

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Ministry of Education General Administration of Training and Education, Jeddah Region Al Bayan Model School	First Question Bank: Second Term Year 1438-1439H/ 2017-2018  	Subject	English
		Stage	Intermediate
		Grade	9th
		Term	Second
QUESTION BANK FOR ENGLISH: Ch: 9, 24		Teacher	T. Ala'a T. Rawan T. Zainab

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 use the present tense for:			
	(A) past events	(B) habits and facts	(C) something is happening now	(D) only repeated actions
2.	We use the _____ verb to talk in the present simple.			
	(A) base form	(B) past participle	(C) past	(D) infinitive
3.	One of the expressions of the present simple is:			
	(A) last	(B) every	(C) ago	(D) before
4.	He _____ in a flat.			
	(A) live	(B) has lived	(C) living	(D) lives
5.	_____ the banks _____ in the afternoon?			
	(A) Does, opens	(B) Does, open	(C) Do, opens	(D) Do, open
6.	My sister _____ many friends.			
	(A) doesn't have	(B) isn't have	(C) don't have	(D) have
7.	We usually _____ to the news in the car.			
	(A) listen	(B) has listened	(C) listening	(D) listens
8.	She's quite shy. She _____ much.			
	(A) doesn't talk	(B) isn't talk	(C) talk	(D) talks
9.	_____ Jane _____ well with her boss?			
	(A) Does, gets on	(B) Does, get on	(C) Do, gets on	(D) Do, get on
10.	My cooker's new, but it _____ very well.			
	(A) doesn't works	(B) doesn't work	(C) don't works	(D) don't work

11.	We use the present progressive tense for:			
	(A) event in progress	(B) habits and facts	(C) something is happening now	(D) A and C
12.	We use the _____ verb to talk in the present continuous.			
	(A) base form	(B) past participle	(C) past	(D) verb be + v ₁ -ing
13.	One of the expressions of the present progressive is:			
	(A) at the moment	(B) last	(C) every	(D) ago
14.	The girl in the painting _____ in the mud.			
	(A) play	(B) is playing	(C) plays	(D) played
15.	My dog's not dangerous. He _____.			
	(A) doesn't bite	(B) doesn't bites	(C) isn't biting	(D) is biting
16.	Why _____ you _____ sunglasses? It _____!			
	(A) are, wearing, raining	(B) is, wear, rain	(C) are, wearing, is raining	(D) is, wearing, rains
17.	You can turn off the radio. I _____ to it.			
	(A) don't listen	(B) am not listening	(C) don't listening	(D) am not listen
18.	I _____ to go to the bank. I _____ any money.			
	(A) need, don't have	(B) needs, have	(C) need, has	(D) needs, don't have
19.	Be careful! The baby _____ that pencil in her mouth!			
	(A) put	(B) putting	(C) is putting	(D) are putting
20.	_____ you usually _____ at weekends?			
	(A) Does, cook	(B) Do, cook	(C) Does, cooks	(D) Do, cooks

21.	No, we normally _____ out.			
	(A) eating	(B) is eating	(C) eats	(D) eat
22.	What _____ you _____ here?			
	(A) do, doing	(B) does, do	(C) is, doing	(D) are, doing
23.	I _____ Emma. Look there she is.			
	(A) am meet	(B) am meeting	(C) is meet	(D) are meeting
24.	We use the past tense for:			
	(A) past events	(B) habits and facts	(C) repeated actions	(D) event is happening now
25.	We use the _____ verb to talk in the simple past tense.			
	(A) base form	(B) past	(C) past participle	(D) base form + ing
26.	One of the expressions of the past simple is:			
	(A) at the moment	(B) last	(C) every	(D) always
27.	Two summers ago, we _____ a holiday in Scotland.			
	(A) have	(B) has	(C) was	(D) had
28.	We _____ there from London, but our car _____ down on the motorway.			
	(A) drive, break	(B) drives, breaks	(C) drove, broke	(D) driving, breaking
29.	We _____ the first night in Birmingham.			
	(A) spent	(B) are spend	(C) spends	(D) spend
30.	When we _____ to Edinburgh, we _____ find a good hotel. They _____ all full.			
	(A) gets, can, was	(B) got, couldn't, were	(C) get, can, are	(D) got, could, is

31.	We _____ what to do but in the end, we _____ a bed and breakfast.			
	(A) don't know, find	(B) know, find	(C) didn't know, found	(D) knew, find
32.	We _____ for the week.			
	(A) stays	(B) staying	(C) stay	(D) stayed
33.	We _____ the castle, _____ to the Arts Festival, and we _____ a lot of souvenirs.			
	(A) saw, went, bought	(B) see, go, buy	(C) sees, goes, buys	(D) seeing, going, buying
34.	We _____ to go to Loch Ness but we _____ much time, and it _____ quite far away.			
	(A) want, had, is	(B) wanted, didn't have, is	(C) wanted, had, was	(D) wants, has, is
35.	The weather _____ good, but it _____ raining the day we _____.			
	(A) is, is, leave	(B) has, has, leave	(C) was, was, leaves	(D) was, was, left

36.	Recently she that she could go back to Scotland to visit her old home.			
	(A) wish	(B) has wish	(C) wishing	(D) wished
37.	A new art museum that features the work of Mexican artists has			
	(A) open	(B) is open	(C) opening	(D) opened
38.	On Monday, the gallery manager them.			
	(A) call	(B) has call	(C) calling	(D) called
39.	They work yesterday and will work at the museum for the rest of the summer.			
	(A) start	(B) has start	(C) starting	(D) started
40.	Did you say that the telephone while I was in the shower?			
	(A) ring	(B) ringed	(C) ringing	(D) rang
41.	The outfielder the ball to home plate.			
	(A) throw	(B) threw	(C) throwing	(D) thrown
42.	Diana Nyad sixty miles- from the Bahamas all the way to Florida.			
	(A) swim	(B) swum	(C) swimming	(D) swam
43.	Uncle Olaf has his new snowmobile up to Gunther's ski lodge.			
	(A) ride	(B) ridden	(C) riding	(D) rode
44.	The librarian has a book by Jose Aruego.			
	(A) choose	(B) chosen	(C) choosing	(D) chose
45.	We use the past progressive tense for:			
	(A) event in progress in the past	(B) habits and facts	(C) something is happening now	(D) A and C
46.	We use the _____ verb to talk in the past continuous tense.			
	(A) base form	(B) past	(C) past participle	(D) past verb be + v ₁ -ing
47.	One of the expressions of the past progressive is:			
	(A) now	(B) last	(C) every	(D) always
48.	He met his wife when he _____ in Japan.			
	(A) work	(B) is working	(C) was working	(D) worked

49.	They _____ for us when we arrived.			
	(A) wait	(B) is waiting	(C) were waiting	(D) waited
50.	_____ she _____ a coat when she went out.			
	(A) Was, wearing	(B) Is, wearing	(C) were, wear	(D) were, wearing
51.	What _____ you _____ at 7.30 last night.			
	(A) were, did	(B) are, did	(C) were, doing	(D) are, do
52.	I _____ when you gave the instructions.			
	(A) listening	(B) wasn't listening	(C) was listen	(D) listened
53.	I _____ when you phoned me.			
	(A) driving	(B) drove	(C) am driving	(D) was driving
54.	It _____ when I woke up this morning.			
	(A) raining	(B) wasn't raining	(C) was rain	(D) rained
55.				
	(A) Simple present	(B) present progressive	(C) simple past	(D) past progressive

56.				
	(A) Simple present	(B) present progressive	(C) simple past	(D) past progressive
57.				
	(A) Simple present	(B) present progressive	(C) simple past	(D) past progressive
58.				
	(A) Simple present	(B) present progressive	(C) simple past	(D) past progressive

SPELLING

62. **s/d/i/p/e/o**

- (A) poised (B) piosed (C) poides (D) piodes

63. **e/c/e/p/s/i/s**

- (A) ceapsis (B) species (C) sispece (D) pecesis

64. **t/n/m/i/o/o**

- (A) motion (B) mootin (C) notiom (D) montio

65. **p/t/p/s/e/u/p**



- (A) setuppp (B) pupsetp (C) speutpp (D) puppets

66. **s/i/v/u/l/a**



- (A) lasivu (B) vusila (C) visual (D) alsivu

67. **astr__nom__cal**

- (A) i, y (B) o, i (C) k, m (D) f, p

68. **ani__atio__s**

- (A) t, o (B) d, p (C) t, b (D) m, n

69. **vi__t__al**

- (A) r, u (B) s, m (C) t, i (D) p, k

70. **t__um__nail**



- (A) u, l (B) c, t (C) h, b (D) k, w

71. **e__pres__ion**

- (A) s, t (B) x, s (C) y, r (D) d, g

72. **tec__nic__l**



- (A) t, a (B) h, a (C) r, a (D) h, s

73. **synthe__pian__**

- (A) b, t (B) s, s (C) r, a (D) h, a

VOCABULARY

74.	When clothes get , we iron them.			
	(A) poised	(B) principal	(C) wrinkled	(D) universe
75.	The speed of light is one thing you study in.....			
	(A) physics	(B) species	(C) theory	(D) Princeton
76.	The head of a school is called a			
	(A) superior	(B) principal	(C) ordinary	(D) teacher
77.	Muhammad Ali learned all the necessary.....			
	(A) steps	(B) skills	(C) trainer	(D) fame
78.	A is a person who teaches sports.			
	(A) trainer	(B) manager	(C) supervisor	(D) detective
79.	Moving picture = _____			
	(A) process	(B) signal	(C) virtual	(D) animation
80.	Generation of computer- generated characters are called			
	(A) titanic	(B) shots	(C) character	(D) synthespians
81.	Each animator is given a series of in the film.			
	(A) vactors	(B) characters	(C) shots	(D) scenes
82.	The actors can do many facial in one clip.			
	(A) expressions	(B) shots	(C) ways	(D) sign
83.	This story is based on			
	(A) fact	(B) opinion	(C) lie	(D) true

Question 2: (Pairing Questions) VOCABULARY

From questions (1) to (31), in the answer sheet, for every question in column (1) shade the appropriate circle from column (2).

Column (1)	Column (2)
I. poised	1) almost real
II. frame	2) a look or gesture that conveys meaning
III. virtual	3) on the verge
IV. thumbnail	4) unusually large
V. expression	5) a single exposure
VI. astronomical	6) small or brief
VII. The teacher was poised	7) expression on his face.
VIII. The editor went through the whole play	8) the thumbnail pictures in the folder.
IX. An internet	9) frame by frame.
X. We can view	10) make it difficult for a person to buy it.
XI. He had a puzzled	11) to change the study pattern.
XII. The astronomical land prices	12) is a virtual library
XIII. digital	13) moving gesture
XIV. species	14) mechanical
XV. visual	15) genera
XVI. motion	16) types / kinds
XVII. puppets	17) images
XVIII. animations	18) numerical
XIX. technical	19) glove / hand dolls
XX. synthespians	20) tubular
XXI. wrinkled	21) optical
XXII. principal	22) process
XXIII. physics	23) digital character
XXIV. universe	24) moving picture
XXV. mark	25) having small lines or folds in it
XXVI. ordinary	26) first in order of importance

XXVII. fame	27) a person who teaches skills to people
XXVIII. faith	28) the state of being known or recognized by many people
XXIX. trainer	29) an ability to do an activity or job well
XXX. allowed	30) great trust or confidence in something or someone
XXXI. skills	31) everything that exists
	32) a written or printed symbol
	33) not different or special or unexpected in any way
	34) the scientific study of matter and energy
	35) to give permission for someone to do something
	36) embalming
	37) space

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.

Comprehension:

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

Some computer artists contend that anything we can do....“Virtual humans” can do better; these artists are poised to revolutionize moviemaking with a new species that doesn’t require an astronomical salary. Works around the clock without complaint and lives quality on a hard drive between death defying stunts. A generation of computer generated characters called synthespians or vactors is attracting notice in Hollywood.

Some insiders envision a future when digital stars compete for roles with flesh- and- blood variety. While a photo real digital actor has yet to carry a major motion picture, synthespians have captured supporting roles for some time now whenever the going gets too tough or too expensive. Synthespians serve as double for breath taking stunts too dangerous for mortal stars....

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

1. Photo shots digital actor carry a major motion picture	T	F
2. Some players envision a future when digital stars compete for roles with flesh- and- blood variety.	T	F
3. A generation of computer generated characters called synthespians is attracting notice in Hollywood.	T	F
4. Computer artists are poised to revolution movie making with a new species that requires an astronomical salary.	T	F
5. Synthespians have captured supporting roles for some time now.	T	F
6. Some computer artists contend that anything we can do,” virtual humans” cannot do better.	T	F
7. Synthespians serve as double for breath taking stunts too dangerous for mortal stars	T	F
8. “Virtual humans” works around the clock without complaint and lives quality on a hard drive between death defying stunts.	T	F

An interview with Computer Animator Glenn McQueen

NOVA: How does the animation process happen?

GM: First, the art department and director design the models, first on paper, then in the computer – think of them as being puppets in the computer. You can look at this character from any point of view. There’s sort of a virtual camera that lives in the computer, and you can position that anywhere around the character and look at it from any point of view. One of the first things we do as animators is test these models to make sure that they have the flexibility to make them act. Whether the character is a grasshopper or a spaceman, you are probably going to want the elbow to bend and the wrist to bend. You want the head to twist and move up and down. It’s the visual and the technical people working together, every now and then having to compromise a little bit, but to come up with the best character solution for what we’re going to need in the film...

NOVA: What part of a film do you contribute?

GM: Each animator is given a series of shots in the film. Every time the camera changes, it’s a different shot. Hopefully, they’re consecutive shots so you can keep the continuity going from one shot to the next. All the dialogue is prerecorded before the animators ever get the shots. So we listen to the dialogue again and again. We act it out. We do thumbnail sketches. We videotape ourselves acting it out. Essentially the animator is sort of a mute actor. We have to use someone else’s line, but what the body does, how the character move during that line, how many gestures, what the facial expression is, is entirely up to the animator...

Write whether True or False:

1. There is sort of a virtual camera that lives in the computer.	T	F
2. Animators do need to test these models.	T	F
3. All the dialogue is prerecorded before the animators ever get the shots.	T	F
4. The art department and director design the models, first in computer, then on paper.	T	F
5. Each animator is given one shot in the film.	T	F
6. Every time the camera changes, it is a different shot.	T	F
7. Animators listen to the dialogue one time only.	T	F
8. In movies, the visual and the technical people are working together.	T	F
9. You can look at the characters from any point of view.	T	F
10. The animator is sort of a mute actor.	T	F
11. In line (3) “them” refer to the animations.	T	F
12. In line (14) “we” refer to the actors.	T	F
13. In line (12) “it’s” refer to the animator.	T	F

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

MUHAMMAD ALI

In 1954, a shy boy named Cassius Clay, Jr., learned to box at a gym in Louisville, Kentucky. He was only 12 years old. At the gym, he met a **trainer** who taught him to move with light, quick steps. Cassius had a natural talent for boxing. With his **skills** and good training, he quickly became a champion.

In 1959, Clay won the National Golden Gloves **title**. The next year, he won an Olympic gold medal and became a professional boxer. Clay believed in himself. His famous words were "I am the greatest!" He told everyone that he was going to be champion of the world. Cassius Clay got a lot of attention. He wanted to use his **fame** to help get more rights for African-Americans.

In 1964, Clay became heavyweight champion of the world. Then he changed his **faith** and became a Muslim. He also changed his name to Muhammad Ali. In 1967, Ali refused to go into the army and

fight in the Vietnam War. He said his reasons were religious. The World Boxing Association took away his title. They said that he could not box in the United States again.

Years later, the people in the association changed their minds. They **allowed** him to come back to fight in the ring. In 1974, Ali became champion again. He was the only man to be champion three times. Everyone in the world knew about Muhammad Ali. Everyone agreed that Ali was the greatest.

Eventually, Ali began to slow down. He lost his title to other boxers. In the 1980s, Ali told the world that he had a brain disease called Parkinson's disease. Now it is hard for him to speak and to use his arms and legs. But he still works for many charities. Ali likes to help young people in his town. He also travels all over the world to talk about human rights. He is a true hero of his time.

From Questions (1) to (7), shade in the answer sheets the letter **T** if the statement is True or **F** if the statement is False, for every question.

1. In 1990, a shy boy named Cassius Clay, Jr., learned to box at a gym in Louisville.	T	F
2. When Clay was 10, he started to learn boxing.	T	F
3. Ali was the only boxer to be champion three times.	T	F
4. Muhammad Ali always believed in himself.	T	F
5. "I'm the greatest" was Muhammad's famous words.	T	F
6. In 1980s, Muhammad told the people that he had a Parkinson's disease.	T	F
7. The World Boxing Association took away Ali's title because he did want to fight in the war.	T	F

Question 4: (Writing)

A: Unscramble the words to put them in the right order of sentence structure:

1 . an e-mail / sent / My friend / me / .

2 . some flowers / The son / his mother/ buys / every month / .

3 . to the station / returns / The bus/ at night .

4 . at ten o'clock / The conference / last week / started / on Tuesday / .

5 . the tree / The car / hit / with great force .

6 . slowly / his meal / ate/ Sam / .

7 . to post her letter / this morning / to town / The teacher/ went / .

8 . on the train / ate / this morning / John / breakfast / .

9 . to / Julie / speaks/ My father/ .

10 . a table / for me / They / once a year / at the restaurant / book / .

B. Unscramble the words to put them in the right order of question structure:

1. you /talked /ever /to/ a/ Have /foreigner?

2. your /in/ How/ have/ lived /flat/ long /you?

3. move /Why /to /did /a /new city/ you?

4. you /in/ interested /Are /politics?

5. Where /you /go /secondary /did /to/ school?

6. a /best /your /Who /friend /was /were /teenager /you /when?

7. your /born /Where /parents were?

8. have /Do /cousins /you /many?

9. to /you /often/ go /How/ the /do /Makkah?

10. up /did /time /get /you /yesterday /What?

Examining Good Points and Bad Points for Tests

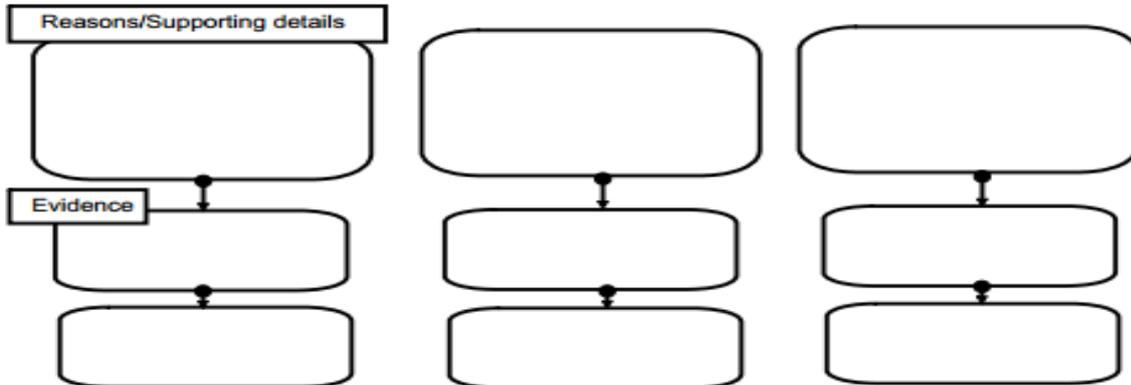
Many books are made into movies. There are both good things and bad things about seeing a movie based on a book you have read. Write an essay for your teacher in which you explain both what is good and what is bad about seeing a movie based on a book you have read. Explain each point fully. Use the table below to write your essay.

<i>Good</i>	<i>Bad</i>
<p>you are already familiar with the story, so the movie makes sense can "see" characters and settings emotions may be more obvious</p>	<p>characters may not be the way you pictured them the story may change and parts may be left out acting or music may be awful</p>

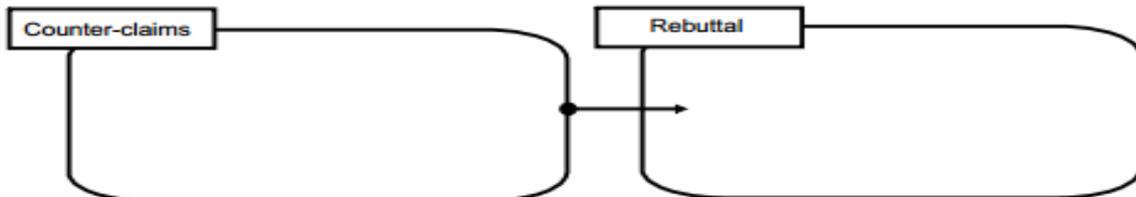
Argumentative Writing: Graphic Organizer

1. As in any essay, the first paragraph of your argumentative essay should contain a brief explanation of your topic, some background information, and a thesis statement. In this case, your thesis will be a statement of your position on a particular controversial topic. You are making a claim!

2. Support your claim with more than one supporting reason - in logical order. Next, give evidence to support your reasons.



3. Make at least one (1) counter-claim (the other side of the argument).
 4. Next, provide facts or examples to refute it (make a rebuttal).



5. Provide a concluding statement that calls the audience to take action.

