

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Ministry of Education General Administration of Training and Education, Jeddah Region Al Bayan Model School	Final Question Bank: First Term Year 1439-1440 H/ 2018-2019  	Subject	English
		Stage	Intermediate
		Grade	7 TH
		Term	First
QUESTION BANK FOR ENGLISH: CH: 4, 5, 6, 7, 20, 21		Teachers	T. Badriya T. Rawan T. Dua'a

Question 1: (Multiple Choices):

For the questions from (1) to (40), in the answer sheet, shade the circle which represents the correct choice for every question.

GRAMMAR				
1.	We bought <u>Dad</u> a book.	(A) direct object	(B) verb	(C) indirect object
				(D) subject
2.	Please don't feed the birds <u>popcorn</u> .	(A) verb	(B) indirect object	(C) subject
				(D) direct object
3.	He painted many <u>portraits</u> .	(A) verb	(B) indirect object	(C) subject
				(D) direct object
4.	Many artists prefer certain <u>colors</u> .	(A) direct object	(B) verb	(C) indirect object
				(D) subject
5.	The dentist cleaned my <u>teeth</u> .	(A) direct object	(B) verb	(C) indirect object
				(D) subject
6.	Did Tamisha offer <u>you</u> some rice?	(A) verb	(B) indirect object	(C) subject
				(D) direct object
7.	Mrs. Williams left the <u>waiter</u> a tip.	(A) verb	(B) indirect object	(C) direct object
				(D) adverb
8.	The singular word is:	(A) flowers	(B) storm	(C) clocks
				(D) we
9.	The plural word is	(A) valley	(B) taxes	(C) planet
				(D) country
10.	The singular word is	(A) it	(B) we	(C) they
				(D) them

11.	The word ' doctor' is			
	(A) verb	(B) adjective	(C) singular	(D) plural
12.	The word ' people ' is			
	(A) verb	(B) singular	(C) adjective	(D) plural
13.	The word 'England' is			
	(A) verb	(B) singular	(C) adjective	(D) plural
14.	It ____ them from insects.			
	(A) protects	(B) are protecting	(C) protect	(D) have protected
15.	Tents ____ often made of nylon.			
	(A) is	(B) are	(C) has	(D) am
16.	Campers _____ to stay dry and comfortable.			
	(A) want	(B) is wanting	(C) wants	(D) has wanted
17.	Nylon _____ a light material. The correct verb is:			
	(A) is	(B) are	(C) has	(D) am
18.	Either my brother or my sister _____ waiting for me.			
	(A) is	(B) are	(C) am	(D) have
19.	Spinach and kale _____ green, leafy vegetables.			
	(A) is	(B) are	(C) am	(D)has
20.	Either Mr. Brooks or his son _____ the car.			
	(A) washes	(B) is washes	(C) are washing	(D) wash

21.	One maple and three elms _____ in the yard.			
	(A) stands	(B) was stand	(C) stand	(D) is standing
22.	A car and three buses _____ involved in the accident.			
	(A) was	(B) has	(C) are	(D) is
23.	Tanya _____ like spaghetti.			
	(A) doesn't	(B) don't	(C) do	(D) aren't
24.	You _____ have my new address.			
	(A) does	(B) don't	(C) doesn't	(D) isn't
25.	Earl and Janice _____ want any more cereal.			
	(A) does	(B) don't	(C) doesn't	(D) isn't
26.	We _____ get to see him often.			
	(A) does	(B) isn't	(C) doesn't	(D) don't
27.	He _____ visit us often.			
	(A) don't	(B) doesn't	(C) do	(D) aren't
28.	The past tense of the word "<u>come</u>" is.			
	(A) come	(B) came	(C) comed	(D) camed
29.	Our teacher is _____ to show us more of Tanner's work.			
	(A) plan	(B) planning	(C) plans	(D) planned
30.	The past tense of the word "<u>drink</u>" is			
	(A) drink	(B) drinded	(C) drank	(D) drinking

31.	The past tense of the verb <u>cook</u> is _____.			
	(A) cooked	(B) cook	(C) cake	(D) cooking
32.	The present participle tense of the word "talk" is			
	(A) (is) talking	(B) (had) talked	(C) talk	(D) talked
32.	At the age of thirty-two, Tanner _____ to Paris to study and work.			
	(A) moved	(B) have moved	(C) move	(D) moving
33.	What is the boy in this painting _____ to do?			
	(A) learn	(B) learned	(C) has learn	(D) learning
34.	The present participle tense of the word "move" is			
	(A) moved	(B) is moving	(C) move	(D) has
35.	I _____ two glasses of orange juice at breakfast today.			
	(A) drank	(B) drinked	(C) drinking	(D) drink
36.	I have often_____ of becoming a great writer.			
	(A) dreams	(B) dreaming	(C) dreamed	(D) dream
37.	Abdul is _____ today on the afternoon train.			
	(A) arrive	(B) arriving	(C) arrives	(D) arrived
38.	The past tense of the verb <u>go</u> is:			
	(A) go	(B) going	(C) went	(D) goed
39.	The present participle tense of the verb <u>become</u> is:			
	(A) become	(B) became	(C) becomed	(D) (is) becoming
40.	The past participle tense of the verb <u>ask</u> is:			
	(A) ask	(B) (is) asking	(C) asked	(D) (have) asked

SPELLING

51. Choose the correct spelling

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (A) papper | (B) papar | (C) paper | (D) baber |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

52. Choose the correct spelling

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (A) piace | (B) piece | (C) biece | (D) peice |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

53. Choose the correct spelling

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| (A) nervos | (B) norvos | (C) nervous | (D) nervis |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|

54. Choose the correct spelling

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| (A) success | (B) sucess | (C) suksess | (D) secsess |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|

55. Choose the correct spelling

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (A) vordect | (B) verdict | (C) vardact | (D) vurdoct |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

56. Choose the correct spelling

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (A) compwter | (B) compiter | (C) computer | (D) kamputar |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

57. Choose the correct spelling

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (A) childrun | (B) childron | (C) children | (D) children |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

58. Choose the correct spelling

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| (A) inspare | (B) inspire | (C) enspir | (D) insbire |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|

59. m/y/f/l/i/a

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (A) fymila | (B) famyli | (C) family | (D) fimaly |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|

60. c/l/i/s/a/e/p

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (A) special | (B) cilpeas | (C) saeplic | (D) speliac |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

SPELLING

61. **slee e**

(A) v

(B) o

(C) k

(D) l

62. **cl th**

(A) v

(B) t

(C) c

(D) o

63. **pa er**

(A) w

(B) p

(C) c

(D) d

64. **u stream**

(A) w

(B) p

(C) b

(D) d

65. **p le**

(A) g

(B) o

(C) c

(D) j

66. **indsock**

(A) g

(B) v

(C) w

(D) j

67. **s eeve**

(A) i

(B) p

(C) c

(D) j

VOCABULARY

68. We wear _____ in our hair to keep hair falling out on our eyes.



(A) earrings

(B) clothes

(C) headbands

(D) resting

69. A _____ indicates the direction and speed of wind.



(A) windsock

(B) wind

(C) sock

(D) waterfall

70. These carp battle their way_____ against strong currents.

(A) upstream

(B) downstream

(C) hiding

(D) no stream

71. A _____ person does things with great energy and enthusiasm.

(A) upstream

(B) vigorous

(C) pitiless

(D) thoughtful

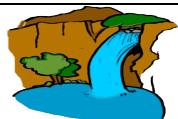
72.	He saw the _____ eyes of his enemy.			
	(A) upstream	(B) vigorous	(C) pitiless	(D) thoughtful
73.	The sport requires very fast _____.			
	(A) hiding	(B) vigorous	(C) reactions	(D) thoughtful
74.	Salmon swim _____ to lay their eggs.			
	(A) upstream	(B) vigorous	(C) hiding	(D) downstream
75.	_____ pens are used in craft activities.			
	(A) Upstream	(B) Felt-tip	(C) Board markers	(D) Vigorous



Question 2: (Pairing Questions) VOCABULARY

From questions (1) to (20), in the answer sheet, for every question in column (1) shade the appropriate circle from column (2).

Column (1)	Column (2)
1) reaction	(A) baby whale
2) windsock	(B) full of life
3) pitiless	(C) treated roughly
4) waterfall	(D) original, untested
5) headband	(E) recognized
6) vigorous	(F) going up or against the flow of water
7) reactions	(G) adapted to another's wish
8)	(H) upstream



		(I) windsock
9)		
10)		(J) treated softly
11)		(K) harsh
12)		(L) marker
13)		(M) a natural fall of water from a height.
14)	felt- Tip	(N) Indicates the direction and speed of wind.
15)	unproved	(O) result.
16)		(P) forceful
17)		(Q) felt- tip
18)	upstream	(R) speechless
19)	careless, pitiless	(S) a ring of material that encircles the head.
20)	uneven, unproved	(T) pod
21)	imagination, inspection	(U) pitiless

22) reactions, rerun	(V) podium
23) angelic, dynamic	(W) koinobori
24) semi finals	(X) example of suffix '-less'
25) vigorous	(Y) example of suffix '-ous'
26) preview	(Z) example of prefix 'pre-'
27) We wear headbands in our hair	(AA) example of prefix 'un-'
28) A windsock indicates	(AB) example of prefix 'semi-'
29) dynamic	(AC) example of prefix 're-'
30) Kennedy was an	(AD) example of suffix '-tion'
31) Both face the pitiless	(AE) example of suffix '-ic'
32) Felt-tip pens are	(AF) powerful, full of life
	(AG) to keep hair falling out on our eyes.
	(AH) used in drawing.
	(AI) pod of whales.
	(AJ) just before midnight.
	(AK) the direction and speed of wind.
	(AL) eyes of T,V camera.
	(AM) ill at ease
	(AN) unproved senator.
	(AO) carp

Question 3: (True or False) Comprehension:

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

A special thing of Children's Day in Japan is the koinobori that families display in their yards - one for each child in the family. A tall pole is placed in the garden. Fish made of fabric are attached to the pole. Each fish has a hoop in its mouth to catch the wind. The largest fish is for the oldest child, and the smallest is for the youngest. These fish represent a kind of carp known as a strong fighter.

These carp battle their way against strong currents. When the koinobori dance in the wind, they remind the children of carp leaping up a waterfall. You can make your own koinobori and fly it from a pole or hang it from your window on that day, so that, you can share Children's Day with the boys and girls of Japan.

You can make your own koinobori and fly it from a pole or hang it from your window on May 5. In that way, you can share Children's Day with the boys and girls of Japan.

You need an 18- by 30-inch piece of lightweight cloth (cotton, rayon, or nylon), felt-tip markers, a needle and thread, scissors, a narrow plastic headband, and string. First, choose a piece of cloth with a bright, colorful pattern or decorate it yourself with felt-tip markers. Next fold it. Then, tie a 12-inch-long piece of string to the headband at each of the three openings.

Finally, hang your windsock from the strings on a tree limb, a clothes pole, or the eaves of your house. On windy days, it will dance like a carp swimming upstream against a waterfall!

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 largest fish is for the oldest child, and the smallest is for the youngest.	T	F
2) This is supposed to inspire adults to be equally brave and strong.	T	F
3) The koinobori is made from plastic.	T	F
4) We may predict that the "fabric sleeve" will be used for the face of the fish.	T	F
5) Holidays are special for families to gather and celebrate.	T	F

6) Making cards and planning a picnic are two holiday activities.	T	F
7) A special feature of Children's Day in Japan is the koinobori.	T	F
8) Carp made of cloth or strong paper is attached to the pole.	T	F
9) Each fish has a cloth in its mouth to catch the wind.	T	F
10) These fish represent a kind of carp known as a strong fighter.	T	F
11) The largest fish is for the youngest child.	T	F
12) The largest fish is for the oldest child, and the smallest is for the youngest .	T	F
13) This is supposed to inspire adults to be equally brave and strong.	T	F

The candidate on the left side was Democrat John F. Kennedy. He faced the highly experienced Republican candidate, Richard M. Nixon. Kennedy needed national exposure. Nixon was seasoned and already nationally known.

The rules of the match called for an eight-minute opening statement by Kennedy followed by eight minutes from Nixon. Then a panel of four reporters would ask questions. Kennedy won. He won on style and image – two key ingredients for success on TV. Nixon challenged and rebutted what Kennedy said as if he were out to win debating points. He addressed Kennedy rather than the TV viewers. On the other hand, as the celebrated chronicler of presidential campaigns Theodore H. White noted, Kennedy “was addressing himself to the audience that was the nation”. Kennedy came across as assured, energetic, dynamic. The camera was his friend. Nixon came across as uncomfortable and ill at ease. Nixon lost on not what he said, but on how he appeared.

Kennedy came across as assured, energetic, dynamic. The camera was his friend. Nixon came across as uncomfortable and ill at ease. Nixon lost not on what he said, but on how he appeared. TV viewers saw Nixon as a gray man against the studio's gray backdrop. They saw Nixon forcing nervous smiles and perspiring under the studio lights. He “looked terrible,” historian David Culbert stated. At one point, the camera showed Nixon wiping perspiration from his brow and upper lip as he listened to Kennedy. When the camera was on Kennedy listening, he looked attentive, alert, and self-assured.

Neither candidate said anything that was memorable or headline making. The importance of style and image became obvious when audience reactions to the televised and radio versions were compared. Those who heard the debate on radio thought Nixon had won!

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

1) A podium is a stand on which a speaker stands.	T	F
2) A debate is a discussion in front of the audience.	T	F
3) Comparing and contrasting are useful in making decisions.	T	F
4) There was an eight-minute opening statement by Kennedy.	T	F
5) Nixon came across as assured, energetic dynamic.	T	F
6) Nixon addressed Kennedy rather than the T.V viewers.	T	F
7) At one point, the camera showed Nixon wiping perspiration from his brow and upper lip as he listened to Kennedy.	T	F
8) The importance of style and image were not obvious.	T	F

9) Kennedy was already known to the people.	T	F
10) The rules of the match called for a five-minute opening statement by Nixon.	T	F
11) Nixon won the debate.	T	F
12) Style and image are two key ingredients for success on TV.	T	F
13) A panel of six reporters would ask questions.	T	F

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE:

A special thing of Children's Day in Japan is the koinobori that families display in their yards - one for each child in the family. A tall pole is placed in the garden. Fish made of fabric are attached to the pole. Each fish has a hoop in its mouth to catch the wind. The largest fish is for the oldest child, and the smallest is for the youngest. These fish represent a kind of carp known as a strong fighter.

These carp battle their way against strong currents. When the koinobori dance in the wind, they remind the children of carp leaping up a waterfall. You can make your own koinobori and fly it from a pole or hang it from your window on that day, so that, you can share Children's Day with the boys and girls of Japan.

You can make your own koinobori and fly it from a pole or hang it from your window on May 5. In that way, you can share Children's Day with the boys and girls of Japan.

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Finally, hang your windsock from the strings on a tree limb, a clothes pole, or the eaves of your house. On windy days, it will dance like a carp swimming upstream against a waterfall!

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE:

	COMPREHENSION			
1.	A special feature of Children's Day in Japan is the _____.			
	(A) Koinobori	(B) youngest baby	(C) carp	(D) upstream
2.	What do these fish represent?			
	(A) family	(B) carp	(C) koinobori	(D) garden
3.	How can you share the Children's Day with the boys and girls of Japan?			
	(A) by making koinobori	(B) by playing	(C) by eating	(D) none
4.	Who is the largest fish for?			
	(A) youngest child	(B) oldest child	(C) both	(D) none
5.	The meaning of—"to show" is			
	(A) display	(B) won	(C) friend	(D) help
6.	The opposite of—"largest" is			
	(A) fattest	(B) hardest	(C) smallest	(D) more large
7.	Give the synonym of 'display'.			
	(A) to show	(B) to play	(C) to grow	(D) to run
8.	Give the antonym of 'oldest'.			
	(A) elder	(B) small	(C) youngest	(D) biggest
9.	Fish made of fabric are attached to the _____.			
	(A) pole	(B) garden	(C) hoop	(D) carp
10.	Choose a piece of _____ with a bright, colorful pattern or decorate it.			
	(A) cloth	(B) thread	(C) marker	(D) headband
11.	Each fish has a _____ in its mouth to catch the wind.			
	(A) paper	(B) hoop	(C) child	(D) koinobori
12.	On windy days, it will dance like a _____ swimming upstream against a waterfall!			
	(A) whale	(B) apple	(C) carp	(D) star fish
13.	Children's Day in Japan is celebrated on			
	(A) May 15	(B) June 5	(C) May 5	(D) March 5
14.	You can make your own _____ and fly it from a pole.			
	(A) headband	(B) carp	(C) T.V	(D) Koinobori
15.	We need needle and thread _____.			
	(A) to swim	(B) to make your own koinobori	(C) to play	(D) to jump

The candidate on the left side was Democrat John F. Kennedy. He faced the highly experienced Republican candidate, Richard M. Nixon. Kennedy needed national exposure. Nixon was seasoned and already nationally known.

The rules of the match called for an eight-minute opening statement by Kennedy followed by eight minutes from Nixon. Then a panel of four reporters would ask questions. Kennedy won. He won on style and image – two key ingredients for success on TV. Nixon challenged and rebutted what Kennedy said as if he were out to win debating points. He addressed Kennedy rather than the TV viewers. On the other hand, as the celebrated chronicler of presidential campaigns Theodore H. White noted, Kennedy “was addressing himself to the audience that was the nation”. Kennedy came across as assured, energetic, dynamic. The camera was his friend. Nixon came across as uncomfortable and ill at ease. Nixon lost on not what he said, but on how he appeared.

Kennedy came across as assured, energetic, dynamic. The camera was his friend. Nixon came across as uncomfortable and ill at ease. Nixon lost not on what he said, but on how he appeared. TV viewers saw Nixon as a gray man against the studio’s gray backdrop. They saw Nixon forcing nervous smiles and perspiring under the studio lights. He “looked terrible,” historian David Culbert stated. At one point, the camera showed Nixon wiping perspiration from his brow and upper lip as he listened to Kennedy. When the camera was on Kennedy listening, he looked attentive, alert, and self-assured.

Neither candidate said anything that was memorable or headline making. The importance of style and image became obvious when audience reactions to the televised and radio versions were compared. Those who heard the debate on radio thought Nixon had won!

	COMPREHENSION			
1.	What are the two key ingredients for success on T.V?			
	(A) family	(B) image and confidence	(C) style and fashion	(D) style and image
2.	Who won the debate?			
	(A) Kennedy	(B) Nixon	(C) Nation	(D) president
3.	Give the synonym of dynamic.			
	(A) fond	(B) uncomfortable	(C) energetic	(D) playful
4.	Give the antonym of won# _____			
	(A) laugh	(B) lose	(C) small	(D) gain
5.	Kennedy can be described as:			
	(A) nervous	(B) energetic	(C) leader	(D) biggest
6.	A panel of _____ reporters would ask questions.			
	(A) four	(B) small	(C) five	(D) seven
7.	_____ lost not on what he said, but on how he appeared.			
	(A) David Culbert	(B) Kennedy	(C) Nixon	(D) T.V viewers
8.	"He won on style and image"--- who does 'He' in this line refer to?			
	(A) Nixon	(B) reporters	(C) Kennedy	(D) match
9.	Who came across as assured, energetic, and dynamic?			
	(A) Kennedy	(B) Nixon	(C) Nation	(D) president
10.	Who was his friend?			
	(A) Kennedy	(B) Nixon	(C) Nation	(D) camera
11.	Give the synonym of 'full of energy, active' = _____			
	(A) fond	(B) uncomfortable	(C) dynamic	(D) playful
12.	Give the antonym of 'comfortable' # _____			
	(A) fond	(B) uncomfortable	(C) dynamic	(D) playful
13.	Those who heard the debate on _____ thought Nixon had won!			
	(A) studio	(B) radio	(C) T.V	(D) camera
14.	Nixon came across as _____ and ill at ease.			
	(A) alert	(B) self-assured	(C) uncomfortable	(D) comfortable

Question 4: (Composition) (40 WORDS)

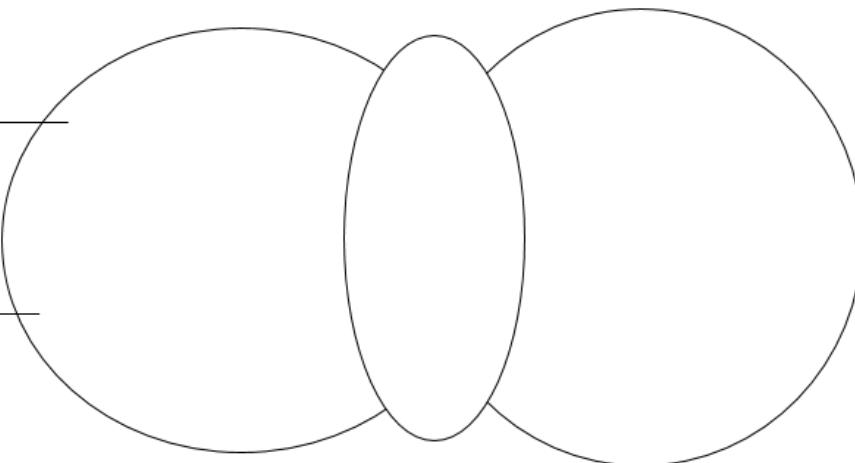
1- Write a comparison- contrast paragraph Comparing and contrasting any two persons you know, any two games, or any two subjects.

subject, differ, improve, learn, information, essays, diagrams, homework

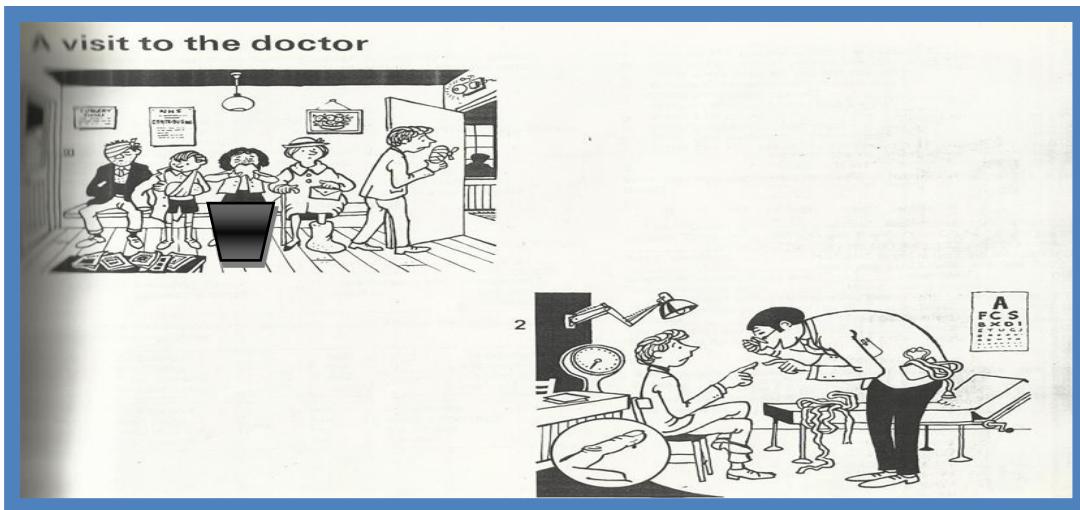
BOTH _____

1. _____

2. _____



2- Look at the picture below and write a paragraph describing it.



picture, doctor's waiting room, arm, plaster, napkin, broken foot, finger

3- Writing a “How- to” Paper.

Your purpose of writing instructions is to teach someone how to make something..

To write instructions

- Choose a topic.(Consider your audience)
- Plan your Instructions (Use chronological orders)
- Elaborate by using specific language.(Use numbers, descriptive words, exact verbs and transitions)

Read the following steps. Then rewrite the instructions, adding specific language.

HELP BOX: Directions for Preparing a Can of Soup

Step 1: Gather supplies.

Step 2: Heat soup.

Step 3: Serve.

TOPIC: _____

Specific Language	
Numbers	
Descriptive words	
Exact verbs	
Comparisons	
Transitions	

Steps to make a can of soup:

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Now, rewrite the instructions, adding specific language

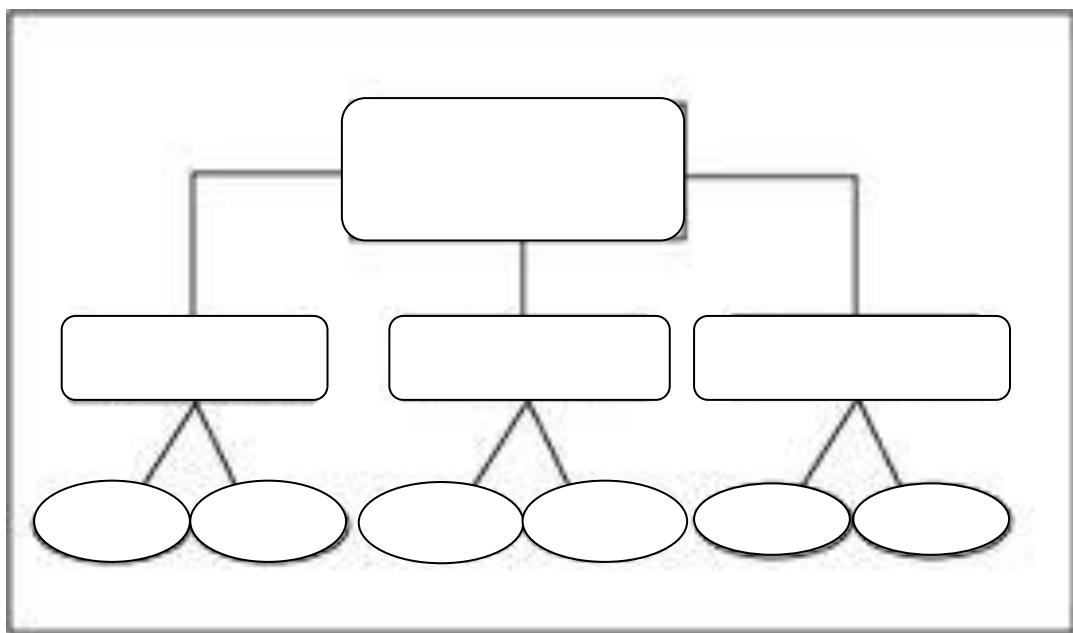
STEP 1: _____

STEP 2: _____

STEP 3: _____

STEP 4: _____

4- Now, write a descriptive paragraph describing your own snowman using the details given above.



HELP BOX: head, body, bottom, mufflers, cloth, inches, buttons, gluing, middle

*******THE END*******