

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Ministry of Education General Administration of Education, Jeddah Region Al Bayan Model School	First Question Bank:  	Subject	English
		Stage	Intermediate
		Grade	9th
		Term	1st
QUESTION BANK FOR ENGLISH:		Teacher	T. Asra H. T. Roa'a M

Question 1: (Multiple Choices):

For the questions from (1) to (67), in the answer sheet, shade the circle which represents the correct choice for every question.

GRAMMAR				
1.	The <u>simple subject</u> in the following sentence is: Use of the Internet is very common.			
	(A) Use	(B) Use of the Internet	(C) common	(D) is very common
2.	The <u>complete subject</u> in the following sentence is: Use of the Internet is very common.			
	(A) Use	(B) Use of the Internet	(C) common	(D) is very common
3.	The <u>simple predicate</u> in the following sentence is: Students can find tutorials on the World Wide Web.			
	(D) excellent research	(D) excellent research	(D) excellent research	(D) excellent research
4.	The <u>complete predicate</u> in the following sentence is: Finding information on the Internet seems difficult at first.			
	(D) finding information	(D) finding information	(D) finding information	(D) finding information
5.	The <u>simple subject</u> in the following sentence is: The purpose of a search engine is to help users find information.			
	(A) purpose	(B) help	(C) users	(D) The purpose of a search engine
6.	The <u>complete subject</u> in the following sentence is: The purpose of a search engine is to help users find information.			
	(A) is to help users find information.	(B) information	(C) purpose	(D) The purpose of a search engine
7.	The <u>simple subject</u> in the following sentence is: The user clicks on any Web site.			
	(A) clicks on	(B) user	(C) clicks on any Web site	(D) Web site
8.	The <u>complete subject</u> in the following sentence is: The user clicks on any Web site.			
	(A) clicks on	(B) The user	(C) clicks on any Web site	(D) Web site
9.	The <u>compound verb</u> in the following sentence is: Therefore, you should not eat or drink such fatty snacks too often.			
	(A) fatty snacks	(B) eat, drink	(C) Therefore	(D) eat
10.	The <u>compound verb</u> in the following sentence is: In the future, stop and think about the health effects of your meals.			
	(A) stop, think	(B) stop	(C) think	(D) the health

11.	Classify the following sentence by purpose: The Cherokee were forced from their homeland in the Southeast.			
	(A) Imperative	(B) Exclamatory	(C) Interrogative	(D) Declarative
12.	Classify the following sentence by purpose: This forced migration became known as the Trail of Tears.			
	(A) Imperative	(B) Exclamatory	(C) Interrogative	(D) Declarative
13.	Classify the following sentence by purpose: Look at this map.			
	(A) Imperative	(B) Exclamatory	(C) Interrogative	(D) Declarative
14.	Classify the following sentence by purpose: Many migrated west to what is now Oklahoma.			
	(A) Imperative	(B) Exclamatory	(C) Interrogative	(D) Declarative
15.	Classify the following sentence by purpose: How many Cherokee escaped the Trail of Tears?			
	(A) Imperative	(B) Exclamatory	(C) Interrogative	(D) Declarative
16.	Classify the following sentence by purpose: How tragic the story is!			
	(A) Imperative	(B) Exclamatory	(C) Interrogative	(D) Declarative
17.	The <u>appropriate end mark</u> for the following sentence is: Please look through this telescope _			
	(A) .	(B) ?	(C) !	(D) ,
18.	The <u>appropriate end mark</u> for the following sentence is: One of my hobbies is stargazing ___			
	(A) .	(B) ?	(C) !	(D) ,
19.	The <u>appropriate end mark</u> for the following sentence is: Look now ___			
	(A) .	(B) ?	(C) !	(D) ,
20.	The <u>appropriate end mark</u> for the following sentence is: What is that star name ___			
	(A) .	(B) ?	(C) !	(D) ,
21.	The <u>appropriate end mark</u> for the following sentence is: How beautiful the sky looks tonight			
	(A) .	(B) ?	(C) !	(D) ,

22.	The <u>nouns</u> in the following sentence are: After this first lesson, the class learned about composition.			
	(A) lesson, class, composition	(B) lesson, class	(C) learned	(D) lesson
23.	The <u>nouns</u> in the following sentence are: The next class was a field trip to the San Diego Zoo.			
	(A) class, field trip	(B) class, field trip, San Diego Zoo	(C) San Diego Zoo	(D) trip
24.	The <u>nouns</u> in the following sentence are: Waiting patiently, Dawn finally caught koala bear that was looking in her direction.			
	(A) Dawn	(B) koala bear	(C) patiently	(D) Dawn, koala bear, direction
25.	The <u>compound noun</u> in the following sentence is: They were born in New York City and began working as children.			
	(A) were born	(B) New York City	(C) as children	(D) New
26.	The <u>compound noun</u> in the following sentence is: Originally, five of the brothers were in show business.			
	(A) show business	(B) Originally	(C) five	(D) brothers
27.	The <u>compound nouns</u> in the following sentence are: Harpo never spoke, so he specialized in sight gags and slapstick.			
	(A) Harpo	(B) never spoke	(C) sight gags, slapstick	(D) specialized
28.	The <u>common nouns</u> in the following sentence are: The fish in the tank are a variety of colors.			
	(A) fish, tank, variety, colors	(B) fish, tank	(C) variety	(D) variety, colors
29.	The <u>common nouns</u> in the following sentence are: Of all the people in my class, Amy is probably the funniest person.			
	(A) people	(B) Amy	(C) people, class	(D) people, class, person
30.	The <u>common nouns</u> in the following sentence are: The first day that the doctor is available is Thursday.			
	(A) day, doctor	(B) is	(C) Thursday	(D) available

31.	The <u>common nouns</u> in the following sentence are: The facial expressions of the actor caused a great deal of laughter.			
	(A) caused	(B) expressions, actor, deal, laughter	(C) facial, great	(D) of
32.	The <u>common noun</u> in the following sentence is: Can Uncle Tim takes us to the beach?			
	(A) to	(B) beach	(C) takes	(D) Uncle Tim
33.	The <u>common nouns</u> in the following sentence are: My grandfather taught for many years at Ferris state university.			
	(A) Ferris state university	(B) at	(C) grandfather, years	(D) taught
34.	The <u>common nouns</u> in the following sentence are: Please take this copy of the book back to the library.			
	(A) Please take	(B) copy, book, library	(C) library	(D) back
35.	The <u>common nouns</u> in the following sentence are: In the backyard of our house, I can still find old arrowheads occasionally.			
	(A) backyard, house, arrowheads	(B) occasionally	(C) backyard, house	(D) can still
36.	The <u>common nouns</u> in the following sentence are: The photography in that film is superb.			
	(A) superb	(B) photography, film	(C) photography	(D) that
37.	The <u>proper noun</u> in the following sentence is: Of all the people in my class, Amy is probably the funniest person.			
	(A) people	(B) Amy	(C) people, class	(D) people, class, person
38.	The <u>proper noun</u> in the following sentence is: The first day that the doctor is available is Thursday.			
	(A) day, doctor	(B) is	(C) Thursday	(D) available
39.	The <u>proper noun</u> in the following sentence is: Can Uncle Tim take us to the beach?			
	(A) to	(B) beach	(C) takes	(D) Uncle Tim
40.	The <u>proper noun</u> in the following sentence is: My grandfather taught for many years at Ferris State University.			
	(A) Ferris State University	(B) at	(C) grandfather, years	(D) taught

41.	Identify the underlined noun: Please bring me a box of pencils from the <u>closet</u> .			
	(A) abstract noun	(B) concrete noun	(C) collective noun	(D) uncountable noun
42.	Identify the underlined noun: <u>Time</u> moves slowly people caught in traffic jam.			
	(A) abstract noun	(B) concrete noun	(C) collective noun	(D) uncountable noun
43.	Identify the underlined noun: Tito, do you believe his <u>story</u> is the truth?			
	(A) abstract noun	(B) concrete noun	(C) collective noun	(D) uncountable noun
44.	Identify the underlined noun: Professor is writing a book about art <u>history</u> .			
	(A) abstract noun	(B) concrete noun	(C) collective noun	(D) uncountable noun
45.	Identify the underlined noun: My brother, the playwright, is working on the new <u>play</u> .			
	(A) abstract noun	(B) concrete noun	(C) collective noun	(D) uncountable noun
46.	Identify the underlined nouns: The <u>fleet</u> left the harbor under full steam, followed by a <u>flock</u> of seagulls.			
	(A) abstract noun	(B) concrete noun	(C) collective noun	(D) uncountable noun
47.	Identify the underlined noun: The <u>faculty</u> voted to change the requirements for graduation.			
	(A) abstract noun	(B) concrete noun	(C) collective noun	(D) uncountable noun
48.	Identify the part of speech of the underlined words: Jenny Lind starred in <u>several</u> operas and gained <u>great</u> renown in <u>European</u> cities.			
	(A) nouns	(B) adjectives	(C) pronoun	(D) adverb
49.	Identify the part of speech of the underlined words: In 1849, <u>the talented</u> diva gave up <u>an operatic</u> career and began planning <u>a concert</u> tour.			
	(A) nouns	(B) adjectives	(C) pronoun	(D) adverb
50.	Identify the underlined word: <u>These</u> stories are the best I've ever read.			
	(A) demonstrative pronoun	(B) demonstrative adjective	(C) proper adjective	(D) personal pronoun

51.	Identify the underlined word: <u>That</u> was the song Rashid has been humming all afternoon.			
	(A) demonstrative pronoun	(B) demonstrative adjective	(C) proper adjective	(D) personal pronoun
52.	Identify the underlined word: <u>These</u> are the funniest jokes I've ever heard!			
	(A) demonstrative pronoun	(B) demonstrative adjective	(C) proper adjective	(D) personal pronoun
53.	Identify the underlined word: Akira Kurosawa, the <u>Japanese</u> filmmaker, directed many entertaining films.			
	(A) demonstrative pronoun	(B) demonstrative adjective	(C) proper adjective	(D) personal pronoun
54.	Identify the underlined word: The <u>French</u> novelist Jules Verne predicted such inventions as the submarine and the television.			
	(A) demonstrative pronoun	(B) demonstrative adjective	(C) proper adjective	(D) personal pronoun
55.	Identify the underlined word: Joseph will be recycling <u>those</u> tomorrow, so he put them in the garage.			
	(A) demonstrative pronoun	(B) demonstrative adjective	(C) proper adjective	(D) personal pronoun

SPELLING

56. Unscramble the words: n/n/o/c/a/y

(A) canyon

(B) yancon

(C) cannoy

(D) conyan

57. r/l/ a/ c/ b/ m/e

(A) blamcer

(B) malcber

(C) clamber

(D) calmber

58. m/u /l/ r/e/b

(A) berlum

(B) lumber

(C) lubrem

(D) lumreb

59. Choose the words with the correct spellings.

(A) humorouse

(B) humorous

(C) homurus

(D) humereus

60. Choose the words with the correct spellings.

(A) research

(B) risearch

(C) reearch

(D) researsh

61. Choose the words with the correct spellings.

(A) cowered

(B) coverred

(C) covered

(D) kowered

62. Choose the words with the correct spellings.

(A) stranger

(B) strandger

(C) stranjer

(D) strenger

63. Choose the words with the correct spellings.

(A) puzzlede

(B) pazzlled

(C) puzzled

(D) puzzeld

64. Fill in the missing letters: ut__er__nce

(A) r, n

(B) h, j

(C) g, y

(D) t, a

65. rec__usi__e

(A) l, v

(B) k, c

(C) i, j

(D) i, c

66. cra__l__d

(A) l, v

(B) w, e

(C) l, j

(D) a, t

67. b__tt__e

(A) k, d

(B) k, m

(C) o, l

(D) i, c

Question 2: (Pairing Questions) VOCABULARY

From questions (1) to (22), in the answer sheet, for every question in column (1) shade the appropriate circle from column (2).

Column (1)	Column (2)
1) mournful	(A) felt scared and hid
2) insatiable	(B) climbs
3) clambers	(C) studies
4) cowered	(D) doesn't like to mix with others
5) reclusive	(E) walks heavily
6) lumbers #	(F) unsatisfied
7) insatiable #	(G) sad
8) Monkeys love to	(H) satisfied
9) The sound of the boy crying	(I) keep away from others
10) Most big animals lumber	(J) careful
11) The child cowered	(K) clamber trees.
12) The handicapped child	(L) when they move.
13) The athlete clambered	(M) became too reclusive.
14) lumbers	(N) was very mournful.
15) canyon	(O) behind her mother on seeing the tiger in the zoo.
16) research	(P) on top of the wall.
17) puzzled	(Q) valley
18) bottle	(R) remark
19) humorous	(S) outsider
20) stranger	(T) confused
21) utterance	(U) container
22) crawled	(W) study, examine
	(X) funny
	(Y) moved slowly
	(Z) walks fast

Question 3: (True or False) Comprehension:

Use the information in the passage to answer the questions below.

From Questions (1) to (4), shade in the answer sheet the letter **T** if the statement is True or **F** if the statement is False, for every question.

First Time on an Airplane

Story By: Andrew Frinkle

Amanda got on the plane. It was like being on a school bus, but the engines were louder. She found her seat number and buckled in. Dad helped her with her bag, which had to go in the cabinets above her. Fifteen minutes later, the airplane began to roll backward. The lady in the front of the airplane explained how to use their seatbelts and swim in case the airplane landed in water. That made her a little nervous, but her mom just patted her head and said, "Don't worry." When the plane took off, it was like being on a rollercoaster. She felt her stomach drop and she was pushed back into her chair. It only took a few minutes before the feeling went away. Then they were flying straight on to their destination. There were movies, snacks, and naps on the way. Afterward, she yawned and walked out in a new airport, where she got to get her bags back finally. Her teddy bear was still inside. She wondered if he'd enjoyed the ride!

1. On the plane, Amanda felt like being on a school bus.	T	F
2. Snacks were still inside her bags.	T	F
3. There were movies, snacks, and naps on the way.	T	F
4. Grandpa and Grandma were waiting outside to pick them up.	T	F

First Time on an Airplane

Story By: Andrew Frinkle

It was Amanda's first time on the airplane. She was nervous. Everyone said it was really safe, but it still seemed scary and also exciting. In the airport, Amanda went to the counter with her parents to get her ticket first. A nice lady in a uniform took her bag and weighed it. Then they went through the security check. It was supposed to be like an x-ray at the doctor's office. Her bag had to get checked, also. Men that looked like policemen smiled at her as she walked through the machine. Then she got to get her stuff back. After that, they had a long walk down a hall to find their gate. It seemed more like a door than a gate, though. Everywhere there were more gates and people waiting for their turns to ride their planes. She found her gate, but she couldn't sit down to wait. She wanted to look out the window. Wow! How could such a big airplane fly? Her plane looked like it had 50 windows on each side. Its wings were so large, that she could have run around and played on them. The front of the airplane where the pilot sat looked like a neat place, too. Finally, they called for her rows to start boarding. Another lady smiled at her as she walked down a narrow hallway.

From Questions below shade in the letter **T** if the statement is True or **F** if the statement is False, for every question.

1. Amanda's parents were going on the plane for the first time.	T	F
2. Security check was supposed to be like an x-ray at the doctor's office.	T	F
3. Amanda went to the counter with her parents to get her ticket first.	T	F
4. Her plane looked like it had no windows on each side.	T	F

The first six months that Buffy lived with us, I rocked him to sleep every night. I spent hours feeding him, playing with him, observing him. At first, every utterance and gesture confused me. Because Buffy's muscle structure and coordination resembled that of a human, his play was very humanlike.

Emotionally the puzzle was much more complex. One moment he would stand and shake his head playfully at a neighbor's Angus bull. The next moment he was scared and hid behind me at the sight of a small bum lamb.

Originally Buffy nursed from a bottle. When I tried to wean him, he refused to switch over to solid foods. Melanie solved the problem by substituting water. Buffy took one suck and angrily threw the bottle across the pen. Then he ran to retrieve it and sucked hopefully. A second time he flung it. By that night, he had abandoned his beloved bottle. .. Our friendship with Buffy grew painfully slowly.

From Questions below shade in the letter **Ⓙ** if the statement is True or **Ⓧ** if the statement is False, for every question.

Referring to Paragraph 1:

1) Buffy was happy to switch over to solid foods.	T	F
2) Our friendship with Buffy grew very fast.	T	F
3) The author treated Buffy as a pet.	T	F
4) In the sentence: "when I tried to wean him, he refused" The pronoun "I" refers to the author.	T	F
5) In the sentence: "A second time he flung it." The pronoun "it" refers to the bear.	T	F

The twenty-pound, sixteen-week old rascal who joined our family caught us unprepared. The first night, I lay in bed listening to his haunting cry, a lost, mournful little sound. I crept out and sat near him in his den. After a few minutes he crawled on my lap and sucked the pads on his front feet, voicing his fear with a high pitched clucking sound. I began to hum and rock him. When he finally fell asleep, I tucked him into the straw.

The first six months that Buffy lived with us, I rocked him to sleep every night. I spent hours feeding him, playing with him, observing him. At first, every utterance and gesture puzzled me. Because Buffy's muscle structure and coordination resembled that of a human, his play was very humanlike. Emotionally the puzzle was much more complex. One moment he would stand and shake his head playfully at a neighbor's Angus bull. The next moment he cowered behind me at the sight of a small bum lamb.

Originally Buffy nursed from a bottle. When I tried to wean him, he refused to switch over to solid foods. Melanie solved the problem by substituting water. Buffy took one suck and angrily threw the bottle across the pen. Then he ran to retrieve it and sucked hopefully. A second time he flung it. By that night he had abandoned his beloved bottle. . . . Our friendship with Buffy grew painfully slowly. His distrust made him reclusive. I realized that friendship depended on us somehow joining him in his world. That opportunity came all too soon.

From Questions below shade in the letter **T** if the statement is True or **F** if the statement is False, for every question.

Referring to Paragraph 2:

1) The baby bear was sixteen-week old.	T	F
2) The author fed him for a year.	T	F
3) Originally, Buffy nursed from a bottle.	T	F
4) The word 'mournful' means sad.	T	F
5) The opposite of angrily is painfully.	T	F
6) When I tried to wean him, he refused to switch over to solid foods.	T	F
7) Melanie solved the problem by substituting solid foods.	T	F

Question 4: (Composition)

1. Writing a Personal Narrative:

Write a personal narrative of the most valuable experience you had in your life.

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2. Writing a Descriptive Essay:

Write a letter or a paragraph to a friend describing a pet in detail.

Help Box:

dear, sips, eats, fur, white, kitten, walks

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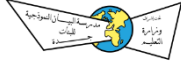
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THE END

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Ministry of Education General Administration of Education, Jeddah Region Al Bayan Model School	Second Question Bank:  	Subject	English
		Stage	Intermediate
		Grade	9th
		Term	1st
QUESTION BANK FOR ENGLISH:		Teacher	T. Asra T. Roa'a

Question 1: (Multiple Choices):

For the questions from (1) to (65), in the answer sheet, shade the circle which represents the correct choice for every question.

GRAMMAR				
1.	Find the verb: A lady threw bread to the ducks.			
	(A) lady	(B) threw	(C) bread	(D) ducks
2.	Find the verb: Several birds flew by.			
	(A) Several	(B) birds	(C) flew	(D) by
3.	Find the verb: The sky was bright blue.			
	(A) sky	(B) was	(C) bright	(D) blue
4.	Find the verb: We saw a beautiful sea gull.			
	(A) beautiful	(B) saw	(C) we	(D) sea gull
5.	Find helping verb and main verb: Other Mexican families had also immigrated to the United States.			
	(A) also immigrated	(B) had	(C) immigrated	(D) had immigrated
6.	Find helping verb and main verb: Many of them had come to the United States for economic reasons.			
	(A) come	(B) had come	(C) them had come	(D) United States
7.	Find helping verb and main verb: In what year did Galarza publish his first book?			
	(A) did publish	(B) publish	(C) did	(D) book
8.	Find helping verb and main verb: Many people have been enjoying his works for years.			
	(A) been enjoying	(B) enjoying	(C) have been enjoying	(D) people have been
9.	Find helping verb and main verb: It is translated as "Copy from an Old Master."			
	(A) translated	(B) is translated	(C) translated as	(D) translate
10.	Find the action verb: Steve recognized the new book in the library.			
	(A) Steve	(B) recognized	(C) new book	(D) library

11.	Find the action verb: A runner from Nigeria won the marathon this weekend.			
	(A) runner	(B) won	(C) marathon	(D) weekend
12.	Find the action verb: Neither of the boys knows the answer to the question.			
	(A) Neither	(B) boys	(C) knows	(D) question
13.	Find the action verb: The secretary took her lunch to work.			
	(A) took	(B) secretary	(C) to work	(D) lunch
14.	Find the linking verb: Beryl Markham was a famous pilot.			
	(A) Beryl	(B) was	(C) famous	(D) pilot
15.	Find the linking verb: Her accomplishments seem remarkable to many people.			
	(A) seem	(B) accomplishments	(C) remarkable	(D) people
16.	Find the adverb: Most people never experience the harsh environment of the tundra.			
	(A) people	(B) never	(C) experience	(D) tundra
17.	Find the adverb: They float magically among the clouds.			
	(A) magically	(B) float	(C) among	(D) clouds
18.	Identify the correct part of speech: They went either <u>around</u> the fallen rocks or <u>between</u> them.			
	(A) preposition	(B) interjections	(C) noun	(D) adjectives
19.	Identify the correct part of speech: Boulders had fallen <u>on</u> the trail <u>from</u> a cliff.			
	(A) interjections	(B) preposition	(C) adjectives	(D) nouns
20.	Identify the underlined phrase: This film takes place <u>during the Depression.</u>			
	(A) adjectival phrase	(B) prepositional phrase	(C) adverbial phrase	(D) noun phrase

21.	Identify the underlined phrase: I found my baseball glove <u>underneath the bed.</u>			
	(A) adjectival phrase	(B) prepositional phrase	(C) adverbial phrase	(D) noun phrase
22.	Identify the underlined phrase: Is Santa Monica <u>near the beach?</u>			
	(A) adjectival phrase	(B) prepositional phrase	(C) adverbial phrase	(D) noun phrase
23.	Identify the underlined words: They took vacations <u>not only</u> in July, <u>but also</u> in December.			
	(A) interjections	(B) conjunctions	(C) adverbs	(D) verbs
24.	Identify the underlined words: She will <u>neither</u> take a cab <u>nor</u> ride the bus.			
	(A) interjections	(B) conjunctions	(C) adverbs	(D) verbs
25.	Identify the underlined words: <u>Oh!</u> What beautiful flowers those are!			
	(A) interjections	(B) conjunctions	(C) adverbs	(D) verbs
26.	Find the direct object in the sentence: Maria told Kim and me a secret.			
	(A) Kim and me	(B) secret	(C) told	(D) Maria
27.	Find the direct object in the sentence: Pass me the ball!			
	(A) Pass	(B) me	(C) ball	(D) Pass me
28.	Find the indirect object in the sentence: After dinner last night, Dad told us a hilarious story.			
	(A) dinner	(B) story	(C) night	(D) us
29.	Find the direct object in the sentence: The explorers found the valuable treasure in a cave.			
	(A) valuable	(B) treasure	(C) explorers	(D) cave
30.	Find the indirect object in the sentence: Offer our guest some soup, Cedric.			
	(A) soup	(B) guest	(C) offer	(D) Cedric

31.	Find the indirect object in the sentence: The newspaper article gave Cody an idea for a story.			
	(A) idea	(B) Cody	(C) newspaper	(D) article
32.	Identify the underlined word: . Just in case, the purser issued every passenger a <u>life vest</u>.			
	(A) direct object	(B) indirect object	(C) preposition	(D) adverb
33.	Identify the underlined word: . Ms. Wong wrote the <u>store</u> a check for the groceries.			
	(A) direct object	(B) indirect object	(C) preposition	(D) adverb
34.	Identify the underlined word: Carl proposed a <u>title</u> for the film.			
	(A) direct object	(B) indirect object	(C) preposition	(D) adverb
35.	Identify the underlined word: Joyce certainly <u>seemed</u> busy this afternoon.			
	(A) linking verb	(B) subject complement	(C) object complement	(D) action verb
36.	Identify the underlined word: The tall man at the back of the photograph is my <u>grandfather</u>.			
	(A) linking verb	(B) subject complement	(C) object complement	(D) action verb
37.	Identify the underlined word: The cat seems <u>friendly</u>.			
	(A) linking verb	(B) subject complement	(C) object complement	(D) action verb
38.	Identify the underlined word: Jake <u>is</u> the winner of this week's prize.			
	(A) linking verb	(B) subject complement	(C) object complement	(D) action verb
39.	Identify the underlined word: Dr. Max appears <u>happy</u> about the results of his experiment.			
	(A) linking verb	(B) subject complement	(C) object complement	(D) action verb
40.	Identify the underlined word: Ms. Juarez is also an imaginative <u>writer</u>.			
	(A) predicate adjective	(B) predicate nominative	(C) object of preposition	(D) subject complement

41.	Identify the underlined word: The man's children seem pleased with their new <u>pet</u>.			
	(A) predicate adjective	(B) predicate nominative	(C) object of preposition	(D) subject complement
42.	Identify the underlined word: Does the water in the swimming pool feel <u>too cold</u> to you?			
	(A) predicate adjective	(B) predicate nominative	(C) object of preposition	(D) subject complement
43.	Identify the underlined word: The action in this movie may be <u>too violent</u> for some viewers.			
	(A) predicate adjective	(B) predicate nominative	(C) object of preposition	(D) subject complement
44.	Identify the underlined word: The photographer seemed <u>quite pleased</u> with his pictures.			
	(A) predicate adjective	(B) predicate nominative	(C) object of preposition	(D) subject complement
45.	Identify the underlined word: My mother is a skilled <u>designer</u>.			
	(A) predicate adjective	(B) predicate nominative	(C) object of preposition	(D) subject complement
46.	Find the interjection in the sentence: Excellent! Let's go right away.			
	(A) Excellent	(B) Let's	(C) go	(D) right away
47.	Find the interjection in the sentence: Ah, now I understand what to do.			
	(A) now	(B) Ah	(C) understand	(D) what
48.	Find the interjection in the sentence: Ouch! Another mosquito bit me.			
	(A) mosquito	(B) Ouch	(C) Another	(D) bit
49.	Find the conjunctions in the sentence: Both the team captain and the coach thought that the competition went well.			
	(A) both, and	(B) both	(C) and	(D) thought
50.	Find the conjunctions in the sentence: The team couldn't decide whether to practice more or take a break.			
	(A) or	(B) whether, or	(C) whether	(D) practice
51.	Find the conjunctions in the sentence: Either people take steps to save the rain forests now, or these habitats will be lost.			
	(A) either	(B) either, or	(C) or	(D) rain forests
52.	Find the verb that connects the sentence: Beryl Markham was a famous pilot.			
	(A) famous	(B) a famous	(C) was	(D) pilot

53.	Find the verb that connects the sentence: Markham became the first woman to fly nonstop from England to America.			
	(A) the first	(B) became	(C) woman	(D) nonstop
54.	Identify the underlined word: My watch <u>stopped</u> at 8:22.			
	(A) transitive verb	(B) intransitive verb	(C) noun	(D) preposition
55.	Identify the underlined word: The family gave its fair <u>share</u> to the charity.			
	(A) transitive verb	(B) intransitive verb	(C) noun	(D) preposition

SPELLING

56.	Unscramble the words: l/n/e/n/i			
	(A) linen	(B) nilen	(C) lnien	(D) nlien
57.	s/i/a/u/t/l/r			
	(A) rituals	(B) lirtuas	(C) siautlr	(D) surliau
58.	c/b/a/e/h/m/r			
	(A) chamber	(B) cbaehmr	(C) chmbare	(D) chmaber
59.	Choose the words with the correct spellings.			
	(A) barials	(B) burials	(C) buriyls	(D) puriels
60.	Choose the words with the correct spellings.			
	(A) priests	(B) prests	(c) periests	(D)preests
61.	Choose the words with the correct spellings.			
	(A) ceremony	(B) cirmansy	(C) cirkmany	(D) serimony
62.	Choose the words with the correct spellings.			
	(A) peresirv	(B) presave	(C) preserve	(D) precerve
63.	Choose the words with the correct spellings.			
	(A) ansient	(B) ansiet	(C) ancient	(D) anhient
64.	Fill in the missing letters: a _ at _ my			
	(A) m , o	(B) n , e	(C) n , o	(D) n , u
65.	rec _ gni _ able			
	(A) o , s	(B) a , z	(C) u , s	(D) o , z

Question 2: (Pairing Questions) VOCABULARY

From questions (1) to (21), in the answer sheet, for every question in column (1) shade the appropriate circle from column (2).

Column (1)	Column (2)
1) preoccupied	Ⓐ cutting up a body
2) disfigure	Ⓑ disfigured by burns.
3) recognizable	Ⓒ completely possessed
4) embalming	Ⓓ thoroughly worked out
5) anatomy	Ⓔ very old
6) elaborate	Ⓕ methods of placing the dead body in oil
7) linen	Ⓖ to destroy the form of
8) funeral	Ⓗ religious head
9) rituals	Ⓘ funeral
10) chamber	Ⓝ anatomy of the human body.
11) ancient	Ⓚ a type of cloth material
12) preserve	Ⓛ burial service
13) priests	Ⓜ with his job.
14) ceremony	Ⓝ hall, assembly room
15) burial	Ⓒ able to be known from a previous encounter
16) The teacher elaborated	Ⓟ protect
17) The Egyptians preserve the dead bodies	Ⓖ customs
18) Doctors study about	Ⓡ rite, ritual
19) She was horribly	Ⓢ by embalming them.
20) Her attempts to improve her language skills were	Ⓣ recognizable from the test results.
21) My father is preoccupied	Ⓤ the lesson for the students.

Question 3: (True or False) Comprehension:

Use the information in the passage to answer the questions below.

From Questions (1) to (20), shade in the answer sheet the letter **T** if the statement is True or **F** if the statement is False, for every question.

1. Making Juice Story By: Andrew Frinkle

Billy always loved blueberries. They were his favorite fruit. Today he was going to make blueberry juice with his uncle. They used a potato masher and really crushed the blueberries into a mess. **It** looked like pie filling to Billy. Then they got to push them through a strainer. The strainer caught most of the seeds and skins, leaving them with a small pot of dark purple juice. When they tasted it, the flavor was so strong! They could really taste the blueberries. It wasn't very sweet though. They added grape juice to the blueberry juice. Billy's uncle didn't want to ruin the berries with white sugar from a bag. It was better to use a naturally sweet juice, like apple juice, pear juice, or grape juice. They used grape juice as a sweetener, because grapes had a similar color to the blueberries. Finally, they could drink it. It was a lot

1) Billy does <u>not</u> like blueberries.	T	F
2) Billy and his uncle used a potato masher to crush the blueberries.	T	F
3) It looked like pie filling to Billy. 'It' refers to blueberries.	T	F
4) The strainer caught most of the seeds and skins, leaving them with a small pot of dark purple juice.	T	F
5) Billy and his uncle added orange juice to the blueberry juice.	T	F
6) The blueberry juice was very refreshing.	T	F
7) It was an easy work to make juice.	T	F

2- Making Juice Story By: Andrew Frinkle

Billy always loved blueberries. They were his favorite fruit. Today he was going to make juice with his uncle. His uncle liked to make juice out of everything. He made carrot juice, apple juice, mango juice, vegetable juice, and many more juices. He'd never made blueberry juice before though! First, Billy and his uncle went to a blueberry farm. **They** were each given buckets. They picked for an hour and got several pounds. It was hard work picking the little berries from the trees. Now Billy understood why they were expensive in the store. These blueberries tasted better than the store, though, because they grew ripe on the tree.

Next, they had to sort and wash the fruit. Some of them still had stems or leaves. Those had to be pulled off. Then the shriveled-up berries had to be thrown away. They washed the remaining berries and put them in a strainer to drip dry.

From Questions below shade in the letter **T** if the statement is True or **F** if the statement is False, for every question.

1) Billy always loved blueberries.	T	F
2) Billy is making orange juice.	T	F
3) Billy and his uncle got blue berries from a farm.	T	F
4) Billy's uncle did not like to make juice.	T	F
5) They were each given buckets. 'They' refer to blueberries.	T	F
6) Picking the blueberries was so easy.	T	F
7) They washed the remaining berries and put them in a strainer to drip dry.	T	F

3- EGYPTIAN MUMMIES

The method of embalming, or treating the dead body, that the ancient Egyptians used is called mummification. Using special processes, the Egyptians removed all moisture from the body, leaving only a dried form that would not easily decay. It was important in their religion to preserve the dead body in as life like a manner as possible.

The mummification process took seventy days. Special priests worked as embalmers, treating and wrapping the body. Beyond knowing the correct rituals and prayers to be performed at various stages, the priests also needed detailed knowledge of human anatomy.

The first step in the process was the removal of all internal parts that might decay rapidly. The brain was removed by carefully inserting special hooked instruments up through the nostrils in order to pull out bits of brain tissue. It was a delicate operation, one which could easily disfigure the face. The embalmers then removed the organs of the abdomen and chest. . . . They left only the heart in place, believing it to be the center of a person's being and intelligence. The other organs were preserved separately, with the stomach, liver, lungs, and intestines placed in special boxes or jars today called canopic jars. These were buried with the mummy. In later mummies, the organs were treated, wrapped, and replaced within the body. Even so, unused canopic jars continued to be part of the burial ritual.

From Questions below shade in the letter **T** if the statement is True or **F** if the statement is False, for every question.

1) The first step in the process was the removal of all internal parts that might decay rapidly.	T	F
2) It was important in their religion to preserve the dead body in a lifelike manner.	T	F
3) They left only the lungs in place, believing it to be the center of a person's being and intelligence.	T	F
4) The brain was removed by carefully inserting special hooked instruments.	T	F

The embalmers next removed all moisture from the body. This they did by covering the body with natron, a type of salt which has great drying properties, and by placing additional natron packets inside the body. When the body had dried out completely, embalmers removed the internal packets and lightly washed the natron off the body. The result was a very dried-out but recognizable human form. To make the mummy seem even more life-like, sunken areas of the body were filled out with linen and other materials and false eyes were added.

Next the wrapping began. Each mummy needed hundreds of yards of linen. The priests carefully wound the long strips of linen around the body, sometimes even wrapping each finger and toe separately before wrapping the entire hand or foot. In order to protect the dead from mishap, amulets were placed among the wrappings and prayers and magical words written on some of the linen strips. Often the priests placed a mask of the person's face between the layers of head bandages. At several stages the form was coated with warm resin and the wrapping resumed once again. At last the priests wrapped the final cloth or shroud in place and secured it with linen strips. The mummy was complete.

From Questions below shade in the letter **T** if the statement is True or **F** if the statement is False, for every question.

1. Natron was used to dry the body.	T	F
2. Amulets were placed among the wrapping to protect the dead body from mishap.	T	F
3. The result was a very dried-out but linen human form.	T	F
4. The wrapping next removed all moisture from the body.	T	F

Question 4: (Composition)

1. Write a paragraph to explain how you can get your homework done on time.

Use the sequence words: first, second, third, then, finally

HELP BOX

Succeed - due date - forget - assignment - notebook -regular - avoid -late -
watching T.V. - on time - lose points.

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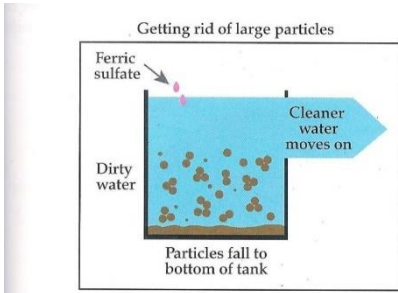
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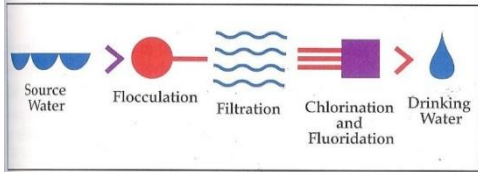
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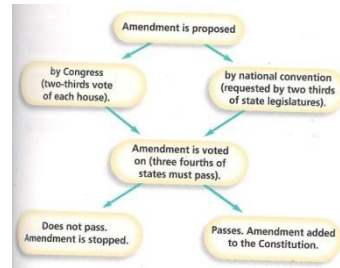
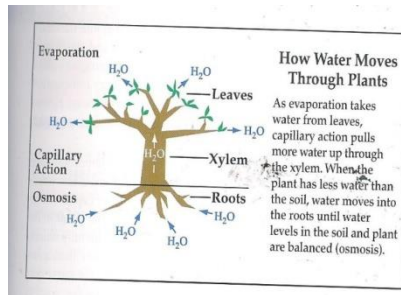
CREATING GRAPHICS

Identify which graphic might help readers understand a process better and which might confuse readers.



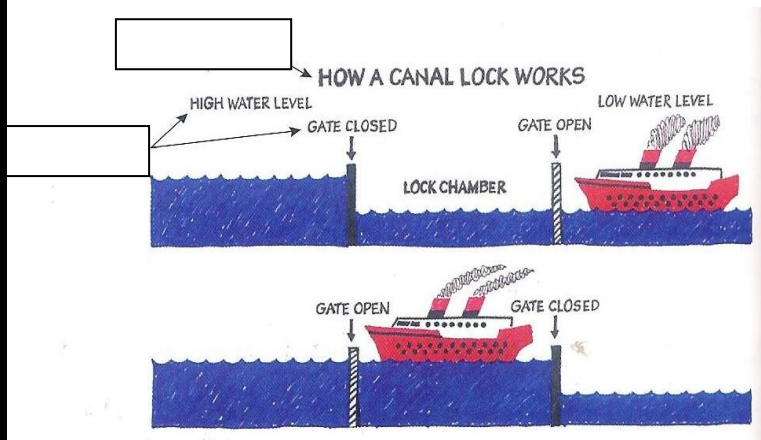


Label the types of graphics shown below :



2. _____ 3. _____

Identify the title, label & caption for the picture below:

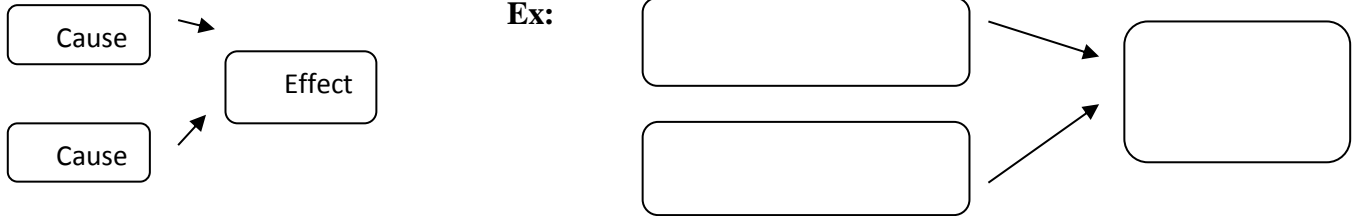


Engineers can raise the water level inside the lock chamber to the higher water level or lower it to the lower water level to allow ships to pass.

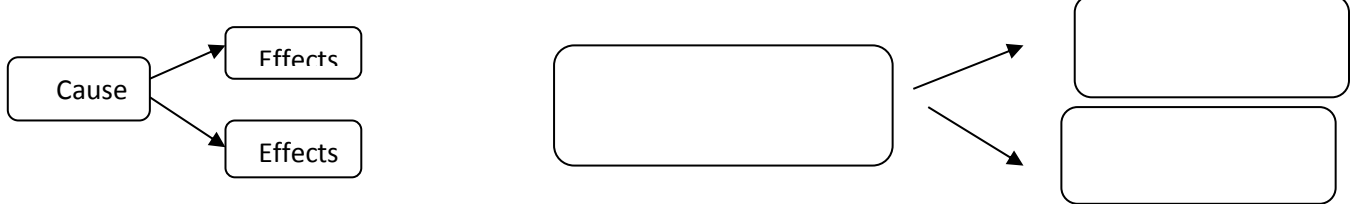
Cause-and-Effect Relationships

A **cause** is an action or event that makes something else happen.
An **effect** is the result of a cause. Cause-and effect articles explain
- *why* or *how* one thing leads to another.
- *what happens* as a result of a certain action or event.

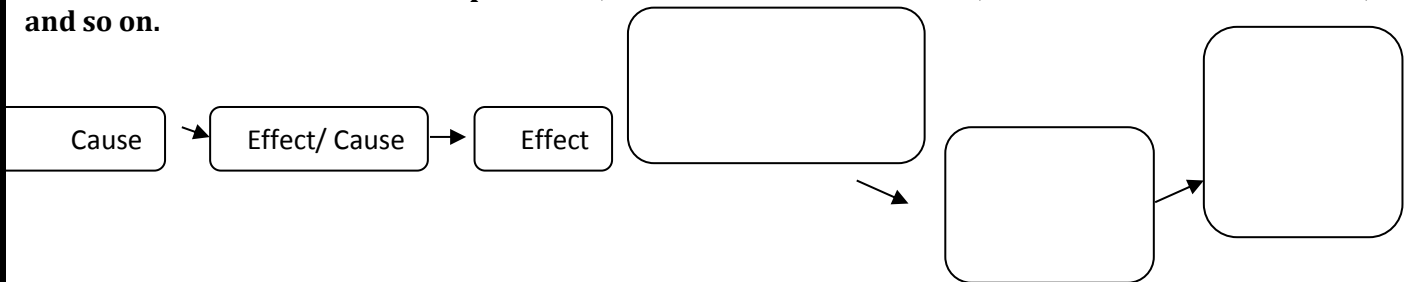
Causes Only: This type of explanation focuses on two or more causes of one effect.





Effects Only: This type of explanation focuses on two or more effects of one cause.



Cause-and-Effect Chain: In this explanation, one cause leads to an effect, which causes another effect, and so on.



Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Ministry of Education General Administration of Training and Education, Jeddah Region Al Bayan Model School	Final Question Bank:		Subject	English
	 		Stage	Intermediate
			Grade	9th
			Term	First
	QUESTION BANK FOR ENGLISH: Ch.: 5, 6, 7, 8, 22, 23			Teacher

Question 1: (Multiple Choices):

For the questions from (1) to (115), in the answer sheet, shade the circle which represents the correct choice for every question.

GRAMMAR				
1.	Identify the underlined phrase: The first reports <u>about the cause</u>.			
	(A) infinitive phrase	(B) prepositional phrase	(C) gerunds	(D) participle phrase
2.	Identify the underlined phrase: <u>In 1991</u>, the mystery may have been solved.			
	(A) infinitive phrase	(B) prepositional phrase	(C) gerunds	(D) participle phrase
3.	Identify the type of prepositional phrase: Sonya is good <u>at soccer</u>.			
	(A) adjective prepositional phrase	(B) adverb prepositional phrase	(C) infinitive phrase	(D) appositive phrase
4.	Identify the word that the prepositional phrase describes: The skateboard was <u>too expensive for Jane</u>.			
	(A) expensive	(B) skateboard	(C) too expensive	(D) was
5.	Identify the word that the prepositional phrase describes: The boy <u>with a broken leg</u>.			
	(A) the boy	(B) boy	(C) a broken	(D) broken leg
6.	Find the participle in the sentence: The <u>roaring</u> wind came first.			
	(A) wind	(B) roaring	(C) came	(D) first
7.	Find the participle in the sentence: My parents had also bought a large supply of <u>bottled</u> water.			
	(A) parents	(B) bought	(C) large supply	(D) bottled
8.	Find the participle in the sentence: A <u>concerned</u> look was on my father's face.			
	(A) father's	(B) face	(C) look	(D) concerned

9.	Find the gerund in the sentence: Becoming a doctor takes you years of serious study.			
	(A) doctor	(B) takes	(C) becoming	(D) serious
10.	Find the gerund in the sentence: Traveling to new and interesting places is fun.			
	(A) traveling	(B) interesting	(C) places	(D) fun
11.	Find the gerund in the sentence: Carla decided on writing about famous women in history.			
	(A) women	(B) decided	(C) writing	(D) famous
12.	Find the gerund in the sentence: Cecil's favorite hobby is building scale models of World War II airplanes.			
	(A) building	(B) hobby	(C) scale	(D) models
13.	Identify the underlined phrase: The team went to the stadium <u>to practice the new plays</u>.			
	(A) adjective prepositional phrase	(B) adverb prepositional phrase	(C) infinitive phrase	(D) appositive phrase
14.	Identify the underlined phrase: Are you prepared <u>to answer the question?</u>			
	(A) adjective prepositional phrase	(B) adverb prepositional phrase	(C) infinitive phrase	(D) appositive phrase

15.	Identify the underlined phrase: The scientist <u>Marie Curie</u> was born in 1867.			
	(A) adjective prepositional phrase	(B) adverb prepositional phrase	(C) infinitive phrase	(D) appositive phrase
16.	Identify the underlined phrase: Freddie, <u>our science teacher</u>, will take us on excursion tomorrow.			
	(A) adjective prepositional phrase	(B) adverb prepositional phrase	(C) infinitive phrase	(D) appositive phrase
17.	Identify the underlined phrase: Make sure that you bring the most important item, <u>your permission slip</u>.			
	(A) adjective prepositional phrase	(B) adverb prepositional phrase	(C) infinitive phrase	(D) appositive phrase
18.	Find the subordinate clause: <u>Whenever she chops onions</u>, her eyes water.			
	(A) she chops onions	(B) Whenever she chops onions	(C) her eyes	(D) her eyes water

19.	Find the adjective clause: Becky, who is an editor for a university press, showed me her office.			
	(A) in her office	(B) Who is an editor for the university press	(C) showed me her office	(D) Becky
20.	Find the adjective clause: The Chocolate War is the book that I read for my book report.			
	(A) that I read for my book report	(B) I read for my book	(C) The chocolate War	(D) the book
21.	Find the adverb clause: Please read whenever you like.			
	(A) you like	(B) read whenever you like	(C) whenever you like	(D) please read
22.	Find the adverb clause: I recited the poem more dramatically than she did.			
	(A) more dramatically	(B) I recited the poem	(C) than she did	(D) the poem

23.	Find the word that the underlined clause modifies: We travelled slowly <u>until we were forced to go faster.</u>			
	(A) traveled	(B) slowly	(C) we	(D) we traveled
24.	Find the word that the underlined clause modifies: Paolo mixed the pancake batter carefully <u>so that there wouldn't be any lumps.</u>			
	(A) Pablo	(B) mixed	(C) better	(D) carefully
25.	Find the word that the underlined clause modifies: The road <u>that leads to the old mill</u> has been washed out by the flood.			
	(A) road	(B) has been washed	(C) out by the flood	(D) washed
26.	Find the word that the underlined clause modifies: My little brother is a kid <u>whom you can really love.</u>			
	(A) My little brother	(B) brother	(C) kid	(D) a kid
27.	Identify the type of sentence: I fear all kinds of wild creatures, but the family very kindly did not tease me about my apprehensions.			
	(A) complex sentence	(B) compound sentence	(C) compound-complex sentence	(D) simple sentence
28.	Identify the type of sentence: Tala looked for tiny fish and snails where the pond was shallow.			
	(A) complex sentence	(B) compound sentence	(C) compound-complex sentence	(D) simple sentence
29.	Identify the type of sentence: The person in the middle is my cousin Josie, and the one to her left is Uncle Timothy.			
	(A) complex sentence	(B) compound sentence	(C) compound-complex sentence	(D) simple sentence

30.	Identify the type of sentence: I bought an inexpensive skateboard and customized it.			
	(A) complex sentence	(B) compound sentence	(C) compound-complex sentence	(D) simple sentence
31.	Identify the type of sentence: Skaters practice every day, but I practice only on weekends.			
	(A) complex sentence	(B) compound sentence	(C) compound-complex sentence	(D) simple sentence
32.	Identify the type of sentence: I think many people in the audience left during the scariest scenes.			
	(A) complex sentence	(B) compound sentence	(C) compound-complex sentence	(D) simple sentence
33.	Identify the type of sentence: You should shut the gate whenever you leave the backyard; otherwise, the cats may get out.			
	(A) complex sentence	(B) compound sentence	(C) compound-complex sentence	(D) simple sentence
34.	Identify the type of sentence: When Mr. John entered the United States, he knew only a few words of English, but his wife was fluent in the language.			
	(A) complex sentence	(B) compound sentence	(C) compound-complex sentence	(D) simple sentence
35.	Identify the type of sentence: Vegetarians, who do not eat meat, should watch their diets; they should eat nutritionally balanced meals.			
	(A) complex sentence	(B) compound sentence	(C) compound-complex sentence	(D) simple sentence
36.	Find the correct verb: Our cat _____ to watch television with us, especially the nature shows.			
	(A) was liked	(B) likes	(C) like	(D) is liked
37.	Find the correct verb: The entire class _____ the reading assignment every week.			
	(A) has enjoyed	(B) enjoy	(C) enjoying	(D) enjoys
38.	Find the correct verb: My mother _____ a good book to a good movie.			
	(A) prefer	(B) prefers	(C) have preferred	(D) preferring
39.	Find the correct verb: The grass _____ always greener after a good rain.			
	(A) is	(B) are	(C) am	(D) was
40.	Find the correct verb: Something about the candidate's answers _____ been bothering me ever since the debate.			
	(A) has	(B) have	(C) be	(D) been

41.	Find the correct verb: Both of the animals _____ already been treated for heartworm.			
	(A) has	(B) have	(C) be	(D) been
42.	Find the correct verb: _____ any of the dough ready to be baked?			
	(A) Is	(B) Am	(C) Are	(D) Were
43.	Find the correct verb: Everybody who is registered for the class _____ the same books			
	(A) read	(B) reads	(C) reading	(D) has read
44.	Find the correct verb: No one in the play _____ prepared for the overwhelming response of the audience on opening night.			
	(A) was	(B) were	(C) is	(D) am
45.	Find the verb for the indefinite pronoun: One of the most interesting sharks _____ the whale shark.			
	(A) is	(B) are	(C) were	(D) was
46.	Find the verb for the indefinite pronoun: Each of a whale shark's eggs _____ quite large			
	(A) is	(B) are	(C) were	(D) was
47.	Find the correct verb: Why _____ your parents going to Riyadh?			
	(A) is	(B) are	(C) were	(D) was

48.	Find the correct verb: Here _____ the magazines you were looking for.			
	(A) is	(B) are	(C) were	(D) was
49.	Find the correct verb: _____ a snail crawling across the aquarium.			
	(A) There is	(B) There are	(C) Was	(D) Were
50.	Find the correct verb: _____ her brothers have a copy of the book?			
	(A) Don't	(B) Doesn't	(C) Haven't	(D) Mustn't
51.	Find the correct verb: Anyone who thinks cricket is easy _____ understand the game.			
	(A) don't	(B) doesn't	(C) haven't	(D) mustn't
52.	Find the correct pronoun for their antecedents: <u>Some</u> of the CDs have lost _____ cases.			
	(A) it	(B) their	(C) its	(D) them
53.	Find the correct pronoun for their antecedents: Either of the brothers is willing to bring _____ baseball glove to the game.			
	(A) their	(B) his	(C) them	(D) theirs

54.	Find the correct pronoun for their antecedents: Many of the reporters do - _____ own research.			
	(A) their	(B) his	(C) them	(D) theirs
55.	Find the correct pronoun for their antecedents: Everyone in the class is aware of _____ responsibility to bring a note from home.			
	(A) their	(B) his or her	(C) them	(D) theirs

SPELLING

56.	i/h/r/s/l/l			
	(A) srllih	(B) shrill	(C) srhill	(D) llisrh
57.	e/e/l/i/b/d/c			
	(A) delicbe	(B) decibel	(C) decible	(D) debicle
58.	s/o/e/e/r/t			
	(A) restoe	(B) roeste	(C) stereo	(D) storee
59.	a/a/e/r/n			
	(A) ranea	(B) anera	(C) arena	(D) narea
60.	a/r/e/s/u/e/m			
	(A) reamuse	(B) seamure	(C) mearuse	(D) measure
61.	pul__a__ing			
	(A) s, t	(B) m, t	(C) m, n	(D) r, u
62.	sus__epti__le			
	(A) k, f	(B) c, b	(C) m, r	(D) r, t
63.	am__lifi__d			
	(A) p, e	(B) m, e	(C) m, f	(D) r, v

SPELLING			
64.	Unscramble the words: s/ i/s / n/o/p/a		
	(A) pasions	(B) passion	(C) pissaon (D) pansios
65.	Unscramble the words: d/s/ f/ o/ u/c /e		
	(A) focused	(B) focused	(C) fecusod (D) docusef
66.	Unscramble the words: t/c /e /a /l /y /x		
	(A) eaxctly	(B) yxactle	(C) exactly (D) axectly
67.	Choose the words with the correct spellings.		
	(A) disbelief	(B) disbleef	(C) disbeleaf (D) disblief
68.	Choose the words with the correct spellings.		
	(A) motercode	(B) matercade	(C) motorcade (D) metacade
69.	Choose the words with the correct spellings.		
	(A) seereously	(B) sireousle	(C) seriously (D) ceereosly
70.	Choose the words with the correct spellings.		
	(A) exactly	(B) exsactly	(C) escatly, (D) aksakli
71.	Choose the words with the correct spellings.		
	(A) focudsd	(B) focussed	(C) focused (D) foccused
72.	Choose the words with the correct spellings.		
	(A) passion	(B) pasoin	(C) bassion (D) pashion
73.	Fill in the missing letters: mot__rca___e		
	(A) o, d	(B) h, j	(C) g, y (D) t, w
74.	d___sbeli_____f		
	(A) b, p	(B) k, c	(C) m, j (D) i, e
75.	ge___era___ion		
	(A) l,p	(B) k,c	(C) n, t (D) i,c

76.	Jo__rnali__m			
	(A) u, s	(B) h, j	(C) g, y	(D) t, w
77.	re__ro__uction			
	(A) r, i	(B) h, j	(C) p, d	(D) t, w
78.	supp__es__ed			
	(A) r, i	(B) r, s	(C) g, y	(D) t, w
79.	ex__er__ence			
	(A) r, i	(B) h, j	(C) g, y	(D) p, i

Spelling

80.	<u>Choose the correct spelling:</u>			
	(A) exposure	(B) esposure	(C) xposhure	(D) exposhire
81.	<u>Choose the correct spelling:</u>			
	(A) uditerry	(B) auditory	(C) awditerry	(D) oditory
82.	<u>Choose the correct spelling:</u>			
	(A) cpeialest	(B) specialist	(C) spheshialist	(D) spechilast
83.	<u>Choose the correct spelling:</u>			
	(A) percious	(B) brecios	(C) preshius	(D) precious

Vocabulary

84.	The _____ sound of the CD player was too disturbing.			
	(A) loss	(B) strong	(C) amplified	(D) shrill
85.	My sister has a _____ voice.			
	(A) loss	(B) disfigured	(C) amplified	(D) shrill
86.	The _____ organ in human beings is the ear.			
	(A) susceptible	(B) disfigured	(C) auditory	(D) elaborated
87.	The little baby is _____ to infection.			
	(A) susceptible	(B) disfigured	(C) elicited	(D) elaborated
88.	Susceptible means _____.			
	(A) hearing	(B) easily affected	(C) beating	(D) not working
89.	Her hearing was _____ because of the loud sound.			
	(A) sweet	(B) auditory	(C) impaired	(D) shrill
90.	Auditory has something to do with _____.			
	(A) hearing	(B) eating	(C) seeing	(D) talking
91.	Digital recording gives excellent sound _____.			
	(A) reproduction	(B) motorcade	(C) teletype	(D) disbelief
92.	I saw a _____ on the highway.			
	(A) reproduction	(B) motorcade	(C) partnership	(D) disbelief
93.	_____ machines are not in use now.			
	(A) Reproduction	(B) Motorcade	(C) Teletype	(D) Disbelief
94.	Reading Holy Quran has a _____ effect on your heart.			
	(A) amplified	(B) pulsating	(C) decibel	(D) susceptible
95.	She shouted in _____ when she saw her result.			
	(A) reproduction	(B) motorcade	(C) Teletype	(D) disbelief
96.	The teacher _____ the students to speak freely.			
	(A) partnership	(B) encouraged	(C) reproduction	(D) motorcade

Question 2: (Pairing Questions) VOCABULARY

From questions (1) to (24), in the answer sheet, for every question in column (1) shade the appropriate circle from column (2).

Column (1)		Column (2)
1. pulsating		(A) to become louder or stronger
2. shrill		(B) pitch, ground
3. impaired		(C) to do with hearing
4. susceptible		(D) not working
5. amplified		(E) regular beat
6. auditory		(F) calculate
7. arena		(G) piercing or high-pitched
8. measure		(H) easily affected
		(I) unit to measure sound
		(J) not believing

1. stereo		(A) a procession of moving machines
2. specialist		(B) protect
3. exposure		(C) expensive, or important
4. decibel		(D) the methods of placing a dead body in oil
5. precious		(E) contact
6. reproduction		(F) expert, professional
7. motorcade		(G) unit to measure sound
8. disbelief		(H) a remake
		(I) tape recorder or CD player
		(J) not believing

1. teletype	(A)	a procession of moving machines
2. partnership	(B)	cause to be fearless, give support
3. encourage	(C)	desire
4. focused	(D)	not believing
5. experience	(E)	distance typing
6. equipped	(F)	a condition of sharing
7. designer	(G)	practice
8. passion	(H)	prepared
	(I)	trendy/ stylish
	(J)	attentive

Question 3: (True or False) **Comprehension: 1**

Use the information in the passage to answer the questions below.

From Questions (1) to (9), shade in the answer sheet the letter **Ⓓ** if the statement is True or **Ⓕ** if the statement is False, for every question.

Kate, seventeen, suffers from *tinnitus*, a constant ringing in her ears. She says the disease has built up gradually over years of listening to loud noises, including shrill machinery at a factory where she worked, and blaring music. Audiologists, or hearing specialists, identify both as leading causes of hearing problems.

Americans, they say, play **their** personal and car stereos too loud, expose themselves to gun blasts too often, and fail to complain about uncomfortably loud work environments.

As a result, twenty-eight million Americans suffer from impaired hearing. . . . Many rock-and-rollers over forty have been diagnosed with hearing loss and have begun wearing hearing aids. . . .

A hearing loss in middle age is bad enough. But now even teens are developing hearing problems. Kate first noticed **her** tinnitus when she was thirteen. Four years later, she says that the ringing is worse and that she often has difficulty hearing what people say. Especially loud noises, like the rock concert, actually cause her pain.

From Questions below shade in the letter **T** if the statement is True or **F** if the statement is False, for every question.

For the questions from **(1) to (7)** choose the correct choice for every question.

1) Loud noises, like the rock concert, actually cause pain.	T	F
2) Kate is seventy years old.	T	F
3) Kate, seventeen, suffers from <i>tinnitus</i> , a constant ringing in her ears.	T	F
4) Audiologists are hearing specialists	T	F
5) Loud noises cause speaking problems.	T	F
6) The underlined pronoun "her" refers to Americans	T	F
7) Tinnitus is a constant ringing in the head.	T	F
8) Twenty –eight million Americans suffer from impaired hearing.	T	F
9) Audiologists deal with hearing problems.	T	F

1) Kate, seventeen, suffers from _____.			
(A) tinnitus	(B) cancer	(C) eye problem	(D) headache
2) As a result, twenty-eight million Americans suffer from impaired -----			
(A) hearing	(B) speech	(C) smelling	(D) sight
3) A hearing loss in _____ is bad enough.			
(A) young age	(B) middle age	(C) old age	(D) childhood
4) Kate, seventeen, suffers from tinnitus, a constant ringing in			
(A) head	(B) mouth	(C) eyes	(D) ears
5) The underlined pronoun "their" refers to _____.			
(A) Nepalese	(B) Germane	(C) Americans	(D) Africans
6) The underlined pronoun "her" refers to _____.			
(A) Americans	(B) Kate	(C) her friend	(D) tinnitus
7) Kate first noticed her tinnitus when she was _____.			
(A) three	(B) fourteen	(C) thirty	(D) thirteen

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (2):

How loud is too loud? When should you turn down the volume or wear earplugs? The measurement tool is the decibel. Decibels measure the amount of energy produced by sound. Experts say that exposing yourself continuously to sound over 85 decibels is dangerous. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (a federal agency) recommends no more than eight hours a day of exposure to 90 decibels in the work place. Hearing experts say that determining the noise levels that cause hearing damage is complicated. Holmes, the Florida audiologist, says that two individuals working side by side in the same factory could show very different effects from high- decibel noise exposure: one becoming severely affected while the other is not affected at all.

From Questions below shade in the letter **T** if the statement is True or **F** if the statement is False, for every question.

1) The decibel is the tool used to measure sounds.	T	F
2) Decibels measure the amount of energy produced by sound.	T	F
3) It is okay to expose yourself continuously to sounds over 85 decibels.	T	F
4) Twenty –eight million Americans suffer from impaired hearing.	T	F
5) Experts say that exposing yourself continuously to sound over 85 decibels is dangerous.	T	F
6) Holmes is an audiologist from Florida .	T	F
7) Two individuals working side by side in the same factory could show very different effects	T	F

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE: 3

Use the information in the passage to answer the questions below.

The narrative moves along in partnership with historic news photographs that appear on almost every page. Beginning with the endpapers, a collage of news items about the assassination, the book is skillfully orchestrated blend of words and pictures. There are reproductions of Teletype transmissions and newspaper headlines and President Kennedy's autopsy report . . . And there are many striking full-page photographs documenting events from the Kennedys arrival at Love Field in Dallas to the president's funeral in Washington. *Kennedy Assassinated!* is, in effect, collaboration between Hampton and Ann Stott, the book's designer and photo researcher; **it** is an outstanding example of the role that design and illustration play in today's best non-fiction books for children.

Hampton's closely focused text does not discuss Kennedy's record as president, his personal life or the controversy surrounding his assassination.

From Questions (1) to (12), shade in the answer sheet the letter **T** if the statement is True or **F** if the statement is False, for every question.

1)	Design and illustration play an important role in today's best non-fiction books for children.	T	F
2)	The narrative moves along in partnership with historic news photographs that appear on almost every page.	T	F
3)	There are many striking full-page photographs documenting events from the Kennedys arrival at Love Field in Dallas	T	F
4)	Hampton's book discusses Kennedy's life in detail.	T	F
5)	There are reproduction of teletype transmissions and newspaper headlines.	T	F
6)	Historic news photographs do appear on one page.	T	F
7)	The word 'partnership' means travelling in a ship.	T	F
8)	The word 'reproduction' means to make new.	T	F
9)	Hampton's book discusses Kennedy's assassination.	T	F
10)	"Kennedy Assassinated" is a skillfully orchestrated blend of words and pictures.	T	F
11)	The pronoun "it" in line 8 refer to Hampton's book.	T	F
12)	"Kennedy Assassinated" is collaboration between Hampton and Ann Stott.	T	F

Comprehension 4

Back to School Blues

Story By: Andrew Frinkle

Jimmy sighed as he looked at the calendar. Tomorrow's date was circled in red and there was a skull and crossbones drawn in the box. He groaned and slapped at the calendar.

"What are you doing?" His sister Susan asked.

"I'm looking at the calendar."

"I see that, but why are you hitting it?"

"I don't want to go back to school yet." He whined. "I can't help it. I don't want to get up early, do homework every night, and sit in those uncomfortable seats for hours." "So what is your alternative? Will you live under a bridge?" Susan snorted, amused by the idea.

Jimmy shook his head. "No, I could be a superstar in sports or a famous actor."

Susan smirked. "Good luck at age eleven. Most athletes and actors struggle for years to get where they are, and most of them are educated. I don't really think you have developed any super talents yet, and you aren't particularly handsome, either."

"That's not nice!" Jimmy protested.

"Sorry to break it to you, but a little honesty might help sometimes. Besides, homework gets you out of chores at home. Dad doesn't make us do as much when we have homework."

"True." "And TV is way more fun when you only have time for a little of it. Sitting in front of it for hours is boring." Susan continued. Each thing she said destroyed another reason for disliking school.

"Also true." Jimmy admitted.

"And all of our friends are at school." Susan pointed out.

"Alright, I get it. School isn't all bad." Jimmy finally admitted.

Susan smiled. "Nope."

"I don't have to *like* it though."

"You will, though." Susan promised, smiling.

Somehow, Jimmy thought she was right. Friends, pizza for school lunch, less chores... there were a lot of reasons to like school.

Use the information in the story to answer the questions below.

1.	1. Why is Jimmy upset when he looks at the calendar?			
	(A) He forgot his grandma's birthday.	(B) He missed his baseball game.	(C) He has homework due soon.	(D) He has to go back to school tomorrow.
2.	How does Jimmy's sister Susan feel about going back to school?			
	(A) She doesn't care.	(B) She hates the idea.	(C) She thinks school has some good things about it.	(D) She is dreading it.
3.	Which of these is NOT a reason why Jimmy dislikes school?			
	(A) comfortable chairs	(B) long hours	(C) homework	(D) getting up early
4.	Which of these is a reason Susan gives for liking school?			
	(A) P.E. class	(B) riding the bus	(C) seeing friends	(D) learning new things
4.	How does Jimmy feel at the end of the conversation?			
	(A) . He reluctantly thinks he won't mind going to school.	(B) He's scared to go to school.	(C) He's happy to go to school.	(D) He's crying about going to school.

Question 4: (Composition)

1. Write a persuasive writing on the topic with the help of words given below.

Good habits improve our physical, emotional, and/or financial health. Select one of your good habits and write an essay persuading readers to make that habit a part of their lives.

early sleeping, fajr salah, blessed day , healthy habit, better concentration, energetic, fresh air, breakfast on time, exercise



2. Write an opinion writing emphasizing on the importance of learning and practicing English language for the development of career. Use help words given below.

important, easy communication with outside world, role in many majors, academic research, career



3. Write an opinion essay on the topic:

Discipline in class makes the lesson easy to understand and enables student's development.

discipline, essential, organized, responsibility, respect, harmony, interaction, enhances, conclusion, promotes, character.

4- Write a letter or a paragraph to a friend describing a pet in detail using the graphical organizer.

recently, Kitty, fluffy, ball of fur, regards, parents

5- Write a paragraph explaining how to do something that helps you succeed in school. Explain the steps involved and provide details that elaborate on each step.

important, succeed, memory, positive, impossible, assignment, delay, promptly,
responsible

*****END*****