



QUESTION BOOKLET

GRADE 7 & 8 JUVENILES

Time Allowed: 90 Mins. Maximum Marks: 90



INTERNATIONAL CATS CONTESTS COMPETENCE & APTITUDE TESTING SERVICES FASTEST GROWING CONTESTS IN PAKISTAN

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 Snoozzzzze 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!

Page

1 of 12

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

C to find the rest of the herd

B to watch over the calves

D to protect itself from enemies

Page

2 of 12

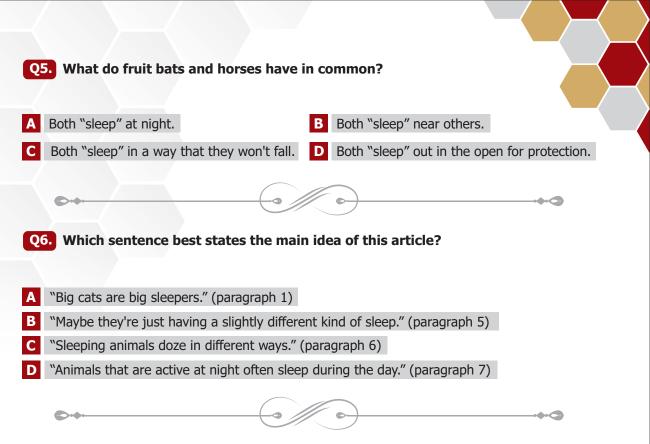


- **B** "It's just that their brain waves don't show the usual sleep patterns." (paragraph 5)
- **C** "An albatross spends most of its life gliding on wind currents at sea." (paragraph 12)

Page

3 of 12

D "They have to be on guard, ready to run from danger." (paragraph 13)



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.

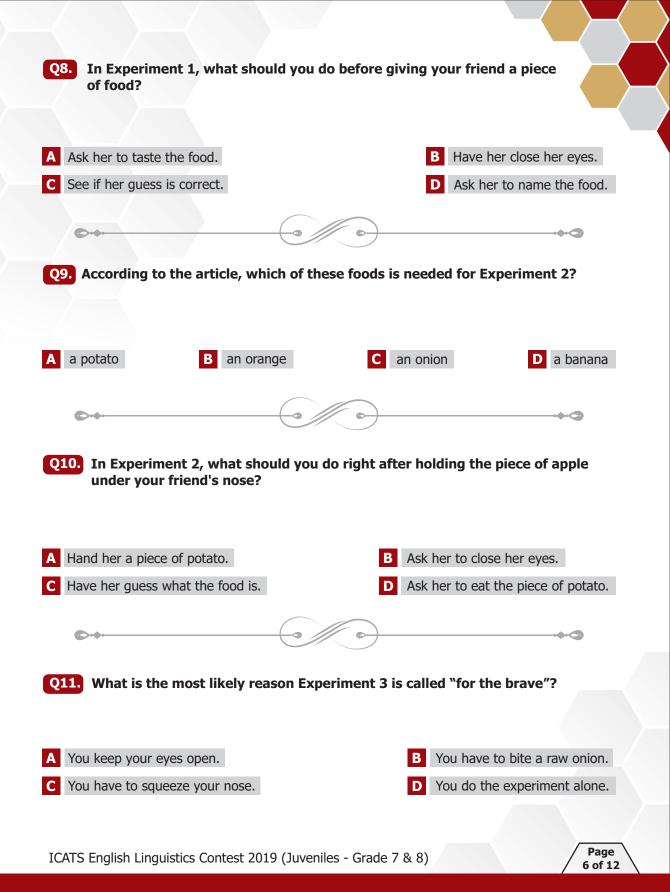
Page

5 of 12



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



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



Page

7 of 12

by Ann Pedtke

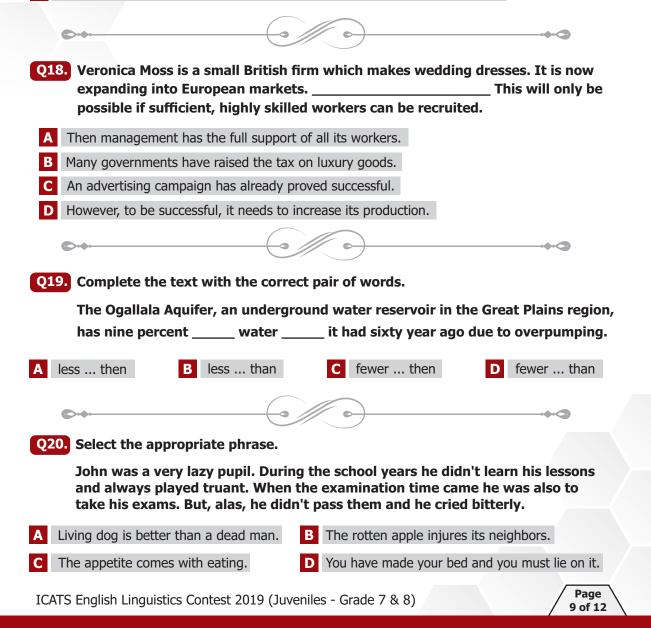
Am I destined just to orbit This divine and lovely planet? Will I never know the oceans Or the atmospheres that span it? Will I never feel the vapors Of a cloud against my cheek? Will I always be the outcast In the distance, pale and meek? Will the waves upon an ocean Never lap against my face? Am I 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.



Q17. Complete the following paragraphs.

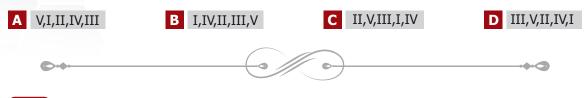
Every year 100 million holiday-makers go to the Mediterranean. With one third of the world's tourist trade it is the most popular of all the holiday areas: yet, it is also the most polluted.

- 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.



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

- Ι. 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.



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

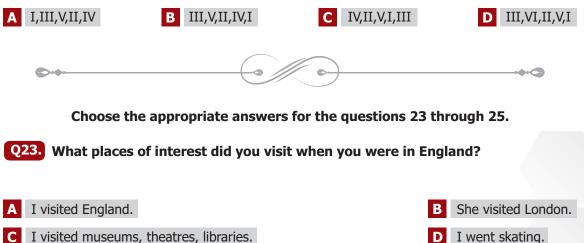
I. The lesson was over before the due time.

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.



C I visited museums, theatres, libraries.

Page

10 of 12



Page

11 of 12

- 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?



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

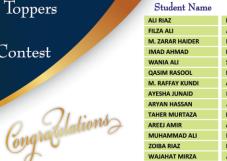
However much we may complain about the number of advertisements there are in a newspaper, the fact remains that without advertisements there would be no newspapers. It's the advertisements that finance the newspapers and make it possible for us to buy them cheaply.

Page

12 of 12

- 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.

National Toppers ICATS Science Contest



Father Name	Grad
RIAZ AHMAD	1
ALI RAZA	2
FAHEEM HASSAN	3
BAHARUDDIN	4
SAFDAR ALI	4
FAIZ UR RASOOL	4
AFIF NASEER KUNDI	5
MUHAMMD JUNAID	5
AFARASAYAB HASSAN	5
MURTAZA BHINDERWALA	6
AMIR MASOOD	7
MUHAMMAD NAVEED	8
RIAZ HUSSAIN	9
ARIF MEHMOOD	10

BEACONHOUSE SCHOOL SYSTEM (PRIMARY CAMPUS) ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL COD MEEZAN SCHOOL (MAIN CAMPUS) ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE SWAT
MEEZAN SCHOOL (MAIN CAMPUS)
ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE SWAT
LAHORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (LANDMARK PROJECT)
ARMY BURN HALL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS
THE SCIENCE SCHOOL
LAHORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
THE CITY JUNIOR SECTION CANAL
MSB EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE
KARACHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
THE SCIENCE SCHOOL
THE CITY SCHOOL RAHIM YAR KHAN
KOHINOOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL & COLLEGE

National Toppers ICATS IT Contest

Congradulations

Student Name	Father Name	Grade	School
NOOR FATIMA	IMRAN ALI	1	HALIMAH SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE
MUHAMMAD AFAQ	TAYYAB GHAFFAR	2	MEEZAN SCHOOL (CITY CAMPUS)
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
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 íf you are the best

www.catscontests.org