

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Ministry of Education General Administration of Education, Jeddah Region Al Bayan Model School for Girls	Reading Question Bank: Third Term 1445 H/ 2023-2024		Subject	English
	 		Stage	Intermediate
			Grade	9 th
	Term	3 rd		
Reading: CH 25,26			Teachers	T. Khatija

CHAPTER 25 SHARING AN OPINION

SPELLING

1.	Fill in the missing letters: inf_i_ge			
	(A) r-n	(B) b-l	(C) u-v	(D) i-r
2.	Fill in the missing letters: e_plic_tly			
	(A) r-b	(B) t-s	(C) x-i	(D) b-s
3.	Fill in the missing letters: di_er_ity			
	(A) h-f	(B) g-s	(C) v-s	(D) p-l
4.	Fill in the missing letters: pr_f_se			
	(A) r-y	(B) o-u	(C) v-d	(D) x-y
5.	Fill in the missing letter: dim_nish			
	(A) l	(B) t	(C) i	(D) q
6.	Fill in the missing letters: co_pe_s			
	(A) m-l	(B) d-f	(C) e-a	(D) r-i
7.	Rearrange the letters: x/e/e/p/s/n/v/e/i			
	(A) penexives	(B) expensive	(C) siveexpen	(D) expenives
8.	Rearrange the letters: g/l/a/f/i/e/r			
	(A) garfile	(B) fragile	(C) fagrile	(D) lagfire
9.	Rearrange the letters: y/n/t/i/e/x/a			
	(A) anxiety	(B) taxneyi	(C) taynexi	(D) nextayi
10.	Rearrange the letters: o/d/p/a/t			
	(A) dapot	(B) podat	(C) topad	(D) adopt
11.	Rearrange the letters: c/e/b/a/h			
	(A) becah	(B) habec	(C) beach	(D) baech
12.	Rearrange the letters: p/u/e/s/r/s/r/e			
	(A) persures	(B) pressure	(C) repsures	(D) supperse
13.	Choose the correct spelling:			
	(A) impose	(B) embose	(C) impoce	(D) inpose
14.	Choose the correct spelling:			
	(A) aproove	(B) abprov	(C) approve	(D) aprobe

15.	Choose the correct spelling:			
	(A) generally	(B) genrally	(C) jenirally	(D) generally
16.	Choose the correct spelling:			
	(A) ewidence	(B) evedense	(C) avidense	(D) evidence
17.	Choose the correct spelling:			
	(A) equalized	(B) equilazed	(C) elquizaed	(D) equilezad
<i>VOCABULARY</i>				
18.	The girl spoke in a _____ way			
	(A) explicitly	(B) diversity	(C) profuse	(D) infringe
19.	The coach _____ the team to do push-ups			
	(A) compels	(B) abundant	(C) diminish	(D) variety
20.	Siberian cats doesn't like other cats to _____ on their territory			
	(A) explore	(B) infringe	(C) profuse	(D) force
21.	Rocks come in a _____ of shapes and sizes			
	(A) overstep	(B) clearly	(C) insist	(D) diversity
22.	The zoo's policy about feeding animals is stated _____			
	(A) explicitly	(B) adventures	(C) obey	(D) abundant
23.	In the warm sun, the ice of the ice sculptor will _____			
	(A) excursions	(B) abundant	(C) diminish	(D) meander

(Pairing Questions)

Column (1)	Column (2)
1) adopt	(A) expressed clearly
2) diversity	(B) like
3) explicitly	(C) to make smaller or reduce
4) beach	(D) costly
5) generally	(E) variety
6) approve	(F) accept
7) expensive	(G) freely flowing
8) diminish	(H) sea shore
9) evidence	(I) weight
10) pressure	(J) commonly
	(K) a single exposure
	(L) sign
	(M) delicate
	(N) glove

Match the following evidences with their definitions

<u>Type of Evidence</u>		<u>Definition</u>
1. Fact		A. A brief story that illustrates a general idea.
2. Statistic		B. A statement that can be proved.
3. Example		C. A fact in number form.
4. Anecdote		D. A specific instance that illustrates a general idea.

Make sentences using the given words

1. adopt	
2. beach	
3. expensive	
4. approve	

CHAPTER 26 USING BROCHURES

SPELLING

1.	Rearrange the letters: o/a/e/c/n			
	(A) nocae	(B) eonca	(C) canoe	(D) caoen
2.	Rearrange the letters: r/t/c/a/a/t/t			
	(A) attract	(B) atractt	(C) tracatt	(D) caatrt
3.	Rearrange the letters: f/r/y/t/e/u/b/l/t			
	(A) flybutter	(B) butertfly	(C) butterfly	(D) blutterfy
4.	Rearrange the letters: r/n/t/i/d/e/e/s			
	(A) rsidente	(B) risedent	(C) reesidnt	(D) resident
5.	Fill in the missing letters: ex_ur_ion			
	(A) c-s	(B) s-c	(C) k-t	(D) t-k
6.	Fill in the missing letters: dive_s_ty			
	(A) i-s	(B) r-i	(C) s-e	(D) e-s
7.	Fill in the missing letters: ad_ent_res			
	(A) u-v	(B) w-i	(C) v-c	(D) v-u
8.	Unscramble the word: e/c/m/t/y/s/s/e/o			
	(A) ecosystem	(B) ecometys	(C) systemeco	(D) emetcysos

VOCABULARY

24.	During the picnic, we just _____ in the forest.			
	(A) meandered	(B) recuperating	(C) diversity	(D) excursions
25.	We learn a lot when we _____ the world.			
	(A) recuperating	(B) adventures	(C) explore	(D) diversity
26.	The _____ patients are usually sent to the rehabilitation centers.			
	(A) explore	(B) meander	(C) recuperating	(D) excursions
27.	We love to go on _____.			
	(A) diversity	(B) meander	(C) explore	(D) excursions
28.	There is a vast _____ in the animals and plants of the ecosystem.			
	(A) adventures	(B) diversity	(C) explore	(D) recuperating
29.	The _____ of my dad as a young man are so wonderful.			
	(A) meandered	(B) recuperate	(C) diversity	(D) adventures

(Pairing Questions)

Column (1)		Column (2)
1) meander		(A) marine
2) explore		(B) catalogue
3) excursions		(C) to wander without purpose
4) ecosystem		(D) boat
5) aquatic		(E) to search
6) brochure		(F) synthespians
7) resident		(G) recovering from an illness or hurt
8) canoe		(H) trees
9) mangrove		(I) ecology/environment
10) recuperating		(J) digital
		(K) occupant
		(L) short trips

Make sentences using the given words

1. canoe	
2. resident	
3. explore	
4. resident	

COMPREHENSIONS

Comprehension 1:

When I was a kid in school, we didn't wear uniforms. In junior high, I argued for school uniforms, believing they would save students especially girls' time and hassle. Thirty-five years later, as a parent of a ten-year-old, I still think uniforms would improve the quality of life for students.

Uniforms in public schools are legal, as long as the uniform does not infringe upon student's political speech or impose different standards for males and females. Although the Supreme Court has not addressed the legality of uniforms in schools, lower courts have upheld the right of public schools to require uniforms. California has gone so far as to pass a law explicitly making it legal for public schools to adopt uniform requirements, an action designed to reinforce the legality of this kind of local decision.

From Seattle to Phoenix to Charleston, praise of uniforms policies is profuse. One of the most often cited benefits of requiring uniforms is economic. Uniforms generally cost less than do most clothes that students want to wear. For instance, the yearly cost of uniforms in Long Beach, California, is \$70 to \$90 for a set of three. Compare that to a trip to the mall!

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

Choose the correct answer by referring to the passage:

1.	The meaning of "uniform" is: -			
	(A) the same type	(B) legal	(C) private	(D) decrease
2.	From Seattle to Phoenix to Charleston, praise of uniforms policies is _____.			
	(A) more	(B) profuse	(C) less	(D) much
3.	Uniform generally cost _____ than do most clothes.			
	(A) more	(B) enough	(C) less	(D) much
4.	The writer still thinks that: -			
	(A) uniform is illegal	(B) uniform is expensive	(C) uniform improves the quality of life.	(D) uniform is not necessary.
5.	Uniforms in public school are _____.			
	(A) illegal	(B) legal	(C) rugged	(D) private
6.	California has gone so far as to pass a _____ explicitly making it legal for public schools.			
	(A) illegal	(B) law	(C) rugged	(D) private

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 yearly cost of uniforms in Long Beach, California, is \$70 to \$90 for a set of three.	T	F
2.	Uniforms generally cost more than do most clothes that students want to wear.	T	F
3.	Uniforms in public schools are legal.	T	F
4.	The Supreme Court has addressed the legality of uniform in school.	T	F
5.	The writer said "When I was a kid in school we wore uniforms."	T	F
6.	The writer thinks that uniforms would improve the quality of life for students.	T	F
7.	One of the benefits of requiring uniforms is economic.	T	F

Comprehension 2:

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

Our two nature centers offer a great way to take a walk on the wild side! At the Naples Nature Center, touch a snake, count an alligator's teeth, and explore Southwest Florida's underwater world in the Nature discovery Center. With hands-on exhibits, daily presentations and special programs, you'll discover a whole new side to Southwest Florida's wild side! Next, visit a special "hospital" for native wild animals at the wildlife.

Rehabilitation Center through the "O.L.W.S" video monitoring system, watch recuperating "patients" and learn why wild animals' rehabilitation is so important. You can also see several of the center's permanent residents, including bald eagles, hawks and owls.

For a real walk on the wild side, join a naturalist-guided trail walk or take a boat ride through a mangrove forest. Or, rent a canoe or kayak and explore the wild side on your own! Stop off at the Nature Store for guides and gear before heading off to BRIGGS NATURE CENTER, located in the 12,700-acre Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Choose the correct answer by referring to the passage:

1.	The synonym of "search" is _____.			
	A. to fragile	B. to explore	C. to meander	D. to impose
2.	At the Naples Nature Center, you can count an _____ teeth.			
	A. ant's	B. elephant's	C. emu's	D. alligator's
3.	Next, visit a special " _____ "for native wild animals at the wildlife.			
	A. wild side	B. hospital	C. rehabilitation	D. under
4.	In the passage, recuperating means:			
	A. recovering from an illness or hurt	B. to wander without purpose	C. to make smaller or reduce	D. expressed clearly
5.	The antonym of "temporary" is _____.			
	A. monitoring	B. guided	C. permanent	D. exhibits
6.	You can also see several of the center's permanent _____, including bald eagles, hawks and owls.			
	A. temporary	B. new	C. people	D. residents
7.	At the Naples Nature Center, you _____.			
	A. can't touch a snake	B. can touch a snake	C. visit the mall center	D. visit the park

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 two nature centers offer a great way to take a walk on the wild side.	T	F
2.	At the Naples Nature Center, you can touch a rhino.	T	F
3.	Only with hands-on exhibits, you will discover a whole new side to south west.	T	F
4.	There is a special hospital for native wild animals.	T	F
5.	Through "O.L.W.S video monitoring system, you can watch recuperating "patients".	T	F
6.	For a real walk on the wild side, you should take a bicycle.	T	F
7.	The Centre's permanent residents include bald eagles, hawks and owls.	T	F
8.	The antonym of "temporary" is permanent.	T	F
9.	BRIGGS NATURE CENTER, located in the 12,200-acre Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	T	F
10.	The synonym of "search" is to explore.	T	F

Comprehension 3:

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

In the interpretive Center, meet some wild side residents of the mangrove estuary ecosystem – a system second only to the rainforests in species diversity and productivity then take a walk through the Butterfly Garden, filled with native plants that attract more than 27 species of butterflies. Next, hike into the heart of Rookery Bay along the half-mile boardwalk or meander through the maze of mangroves during a guided boat tour, canoe trip or wilderness excursion offered seasonally. Guided boat trips include a bird-watching tour, a beachcombing and shelling trip to a nearby barrier island, and a backwater tour through Rookery Bay’s mangrove islands. And, guided canoe and wilderness are a great way to explore more of Southwest Florida’s wild side! For independent adventures, canoe and kayak rentals are also available along with a self-guided aquatic trail. Take a walk on the wild side with The Conservancy.

From Questions below shade in the letter ‘T’ if the statement is True or ‘F’ if the statement is False, for every question.

1.	In the Rehabilitant Center, meet some wild side residents of the mangrove estuary ecosystem.	T	F
2.	In the Rookery Bay, you can meander through the maze of mangroves during a guided boat tour.	T	F
3.	The Butterfly Garden is filled with native plants that attract more than 28 species of butterflies.	T	F
4.	For independent adventures, canoe and kayak rentals are not available	T	F
5.	Guided boat trips include a bird-watching tour.	T	F
6.	Canoe trip or wilderness excursion offered daily.	T	F
7.	A great way to explore more of Southwest Florida’s wild side is with guided canoe and wilderness.	T	F

Comprehension 4:

Jane Goodall

Jane Goodall was born in 1934 in London, England. When she was two years old, her father gave her a toy chimpanzee named Jubilee. It was her favorite toy. In fact, she still has Jubilee at her home in England. She also loved to play with animals and read stories. Her favorite stories were about Africa. Her childhood dream was to go there.

Jane went to secretarial school and then she worked for a film company. A friend invited her to Kenya, so she worked as a waitress and saved enough money for the boat trip to Kenya. She was 23 years old.

In Kenya, she met the famous anthropologist Louis Leakey. Goodall knew so much about Africa that Leakey hired her as his assistant. She traveled with him and his wife, Mary, to search for evidence of prehistoric man. Leakey and Goodall wanted to study chimpanzees because they were very similar to humans. Goodall did not have a university degree. But Leakey thought she was the ideal person to study chimpanzees. At first the government did not approve of Goodall's work. It was unusual for a woman to live in the wild country alone. Her mother decided to go with her, so the government finally agreed.

In July 1960, Goodall began to study the chimpanzees. It wasn't easy at first. Every morning she went to the same place. After about six months, the chimps came near her. She gave each one a name, like a person. Goodall was the first scientist to do this. She thought that each chimpanzee had its own personality, just like people. One day, she noticed that the chimpanzees used tools to get their food. Scientists always thought only people knew how to use tools! She also discovered that chimps eat meat as well as fruit and plants.

Goodall was married twice. She also has a son. Her first husband was a photographer, and her second husband was the Director of National Parks. Both men shared Goodall's love of Africa and animals. Goodall studied chimpanzees for over 40 years. She changed the way scientists study animals. Today she travels the world and talks about the importance of chimpanzees.

Choose the correct answers by referring to the passage:

1	Goodall was born in _____.			
	A. London	B. Florida	C. New York	D. Arizona
2	Her favourite stories were about _____.			
	A. business card	B. leaflet	C. bookmark	D. Africa
3	Goodall was 23 years old when she took a _____ to Kenya.			
	A. flight	B. train	C. boat trip	D. bus
4	Leakey and Goodall wanted to learn about _____ as they were similar to humans.			
	A. monkeys	B. chimpanzees	C. lions	D. foxes
5	While studying chimpanzees, she noticed that they used _____ to get their food.			
	A. trees	B. tools	C. nothing	D. meat

6	Goodall studied chimpanzees for over _____ years.			
	A. 40	B. 30	C. 20	D. 45
7	Goodall's toy chimpanzee was named _____.			
	A. Diamond	B. Emerald	C. Jubilee	D. Ruby
8	Louis Leakey was a famous _____ in Kenya.			
	A. humanist	B. anthropologist	C. teacher	D. politician
9	Goodall knew so much about Africa that Leakey hired her as his _____.			
	A. secretary	B. maid	C. security	D. assistant
10	Goodall thought that each chimpanzee had its own _____			
	A. personality	B. house	C. fruits	D. boat

Comprehension 5:

Abu Ali Hasan Ibn Al-Haitham

Abu Ali Hasan Ibn Al-Haitham was one of the most eminent physicists, whose contributions to optics and the scientific methods are outstanding. Known in the West as Alhazen, Ibn Al-Haitham was born in 965 A. D. in Basrah, and was educated in Basrah and Baghdad. He also travelled to Spain and, during this period, he had ample time for his scientific pursuits, which included optics, mathematics, physics, medicine and development of scientific methods on each of which he has left several outstanding books. He made a thorough examination of the passage of light through various media and discovered the laws of refraction. He also carried out the first experiments on the dispersion of light into its constituent colours. His book Kitab-at-Manazir was translated into Latin in the Middle Ages, as also his book dealing with the colours of sunset. He dealt at length with the theory of various physical phenomena like shadows, eclipses, the rainbow, and speculated on the physical nature of light. He is the first to describe accurately the various parts of the eye and give a scientific explanation of the process of vision. He is known for the earliest use of the camera obscura. He contradicted Ptolemy's and Euclid's theory of vision that objects are seen by rays of light emanating from the eyes; according to him the rays originate in the object of vision and not in the eye. Through these extensive researches on optics, he has been considered as the father of modern optics.

The Latin translation of his main work, Kitab-at-Manazir, exerted a great influence upon Western science e.g. on the work of Roger Bacon and Kepler. It brought about a great progress in experimental methods. His contribution to mathematics and physics was extensive. In mathematics, he developed analytical geometry by establishing linkage between algebra and geometry. He studied the mechanics of motion of a body and was the first to maintain that a body moves perpetually unless an external force stops it or changes its direction of motion. This would seem equivalent to the first law of motion.

Ibn Al-Haitham's influence on physical sciences in general and optics in particular, has been held in high esteem and, in fact, it ushered in a new era in optical research, both in theory and practice.

Choose the correct answers by referring to the passage:

1.	Abu Ali Hasan Ibn Al-Haitham was one of the most eminent _____.			
	A. physicists	B. sportsmen	C. artists	D. musicians
2.	He made a _____ examination of the passage of light through various media.			
	A. blank	B. thorough	C. lazy	D. fake
3.	He is known for the earliest use of the _____.			
	A. light	B. medicine	C. camera obscura	D. books
4.	According to him the _____ originate in the object of vision and not in the eye.			
	A. gravity	B. rays	C. speed	D. motion
5.	His contribution to mathematics and physics was _____.			
	A. not much	B. extensive	C. external	D. nature
6.	Ibn Al-Haitham's influence on physical sciences in general and optics in particular, has been held in high _____.			
	A. esteem	B. shame	C. unknown	D. fact

7.	His book Kitab-al-Manazir was translated into _____ which influenced the Western science.			
	A. French	B. English	C. Greek	D. Latin
8.	He is known as the father of _____.			
	A. modern lights	B. modern omen	C. modern optics	D. modern books
9.	In mathematics, he developed analytical geometry by establishing linkage between algebra and _____.			
	A. geometry	B. chemistry	C. physics	D. biology
10.	Ibn Al-Haitham was born in _____.			
	A. 976 B.C.	B. 876 A.D.	C. 945 B.C.	D. 965 A.D.

Comprehension 6:

Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein is one of the greatest scientists who ever lived. But he couldn't find his way home when he went for a walk. He dressed in wrinkled clothes and old coat. He often forgot things. Once he used \$1.500 check to mark a page in a book. Then he lost the book! Einstein had other things to think about.

Science was more important to him than the ordinary things in life.

Albert Einstein was born in 1879 in Ulm, Germany. When he was a child he learned things very slowly. Albert didn't speak until he was three years old. His parents worried about him.

The principal of his school told his father. "your son will never make a success of anything. His grade in school were bad. The only thing he liked to do was play violin. When he was 12, Albert began reading math and science books. He was excited about the things he learned age 17, he started college in Switzerland. Einstein wanted to be a teacher. He graduated in 1900. But he could not find a job.

A friend helped him get job in government office. While he was in school. Einstein became more and more interested in math and physics. He wanted to find the answers to questions about the universe. In 1905, Einstein published his ideas. At, first other scientists laughed at them but Einstein theory of relativity changed the world.

Scientists looked at the universe in a new way. Because of Einstein, we have such things as computers, televisions and space travel today. Einstein quickly became famous. He travelled around the world and talked about his ideas. In 1922, he received the Nobel prize for physics, in 1933, Adolf Hitler came in to power in Germany. Life became difficult for Jews like Einstein.

So, Einstein moved to America, He lived and taught in Princeton. New Jersey, for 22 years until he died. In 1955, He once said. "The important thing is not to stop questioning" Albert Einstein never did.

Choose the correct answers by referring to the passage:

1	Albert Einstein is one of the greatest_____.			
	A. scientist	B. sportsmen	C. artists	D. musicians
2	Einstein did not speak until he was _____.			
	A. five	B. three	C. seven	D. alive
3	The only thing Einstein like to do was play the_____			
	A. guitar	B. violin	C. piano	D. drums
4	At the age of 17, Albert Einstein started his college in_____.			
	A. Switzerland	B. London	C. America	D. Poland
5	A _____ helped Einstein to get the government job.			
	A. uncle	B. father	C. friend	D. cousin
6	Scientists looked at the _____ in a new way.			
	A. stars	B. universe	C. moon	D. Earth
7	In 1922 Albert received a _____ prize for physics.			
	A. Nobel	B. second	C. last	D. money
8	When Albert was _____ he started reading math and science books.			
	A. 12	B. 23	C. 15	D. 49
9	Einstein once said “The important thing is never stop _____”.			
	A. answering	B. questioning	C. singing	D. sleeping
10	Albert Einstein moved to _____ and taught in Princeton New Jersey for 22 years.			
	A. America	B. Canada	C. Germany	D. Australia

The End!