



وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & HIGHER EDUCATION
D. G. for Supervision & Qualification
SABRI CONTEST 2017



SECOND STAGE
Seventh – Ninth Grades

2017

PART ONE – VOCABULARY

WORD	ANTONYM	عربي	WORD	SYNONYM	عربي
absent	present	غائب / حاضر	leave	Abandon	يغادر
attack	defend	يهاجم / يدافع	stop	cease	يوقف
dangerous	safe	خطير / امن	defeat	conquer	يهزم
enemy	friend	عدو / صديق	comfort	luxury	رفاهية
include	exclude	يتضمن / يستثني	Instead of	In place of	بدلا من
same	different	مشابه / مختلف	need	require	يتطلب
land	Take off	يهبط / يقلع	provide	supply	يزود
upset	pleased	منزعج / مسرور	Develop	improve	يطور
rise	fall	يرتفع / يسقط	mistake	fault	خطأ
wet	dry	رطب / جاف	Center	middle	وسط
COLLOCATIONS		SPELLING			
Landing card	translate	underline	fill in	woodpecker	
Calm down	draw	unscramble	explosion	label	
Cross roads	dictate	assist	repair	program	
Coffee shop	brainstorm	sew	stapler	solve	
Information technology	share	scanner	staples	type	
correction fluid	peacock	eagle	mosquito		
file folder	discuss	calculator	glue		

PART TWO – SPEAKING

Situation 1

PLANNING TO GO SHOPPING

A: I think I'm going to go to the market today.

B: Do we need food?

A: Yes, I think so.

B: What are you going to get?

A: I'm not sure what we need.

B: Maybe you should go and look in the refrigerator.

A: Could you do it for me, and write out a list of things that we need?

B: Just get the basics.

A: Like what?

B: You know. Get some eggs, milk, and bread.

A: Just go and make a list for me, please.

B: Fine, I'll go do that for you.

Situation 2

ORDERING FOOD AT THE CAFETERIA

A: What can I get for you today?

B: Could I get a burger, please?

A: Would you like cheese on that?

B: No, thank you.

A: Would you like a drink?

B: Let me have a soda.

A: What kind of soda would you like?

B: May I have a Sprite, please?

A: Sure, no problem.

B: I would also like a bag of chips.

A: Will that be all?

B: That's everything.

Situation 3

HAVING A CHAT ON THE BUS

A: How are you doing?

B: I'm pretty good, you?

A: I'm awesome.

B: How long have you been on the bus?

A: I've been on here for like, 15 minutes.

B: Do you catch this bus a lot?

A: Not much, I have a car.

B: So, you have your own car?

A: I sure do.

B: Then, why are you on the bus with me?

A: My wife took the car today.

B: That's good from you

Situation 4

ORDERING FOOD AT THE RESTAURANT

A: Welcome, what would you like to order?

B: I would like to get a double cheeseburger.

A: Would you like everything on it?

B: I would like everything on it, thank you.

A: Do you want any fries?

B: Let me get some large curly fries.

A: Can I get you anything to drink?

B: Sure, how about a medium Pepsi?

A: Is that everything?

B: That'll be all. Thanks.

A: You're welcome, and your total is \$5.48.

B: Thank you. Here you go.

Situation 5 TALKING ABOUT FAMILIAR ACHES AND PAINS

A: I have a stomachache.

B: Is it something you ate?

A: Maybe. I'm not sure.

B: What did you have for breakfast?

A: As usual, cereal with milk and a banana.

B: Maybe the milk was bad.

A: It didn't smell bad.

B: Maybe the banana was bad.

A: No, the banana was delicious.

B: Maybe you just need to go to the bathroom.

A: No, that's not the problem.

B: Maybe it will go away in a little while.

Situation 6 TALKING ABOUT FAMILIAR ACHES AND PAINS

A: Do you have a cold?

B: Yes, I do.

A: How did you get it?

B: My sister had a cold. She gave it to me.

A: Have you taken anything for your cold?

B: No, I just blow my nose a lot.

A: Your nose is stopped up?

B: Yes. I have to breathe through my mouth.

A: Have you tried nose drops?

B: No, I don't like nose drops.

A: They work great.

B: I don't care. I don't like to put drops in my nose.

Situation 8 ASKING ABOUT PLACES

A: Excuse me. Is there a supermarket near here?

B: Yes. There's one near here.

A: How do I get there?

B: At the traffic lights, take the first left and go straight on. It's on the left.

A: Is it far?

B: Not really.

A: Thank you.

B: Don't mention it.

Situation 9 ORDERING FOOD AT THE RESTAURANT

Waiter: Hi. How are you doing this afternoon?

Customer: Fine, thank you.

Can I see a menu, please?

Waiter: Certainly, here you are.

Customer: Thank you. What's today's special?

Waiter: Grilled tuna and cheese on rye.

Customer: That sounds good. I'll have that.

Waiter: Would you like something to drink?

Customer: Yes, I'd like a coke.

Waiter: Thank you. (returning with the food) Here you are. Enjoy your meal!

Customer: Thank you.

Waiter: Can I get you anything else?

Customer: No thanks. I'd like the check, please.

Waiter: That'll be \$14.95.

Customer: Here you are. Keep the change!

Waiter: Thank you! Have a good day!

Customer: Goodbye.

Situation 10

TALKING ABOUT WEATHER

Ali: It's freezing outside! What happened to the weather report?

I thought this cold front was supposed to pass.

Ahmad : Yeah, I thought so too. That's what I read online this morning

Ali: I guess the wind chill is really driving down the temperature.

Ahmad: Can we go inside? I feel like my toes are starting to go numb.

PART THREE – READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1

Read the following passage, then answer the questions that follow:

You do something about twenty times a minute without even thinking about it—you breathe! In fact, every day you take about twenty-thousand breaths. The organs of your body that allow you to breathe are called your lungs. You have two of **them** that work together, located in your chest inside the rib cage.

The main purpose of your lungs is to breathe in good air and breathe out bad air. The good air contains oxygen, which your body needs. The bad air is a gas called carbon dioxide, which your body cannot use.

When you breathe in through your nose or mouth, air travels down the back of your throat. **It** passes through your voice box and into your trachea, or windpipe. Your trachea is divided into two air passage tubes. **One** leads to your left lung. **The other** leads to your right lung. Inside your lungs, oxygen is removed from the air you breathe and pumped into blood cells. Your lungs also get rid of harmful carbon dioxide from these cells. **This process** takes place inside hundreds of millions of tiny air sacs.

One disease that is very common in children involves the lungs. Asthma narrows the breathing tubes, making it harder to breathe. As many as nine million kids in the United States have asthma.

1- Answer the following questions.

1- Where are your lungs located?

.....

2- Why does asthma make it hard for people to breathe?

.....

2- Complete the graphic organizer.

Type of air that your lungs remove from your blood cells	Type of air that your lungs put into your blood cells

3-Complete the following sentences.

a- is a very common disease.

b-.....are the organs of your body that allow you to breathe.

4-Choose the correct answer.

The text is about:

1. your heart

2. Your brain

3. Your lungs

5- Find out an antonym for each of the following words or phrases (1pt)

a- breathe in..... b-widens.....

6- Find two words in the text that have the same meaning:

(..... ,)

7. Match the pronouns and phrases with their reference.

No.	Pronoun/phrase	Answers		Refers to
1	Them (line 3)		A	air
2	It (line 8)		B	lungs
3	The other (line 10)		C	Breathing (in &out)
4	This process (line12)		D	air passage tube

8. Decide whether the following statements below are True or False:

1. Every day you take about 20,000 breaths. ()
2. you can breathe in through your nose or mouth. ()

PASSAGE 2

Read the following text carefully then answer the questions that follow:

Marco Polo

Marco Polo was born in the Italian city of Venice in 1254. In 1271, at the age of just 17, he left Venice to travel to the East with **his** father and uncle. That was the start of 24 years of travel, and Marco Polo did not return to Venice until 1295. During those years, he worked for the Emperor of China as a high official, saw many amazing things and also became very rich.

He told the story of his life in his book, 'called The Description of the World or The Travels of Marco Polo. This describes his journeys through central Asia, China and other parts of the Far East. **It** also gives us a ,',wonderful view of life in many parts of the known world in the thirteenth century.

Question One: Answer these questions :

1. When did he live?
2. Where did he come from?
3. About what age was he when he returned home?
4. What parts of the world did he visit?

Question Two: What do the following pronouns refer to?

1- "**his** " : Line 2 -----.

2- 'It' : Line 7 -----.

Question Three: Decide whether each statement is True or False. Correct the false one:

1- Marco Polo was born in Italy. ()

.....

2- Marco Polo told the tragic story of his life when he visited many parts of the world in his book. ()

.....

Question Four: Complete the following sentences:

1- Marco Polo returned to Venice in

2- His journeys through central Asia, China and other parts of the Far East was in

Question Five: Find words from the text that have the opposite meaning of:

a. -----: arrived b. -----: poor

Question Six: Find words from the text that have the same meaning as:

a.-----:come back b.-----: a period of 100 years

PASSAGE 3

Read the following text carefully then answer the questions that follow:

The Glow-Worm

The glow-worm is an insect. In spite of its name it is not really a worm but a member of the beetle family. It is coloured dark brown on the back and pink underneath. There are two spots of bright red on each division of its body. At night there is a green light in its tail.

The glow-worm hunts a very small kind of snail for food. The glow-worm's method of attack is interesting. It can make the snail unconscious and then feed on it. But the glow-worm cannot really eat. It can only drink. It has to change its food into a drink. It can drink by changing the solid food into a thin liquid.

Choose the right words to complete each sentence from the three choices given:

1) The glow-worm is a.....

a) snail.

b) beetle.

c) wild animal.

2) In the tail of the glow-worm there is a.....light.

a) red.

b) pink.

c) green.

3) All insects have.....

a) six legs.

b) red spots on their bodies.

c) yellow manes.

4) The glow-worm feeds on.....

a) flies.

b) earth-worms.

c) a kind of small snail.

- 5) Glow-worms live on.....
 a) solid food. b) water. c) solid substances that they turn into liquids.
- 6) The back of the glow-worm is colored.....
 a) dark brown. b) light green. c) pink.
- 7) The glow-worm has divisions in its.....
 a) head. b) body. c) tail.
- 8) When water freezes it becomes.....
 a) oily. b) liquid. c) solid.

PASSAGE 4

Read the following text carefully then answer the questions that follow:

The Silkworm

Silk is a textile that is useful as well as beautiful. It comes from the cocoon of the silkworm. There are four stages in the life of the silkworm. First there is an egg. The egg hatches and a kind of caterpillar known as a silkworm comes out. It eats, grows and bursts out of its skin several times. It then spins a long, slender thread and winds the thread round and round its body.

It goes to sleep in this silken nest or cocoon. The silkworm is now a chrysalis. Inside the cocoon the chrysalis changes into a butterfly. It then breaks out of its cocoon for the last stage of its life, as an insect. But many millions of silkworms do not live to become butterflies. To get the skill, the breeders of silkworms kill the chrysalises inside the cocoon by the use of hot steam. Every yard of silk means the death of thousands of silkworms in the chrysalis stage.

Answer these questions:

1. Does silk come from a plant or an insect?

2. How many stages are there in the life of a silkworm?

3. When does the silkworm change from a chrysalis to a butterfly?

4. Why do breeders of silkworms kill the chrysalises?

5. What do they use to kill the chrysalises?

6. Why do you think they let some of the chrysalises become butterflies?

7. What is a cocoon made of?

8. Which comes first, the caterpillar or the butterfly?

9. What is the silk thread from the cocoons made into?

10. Where does the silkworm go to sleep?

Use the right word to complete each sentence:

- 1) A butterfly is.....
 a) an egg. b) an animal. c) an insect.
- 2) Silk is obtained from.....
 a) trees. b) cocoons. c) plants.
- 3) The life of a silkworm has.....stages.
 a) four. b) three. c) many.
- 4) The chrysalises inside the cocoons are killed by.....
 a) poison. b) dissecting. c) steam.
- 5) Each yard of silk means the death of.....silkworms.
 a) a few. b) many thousands of. c) many millions of.

PASSAGE 5

Read the text, then answer the questions that follow:

The Eskimos

Modern ideas are beginning to influence the Eskimos, but not enough to make much difference to their way of life. They still spend the winter in igloos, the round huts that are built of snow frozen hard. They still travel on sleds that are pulled by dogs. The winter is too cold for hunting, so during that season they live on the stores of seal meat that they have killed in the summer. But seal meat is not the only kind of food that they eat. In summer they hunt reindeer and bears. They also fish all the year round. The Eskimos who are hunters in summer are fishermen in winter. In winter they make holes in the ice and catch their fish through the holes that they have made.

Eskimos live in very difficult conditions. There is not enough wood to make furniture and there is no metal for tools. They use bone, therefore, for their fishhooks and for the tips of their arrows. Only adaptable workmen can live in these conditions. The Eskimos are adaptable. That is why they are able to live in the Arctic lands.

Answer these questions:

1. Do the Eskimos live in the north or in the south of the world?

2. What do we call the regions where they live?

3. How do they spend the summer?

4. How can they catch fish when the water is frozen?
.....
5. Why do they keep dogs?
.....
6. What is an igloo?
.....

PASSAGE 6

Read the text, then answer the questions that follow:

Two sisters and the cat

Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Smith are sisters. Mrs. Wilson lives in a house in Duncan and Mrs. Smith lives in a house in Victoria. One day Mrs. Wilson visited her sister. When her sister opened the door for her, Mrs. Wilson saw tears in Mrs. Smith's eyes. "What's the matter?" she asked. Mrs. Smith said "My cat Sammy died last night and I have no place to bury him".

She began to cry again. Mrs. Wilson was very sad because she knew her sister loved the cat very much. Suddenly Mrs. Wilson said "I can bury your cat in my garden in Duncan and you can come and visit him sometimes." Mrs. Smith stopped crying and the two sisters had tea together and a nice visit.

It was now five o'clock and Mrs. Wilson said it was time for her to go home. She put on her hat, coat and gloves, and Mrs. Smith put the dead Sammy into a shopping bag. Mrs. Wilson took the shopping bag and walked to the bus stop. She waited a long time for the bus so she bought a newspaper. When the bus arrived, she got on the bus, sat down and put the shopping bag on the floor beside her feet. She then began to read the newspaper. When the bus arrived at her bus stop, she got off the bus and walked for about two minutes. Suddenly she remembered she had left the shopping bag on the bus.

1. Where does Mrs. Smith live?
 - A. in a condominium in Duncan
 - B. in a condominium in Victoria
 - C. in a house in Duncan
2. Why is Mrs. Smith upset?
 - A. because her sister came to see her cat
 - B. because her cat died
 - C. because Mrs. Wilson was sad
3. What did Mrs. Wilson do?
 - A. take the cat with her on the bus
 - B. put her gloves in the shopping bag
 - C. prepare dinner for her sister
4. Who did Sammy the cat live with?

- A. Mrs. Wilson
 - B. Mrs. Smith
 - C. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Smith
5. What time did Mrs. Wilson go home?
- A. when the bus arrived
 - B. at 5 p.m.
 - C. after she walked for two minutes
6. How did Mrs. Wilson go home?
- A. walked for two minutes before she caught the bus
 - B. read a newspaper on the bus
 - C. took a bus
7. What did Mrs. Wilson forget?
- A. the newspaper
 - B. her handbag
 - C. the shopping bag
8. Where did Sammy die?
- A. in Mrs. Smith's house in Duncan
 - B. in Mrs. Wilson's garden
 - C. in Victoria

PASSAGE 7

Read the text, then answer the questions that follow:

Spider Webs

All spiders spin webs. That's because webs help spiders. Webs help spiders do three things. Webs help spiders hold eggs. Webs help spiders hide. And webs help spiders catch food. Webs help spiders hold eggs. Many spiders like to lay their eggs in their webs. The webs help keep the eggs together. Webs help spiders keep their eggs safe.

Webs help spiders hide. Most spiders are dark. They are brown, grey, or black. But spider webs are light. They are white and cloudy. When spiders hide in their webs, they are harder to see. Webs help spiders catch food. Spider webs are sticky. When a bug flies into the web, it gets stuck. It moves around. It tries to get out. But it can't. It is trapped! Spiders can tell that the bug is trapped. That's because spiders feel the web move. And the spider is hungry. The spider goes to get the bug.

As you can see, webs help spiders hold eggs. Webs help spiders hide. And webs help spiders catch food. Without webs, spiders would not be able to live like they do. Spiders need their webs to survive.

1. This passage is mostly about
 - A. spider colors
 - B. spider webs
 - C. spider eggs

2. Spider webs help spiders
 - I. hold eggs
 - II. catch food
 - III. find water
 - A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I, II, and III

3. As used in paragraph 4, the word trapped most nearly means
 - A. A. stuck
 - B. B. hidden
 - C. C. eaten

4. How can spiders tell when something is trapped in their web?
 - A. They hear it.
 - B. They smell it.
 - C. They feel it.

5. As used in the last sentence of the passage, the word survive means to stay
 - A. alive
 - B. hidden
 - C. caught

6. The passage lists three reasons why spiders spin webs. Of these reasons, which do you think is the most important? How come?

7. Do you like spiders? Why or why not? Have you ever been scared by a spider? Have you ever been hurt by one? Have you ever helped one? Explain.

8. Are spiders good? Do we need them in our world? Why or why not?