While it may offer short-term economic benefits, its long-term environmental consequences are severe. Forests play a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance by absorbing carbon dioxide, producing oxygen, and providing habitats for countless species. The loss of forests leads to reduced biodiversity, as animals and plants lose their natural homes. It also contributes to climate change, since fewer trees mean more carbon dioxide remains in the atmosphere, trapping heat and raising global temperatures.

Soil erosion is another major result of deforestation. Trees hold the soil together with their roots, and when they are cut down, the soil becomes loose and vulnerable to being washed away by rain. This not only reduces soil fertility but also affects nearby rivers and streams by causing sedimentation.

Despite its dangers, deforestation continues at an alarming rate. To combat this, reforestation (planting trees), stricter environmental policies, and public awareness

campaigns are essential. The future of our planet depends on how responsibly we treat its forests today.

1. **What is the main purpose of the passage?**
 - a) To explain how to grow trees
 - b) To highlight the benefits of farming
 - c) To discuss the causes and effects of deforestation
 - d) To describe different types of forests
2. **What happens to animals when forests are destroyed?**
 - a) They grow in number
 - b) They migrate to cities
 - c) They lose their natural habitats
 - d) They become stronger
3. **Fill in the blank:**

Deforestation increases the amount of _____ in the atmosphere.

 - a) Oxygen
 - b) Water vapour
 - c) Nitrogen
 - d) Carbon dioxide
4. **Find the word from the passage that means “the variety of plant and animal life.”**
 - a) Sedimentation
 - b) Biodiversity
 - c) Reforestation
 - d) Fertility
5. **Word Meaning – What does the word “sedimentation” most likely mean in the passage?**
 - a) Formation of gases
 - b) Process of planting trees
 - c) Accumulation of soil particles in water
 - d) Increase in rainfall
6. **Which of the following is *not* listed as a solution to deforestation in the passage?**
 - a) Reforestation
 - b) Public awareness
 - c) Industrial expansion
 - d) Environmental policies
7. **Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?**
 - a) Deforestation helps in reducing global warming
 - b) Soil becomes fertile when trees are removed
 - c) Forests help absorb carbon dioxide
 - d) Deforestation does not affect rivers
8. **Why does the passage say deforestation has “short-term economic benefits”?**
 - a) It increases rainfall in farming areas
 - b) It allows land to be used for activities like farming or construction
 - c) It improves the quality of soil
 - d) It leads to more wildlife tourism