



LETTER  
COMPREHENSION  
SPELLING  
GRAMMAR  
VOCABULARY  
COMPOSITION  
ESSAY  
PUNCTUATION  
INNOVATIVE  
CREATIVE  
STORIES

## QUESTION BOOKLET

# ICATS ENGLISH

LINGUISTICS  
CONTEST 2019

GRADE 5 & 6  
JUNIORS

*Time Allowed: 90 Mins.  
Maximum Marks: 90*



INTERNATIONAL  
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## **ICATS ENGLISH LINGUISTICS CONTEST 2019 JUNIORS (GRADE 5 & 6)**

**TIME ALLOWED : 90 MINUTES, MAXIMUM MARKS : 90  
TOTAL QUESTIONS : 30 MCQS**

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

1. DON'T START ATTEMPTING THE PAPER UNTIL INSTRUCTED BY THE INVIGILATORS.
2. INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE EXAMINATION INVIGILATORS MUST BE CARRIED OUT PROMPTLY.
3. CAREFULLY RECHECK YOUR NAME, FATHER NAME, SCHOOL NAME, ADDRESS ETC AT THE BUBBLE SHEET / ANSWER SHEET.
4. RECORD ALL ANSWERS ON THE BUBBLE SHEET ONLY. SELECT BEST ANSWER FROM THE FOUR GIVEN OPTIONS AND MARK ONLY ONE OPTION IN EACH QUESTION.
5. USE BLUE / BLACK INK TO FILL UP THE CIRCLES FOR YOUR ANSWERS ON THE BUBBLE SHEET. USE OF LEAD PENCIL IS NOT ALLOWED.
6. USE OF ANY HELPING MATERIAL INCLUDING CELL PHONES AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.
7. EVERY CORRECT ANSWER EARNS THREE POINTS. THERE WOULD BE NEGATIVE MARKING. ONE POINT WOULD BE DEDUCTED FOR EVERY INCORRECT ANSWER.
8. CANDIDATES MAY NOT LEAVE THE EXAMINATION ROOM UNESCORTED FOR ANY REASON, AND THIS INCLUDES USING THE WASHROOM.
9. NO MATERIALS OR ELECTRONIC DEVICES SHALL BE BROUGHT INTO THE ROOM.
10. THERE ARE FIVE CATEGORIES OF THE CONTEST AS UNDER:
  - A. TODDLERS (GRADE 1 & 2)
  - B. KIDS (GRADE 3 & 4)
  - C. JUNIORS (GRADE 5 & 6)
  - D. JUVENILES (GRADE 7 & 8)
  - E. ADOLESCENTS (GRADE 9 & 10 / O-LEVELS)
11. ONLY REGISTERED STUDENTS CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE CONTEST.
12. NO CANDIDATE SHALL TAKE OUT OF THE HALL ANY ANSWER BOOK(S) OR PART OF AN ANSWER BOOK, WHETHER USED OR UNUSED, OR OTHER SUPPLIED MATERIAL.
13. IF A PARTICIPANT DOES NOT UNDERSTAND A WORD OR PHRASE ON THE EXAM PAPER, NEITHER EXAMINER NOR INVIGILATOR IS PERMITTED TO ANSWER.
14. FOR INFORMATION ABOUT UPCOMING CONTESTS OR PROVIDING VALUABLE FEEDBACK, PLEASE VISIT [WWW.CATSCONTESTS.ORG](http://WWW.CATSCONTESTS.ORG)
15. ANY ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT OR MALPRACTICE MUST BE REPORTED TO INTERNATIONAL CATS CONTESTS AT [INFO@CATSCONTESTS.ORG](mailto:INFO@CATSCONTESTS.ORG)



Read this story. Then answer questions 1 through 4.

## Sugaring Time

by Gesina Berk

- 1 You probably like to eat maple syrup on your pancakes and waffles, right? But did you know that real maple syrup comes from a tree?
- 2 It is true. Maple syrup is made from the sap of sugar maple trees. Sap is made of water, sugar, and minerals. A tree needs sap to make leaves in the spring and to stay healthy year-round.
- 3 When the weather is cold, sap is stored in the tree's roots. But when the weather starts to warm up, sap begins to move up and down in the tree. This usually happens in March, when spring weather begins.



- 4 On warm spring days, sap flows to the branches, where it makes leaves bud. On cool spring nights, sap goes back down to the roots. When the sap is flowing up and down in the tree for many days in a row, syrup makers start collecting it. Sugaring season has begun.

## **Tapping the Trees**

- 5 Sap flows inside the tree. Syrup makers drill small holes in the tree to collect the sap. They call this tapping the tree.
- 6 After syrup makers tap the tree, they put a spout into each hole.
- 7 Some syrup makers hang buckets beneath the spouts to collect the sap. When the buckets are full, they empty the sap into a gathering tank, which is taken to the sugarhouse.
- 8 Other syrup makers use plastic tubing to collect the sap. The tubing connects to the spout and sap flows through the tubing into storage tanks near the sugarhouse.

## **In the Sugarhouse**

- 9 Sap is mostly water. To make maple syrup, the water must be removed. This is done inside the sugarhouse.
- 10 Sap is poured into large pans; then it is boiled. Boiling takes out the water, or makes it evaporate. Pure maple syrup is left behind.

## **Filtering**

- 11 Before the syrup can be bottled, it must be filtered to remove the “sugar sand.” This is a gritty substance made of minerals from the maple tree.

## **Color Grading**

- 12 After the syrup is filtered, it is graded by color:
  - Grade A—Light Amber (Fancy)
  - Grade A—Medium Amber
  - Grade A—Dark Amber
  - Grade B—(darkest of all)
- 13 The best syrup to buy is the one you like the most. The darker the color, the stronger the flavor.

## **Bottling It Up**

- 14 Now it is time to put the syrup into bottles. These bottles of maple syrup will be sent to grocery stores all around the world.

## **Time to Rest**

- 15 When the days and nights stay warm, the tree leaves start to bud. When this happens the sap is not as sweet. And that means the maple syrup will not be as sweet, either. So syrup makers stop collecting sap. Sugaring season is over—until next year.



**Q1.** The first illustration best helps the reader understand the information in which paragraph?

**A** paragraph 2

**B** paragraph 4

**C** paragraph 5

**D** paragraph 7

**Q2.** Read the chart below.

**SUGARING STEPS**

1. Syrup makers tap trees.
2. <b>?</b>
3. Syrup makers collect sap in buckets.

**Which statement best completes the chart?**

**A** Syrup makers store syrup in tanks.

**B** Syrup makers boil sap in large pans.

**C** Syrup makers put spouts into drilled holes.

**D** Syrup makers pour sap into gathering tanks.

**Q3.** According to the Filtering section, why do syrup makers remove minerals from maple syrup?

**A** Minerals make the syrup grainy.

**B** Minerals change the syrup's taste.

**C** Minerals change the syrup's color.

**D** Minerals stop the syrup from flowing.

**Q4.** Which section of the article contains information about the process of turning sap into syrup?

**A** Tapping the Trees

**B** In the Sugarhouse

**C** Filtering

**D** Color Grading

Read this story. Then answer questions 5 through 11.

## Comets

by Franklyn M. Branley

Comets are parts of our solar system. Like the planets, they go around the sun. But comets are not made of solid rock like planets. A comet is a ball of dust, stones, and ice. Many people call comets dirty snowballs.

The "snowball" may be only a few miles across. But when the sun heats the "snowball," much of it is changed to gases. The gases expand and form the comet's head, which may be thousands of miles across.

A comet moves fast in its trip around the sun. But when we see it, the comet does not seem to move. That's because it is so far away. The moon moves fast, but when you look at it, you can't see any motion. That's because the moon is far away.

So comets do not streak across the sky. You cannot see any motion. But if you look night after night, you can see that a comet changes position among the stars. If you watch the moon night after night, you'll see that it also changes position.

Each year astronomers discover new comets. Some of them are seen only once. They make one trip around the sun and then go way out into space. The sun's gravity cannot hold them. Other comets, like Halley, keep returning. They have been captured by the sun. Halley's earliest visit was probably 3,000 years ago. It may keep returning for another 3,000 years. But every time a comet goes around the sun, the comet loses part of itself. Gases and dust are pulled out of the comet. That's why Halley is now dimmer than it used to be. Next time it visits us, in 2062, it may be even dimmer. Each visit it may get dimmer and dimmer, until it finally disappears.

**Q5.** What is this passage mostly about?

- A** comets and the sun
- B** why comets are like snowballs
- C** who discovered the first comet
- D** facts about comets



**Q6.** According to the passage, what does a comet travel around?

- A** the sun
- B** the moon
- C** other comets
- D** other planets



**Q7.** Why do comets look as if they are motionless when we see them?

- A** They are very small.
- B** They are very far away.
- C** They move very slowly.
- D** They move only at night.



**Q8.** According to the passage, some comets have been “captured by the sun.”  
What does this phrase mean?

- A** The comets are crashing into the sun.
- B** The comets have been brightened by the sun.
- C** The comets are stuck in the sun's gravity.
- D** The comets have been burned by the sun's heat.



**Q9.** How does the author help the reader understand what a comet looks like?

**A** by telling about a famous one

**B** by explaining how far away it is

**C** by describing how fast it moves

**D** by describing it as a dirty snowball

**Q10.** What could the reader conclude after reading this passage?

**A** Most astronomers think comets are easy to study.

**B** Most comets have been captured by the sun.

**C** Comets can be seen if they stay in one place.

**D** Comets are an interesting part of our solar system.

**Q11.** What is the most likely reason the author wrote this passage?

**A** to give information about comets

**B** to tell readers about famous comets

**C** to explain the importance of comets

**D** to convince readers to look for comets

**Q12.** Complete the following sentence.

**Mr. Brown was very afraid of dentist. Once he had a terrible toothache, and couldn't sleep. The next day, he decided to go to the dentists and have his tooth extracted as \_\_\_\_\_.**

**A** While there is life there is hope.

**B** Where there is smoke, there is fire.

**C** Where there is a will, there's a way.

**D** Better face a danger than be always in fear.

Read this poem. Then answer questions 13 through 17.

## The Missing Homework

by Cynthia Porter

Miss Prindel always asks me,  
"Where can your homework be?"  
I never know the answer;  
It's a mystery to me.  
Was it flattened by a freight train  
And then battened by a hatch?  
Was it carried off by cyclone?  
Was it burned up by a match?  
Was it squashed by giant bullfrogs  
On a boggy, soggy log?  
Was it bitten by a kitten?  
Was it gnawed on by a dog?  
Was it lifted by a pigeon  
Of a highly homing breed?  
Wait! I've found it in my pocket,  
the way home  
And I'm very glad indeed.  
Now it's obvious to anyone—  
Miss Prindel, please agree  
That an A + + for effort  
Is the only grade for me!

**battened = fastened**

**homing = finding  
the way home**

**Q13.** According to the poem, what do you know about the speaker?

**A** She has big pockets.

**B** She likes her teacher.

**C** She has lost her homework before.

**D** She likes to write mystery stories.

**Q14.** Why does the speaker think she deserves an "A++ for effort"?

**A** She finds her homework.

**B** She has helped her teacher.

**C** She likes to write creative stories.

**D** She has done well on her homework.

**Q15.** Read these lines from the poem.

Was it bitten by a kitten?  
Was it gnawed on by a dog?

What does the word "gnawed" most likely mean?

**A** chewed

**B** jumped

**C** played

**D** stood

**Q16.** Which detail from the poem best shows that the speaker is forgetful?

**A** She asks her teacher many questions.

**B** She says she never knows where her homework is.

**C** She tells many stories to explain her missing homework.

**D** She asks her teacher to give her a good grade on her assignment.

**Q17.** Why does the poet most likely include so many different reasons for the missing homework?

**A** to tell how difficult homework can be

**B** to explain interesting things about animals

**C** to describe how smart the speaker is

**D** to give the speaker more time to find the homework



**Q18.** What is the appropriate question statement for this answer?

**There was not enough money.**

**A** Had the girl enough money?

**B** How much money had she?

**C** What are there?

**D** How much money was there?

**Q19.** What is the appropriate question statement for this answer?

**Lincoln was President during the Civil War. In this critical period Lincoln led the fight to keep the nation together and to free the slaves.**

**A** When was Lincoln born?

**B** What kind of man was he?

**C** In what place of the United Kingdom has the memorial been built?

**D** What did Lincoln lead during the Civil War?

**Q20.** What is the appropriate question statement for this answer?

**Charlie worked for a year in his father's business. He worked very hard. He had no time for entertainments. His father decided to send him to Paris for a short holiday.**

**A** Why did Charlie decide to go to Paris?

**B** Why did his father decide to send him to Paris?

**C** For whom did he buy tickets?

**D** How long did Charlie work in his father's business.

**Q21.** Who had a dictation last week?

**A** My friends do

**B** I have

**C** We did

**D** You have had

Which sentence gives a summary of the passage in question 22 and 23.

**Q22.** Most people don't realize that Paul and Mark are brothers. Paul is tall and fair, and interested in all types of sport. Mark, who is short and dark haired, is studying Math at the university. Math is his only hobby too.

- A** Brothers don't often have much in common.
- B** Though brothers, Paul and Mark are very different in appearance and in interests.
- C** Paul isn't nearly as clever as his brother Mark.
- D** Paul wishes his brother were a better sportsman.



**Q23.** Janet was very enthusiastic about the concert. She praised the pianist, the singer and the choice of program; but it was the violin concerto that she praised most of all.

- A** Janet went to the concert because she wanted to hear the violin concerto.
- B** The piano is Jane's favorite instrument, although she is fond of violin concertos.
- C** Jane thought the concert was wonderful and especially the violin concerto.
- D** Except for the violin concerto, Jane didn't really enjoy the concert.



Complete the paragraphs in question 24 and 25.

**Q24.** \_\_\_\_\_ Many came willingly, to find a better life-, some were forced to come, as slaves or to be used as cheap labor; some were driven from their homelands for political reasons and some fled from war.

- A** In the past many of the American tribes were at war with each other.
- B** The history of the United States is filled with accounts of people who came here from all over the world for several reasons.
- C** In the last century Africa was a continent that attracted few people except scientists and explorers.
- D** Technological advances in agriculture have change the face of the earth.

**Q25.** A well written essay should be unified; \_\_\_\_\_. The first requirement for unity is that the main idea should be clear. The second requirement is that there are no unrelated parts.

- A** the selection of an interesting subject is therefore of vital importance.
- B** even so, essays may vary considerably in length.
- C** that is, everything in it should be related to the main idea.
- D** in fact most essays are carefully planned.



**Q26.** Complete the text with the correct pair of words.

How \_\_\_\_\_ salt is safe to consume each day, and what \_\_\_\_\_ does too much salt have on your health?

- A** many ... effect
- B** many ... affect
- C** much ... effect
- D** much ... affect



**Q27.** Look at these details from a paragraph about SWIMMING.

- I** Swimming can help your legs become stronger.
- I** Swimming can strengthen your heart.
- I** Swimming can help keep your lungs healthy.

- A** Swimming is good for your body.
- B** Swimming makes your heart and lungs strong.
- C** Swimming strengthens your arms.
- D** Diving into water is a hard skill to master.



**Q28.** Choose the right order to make up a story.

- I. They called this holiday "Thanksgiving Day."
- II. Few people in Europe heard about it.
- III. But when they ate it which was presented by Indians they liked turkey very much.
- IV. The turkey was an American bird.
- V. Since that day Americans have always had turkeys for this holiday.

**A** IV,II,III,I,V

**B** II,III,IV,I,V

**C** I,II,III,IV,V

**D** II,V,I,IV,III

**Q29.** Choose the right order to make up a story.

- I. We ran to the car, but we had been wet before we reached it.
- II. Yesterday our family went to the country for a picnic.
- III. When we began to eat, a small black cloud appeared.
- IV. Mother and I took the food out of the picnic basket, and we all sat down on the grass.
- V. Then suddenly it began raining very hard.

**A** V,IV,III,I,II

**B** IV,II,V,III,I

**C** I,V,III,IV,II

**D** II,IV,III,V,I

**Q30.** Choose the appropriate answers for the following questions.

**Your English is perfect. How long have you been studying it?**

- A** All my life, since I remember myself.
- B** Sure, English takes much time.
- C** Quite so, I also admire her English.
- D** No wonder, she lived in England for 5 years.

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Science Contest  
2018

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Student Name	Father Name	Grade	School
ALI RIAZ	RIAZ AHMAD	1	BEACONHOUSE SCHOOL SYSTEM (PRIMARY CAMPUS)
FILZA ALI	ALI RAZA	2	ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL COD
M. ZARAR HAIDER	FAHEEM HASSAN	3	MEEZAN SCHOOL (MAIN CAMPUS)
IMAD AHMAD	BAHARUDDIN	4	ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE SWAT
WANIA ALI	SAFDAR ALI	4	LAHORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (LANDMARK PROJECT)
QASIM RASOOL	FAIZ UR RASOOL	4	ARMY BURN HALL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS
M. RAFFAY KUNDI	AFIF NASEER KUNDI	5	THE SCIENCE SCHOOL
AYESHA JUNAID	MUHAMMD JUNAID	5	LAHORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
ARYAN HASSAN	AFARASAYAB HASSAN	5	THE CITY JUNIOR SECTION CANAL
TAHER MURTAZA	MURTAZA BHINDERWALA	6	MSB EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE
AREEJ AMIR	AMIR MASOOD	7	KARACHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
MUHAMMAD ALI	MUHAMMAD NAVEED	8	THE SCIENCE SCHOOL
ZOIBA RIAZ	RIAZ HUSSAIN	9	THE CITY SCHOOL RAHIM YAR KHAN
WAJAHAT MIRZA	ARIF MEHMOOD	10	KOHINOOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL & COLLEGE

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NOOR FATIMA	IMRAN ALI	1	HALIMAH SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE
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UMAR YOUSAF	MUHAMMAD YOUSAF	3	ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL GARRISON JUNIOR LAHORE CANTT
AAN ZAHRA RANA	RANA	3	ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL (GIRLS BRANCH)
RIDA YASIR	M. YASIR SALEEM	4	THE CITY SCHOOL (GULSHAN JUNIOR CAMPUS)
MUHAMMAD HAMIZ	MUHAMMAD ADIL	5	AL-QALAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAJIWALA
WAJAHAT ALI SHAFIQ	MUHAMMAD SHAFIQ	6	QUAID E AZAM DIVISIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL
NASHRAH	SHEHZAD	7	GUARDS PUBLIC SCHOOL
ANEES HAMID	HAMID BASHIR	8	PAK TURK INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
LAIBA GABOL	SALEEM GABOL	9	HABIB GIRLS' SCHOOL
AHMED ALI	M. AUN	10	MSB EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

Compete  
if you are the best