



LETTER
COMPREHENSION
SPELLING
GRAMMAR
VOCABULARY
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ESSAY
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INNOVATIVE
CREATIVE
STORIES

QUESTION BOOKLET

ICATS ENGLISH

LINGUISTICS
CONTEST 2019

GRADE 7 & 8
JUVENILES

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



INTERNATIONAL
CATS CONTESTS
COMPETENCE & APTITUDE TESTING SERVICES
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ICATS ENGLISH LINGUISTICS CONTEST 2019 JUVENILES (GRADE 7 & 8)

**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
15. ANY ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT OR MALPRACTICE MUST BE REPORTED TO INTERNATIONAL CATS CONTESTS AT INFO@CATSCONTESTS.ORG

Read this story. Then answer questions 1 through 6.

When Animals Snoozzzzzze

by Elizabeth Schleichert

- 1 Cat nap, anyone? Big cats are big sleepers. They may doze 12 to 20 hours a day, and in all kinds of places. Leopards sprawl out on branches. Lions and tigers doze every way on the ground. But cats aren't the only animals to kick back and catch some zzz's! The animal world is filled with sleepyheads.

SNOOZING BASICS

- 2 But wait! What exactly is sleep? Here's how many scientists define it: Sleep is a period of rest when an animal is less aware of its surroundings. The animal's breathing and heartbeat slow down. And its brain waves show a pattern that is different from when the animal is awake.
- 3 Why do animals sleep? Many experts say sleep brings animals back to peak performance. It restores their bodies and gives them new energy to go about their normal activities. It's kind of like recharging a cell phone.

CHILL-OUT ARTISTS

- 4 Bet you're wondering if all animals sleep. Mammals and birds do, for sure. (They may also dream.) But what about other animals—reptiles, fish, amphibians, and insects, for instance? It's not so easy to tell what's going on with them, and experts disagree about whether they sleep.
- 5 Still some of these animals often look as if they're sleeping. It's just that their brain waves don't show the usual sleep patterns. Who knows? Maybe they're just having a slightly different kind of sleep.

WHATEVER WORKS!

- 6 Sleeping animals doze in different ways. Take elephants. Like you, they lie down at night. But they don't always snooze straight through. They may rise and feed a bit, then settle back down again—averaging about five hours of sleep a night. During the day, the elephants in a herd nod off now and then. When the calves lie down to nap, the adults often gather around them in a protective circle.
- 7 Animals that are active at night often sleep during the day. Fruit bats in Africa, for example, roost (rest or sleep) in the daylight. They crowd together in trees. Here, thousands of them hang upside down by their rear feet, which automatically tighten and get a grip so the bats don't fall.

NORTHERN NAPS

- 8 Polar bears nap when there's nothing better to do, especially after big meals. In summer, they may flop down on ice or snow—not just to sleep, but also to cool off. With its super-warm coat, a bear can easily overheat. So it has to chill out!

- 9 Other animals living in snowy places have the opposite problem: how to stay warm while sleeping! Foxes curl up and use their tails as scarves to help keep the cold off.

FISHY TRICKS

- 10 Fish brain waves may never show sleep patterns, but many fish seem to do some serious resting. The parrotfish, for example, squeezes itself into a rocky crevice at night and puts up its very own “tent.” The tent is actually a bubble made of clear mucus. The mucus oozes from the fish’s mouth, forming a protective sac. The mucus may keep tiny pests away, as well as help hide the fish’s scent from eels and other predators. The bubble may also act as an alarm. If a predator touches it, the parrotfish “wakes up,” bursts out, and swims off.

SPLISH, SPLASH, YAWN

- 11 Water is where you’ll often find hippopotamuses sleeping, too. They loll their days away on river banks or in shallow lakes, using each other as puffy pillows. A hippo can doze nearly totally submerged but still be on the alert. That’s because its eyes, ears, and nostrils are on top of its head. But don’t be fooled by a sleeping hippo’s lazy, lumpy looks. If alarmed, it can awaken and charge a would-be attacker in an instant.

SLEEP ON THE FLY?

- 12 An albatross spends most of its life gliding on wind currents at sea. How does it find time to sleep? Experts aren’t sure. The bird may alight on the water’s surface and sleep there. Or, while flying, it may close down half of its brain—keeping the other half awake—for several seconds at a time.

PAUSE THAT REFRESHES

- 13 Many grazing animals live out in the open. They have to be on guard, ready to run from danger. So they often snatch short naps. Horses, for instance, sleep for only a few minutes at a time, often while standing. A horse’s legs can “lock” in place, so the animal can sleep without the risk of falling down!
- 14 So now you know what’s up when animals settle down!

Q1. According to the article, why might an elephant rise in the middle of sleeping?

A to get something to eat

B to watch over the calves

C to find the rest of the herd

D to protect itself from enemies

Q2. Read these sentences from paragraph 11 of the article.

A hippo can doze nearly totally submerged but still be on the alert. That's because its eyes, ears, and nostrils are on top of its head.

What is the meaning of "submerged" as it is used here?

- A** relaxed **B** on the shore **C** sound asleep **D** beneath the surface



Q3. Which detail from the article explains why grazing animals sleep for short periods of time?

- A** They can sleep while standing. **B** They only require a little sleep.
C They need more time for eating. **D** They need to be ready for danger.



Q4. Which sentence supports the idea that scientists are not certain that all animals sleep?

- A** "Many experts say sleep brings animals back to peak performance." (paragraph 3)
B "It's just that their brain waves don't show the usual sleep patterns." (paragraph 5)
C "An albatross spends most of its life gliding on wind currents at sea." (paragraph 12)
D "They have to be on guard, ready to run from danger." (paragraph 13)

Q5. What do fruit bats and horses have in common?

A Both "sleep" at night.

B Both "sleep" near others.

C Both "sleep" in a way that they won't fall.

D Both "sleep" out in the open for protection.

Q6. Which sentence best states the main idea of this article?

A "Big cats are big sleepers." (paragraph 1)

B "Maybe they're just having a slightly different kind of sleep." (paragraph 5)

C "Sleeping animals doze in different ways." (paragraph 6)

D "Animals that are active at night often sleep during the day." (paragraph 7)

Read this article. Then answer questions 7 through 12.

Your Nose Knows

If I were to ask you to shut your eyes and I gave you a piece of apple to eat, would you be able to tell me what it is just by tasting it? Of course, you could. Your tongue is covered with tiny "taste buds" which help you know what different foods taste like. Do you know that foods would taste different if you did not have a nose?

This experiment shows how important your nose is when you taste things.

What You Need:

1. a friend to help
2. small pieces of any food like carrot, orange, banana—whatever you have handy
3. small pieces of apple, raw potato, and (if you are brave) onion

What You Do:

There are actually three different experiments. You and your friend should take turns trying them on each other.

Experiment 1:

Have your friend close her eyes and open her mouth. Give her a piece of the food and ask her to taste it. Then, ask her what she thinks it is. She will probably guess correctly.

Experiment 2:

While your friend has her eyes closed, give her a piece of the raw potato. At the same time, hold a piece of apple right under her nose. Ask her to eat the potato (but don't call it by name) and tell you what she thinks it is. She will say it is a piece of apple! You can even do it the other way around: Have her eat a piece of apple while smelling a piece of potato, and she will think she is eating a raw potato, or, perhaps, she won't be able to name what she is eating.

Experiment 3: (for the brave)

Take a piece of raw onion. You don't have to close your eyes this time. Squeeze your nose closed with your other hand so that no smells can get into your nose. Now take a nibble of the onion. Surprise! As long as you hold your nose, you will not be able to taste the onion.

The Science Secret

You already know the science secret. Your nose and your tongue work together to make food taste the way it does. Your tongue, however, can taste only certain flavors like salty, bitter, sour, and sweet. All of the other "tastes" are actually "smells," and you need your nose to "taste" them.

Oh, and you might use this science secret the next time you are told to eat something you don't like the taste of. If you hold your nose while you eat it, you won't "taste" it at all.

Q7. What is this article mostly about?

- A** why different foods can smell the same
- B** how smell changes the way people see
- C** how smell affects the way food tastes
- D** why some things smell better than others

Q8. In Experiment 1, what should you do before giving your friend a piece of food?

A Ask her to taste the food.

B Have her close her eyes.

C See if her guess is correct.

D Ask her to name the food.

Q9. According to the article, which of these foods is needed for Experiment 2?

A a potato

B an orange

C an onion

D a banana

Q10. In Experiment 2, what should you do right after holding the piece of apple under your friend's nose?

A Hand her a piece of potato.

B Ask her to close her eyes.

C Have her guess what the food is.

D Ask her to eat the piece of potato.

Q11. What is the most likely reason Experiment 3 is called "for the brave"?

A You keep your eyes open.

B You have to bite a raw onion.

C You have to squeeze your nose.

D You do the experiment alone.

Q12. According to this article, what could a reader conclude about food?

- A** People hold their noses to eat onions.
- B** If you can smell potatoes, you will taste apples.
- C** People need a sense of smell to taste some food.
- D** If you close your eyes, food will taste better.

Read this poem. Then answer questions 13 through 16.

A Lunar Lament



by Ann Pedtke

Am I destined just to orbit
This divine and lovely planet?
Will I never know the oceans
Or the atmospheres that span it?
Will I never feel the vapors
Of a cloud against my cheek?
Will I always be the outcast
In the distance, pale and meek?
Will the waves upon an ocean
Never lap against my face?
Am I doomed to turn forever
In a void of empty space?
Will I never have a forest
Or a lake to call my own?
Why does Earth have all the treasures,
Leaving me with only stone?
Oh, if I only were a planet
And not distant moon tonight,
Condemned to gaze upon the earth
from such a lonely height.

Q13. What is the main theme of "A Lunar Lament"?

- A** The moon longs to become human. **B** Earth has too many hidden treasures.
C Earth is too far away from the moon. **D** The moon wishes it were a planet like Earth.
- 

Q14. What is the pattern of each stanza of the poem?

- A** All four lines rhyme. **B** None of the lines rhyme.
C Each pair of lines rhymes. **D** The second and fourth lines rhyme.
- 

Q15. What the word "outcast" means in the following lines?

**Will I always be the outcast,
In the distance, pale and meek?**

- A** one who is sick **B** one who is left out
C a reflection of light **D** an outline of a shape
- 

Q16. According to the following lines of the poem, what are Earth's "treasures"?

**Why does Earth have all the treasures,
Leaving me with only stone?**

- A** valuable art and museums **B** human beings and animals
C clouds, oceans, and forests **D** gold, silver, and diamonds

Q17. Complete the following paragraphs.

Every year 100 million holiday-makers go to the Mediterranean. With one third of the world's tourist trade it is the most popular of all the holiday areas: yet, it is also the most polluted. _____

- A** Therefore, the tourist industry here is in great danger.
- B** Several European countries have changed their economic policies.
- C** The housing problem has increased over the years.
- D** However, the great civilizations of the past are no longer tourist attractions.

Q18. Veronica Moss is a small British firm which makes wedding dresses. It is now expanding into European markets. _____ This will only be possible if sufficient, highly skilled workers can be recruited.

- A** Then management has the full support of all its workers.
- B** Many governments have raised the tax on luxury goods.
- C** An advertising campaign has already proved successful.
- D** However, to be successful, it needs to increase its production.

Q19. Complete the text with the correct pair of words.

The Ogallala Aquifer, an underground water reservoir in the Great Plains region, has nine percent _____ water _____ it had sixty year ago due to overpumping.

- A** less ... then
- B** less ... than
- C** fewer ... then
- D** fewer ... than

Q20. Select the appropriate phrase.

John was a very lazy pupil. During the school years he didn't learn his lessons and always played truant. When the examination time came he was also to take his exams. But, alas, he didn't pass them and he cried bitterly.

- A** Living dog is better than a dead man.
- B** The rotten apple injures its neighbors.
- C** The appetite comes with eating.
- D** You have made your bed and you must lie on it.

Q21. Choose the right order to make up a story.

- I. Upset and tired I came back home.
- II. But when I came to the store it was closed for some unknown reason.
- III. There was an exhibition of new fashionable goods at the Department Store.
- IV. My visit was a failure.
- V. I took some money and went there for I wanted to buy some things for myself.

A V,I,II,IV,III

B I,IV,II,III,V

C II,V,III,I,IV

D III,V,II,IV,I

Q22. Choose the right order to make up a story.

- I. The lesson was over before the due time.
- II. Suddenly a bird flew in through the open window.
- III. It was a math lesson.
- IV. The pupils jumped up on their feet and started to catch the bird.
- V. All the class was doing sums.

A I,III,V,II,IV

B III,V,II,IV,I

C IV,II,V,I,III

D III,VI,II,V,I

Choose the appropriate answers for the questions 23 through 25.

Q23. What places of interest did you visit when you were in England?

A I visited England.

B She visited London.

C I visited museums, theatres, libraries.

D I went skating.

Q24. Excuse me, sir.

A Nice to meet you.

C Where are you from?

B Are you from Berlin?

D Yes, what can I do for you?

Q25. What are your plans for Sunday?

A I worked on Sunday.

C We'll rest in a moment.

B Your plans are different.

D Our family is going out of town.

Q26. Where is the conversation taking place?

You may look through the fashion magazine while I'm preparing everything for taking your measure.

A At the dentist's

B At the tailor's

C In the theatre

D At the shop

Q27. Find the appropriate questions for the following answer.

It was a sad time for the city. The streets were empty. Every house in which there were sick people was shut, and no one was allowed to go in or out, and the door or the house was marked with a red cross.

A Why were the streets and houses empty?

B Why were the doors marked with a red cross?

C People didn't go out, did they? Who were allowed to come in?

D Who were allowed to come in?

Q28. Find the appropriate question for the following answer.

George Stephenson was an outstanding English engineer and inventor. He is a man whose name is connected with the first railway in Great Britain. He built a new engine for a steam locomotive and replaced wooden rails by metal ones.

- A** Was G.Stephenson a famous scientist?
- B** Where did outstanding inventor live?
- C** Whose name is connected with the first locomotive
- D** What was the famous engineer's invention?



Q29. It is not difficult for Pete to get to the stadium. He walks down the street as far as the corner, then he takes bus number 3 and goes to the cinema. When he gets off he crosses the street. The stadium is not far from the bus stop. It takes him 25 minutes to get to the stadium by bus.

- A** Where does Pete usually go in his free time?
- B** How long does it take him to get to the
- C** Is it difficult for Pete to get to the stadium?
- D** How long and how does he get to the place?



Q30. Select the sentence which gives a summary of the passage.

However much we may complain about the number of advertisements there are in a newspaper, the fact remains that without advertisements there would be no newspapers. It's the advertisements that finance the newspapers and make it possible for us to buy them cheaply.

- A** The larger the circulation of a newspaper is, the greater is its need for good advertisements.
- B** Newspapers print so many advertisements that there is not much space left for the real news.
- C** Nowadays all newspapers spend a great deal of money on advertising.
- D** Advertisements are essential to newspapers, without them they could not be produced economically.

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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
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Student Name	Father Name	Grade	School
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	AI-QALAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAJIWALA
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Compete
if you are the best