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للحصول على جميع روابط الصفوف على تلغرام وفيسبوك من قنوات وصفحات: اضغط هنا

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Ministry of Education General Administration of Education, Jeddah Region Al Bayan Model School	First Question Bank: First Term Year 1442 H/ 2020-2021 	Subject	English
		Stage	Intermediate
		Grade	8th
		Term	1st
QUESTION BANK FOR ENGLISH: Chapter 1, 2, 20 (S.B + W.B)		Teachers	T. Badria T. Heba T. Rana T. Fatimah

Question 1: (Multiple Choices):

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

GRAMMAR				
1.	Will the <u>temperature</u> reach seventy degrees before breakfast?			
	(A) complete subject	(B) simple subject	(C) complete predicate	(D) simple predicate
2.	<u>Dairy cows</u> were grazing on the lower slopes of the hills.			
	(A) complete subject	(B) simple subject	(C) simple predicate	(D) complete predicate
3.	<u>He</u> arrived at his destination before late afternoon.			
	(A) complete subject	(B) simple subject	(C) complete predicate	(D) simple predicate(verb)
4.	<u>Our school teachers</u> planned as many outdoor activities as possible.			
	(A) complete subject	(B) simple subject	(C) complete predicate	(D) simple predicate(verb)
5.	Motion-picture cameras and projectors <u>were invented</u> in the mid-1890s.			
	(A) complete subject	(B) simple subject	(C) complete predicate	(D) simple predicate(verb)
6.	Thomas Edison <u>helped develop the movie projector</u>.			
	(A) complete subject	(B) simple subject	(C) complete predicate	(D) simple predicate(verb)
7.	At first, movies <u>must have amazed</u> people.			
	(A) complete subject	(B) simple subject	(C) complete predicate	(D) simple predicate(verb)
8.	<u>One hundred years ago</u>, families <u>entertained themselves</u>.			
	(A) complete subject	(B) simple subject	(C) complete predicate	(D) simple predicate(verb)
9.	For many years, movie goers <u>watched</u> news reels at movie theaters.			
	(A) complete subject	(B) simple subject	(C) complete predicate	(D) simple predicate(verb)
10.	<u>I have recently learned some interesting facts from American history</u>. What kind of sentence is it?			
	(A) Declarative	(B) Imperative	(C) Interrogative	(D) Exclamatory

11.	Consider the similarities between President Lincoln and President Kennedy. What kind of sentence is it?			
	(A) Declarative	(B) Imperative	(C) Interrogative	(D) Exclamatory
12.	President Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860. What kind of sentence is it?			
	(A) Declarative	(B) Imperative	(C) Interrogative	(D) Exclamatory
13.	Did you know that John F. Kennedy was elected president in 1960? What kind of sentence is it?			
	(A) Declarative	(B) Imperative	(C) Interrogative	(D) Exclamatory
14.	It is tragic that both Lincoln and Kennedy were assassinated. What kind of sentence is it?			
	(A) Declarative	(B) Imperative	(C) Interrogative	(D) Exclamatory
15.	The vice presidents under both Lincoln and Kennedy were named Johnson. What kind of sentence is it?			
	(A) Declarative	(B) Imperative	(C) Interrogative	(D) Exclamatory
16.	What a strange coincidence that is! What kind of sentence is it?			
	(A) Declarative	(B) Imperative	(C) Interrogative	(D) Exclamatory
17.	Read about the investigations into the deaths of both men. What kind of sentence is it?			
	(A) Declarative	(B) Imperative	(C) Interrogative	(D) Exclamatory
18.	How many people believe that there was a conspiracy in Kennedy's assassination? What kind of sentence is it?			
	(A) Declarative	(B) Imperative	(C) Interrogative	(D) Exclamatory
19.	There are still unanswered questions about these deaths. What kind of sentence is it?			
	(A) Declarative	(B) Imperative	(C) Interrogative	(D) Exclamatory
20.	Please put these new books in the <u>bookcase</u> over there. What kind of noun is this word?			
	(A) compound	(B) common	(C) abstract	(D) collective

21.	Takako Mioshi, an <u>exchange student</u>, is here from Japan for the year. What kind of noun is this word?			
	(A) compound	(B) common	(C) abstract	(D) collective
22.	Mr. Morales was fascinated by the koalas at the <u>San Diego Zoo</u>. What kind of noun is this word?			
	(A) compound	(B) common	(C) abstract	(D) collective
23.	For this short flight, the plane needs a <u>crew</u> of only three. What kind of noun is this word?			
	(A) compound	(B) common	(C) abstract	(D) collective
24.	Everyone in the <u>group</u> received a door prize. What kind of noun is this word?			
	(A) compound	(B) common	(C) abstract	(D) collective
25.	The <u>team</u> arrived early and went to the locker room. What kind of noun is this word?			
	(A) compound	(B) common	(C) abstract	(D) collective
26.	As I watched, a <u>flock</u> of geese flew overhead. What kind of noun is this word?			
	(A) compound	(B) common	(C) abstract	(D) collective
27.	The <u>jury</u> filed into their seats and listened to the judge's instructions. What kind of noun is this word?			
	(A) compound	(B) common	(C) abstract	(D) collective
28.	Maps change over <u>time</u>. What kind of noun is this word?			
	(A) compound	(B) proper	(C) abstract	(D) collective
29.	Some changes are caused by <u>human beings</u>. What kind of noun is this word?			
	(A) collective	(B) abstract	(C) concrete	(D) proper
30.	Old maps do not show the <u>Suez Canal</u>. What is the kind of noun in this sentence?			
	(A) common	(B) proper	(C) abstract	(D) collective
31.	Nature changes the outlines of <u>continents</u> and oceans. What is the kind of noun in this sentence?			
	(A) common	(B) proper	(C) abstract	(D) collective
32.	You have probably read or heard Aesop's fables. What is the pronoun in the sentence?			
	(A) You	(B) heard	(C) Aesop's	(D) have
33.	Aesop was once a Greek slave; he may have lived on the island of Samos. What is the pronoun in the sentence?			
	(A) he	(B) Greek slave	(C) island	(D) was
34.	<u>These</u> are the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans. The underlined word is.			
	(A) pronoun	(B) predicate	(C) noun	(D) adjective
35.	"<u>That</u> is the small African republic, Togo," Mr. Lawson told us. The underlined word is.			
	(A) pronoun	(B) predicate	(C) noun	(D) adjective

36.	Hoping for good news, she shut her eyes tightly. This is a/an...			
	(A) sentence	(B) verb	(C) adjective	(D) sentence fragment
37.	Finished with job. This is a/an...			
	(A) sentence	(B) verb	(C) adjective	(D) sentence fragment
38.	Fireworks lit the sky. This is a/an...			
	(A) sentence	(B) verb	(C) adjective	(D) sentence fragment
39.	Called the electrician after storm. This is a/an...			
	(A) sentence	(B) verb	(C) adjective	(D) sentence fragment
40.	Here comes the train! This is a/an...			
	(A) sentence	(B) verb	(C) adjective	(D) sentence fragment

Question 2: (Pairing Questions) VOCABULARY

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

Match the words in column 1 to words in column 2:

Column (1)	Column (2)
1) tie	(A) a non- poisonous snake
2) sleek	(B) a social or cultural event
3) plea	(C) to fasten with a string
4) coach whip	(D) smooth, soft and glossy
5) eyewitness account	(E) to convince/ to persuade
6) obscured	(F) a serious request
7) cajole	(G) religious ceremonies
8) rituals	(H) a story that tells something interesting which a writer has seen by himself
9) ceremonies	(I) unclear vision/ unknown
	(J) a playful request

1) The hospital sent out a	(A) to enroll for the reading competition.
2) We perform many	(B) climbs
3) Hopi keeps	(C) unclear vision/ unknown
4) The teacher cajoled me	(D) is obscure.
5) Broad, solid and short is	(E) stocky purse.
6) The origin of the custom	(F) mysterious secrets.
7) My mother carries a	(G) stocky.
	(H) rituals during Hajj.
	(I) plea for blood donors.
	(J) ceremonies

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.

HOPI SNAKE CEREMONIES

Story By: JENNIFER OWINGS

The dancers, all men, filed into the dance plaza of the town. They had shoulder-length hair as sleek and black as raven wings. Bunches of eagle feathers were tied into the thick strands. The men were painted black and white, with zigzag lines to represent lightning. They wore knee-length kilts and woven belts. Each of the dancers had a tortoise shell rattle tied to his right leg below the thigh. The men moved in a shuffling circle, their movements were accompanied by a chant, a low, humming sound that rose and fell like the wind. With this came the rattling of the tortoise shells, not unlike the noise a rattle snake makes when it shakes the hinged buttons at the end of its tail. After several turns in the dancing area, a few of the dancers reached into a hole in the ground, and came up with serpents in their hands. Many of the snakes were coach whips, bull snakes, and other harmless reptiles. Some were full grown rattlesnakes, their rattles buzzing furiously.....

1) The men moved in a shuffling circle.	T	F
2) Each of the dancers had a serpent tied to his right leg below the thigh.	T	F
3) Many of the snakes were coach whips, bull snakes, and other harmless reptiles.	T	F
4) They wore knee-length kilts and woven belts.	T	F

HOPI SNAKE CEREMONIES

Story By: JENNIFER OWINGS

The men moved in a shuffling circle, their buckskin moccasins kicking up puffs of white dust. Their movements were accompanied by a chant, a low, humming sound that rose and fell like the wind. With this came the rattling of the tortoise shells, not unlike the noise a rattlesnake makes when it shakes the hinged buttons at the end of its tail. After several turns around the dance area, few of the dancers reached into the hole in the ground, a pit that had a shelter of cottonwood boughs over it. It came up with serpents in their hands they gave these to other dancers who put them in their mouths and carried them that way, moving in the rhythm with the chant.

1) The men moved in a shuffling circle.	T	F
2) A few of the dancers did not reach into the hole in the ground.	T	F
3) They came up with turtles in their hands.	T	F
4) The other dancers took the serpents into their mouths.	T	F

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

HOPI SNAKE CEREMONIES:

After several turns around the dance area, a few of the dancers reached into a hole in the ground, a pit that had a shelter of cottonwood boughs over it. They came up with serpents in their hands. They gave it to the dancers, who put them in their mouths and carried them that way, moving in rhythm with the chant...

Many of the snakes were coach whips, bull snakes and other harmless reptiles. Some were full grown rattlesnakes, their rattle buzzing furiously...for a long time i kept my eyes on one dancer , a short stocky man with the hair that flew up when he moved. As long as he made his circle he faced me for as long as a minute. He came close and i could plainly see the sun shining on the scales of the snakes he carried. On one turn he had a rattlesnake in his mouth.

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 3:

1) A few of the dancers reached into a hole in the ground.	T	F
2) They gave it to the dancers, who put them in their pockets.	T	F
3) The types of snakes were coach whips, rats and other harmless reptiles.	T	F
4) The snakes' rattles were buzzing furiously.	T	F
5) He came close and I could plainly see the sun shining on the scales of the snakes he carried.	T	F

Paragraph 4:

Eye Witness Account

Have you ever seen huge explosions of fireworks at a festival? Have you watched a famous Hollywood director shutting down the streets of your hometown to make a new film? Even if you haven't seen an event like these, someone somewhere has and has probably written about them in an eyewitness account. An eyewitness account is a narrative, or story, that tells about something interesting unusual or exciting that the writer has seen. It gives facts and details about an event so that the reader can picture it clearly. Reading an eyewitness account can put you at the scene of the action. You can also write your own eyewitness account that will pull a reader in your world. Writing an eyewitness account is one of the best ways you and the other writers can share what you have seen in the rest of the world.

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 4:

1) Huge fireworks can be considered as an event.	T	F
2) Eye witness account is not a personal story.	T	F
3) An eyewitness account can pull a reader into your world.	T	F
4) Eye witness account can be very interesting and unusual to the reader.	T	F
5) You cannot share your personal experience with the rest of the world by writing an eyewitness account.	T	F

Question 4: (Composition)

IV- WRITING:

Identifying Sentence Fragments

DIRECTIONS Decide whether the following groups of words are sentence fragments or complete sentences.

- If the word group is a fragment, write *F* on the line provided.
- If it is a sentence, write *S*.

_____ 1. People and bears on the mountain trails in Glacier National Park.

_____ 2. A large number of grizzly bears in the park.

_____ 3. Park rangers teach people how to behave in bear country.

_____ 4. Want you to stay on the trails.

_____ 5. Should hike in groups of three or more.

Finding and Revising Fragments

DIRECTIONS Decide which of the following groups of words are sentence fragments.

- If the word group is a fragment, write *F*.
- Revise each fragment by (1) adding a subject, (2) adding a verb, or (3) attaching the fragment to a complete sentence. You may need to change the punctuation and capitalization, too.
- If the word group is already a complete sentence, write *S*.

1. We all arrived early this year. _____

2. It was going to be a busy day. _____

3. Chose the events. _____

4. When my little brother won the watermelon-seed-spitting contest. _____

5. My dad entered the watermelon-eating contest. _____

Identifying and Revising Run-on Sentences

DIRECTIONS Some of the following groups of words are run-on sentences.

- Revise each run-on by (1) making it into two separate sentences or (2) using a comma and *and*, *but*, or *or*.
- If the word group is already correct, write *C*.

1. Riding a motorcycle can be a lot of fun it can also be very dangerous.
2. Motorcycles must share the road with cars and trucks these vehicles outweigh a motorcycle by several tons.
3. Motorcycle riders must watch out for other hazards as well.

Paragraph

1. What is a paragraph?

2. What is a main idea?

3. How many parts does a paragraph have?

4. What is a clincher sentence?
