

موقع تو عرب التعليمي

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<b>Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</b> <b>Ministry of Education</b> <b>General Administration</b> <b>of Education,</b> <b>Jeddah Region</b> <b>Al Bayan Model School</b>	<b>First Question Bank:</b>  <b>First Term</b> <b>Year 1442 H/ 2020-2021</b>  	<b>Subject</b>	<b>English</b>
		<b>Stage</b>	<b>Intermediate</b>
		<b>Grade</b>	<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>
		<b>Term</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>
<b>QUESTION BANK FOR ENGLISH:</b>		<b>Teacher</b>	<b>T. Asra Hussain</b> <b>T. Rana Adi</b>

**Question 1: (Multiple Choices):**

For the questions from (1) to (72), in the answer sheet, shade the circle which represents the correct choice for every question.

<b>GRAMMAR</b>				
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 subject</u> in the following sentence is: The World Wide Web is an excellent research tool.			
	(A) research	(B) Web	(C) The World Wide Web	(D) excellent research
4.	The <u>complete subject</u> in the following sentence is: The World Wide Web is an excellent research tool.			
	(A) research	(B) World Wide Web	(C) The World Wide Web	(D) excellent research
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 person looking for information types key words into a search engine.			
	(A) person	(B) information	(C) The person looking for information	(D) a search engine
8.	The <u>complete subject</u> in the following sentence is: The person looking for information types key words into a search engine.			
	(A) person	(B) information	(C) The person looking for information	(D) a search engine
9.	The <u>simple subject</u> in the following sentence is: The results of the search appear in a list.			
	(A) The results of the search	(B) a list	(C) results	(D) appear in a list

10.	The <u>complete subject</u> in the following sentence is: The results of the search appear in a list.			
	(A) The results of the search	(B) a list	(C) results	(D) appear in a list

11.	The <u>simple subject</u> in the following sentence is: The user clicks on any Website.			
	(A) clicks on	(B) user	(C) clicks on any Website	(D) Website
12.	The <u>complete subject</u> in the following sentence is: The user clicks on any Website.			
	(A) clicks on	(B) The user	(C) clicks on any Website	(D) Website
13.	The <u>simple predicate</u> in the following sentence is: Finding information on the Internet seems difficult at first.			
	(A) Finding information	(B) seems	(C) on the Internet	(D) seems difficult at first.
14.	The <u>complete predicate</u> in the following sentence is: Finding information on the Internet seems difficult at first.			
	(A) Finding information	(B) seems	(C) on the Internet	(D) seems difficult at first.
15.	The <u>simple predicate</u> in the following sentence is: A wealth of information is available on the Internet.			
	(A) is available on the Internet	(B) A wealth	(C) is	(D) information
16.	The <u>complete predicate</u> in the following sentence is: A wealth of information is available on the Internet.			
	(A) is available on the Internet	(B) A wealth	(C) is	(D) information
17.	The <u>simple predicate</u> in the following sentence is: People can find ZIP codes on the Internet.			
	(A) People	(B) can find	(C) ZIP codes	(D) can find ZIP codes on the Internet
18.	The <u>complete predicate</u> in the following sentence is: People can find ZIP codes on the Internet.			
	(A) People	(B) can find	(C) ZIP codes	(D) can find ZIP codes on the Internet
19.	The <u>simple predicate</u> in the following sentence is: Telephone directories are available on the Internet.			
	(A) are available on the Internet	(B) Telephone directories	(C) Internet	(D) are
20.	The <u>complete predicate</u> in the following sentence is: Telephone directories are available on the Internet.			
	(A) are available on the Internet	(B) Telephone directories	(C) Internet	(D) are

21.	The <u>simple predicate</u> in the following sentence is: Students can find tutorials on the World Wide Web.			
	(A) Students	(B) can find tutorials on the World	(C) can find	(D) World Wide Web
22.	The <u>complete predicate</u> in the following sentence is: Students can find tutorials on the World Wide Web.			
	(A) Students	(B) can find tutorials on the World	(C) can find	(D) World Wide Web
23.	The <u>simple predicate</u> in the following sentence is: Can drivers find maps to their destinations?			
	(A) Can drivers find	(B) Can...find	(C) drivers	(D) Can ... find maps to their destinations?
24.	The <u>complete predicate</u> in the following sentence is: Can drivers find maps to their destinations?			
	(A) Can drivers find	(B) Can...find	(C) drivers	(D) Can ... find maps to their destinations?
25.	The <u>compound subject</u> in the following sentence is: Vegetables and whole grains are good for your heart.			
	(A) Vegetables, grains	(B) grains	(C) good	(D) for your heart
26.	The <u>compound subject</u> in the following sentence is: According to scientists, too much fat and cholesterol in the diet are harmful.			
	(A) in the diet are harmful	(B) fat, cholesterol	(C) scientists	(D) cholesterol
27.	The <u>compound subject</u> in the following sentence is: Cheeseburger and milkshakes contain large amounts of both.			
	(A) milkshakes	(B) large amounts	(C) and	(D) Cheeseburger, milkshakes
28.	The <u>compound subject</u> in the following sentence is: Did you and your sister have apples or carrot sticks as a snack today?			
	(A) you, sister	(B) apples, carrot	(C) your sister	(D) snack
29.	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
30.	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

31.	<b><u>Classify</u> the following sentence by purpose: The Cherokee were forced from their homeland in the Southeast.</b>			
	(A) Imperative	(B) Exclamatory	(C) Interrogative	(D) Declarative
32.	<b><u>Classify</u> the following sentence by purpose: This forced migration became known as the Trail of Tears.</b>			
	(A) Imperative	(B) Exclamatory	(C) Interrogative	(D) Declarative
33.	<b><u>Classify</u> the following sentence by purpose: Look at this map.</b>			
	(A) Imperative	(B) Exclamatory	(C) Interrogative	(D) Declarative
34.	<b><u>Classify</u> the following sentence by purpose: Many migrated west to what is now Oklahoma.</b>			
	(A) Imperative	(B) Exclamatory	(C) Interrogative	(D) Declarative
35.	<b><u>Classify</u> the following sentence by purpose: How many Cherokee escaped the Trail of Tears?</b>			
	(A) Imperative	(B) Exclamatory	(C) Interrogative	(D) Declarative
36.	<b><u>Classify</u> the following sentence by purpose: How tragic the story is!</b>			
	(A) Imperative	(B) Exclamatory	(C) Interrogative	(D) Declarative
37.	<b>The <u>appropriate end mark</u> for the following sentence is: Please look through this telescope _</b>			
	(A) .	(B) ?	(C) !	(D) ,
38.	<b>The <u>appropriate end mark</u> for the following sentence is: One of my hobbies is stargazing ____</b>			
	(A) .	(B) ?	(C) !	(D) ,
39.	<b>The <u>appropriate end mark</u> for the following sentence is: Look now ____</b>			
	(A) .	(B) ?	(C) !	(D) ,
40.	<b>The <u>appropriate end mark</u> for the following sentence is: What is that star name ____</b>			
	(A) .	(B) ?	(C) !	(D) ,

41.	The <u>appropriate end mark</u> for the following sentence is: How beautiful the sky looks tonight —			
	(A) .	(B) ?	(C) !	(D) ,
42.	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
43.	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
44.	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
45.	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
46.	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
47.	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
48.	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
49.	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
50.	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

51.	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
52.	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
53.	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
54.	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
55.	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
56.	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
57.	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
58.	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
59.	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
60.	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

# SPELLING

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

(A) canyon

(B) yancon

(C) cannoy

(D) conyan

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

(A) blamcer

(B) malcber

(C) clamber

(D) calmber

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

(A) berlum

(B) lumber

(C) lubrem

(D) lumreb

64. Choose the words with the correct spellings.

(A) humorouse

(B) humorous

(C) homurus

(D) humereus

65. Choose the words with the correct spellings.

(A) research

(B) risearch

(C) reearch

(D) researsh

66. Choose the words with the correct spellings.

(A) cowered

(B) coverred

(C) covered

(D) kowered

67. Choose the words with the correct spellings.

(A) stranger

(B) strandger

(C) stranjer

(D) strenger

68. Choose the words with the correct spellings.

(A) puzzlede

(B) pazzlled

(C) puzzled

(D) puzzeld

69. Fill in the missing letters: ut\_\_er\_\_nce

(A) r, n

(B) h, j

(C) g, y

(D) t, a

70. rec\_\_usi\_\_e

(A) l, v

(B) k, c

(C) i, j

(D) i, c

71. cra\_\_l\_\_d

(A) I, v

(B) w, e

(C) I, j

(D) a, t

72. 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).

<b>A. COLUMN 1</b>		<b>COLUMN 2</b>
1. mournful		A. walks heavily
2. lumbers		B. scared and hid
3. insatiable		C. sad
4. cowered		D. climbed
5. reclusive		E. unsatisfied
6. clambered		F. keep away from others

<b>B. COLUMN 1</b>		<b>COLUMN 2</b>
1. canyon		A. funny
2. research		B. remark
3. puzzled		C. moved slowly
4. bottle		D. confused
5. humorous		E. container
6. stranger		F. study, examine
7. utterance		G. valley
8. crawled		H. outsider

<b>C. COLUMN 1</b>		<b>COLUMN 2</b>
1. The haunting cry was		A. clambered with speed.
2. His fascination for traveling is		B. when they walk.
3. Heavy animals lumber		C. mournful.
4. The little boy cowered		D. reclusive.
5. My sister is shy and		E. insatiable
6. The mountaineer		F. behind his mother.

### **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! The airplane ride was pretty fun, but best of all, Grandpa and Grandma were waiting outside to pick them up.

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

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

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: (Writing)**

**1. Writing Effective Sentences :**

**1. Choose the correct answer:**

<b>1. The hunter at the snake when he heard its rattle.</b>			
<b>A. Fragment</b>	<b>B. Run-on</b>	<b>C. Stringy</b>	<b>D. Wordy</b>
<b>2. It snowed last Tuesday we went skiing.</b>			
<b>A. Fragment</b>	<b>B. Run-on</b>	<b>C. Stringy</b>	<b>D. Wordy</b>
<b>3. Lester invited us to his computer party and we played video games and ate spaghetti.</b>			
<b>A. Fragment</b>	<b>B. Run-on</b>	<b>C. Stringy</b>	<b>D. Wordy</b>
<b>4. We had to cancel the picnic due to the fact that it rained.</b>			
<b>A. Fragment</b>	<b>B. Run-on</b>	<b>C. Stringy</b>	<b>D. Wordy</b>
<b>5. Even though the fire had gone out.</b>			
<b>A. Fragment</b>	<b>B. Run-on</b>	<b>C. Stringy</b>	<b>D. Wordy</b>
<b>6. When the mailman delivered the package, Vanessa had to sign a receipt that showed that she had received what she had been sent</b>			
<b>A. Fragment</b>	<b>B. Run-on</b>	<b>C. Stringy</b>	<b>D. Wordy</b>
<b>7. People travel to Nags Head, North Carolina, and people sun on the beach. People like to fish and leave from nearby Oregon Inlet to go deep-sea fishing.</b>			
<b>A. Fragment</b>	<b>B. Run-on</b>	<b>C. Stringy</b>	<b>D. Wordy</b>
<b>8. Was towed away because it had been parked in a fire lane.</b>			
<b>A. Fragment</b>	<b>B. Run-on</b>	<b>C. Stringy</b>	<b>D. Wordy</b>

**2. Correct the following sentences:**

1. Manatees live in Florida’s Everglades. Panthers live in Florida’s Everglades.

.....

2. Even though the fire had gone out.

.....

3. The circus came to town. All of my friends bought tickets.

.....

4. The amusement park had two roller coasters and one was called The Skyscraper and the other was called The Window Maker.

.....





