Unit 7 · Opinions and Feelings

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Full marks 28

Write your answers on separate paper.

1 Can it be checked? [6]

Grade 7 holds a debate: *Phones should be allowed in school.* These sentences come from the speeches. (The numbers are made up.)

1. Our school has 640 students.
2. Phones are the most useful thing a student can own.
3. In our class, 28 of the 40 students have a phone at home.
4. Phones make lessons more fun.
5. Students who use phones at school are lazy.
6. A phone's calculator does a long sum faster than a person can.

a. Which sentences are facts, that someone could check by counting, testing or asking? Which are opinions, that people can disagree about?
b. Rabina says, "I strongly believe that our school has 640 students." Why is *I strongly believe* a strange way to say this? What should she do instead?
c. Rabina has used phones in only one lesson. She wants to say sentence 4. Should she start with *I think* or *I'm sure that*? Why?
d. Mijash won the debate: the judges gave him the most points. His friend says, "So now we know that phones are good for students." What is wrong with this?

2 Same verb, a different meaning [6]

a. What does each sentence tell you? Explain the difference in each pair.

1. *Dad works on Saturdays.* / *Dad is working this Saturday.*
2. *My aunt drives a bus.* / *My aunt is driving a bus.*
3. *We visit our grandparents in Dashain.* / *We are visiting our grandparents in Dashain.*

b. Some of these sentences use the *-ing* form where English doesn't. Copy them all, correcting the wrong ones and leaving the right ones as they are.

1. I am knowing the way to the stadium.
2. Look, the baby is smiling at you.
3. This umbrella is belonging to our teacher.
4. Nishant is wanting a new cricket bat.
5. Our class is needing two more chairs.

c. Which of these sentences can be about a time in the future? Explain each.

1. The film starts at three o'clock.
2. I'm meeting Nishant at the gate after school.
3. Nishant usually meets me at the gate.

3 Marks that change the meaning [5]

a. Explain how the meaning changes in each pair.

1. *"Let's eat, Grandma!"* / *"Let's eat Grandma!"*
2. *a man-eating tiger* / *a man eating tiger*

b. Which mark goes in each gap: a colon (:), a semicolon (;), or neither? Give a reason.

1. Pack three things for the trip ..... a torch, a water bottle and a jacket.
2. The bus left at six ..... the jeep left at seven.
3. The lights went out ..... and everyone laughed.

c. Copy and punctuate this line correctly: *youre coming to the match on friday arent you asked sudarshan*

4 Testing the speaker's argument [6]

In *The Pen Is Mightier than the Sword*, the speaker argues that power won by force doesn't last: Alexander the Great, Napoleon and Hitler won great power with their armies, but their power didn't last.

a. Why does the speaker name these three men? Answer in one sentence with *to*.
b. Lhakpa says, "But Napoleon and Hitler were beaten by other armies, not by writers." What does his point show about these three examples? Does it prove the proverb wrong?
c. Suggest a better kind of example for the speaker, one that shows words or ideas doing what force couldn't.
d. A good speaker answers the other side too. Write two sentences the speaker could add: the first admits a time when a sword (an army) did good, and the second keeps her opinion, with a reason.

5 A paragraph that argues against itself [5]

Swastika wrote this opinion paragraph.

(1) In my opinion, every school should have a garden. (2) First, students can learn how plants grow by growing them. (3) For example, our class grew spinach last year and measured it every week. (4) A garden needs a lot of water, and in the dry months our school has very little. (5) Second, vegetables from the garden can go into the school lunch. (6) So, gardens are a lot of work for a school.

a. Which sentence argues for the other side? How does it confuse the reader?
b. What is wrong with sentence 6 as a closing sentence?
c. Write sentence 4 again so that it admits the problem but still supports Swastika's opinion.
d. Reason 2 (sentence 5) has no example, but reason 1 has one. Write an example for reason 2, and write a better closing sentence.

Science Playground, Katunje, Bhaktapur
https://science-playground.com/learn/grade-7-english/opinions-and-feelings