By the name of Allah Second Exam /10th grade



Name :

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Read and answer:

Since ancient times, pearls have been among of the most valuable jewels – almost as valuable as diamonds. However, pearls differ from these gemstones in several ways. In fact, they are not really stones at all. Unlike diamonds and emeralds, pearls haven't been dug out of the earth. They come from the sea, and are mainly found in tropical oceans. A pearl is created in the stomach of a living sea creature, the oyster. When some sand gets inside the shell of an Oyster, the oyster covers this area of its shell With layers of a mineral called mother-of-Pearl. They harden and produce a pearl. It doesn't sparkle like a diamond, but it has aBeautiful, silky finish. IN 1894 CE, Kokichi Mikimoto, a Japanese businessman, discovered a way to make Pearls. He put a small natural mother-of-pearl 'bead' into a living oyster shell. The Oyster began to cover the 'bead' with more layers of mother-of-pearl, and eventually the bead became a pearl. After this, the Japanese pearl manufacturing Industry grew rapidly. Now it's possible To produce millions of pearls all the time. Many of these pearls look just as beautiful As natural pearls but they are much cheaper. Natural pearls are far too expensive for Anyone except the richest people!

Answer the following questions. 1 How are pearls different from diamonds? 2 What kind of ocean produces pearl oysters? 3 What causes an oyster to start producing mother-of-pearl minerals? 4 When were the first manufactured pearls created? 5 How were they created?

6 How are natural pearls different from

manufactured pearls?

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Choose the correct answer:
  1. Toads are :
        A. Amphibians. B. Mammals. C. Reptiles
  2. 'because' is one of the conjunctions that is usually followed by:
        A. Effect b. Result. C.cause or reason
  3. Loggers have already cut .....trees in the rain forests .
        A. Up. B. Forward. C. Down
  4. One of the top two layers in rainforests .
        A. Top. B. Canopy. C. Roof
  5. Pistachio is type of .....
        A. Mammals. B. Birds. C. Trees
  6. ..... you soon.
        A. See. B. Saw. C.seen
  7. The Bristlecone pines grow .....
        A. Hard b. Slowly c.softly
  8. A red precious stone :
        A. Ruby. B. Diamond. C. Emerald
  9. The hardest precious stone is:
        A. Amber. B. Diamond. C. Fossils
  10. That .....be my aunt . I can't see her very well.
        A. Might b. Can't c. Would
  11. Fossilised resin that we .....amber.
        A. Caller b. Call. C. Calling
  12. There are many tiny .....ants and caterpillars.
        A. Insects. B. Cats. C. Plants
  13. Many creatures are in danger of becoming .....
        A. Extinct. B. Logging. C. Extra
  14. Air that we breathe:
        A. Carbon dioxide. B. Hydrogen c. Oxygen
  15. To get rid of disease. A. Cure b. Medical. C. Medi
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16. It3 years since we met.

A. Has already been. B. Have already been. C has yet been
17. There is a red fruit in the bowl on the table. Itbe banana.
A. Can't b. Can c. Might
18. 'Archeological ' is :

A. Noun. B. Adjective c. Adverb

19. We useto talk about relative certainty.

A. 'May' b.'must'. C.'can't'

20. This green precious stonebe emerald.

A. Must b. Can't c. Will

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Write a letter to a friend . Tell your friend what you have already done/ haven't done yet on your holiday.