



Annual Exam SECTION A- READING

1. Read the given passage carefully:

5 Marks

During the Gulf War, a few years back, tens of thousands of sea birds were killed due to oil spills. Do you know what makes crude oil on ocean water so deadly?

Crude oil is not used in the same state it is produced at the off-shore wells. It is converted in refineries into a wide range of products such as gasoline, kerosene, diesel, fuel oils, and petrochemical feed-stocks. Before it is refined, the oil also contains potentially fatal components.

Crude oil is made up of compounds of carbon and hydrogen called hydrocarbons. These hydrocarbons may be paraffin, the oil that is used as fuel in heaters and lamps or cycloparaffin: (naphthenes) or aromatic compounds in varying proportions. While crude oil found in the US is mostly paraffinic, that found along the Gulf Coast are naphthenic which contain sulphur compounds in varying amounts, a small amount of nitrogen and very little oxygen. Every variety of crude oil has nickel and vanadium in high concentration. Iron may be found in organic form due to the corrosion of pipes. Paraffins like methane and ethane are asphyxiants substances that cause suffocation. The effects of cycloparaffins are more or less similar to those of the paraffins but unsaturated paraffin are more noxious, than the saturated ones. The sulphur present in crude oil may be toxic. The mechanism of toxic action seems to involve its breakdown to hydrogen sulphide. They will act principally on the nervous system with death resulting mainly from respiratory paralysis. Sulphur in the form of aromatic thiophenes benzothiophenes can damage the livers and kidneys of sea animals. Sulphur compounds like mercaptans can be very dangerous too.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, choose the correct options from the ones given. Write the correct option in your answer sheet:

(a) Thousands of sea birds were killed due to oil spills because _____

(i) it suffocated them

(ii) it was poisonous

(iii) birds couldn't enter the sea

(iv) there was no fish to feed on

(b) The primary components of crude oil are _____

(i) methane and ethane

(ii) carbon and hydrogen

(iii) sulphur compounds

(iv) naphthenes

(c) Paraffin is used _____

- (i) to make hydrocarbons
- (ii) as fuel
- (iii) in refineries
- (iv) in petrochemicals
- (d) Sulphur in crude oil _____
- (i) damages nervous system
- (ii) damages the livers and kidneys
- (iii) causes suffocation
- (iv) causes respiratory problems

Answer the following:

- (e) What are the ill effects of crude oil?
- (f) What do you mean by Asphyxiants ?
- (g) The word ‘refined’ means _____

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions which follow:

(1) There are two types of diabetes, insulin-dependent and non-insulin-dependent. Between 90–95% of the estimated 13–14 million people in the United States with diabetes have non-insulin-dependent, or Type II, diabetes. Because this form of diabetes usually begins in adults over the age of 40 and is most common after the age of 55, it used to be called adult-onset diabetes. Its symptoms often develop gradually and are hard to identify at first; therefore, nearly half of all people with diabetes do not know

they have it. For instance, someone who has developed Type II diabetes may feel tired or ill without knowing why. This can be particularly dangerous because untreated diabetes can cause damage to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, and nerves. While the causes, short-term effects, and treatments of the two types of diabetes differ, both types can cause the same long-term health problems.

(2) Most importantly, both types affect the body's ability to use digested food for Energy. Diabetes does not interfere with digestion, but it does prevent the body from using an important product of digestion, glucose (commonly known as sugar), for energy. After a meal, the normal digestive system breaks some food down into glucose. The blood carries the glucose or sugar throughout the body, causing blood glucose levels to rise. In response to this rise, the hormone insulin is released into the bloodstream and signals the body tissues to metabolize or burn the glucose for fuel, which causes blood glucose levels to return to normal. The glucose that the body does not use right away is stored in the liver, muscle, or fat.

(3) In both types of diabetes, however, this normal process malfunctions. A gland called the pancreas, found just behind the stomach, makes insulin. In people with insulin-dependent diabetes, the pancreas does not produce insulin at all. This condition usually begins in childhood and is known as Type I (formerly called juvenile-onset) diabetes. These patients must have daily insulin injections to survive. People with non-insulin-dependent diabetes usually produce some insulin in their pancreas, but their bodies' tissues do not respond well to the insulin signal and, therefore, do not metabolize the glucose properly, a condition known as insulin resistance.

(4) Insulin resistance is an important factor in non-insulin-dependent diabetes, and scientists are searching for the causes of insulin resistance. They have identified two possibilities. The first is that there could be a defect in the insulin receptors on cells. Like an appliance that needs to be plugged into an electrical outlet, insulin has to bind to a receptor in order to function. Several things can go wrong with receptors. For example, there may not be enough receptors to which insulin may bind, or a defect in the receptors may prevent insulin from binding. The second possible cause of insulin resistance is that, although insulin may bind to the receptors, the cells do not read the signal to metabolize the glucose. Scientists continue to study these cells to see why this might happen.

(5) There's no cure for diabetes yet. However, there are ways to alleviate its symptoms. In 1986, the National Institute of Health panel of experts recommended that the best treatment for non-insulin dependent diabetes is a diet that helps one maintain a normal weight and pays particular attention to a proper balance of the different food groups. Many experts, including those in the American Diabetes Association, recommend that 50–60% of daily calories come from carbohydrates, 12–20% from protein, and no more than 30% from fat. Foods that are rich in carbohydrates, like breads, cereals, fruits, and vegetables, break down into glucose during digestion, causing blood glucose to rise. Additionally, studies have shown that cooked foods raise blood glucose higher than raw, unpeeled foods. A doctor or nutritionist should always be consulted for more of this kind of information and for help in planning a diet to offset the effects of this form of diabetes.

Answer the following questions:

- a. What may be the most dangerous aspect of Type II diabetes? 1
- b. What is common and uncommon for Type I and Type II diabetes? 2
- c. What is the main function of insulin? 1
- d. Where is excess glucose stored?. 1
- e. What are the causes of insulin resistance in non-insulin-dependent diabetes? 2
- f. What kind of a treatment is recommended for non-insulin-dependent diabetics? 2

1.2 Find the words/phrases from the passage which mean the same as: 2 marks

- a. Beginning (Para 1)
- b. React (Para 3)

3.Those Winter Sundays

Sundays too my father got up early
and put his clothes on in the blue black cold
then with cracked hands that ached
from labour in the weekday weather made
banked fires blaze. No one ever thanked with him.

I'd wake and hear the cold splintering, breaking
When the rooms were warm he'd call,
And slowly I would rise and dress.
Fearing the chronic angers of that house,
Speaking indifferently to him

Who had driven out the cold
And polished my good shoes as well.
What did I know, what did I know
Of love's austere and lonely offices?
Robert Hayden

Read the poem and choose the most appropriate option (7 marks)

(a) What does the phrase 'Sundays too' mean?

- (i) he slept late on Sundays
- (ii) he did not work on Sundays
- (iv) Sundays were special
- (v) Sundays were like other days

(b) Who is the speaker in the poem?

- (i) Father
- (ii) Mother
- (iii) Son
- (iv) Servant

(c) When would 'I' get up?

- (i) When he hears his father working
- (ii) When his father calls for his help
- (iii) When his father gets up
- (iv) When the rooms become warm

(d) How did the poet behave towards his father?

- (i) indifferent but loving
- (ii) cold but sometimes nice
- (iii) indifferent and careless
- (iv) warm and considerate

(e) What does the poet feel about it now?

- (i) regret
- (ii) indifference
- (iii) anger
- (v) excitement

(f) What did the father do immediately on getting up?

- (i) wake the others up
- (ii) polish the shoes
- (iii) make a fire
- (iv) scold others

(g) 'Love's austere and lonely offices' here means

- (i) father took his duties as a gesture of his love
- (ii) father was a strict man
- (iii) father did not like to be with his family
- (iv) father's office was serious and lonely

SECTION-B WRITING AND GRAMMAR

4. Develop a story in 50-60 words with the help of the following lines in your own words.
Yesterday I was going to school. On the way I saw a child in the middle of the road. A car was coming at full speed.

5. As the Secretary of the Science Club of your school, write a notice in about 50 words informing students of an inter class science quiz.

6. Tarun decided to write a story but after some time, he could not complete the story as he lost

interest. Complete his story on the basis of the beginning given below.

“Once upon a time, the Lion, the king of the forest, was celebrating his son’s birthday. All the

animals and birds of the forest were to participate in the grand function....”

OR

Complete the story on basis of the given hints

The Grocer very greedy-mixed stones in pulses.

- Sand is spices - sold to the poor villagers
- Turned a deaf to their complaints
- Only grocery store in the village.....

7. Write who/that/which in the blanks.

g. She always asks me questions _____ are difficult to answer.

h. I have a friend _____ is very good at repairing cars.

i. A coffee-maker is a machine _____ makes coffee.

j. I don’t like people _____ never stop talking.

k. Have you seen the money _____ was on the table?

l. Why does he always wear clothes _____ are too small for her?

7. Join the sentences using who or which. .

e. She’s that singer. She was on television last night.

f. Next week there is a festival. It happens in the village every summer.

g. I paid the bills. They came yesterday.

8. Make one sentence from the two short ones By using relative pronoun.

1 She worked for a man. The man used to be an athlete.

2. They called a lawyer. The lawyer lived nearby.

3. I sent an email to my brother. My brother lives in Australia.

4. The customer liked the waitress. The waitress was very friendly.

5. We broke the computer. The computer belonged to my father

9. Identify whether the sentences are simple, complex, compound or compound-complex. Please

underline dependent clauses where it applies.

1. Vampires Dairies is my favorite television show, but I also love True Blood.
2. The student wiped the white board that was filthy with last week's notes.
3. The trendy fashion designer released her new line on Wednesday.
4. Trina and Hareem went to a bar in Hollywood to celebrate their anniversary.
5. Wicked Regina cast a spell on the entire city, so the citizens decided to rebel.
6. While waiting for the paint to dry, Angela went to Home Depot, and Martin organized the kitchen appliances.
7. After listening to the Kanye West CD, I have new respect for his music.
8. After the teacher chose groups, John and Sara were selected as partners for a project, yet Sarah did most of the work.

9. Read the following conversation and complete the paragraph that follows.

Jones: The soup is cold again. Why do I never have hot soup?

Wife : Because the kitchen is so far from the dining room.

Mr. Jones complained (a) _____ . He wondered why (b)

_____ hot soup. His wife explained that it was because (c) _____ from the dining room.

10. Re-order the words/phrases to make meaningful sentences

- a) every day/gives us/what/much more than/can buy/a/money/little mediation
- b) Methods of mediation / different temperaments / so many/have been developed / wonderful / to suit.
- c) With / by linking us / they / attain / our inner selves / equanimity / help us

- a. A little meditation every day gives us much more than what money can buy
- b. So many wonderful methods of meditation have been developed to suit different temperaments.
- c. They help us attain equanimity by linking us with our inner selves.

11. Study the situations and then decide whether the following relative clauses are defining or non-defining.

- a. His car, which cost nearly 20,000 pounds, is broken.
- b. Can you see the tree that has no leaves?
- c. We went and had dinner at that restaurant that you sister recommended.
- d. My eldest son, whose work takes him all over the world, is in Hong Kong at the moment.
- e. The car, which can reach speeds of over 300km/ph, costs over \$500,000.
- f. I'm going to wear the skirt that I bought in London.

12. Write Clearly & Concisely

- a. In winters days are shorter in length and in summers days are bigger in length as compare to winters.
- b. Due to resentment of the team, it has been decided that players will not play the match.
- c. The final completion of the construction will be within a month.
- d. The announcement will not be repeated again.
- e. The following mail should be reverted back.
- f. The school gets over by 2p.m. in the afternoon.
- g. There is possibility of heavy rain today.
- h. It is quite risky affair to travel alone at night.

13. Use Idioms

- a. By giving an apt reply to the landlord she actually.....
- b. Don't Ask for your account to be paid, and paid quickly.
- c. Marcia has taught her childrenwhen it comes to cleaning up after meals.

14. Identify Simple past, Past perfect and past perfect continuous tense

- a. Remember that horrible day: You eventually arrived. I had been waiting for you for two hours!
- b. I lived in Miami, Florida. I had lived in New York City before.
- c. I had been dreaming about a holiday in Greece. I couldn't believe it when my husband booked one as a surprise!
- d. Peter was Sally's best friend. She had known him all her life.
- e. The passengers were cross because the airline has lost everyone's bags.
- f. The children were wet because they had been playing football in the rain.

15. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a. I (not / see) Jacob for several years, but I recognised him immediately.
- b. She was exhausted because she(work) since eight o'clock that morning.
- c. Everything was white because it (snow).
- d. I was delighted when I found my keys. I (look) for them for hours.
- e. I (drink) coffee all morning. By lunchtime, I (feel) really strange!

f. When I (arrive) it was clear she (work). There were papers all over the floor and books everywhere.

SECTION C-LITERATURE & NOVEL

16. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BY IDENTIFYING FIGURE OF SPEECH

A. They were so hungry they could chew their own arm off? Or maybe that they were so hungry they could eat a horse.

B. I was clean shaven when I
spotted a snail going by
I watched for a while
as he went half a mile
now my beard's reaching down to my thigh

C. There's poverty they'll say
when someone staggers drunkly.
There's poverty today
when someone dresses shuntly.

D. I do think we've become so reliant that the phones are never out of our reach. We're always trying
to stay connected that way but it's actually disconnecting us from everything else because we're not
just focused on what's in front of us; we focus on what's in our hand or off to the side.

17. Answer The following:

- How did the Frog scheme to break the birds' spirit and destroy her?
- What kind of test was kept by the princess for the suitors?
- Describe the tea party.
- Which are the things emphasized by the speaker in 'The Last Lecture'?
- What was the soldier's point of view in 'The Man He Killed'?
- Dr. Pausch's legacy is built on what he calls the "head fake" or indirect learning.

Discuss.

- On what evidence did the King ask the jury to sentence the Knave?
- What the city of Benaras known for?
- What was strange that the Mongol envoy wanted to convey?

18. Answer The following:

- How do the women in Bruno's family view Auschwitz and Bruno's father's position?
- How do Bruno's grandparents' attitudes about his father's promotion and subsequent move
to Auschwitz compare and contrast?
c. Bruno is technically nine years old... but how old does he seem to you? Older?
Younger?

Nine exactly? How do you think Boyne does when it comes to representing the voice of a kid?

How about for Gretel's character?

d. What realization did Father piece together at the fence?

Al Khozama International School, Dammam



Annual Exam

1. Read the given passage carefully.

WHITE HOUSE

For two hundred years, the White House has stood as a symbol of the Presidency, the United States government, and the American people. Its history of the nation's capital began when President George Washington Signed an act of Congress in December of 1790 declaring that the federal government would reside in a district "not exceeding ten miles square...on the river Potomac". President Washington together with the city planner Pierre L'Enfant , chose the site for the new residence, which is now Pennsylvania Avenue. As preparation began for the new federal city, a competition was held to find the builder for the ' President house ' Nine proposals were submitted, and an Irish-born architect James Hoban won a gold medal for his practical and handsome design.

The first cornerstone was laid in October of 1792. Although President Washington oversaw the construction of the house, he never lived in it. It was not until 1800, when the House was nearly completed, that its first residents, President Adam and his wife, Abigail moved in.

Read the questions given below and write the option you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet.

a) For how many centuries has the White House stood as a symbol of the presidency?

- (a) Three (B) Two (e) One (d) Five

b) What has led to the history of the Nation's capital?

- (a) Act of Congress in December 1890 (b) Act of Congress in December 1790
(c) Act of Congress in December 1290 (d) Act of Federation

c) Who designed the White House?

- (a) James Hovan (b) James Hoban (c) George Washington (d) John Adam

d) Who was the first President to move into the White House?

- (a) George Washington (b) George Bush (c) John Adams (d) Bill Gates

e) Which word in the above passage means 'foundation'?

- (a) Symbol (b) Federal (c) Competition (d) Cornerstone

2. Read the given passage carefully. Then answer the questions below.

The grass so little has to do,
— A sphere of simple green,
With only butterflies to brood,
And bees to entertain,

And stir all day to pretty tunes
The breezes fetch along,
And hold the sunshine in its lap
And bow to everything;

And thread the dews all night, like pearls,
And make itself so fine,
— A duchess were too common
For such a noticing.

And even when it dies,
to pass In odors so divine,
As lowly spices gone to sleep,
Or amulets of pine.

And then to dwell in sovereign barns,
And dream the days away,
— The grass so little has to do,
I wish I were the hay!

A. Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. What does the speaker of the poem say the grass does with sunshine?

- a) holds it in its lap b) threads it all night
c) stirs it d) bows to it

2. Why does the speaker say she wants to be the hay (or grass)?

- a) It has so little to do. b) It is a simple green color.
c) It can dream. d) It smells divine.

3. What does the grass do at night?

- a) entertain the bees b) hold the sunshine in its lap
c) thread the dews like pearls d) bow to everything

4. What do the breezes bring to the grasses?

a) thread

b) pretty tunes

c) bees to entertain

d) pearls

5. Why does the speaker probably wish she were the hay?

a) She is a duchess.
grass.

b) She likes the smell of

c) She has many things to do.
grass.

d) She had a dream about the

6. The speaker writes that the grasses stir in the breezes. What is the meaning of stir here?

a) "to mix"

b) "to move"

c) "to make a lot of noise"

d) "to notice"

B. Answer the following questions

1) To what does the speaker compare the odor of dead grasses?

2) What do you mean by "Sphere of simple green"?

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SECTION B- WRITING AND GRAMMAR

3. Write an informational essay in 160-180 words on any one of the topics below.

a. Recall the vacation that you enjoyed the most and draft the same as a story.

b. Write a paragraph about the incident that influenced you the most. Give reasons.

4. Imagine you are a school head boy, prepare a notice to inform the students of the school about any of the following upcoming event.

a) cleanliness drive

b) interschool football final match

Write a story on the following theme in 100-150 words

Life without a friend is house without a roof.

5. Rearrange the following words/phrases to make meaningful sentences. The First one has been done for you.

Example: spiders/ are/ not/ many/ dangerous

Answer: Not many spiders are dangerous

- a. you/ time/ do/ work/ finish/ what/ your
- b. phone/ she/ me / the/ not/ at / weekend/ did
- c. in/ sometimes/ winter/ go/ the/ I/ skiing
- d. look/ hearing/I/ from/ forward/ soon/ you/ to
- e. is / surprise / by / pickpocket / completely / the / taken
- f. calling / I / voice / her / heard / me
- g. sitting / father / found / his / him /on the / steps / porch
- h. ship / violently / the / storm / rocked / the
- i. masterpiece / artist / painstakingly / the / his / worked / at
- j. gift / free / a / Dad / offered / firm / by / the / was.
- k. I / read / paper / in / the / burglar / been / caught / had / the / that.
- l. world / a / books / the / rich / and / variety / of / adventure / has / of /wisdom.
- m. rivers / birds / and / use / mountains
- n. the / storm / shed / damaged / the / was / during.
- o. the / dog / James / talking / sat / next / to / himself / to.

6. Join the sentences to make them one:

a. A man phoned. He didn't say his name.

The man who phoned didn't say his name.

b. A woman opened the door. She was wearing a yellow dress.

The woman _____ a yellow dress.

c. Some people live next door to us. They are very nice.

The people _____.

d. A policeman stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.

The policeman_____

e. A boy broke the window. He ran away.

The boy _____.

7. Write who/that/which in the blanks.

- a. I met a woman who can speak six languages.
- b. What's the name of the man _____ lives next door?
- c. What's the name of the river _____ goes through the town?
- d. Everybody _____ went to the party enjoyed it very much.
- e. Do you know anybody _____ wants to buy a car?
- f. Where is the picture _____ was on the wall?
- g. She always asks me questions _____ are difficult to answer.
- h. I have a friend _____ is very good at repairing cars.
- i. A coffee-maker is a machine _____ makes coffee.
- j. I don't like people _____ never stop talking.
- k. Have you seen the money _____ was on the table?
- l. Why does he always wear clothes _____ are too small for him?

8. Join the sentences to write a single sentence.

- a. Ann took some photographs. Have you seen them?

Have you seen the photographs Ann took?

- b. You lost a key. Did you find it?

Did you find the _____
_____?

- c. Jill is wearing a jacket. I like it.

I like the _____

- d. I gave you some money. Where is it?

Where is the _____?

e. She told us a story. I didn't believe it. I _____ the _____.

f. You bought some oranges. How much were they?

How _____
_____?

9. Complete the sentences with the information in brackets.

a. (we met some people) The people we met were very nice.

b. (I'm wearing shoes) The shoes _____ are not very comfortable.

c. (you're reading a book) What's the name of the _____?

d. (I wrote a letter to her) She didn't get the _____ I _____.

e. (you gave me an umbrella) I've lost _____.

f. (they invited some people to dinner) The people _____ didn't come.

10. Underline the relative clause in the sentences below.

A. This is the boy who I was telling you about.

B. Goa is the place where I like to spend my winters.

C. The bookstore did not have the book that I wanted to read.

D. Where is the child who broke this vase?

E. I was looking for the man whose pen I had borrowed.

11. Fill in the correct form of the simple past tense, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous tense in the examples

a) I _____ (work) all day, so I didn't want to go out.

b) There was water everywhere. What _____ (the children/do) ?

c) How long _____ (she/live) in London when she found that job?

d) How long _____ (we/wait) when the bus finally arrived?

e) After Sofie _____ her work, she went to lunch. (finish)

- f) I washed the floor when the painter _____.(go)
- g) After the company _____Joe, he began to work on his first project. (hire)
- h) _____you _____ the news before you saw it on TV? (hear)
- i)Michael didn't want to see the movie because he _____ the book yet.(not read)
- j)The concert _____ already _____when we _____the stadium.(begin/ enter)
- k)Until Anne _____ Mark, she _____ never _____in love. (meet, be)
- l)Bill _____ for years before he finally _____. (smoke/ quit)
- m)_____ Sara ever _____to London by herself before then? (drive)
- n) How many fish _____ the boys _____ by the time it started raining? (catch)
- o) You _____ them to go to the beach, hadn't you? (forbid)
- p)The girls _____in weeks? That's why they _____so much afterwards. (exercise / hurt).

SECTION C- LITERATURE

Q 12. Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow

What Am I

I'm bigger than the entire earth
 More powerful than the sea
 Though a million, billion have tried
 Not one could ever stop me.
 I control each person with my hand
 and hold up fleets of ships.
 I can make them bend to my will
 with one word from my lips.
 I'm the greatest power in the world
 in this entire nation.
 No one should ever try to stop
 a child's imagination.
 Pet Dog by Shanon Hendricks
 His bark breaks the sound barrier
 His nose is as cold as an ice box.
 A wag of his tail causes hurricanes
 His jumping causes falling rocks.
 He eats a mountain of dog food

And drinks a water fall dry.
But though he breaks the bank
He's the apple of my eye.

.....by **Sharon Hendricks**

- a) Underline hyperboles in the above poem.
- b) write antonyms of
 - 1) entire
 - 2) powerful
 - 3) greatest

13. Can the events that happen in Alice in Wonderland happen in real life? Do you think Alice is dreaming? Support your answer with reasons.

14. Write a short note on 'importance of voice expressions' while delivering lines of dialogue in a play.

15. Write two reasons why hyperboles has been used in the poems 'Frog and the Nightingale'?

16. Why did Bruno's dad join the soldiers and become a commandant?

17. Describe the influence of the father and mother **on their son Bruno?**