

**2019-2020**



## **GRADE NINE - SECOND TERM**

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Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Spiritual	روحاني	Confusion	ارتباك / حيرة
Material	مادي	Anxiety	قلق / جزع
Massive	هائل / كثيف	Regret	ندم / يندم
Depression	اكتئاب	Vendor	بائع
Quality	نوعية / جودة	Immune	مناعي / ذو مناعة

### I- Vocabulary

#### A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1) He always catches cold in this time of the year because his.....system is not as strong as it ought to be.  
a) immune                      b) confusion                      c) anxiety                      d) depression
- 2) The spelling of some English words often causes .....for learners.  
a) quality                      b) vendor                      c) confusion                      d) depression
- 3) My uncle lives a spiritual life. That's why the ..... world doesn't interest him.  
a) massive                      b) spiritual                      c) material                      d) conventional
- 4) The current economic problems can be a source of deep.....for a lot of people.  
a) quality                      c) anxiety                      c) vendor                      d) regret

#### B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(regret – massive – quality – vendor – depression – confusion)

- 1) To get the desired taste and color, you have to use ingredients of high .....
- 2) Whatever happens, one should never let feelings of .....overwhelm him/her.
- 3) The new system is capable of storing .....amounts of information.
- 4) My uncle spent most of his life working as a street....., selling newspapers and magazines.

5) It is wise to avoid doing things that you may .....one day.

## II- Grammar

### PAST PERFECT TENSE

The Past Perfect tense in English is composed of two parts: the past tense of the verb to have (**had**) + the **past participle** of the main verb.

#### had + past participle

+	S + had + past participle +...	She had finished.
-	S + had not + past participle +...	She hadn't finished. <span>had not = hadn't</span>
?	Had + S + past participle +...?	Had she finished?

#### Use

Action finished before another past action

Action happened before a specific time in the past

Action started in the past and continued up to a given time in the past

Cause and effect (combine with past simple)

Emphasize the result of an activity in the past

#### Example

Richard **had gone** out when his wife arrived in the office.

Christine **had never been** to an opera before last night.

We **had owned** that car for ten years before it broke down.

I got stuck in traffic because there **had been** an accident.

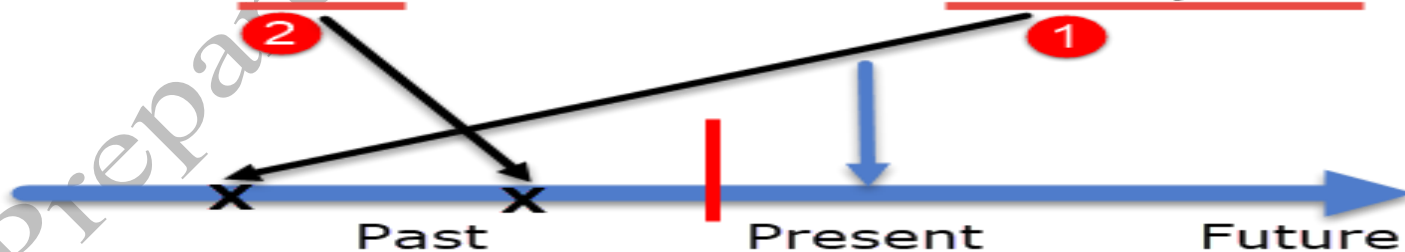
I **had been** to London twice by the time I got a job in New York.

#### Time Expressions

already, yet, for, since, just, after, before, until, the moment that...

### Past Perfect Simple

When we arrived at the cinema the film had already started



## 6. The Past Perfect Tense زمن الماضي التام

**1) Formation:** التكوين (كيف نصوغ فعل الجملة في زمن الماضي التام؟)

يتكوّن الفعل في زمن الماضي التام كما يأتي:

**had + past participle (P.P)**  
(التصريف الثالث للفعل)

1.	She <b>had bought</b> a paper.	كانت قد اشترت صحيفةً.
2.	They <b>had met</b> their friends.	كانوا قد قابلوا أصدقائهم.

**2) Usage:** الاستخدام (متى نصوغ فعل الجملة في زمن الماضي التام؟)

إذا وقع حدثان في الماضي في جملة واحدة وسبق أحدهما الآخر، فإنّ الفعل الأول يوضع في زمن الماضي التام، والذي حدث بعده يوضع في زمن الماضي البسيط.

<i>After</i> they <b>had eaten</b> their breakfast, they <b>went</b> to school.
بعد أن كانوا قد تناولوا طعام إفطارهم، ذهبوا إلى المدرسة.

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1) The class (start) before John did his homework. (Correct)

2) My mother (just finish) cooking lunch when we arrived home. (Correct)

3) After she (clean) the house, she took a shower and went to bed. (Correct)

4) My father was tired because he (work) all the week long. (Correct)

5) I (have) five different jobs by the time I was 30 years old. (Correct)



نستخدم كلمة wish إذا أردنا التعبير عن حالة نتمنى أنها تتغير. وما بعد wish دائما زمن الماضي ولكن كل زمن له تعبيره حسب التالي :

**wish + simple past** : بهذه الحالة نحن نتمنى ان يكون الموقف متغيرا اما بالحاضر او المستقبل. وكمثال :

I wish I spoke English.

انا أتمنى أن أتكلم الإنجليزية. في الحقيقة : أنا لا أتكلمها.

**wish + past continuous** : وهنا نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حالة نعيشها الآن ونتمنى أنها مختلفة. مثال :

I wish it was not raining

انا أتمنى أنها لم تمطر. في الحقيقة : هي تمطر الآن.

**wish + past perfect** : نستخدم الماضي التام اذا تحدثنا عن أمر انتهى بالماضي ولم يعد له استمرار لحاضرنا. ( انتهى )

I wish I had not eaten so much

أنا تمنيت اني ما أكلت كثير. في الحقيقة : أنا أكلت كثير.

### Wishes about the present and future

*wish + past simple is used to express that we want a situation in the present (or future) to be different.*

- I wish I spoke Italian. (I don't speak Italian)
- I wish I had a big car. (I don't have a big car)
- I wish I were on a beach. (I'm in the office)
- I wish it were the weekend. (It's only Wednesday)

### Wishes about the past

*wish + past perfect is used to express a regret, or that we want a situation in the past to be different.*

- I wish I hadn't eaten so much. (I ate a lot)
- I wish they'd come on holiday with us. (They didn't come on holiday)
- I wish I had studied harder at school. (I was lazy at school)

(\*In formal writing, you will see 'were' instead of 'was' after wish. This is correct, but it's also fine to use 'was', in the same way as with the second conditional.

'I wish I were rich' or 'I wish I was rich'.)



**Complete the following sentences:**

- 1) I didn't meet my friends last night.  
I wish I .....(*had met my friends last night*).....
- 2) I don't practise sport.  
I wish I .....(*practised sport*).....
- 3) I am not good at English.  
I wish I .....
- 4) He didn't listen to my advice.  
I wish he .....
- 5) The weather was cold and rainy.  
I wish .....
- 6) Yesterday I had lunch at a fast food restaurant.  
I wish I .....
- 7) I wasted two days building this model.  
I wish I .....
- 8) My brother doesn't have a car.  
He wishes he.....



**Note: A list of irregular verbs is available for you in this book on pa**



# the third conditional

## The Third Conditional

We make the third conditional by using the **past perfect** after 'if' and then 'would have' and the **past participle** in the second part of the sentence:

- if + past perfect, ...would + have + past participle

It talks about the past. It's used to describe a situation that didn't happen, and to imagine the result of this situation.

- If she **had studied**, she **would have passed** the exam (but, really we know she didn't study and so she didn't pass)
- If I **hadn't eaten** so much, I **wouldn't have felt** sick (but I did eat a lot, and so I did feel sick).
- If we **had taken** a taxi, we **wouldn't have missed** the plane
- She **wouldn't have been** tired if she **had gone** to bed earlier
- She **would have become** a teacher if she **had gone** to university
- He **would have been** on time for the interview if he **had left** the house at nine

### Do as shown between brackets:

- 1) If I hadn't spent so much money in the market, I (lend) you some. (Correct)  
.....
- 2) If he had studied, he (pass) all his exams. (Correct)  
.....
- 3) We (not miss) the train if we had taken the subway. (Correct)  
.....
- 4) I would have become a doctor if I (follow) my teachers' advice. (Correct)  
.....

### Choose the correct answer between brackets:

- If I had revised for my exams, I (*would do – will do – would have done*) better. Unfortunately, I didn't revise. Really I wish I (*revised – had revised – would revise*) for the exams.
- My friend (*would have been – will be – would be*) on time for the interview if he had left home at nine. He wishes he (*left – had left – will leave*) earlier.
- Traffic was terrible that evening. My kids (*had already eaten – already ate – have already eaten*) their lunch by the time I arrived home. If I had left my office a little bit earlier, I (*wouldn't be – wouldn't have been – hadn't been*) late. I wish I (*left – had left – would leave*) my office earlier so that I could have lunch with them.

### Do as shown between brackets:

- 1) I (never see) a beautiful beach before I went to Canada. (Correct)  
.....
- 2) We weren't able to get a hotel room because we (not book) one in advance. ....(Correct)
- 3) If Mary had listened to her mother's advice, she (be) able to get a respected job. ....(Correct)
- 4) If I had heard the weather forecast, I .....(Complete)
- 5) I wish I (meet) him before. (Correct)  
.....
- 6) My best friend doesn't live nearby. (Complete)  
I wish he.....

**Note: A list of irregular verbs is available for you in this book on page 57**



### III- Reading Comprehension

#### Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Once upon a time, a father of a very wealthy family took his son on a trip to the country with the purpose of showing his son how the poor people live so he could be thankful for his wealth.

They went by a chariot and spent a couple of days on the farm of what would be considered a very poor family. On their return from their trip, the father asked his son, "Dear son, how was the trip?" "It was great, Dad." Did you see how poor people can be?" The father asked. "Oh yeah" said the son. "So what did you learn from the trip?" Asked the father. The son answered, "I saw that we have one dog and they had four. We have a pool that reaches to the middle of our garden and they have a creek that has no end." "We have imported lights to our garden and they have the stars at night." "Our patio reaches to the front yard and they have the whole horizon." "We have a small piece of land to live on and they have fields that go beyond our sight." "We have servants who serve us, but they serve others. We buy our food, but they grow theirs." "We have walls around our property to protect us; they have friends to protect them."

With this, the boy's father was stunned and speechless. Then his son added, "Thanks dad for showing me how poor we are!"

#### A- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1) What is the best title of the passage?
  - a) True Rich People
  - b) A Speechless Father
  - c) Life On a Farm
  - d) Fame and Wealth
- 2) What does the underlined word "patio" in the second paragraph mean?
  - a) a small villa
  - b) an area outside the house
  - c) the front yard of the house
  - d) the garden of the house
- 3) What does the underlined pronoun "it" in the second paragraph refer to?
  - a) farm
  - b) dog
  - c) pool
  - d) trip

- 4) The purpose of the writer is to.....
- a) inform us about life on farms.
  - b) persuade us to be wealthy.
  - c) clarify that contentment has nothing to do with wealth.
  - d) warn us against the bad effects of living with or near the poor.
- 5) The trip to the farm lasted .....
- a) for one day
  - b) for two days
  - c) for one week
  - d) for one night
- 6) According to the passage, all the following statements are **TRUE** except.....
- a) the father wanted to show his son the life of the poor.
  - b) on the farm, there were only four dogs.
  - c) people who live on farms grow their food and they don't buy it.
  - d) there were two swimming pools in the house of the wealthy family.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

7) How did the father and his son go to the farm?

.....

8) Why was the father stunned at the end of the story?

.....

# What is a persuasive essay?

- A piece of writing in which you try to convince your reader of your points of view.

## Persuasive Writing

### Introductions

I think...  
For this reason...  
I feel that...  
I am sure that...  
It is certain...  
I am writing to...  
Of course...  
In the same way...  
On the other hand...  
In this situation...



### Making Your Point

Firstly, secondly, thirdly...  
Furthermore...  
In addition...  
Also...  
Finally...  
Likewise...  
Besides...  
Again...  
Moreover...  
Similarly...  
Surely...  
Certainly...  
Specifically...  
If... then...  
because...

### Details

For example...  
In fact...  
For instance...  
As evidence...  
In support of this...

### Endings

For these reasons...  
As you can see...  
In other words...  
On the whole...  
In short...  
Without a doubt...  
In brief...  
Undoubtedly...

### Other Words

reasons  
arguments  
for  
against  
unfair  
pros  
cons



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#### IV- Writing

*“Happiness resides not in possessions and not in gold; the feeling of happiness dwells in the soul.”*

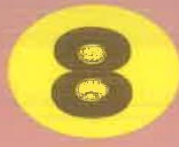
**Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about “Happiness” *persuading* your friends of the importance of happiness and showing them the main sources of it in general.**

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting ideas and a conclusion.*

```
graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; B --- F[ ]; C --- G[ ]; C --- H[ ]; C --- I[ ]
```

## Happiness





Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Spectator	مشاهد	Tournament	مسابقة / بطولة
Endurance	تحمل / ثبات	Traditionally	على نحو تقليدي
Coordination	تعاون / تنسيق	Conventional	اعتيادي / تقليدي
Opponent	خصم	Eliminate	يقصي / يستبعد
Bounce	يرتد	Strike / struck	يضرب / مصاب

### I- Vocabulary

#### A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1) As a famous footballer, he was admired even by his main.....  
a) opponents                      b) tournaments                      c) coordination                      d) endurance
- 2) People showed great courage, patience and.....during the long years of war.  
a) tournament                      b) opponent                      c) endurance                      d) spectator
- 3) Someone was juggling in the street, and a small group of.....had gathered to watch him.  
a) tournaments                      b) opponents                      c) spectators                      d) coordination

#### B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(coordination – bounced – tournament – eliminated – traditionally – conventional)

- 1) I hope that my favorite team won't be .....in the first round.
- 2) I don't recommend this hospital. It just provides.....medical treatments.
- 3) He was able to participate in the international golf.....after long intensive training.
- 4) The color white is .....associated with purity and calmness.
- 5) The referee thought that the ball had.....on the line, but it was out.

# Collocations

two or more words that often go together #1

## COLLOCATIONS WITH

play football	play along
play hockey	play cricket
play music	play again
play game	play over
play like	play time
play card	play well
play chess	play tennis
play rugby	play golf
play snooker	play squash

**PLAY**

## COLLOCATIONS WITH

do the cooking	do the dishes
do homework	do your best
do bussiness	do research
do the exam	do account
do work	do a job
do nothing	do exercises
do damage	do everthing
do a favour	do friends
do a drawing	do sport

**DO**

## COLLOCATIONS WITH

go downtown	go conference
go meeting	go college
go holiday	go beach
go airport	go North
go home	go lake
go Europe	go a walk
go prison	go a rest
go university	go a meal
go concert	go doctor's

**GO**

### Choose the correct answer between brackets:

- I have got a lot of things to do this week. First, I have to (**do – go – play**) fishing with my uncle. Moreover, since we don't (**go – play – do**) gymnastics at school, I have to join a gym. I shouldn't forget to (**play – do – go**) tennis this week.
- My brothers (**do – play -go**) karate. However, I am not keen on that sport. Instead, I usually (**do – go - play**) skiing, but I never (**do – play – go**) basketball.

## Countable and uncountable nouns

### Countable

#### Countable nouns (C)

أسماء تعد ( أي التي لها جمع )

- Carrot → Carrots
- Orange → oranges
- Onion → Onions
- Family → families

### Uncountable

#### Uncountable nouns (U)

أسماء لا تعد (أي ليس لها جمع)

- bread
- rice
- meat
- salt
- sugar
- money
- chocolate
- tea



# COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

## COUNTABLE NOUNS

Have a singular and plural form  
Can use a *singular* verb or a *plural* verb

## We can count

a tree                      two trees  
The **book** is old.  
The **books** are old.

## UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Have only one form (no plural)  
Always use a singular verb  
Cannot use *a*, *an* or *a number* before them

## We cannot count

butter                      butter~~s~~  
**Sugar** is sweet.  
~~a~~ rice                      two rice  
~~a~~ bread                      two bread

## UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS ARE OFTEN...

### ABSTRACT IDEAS (cannot touch)

love, freedom, education, luck, help, beauty, music, thunder

### MADE OF SMALLER PARTS

sugar, rice, salt, sand, flour, dirt, dust, traffic, grass, spaghetti

### SOME FOOD (cut into small parts)

bread, fish, cheese, chocolate, meat, bacon, food, ham

### LIQUIDS & GASES

water, milk, wine, oil, coffee, rain, soup, air, smoke, blood, juice, fog

### MATERIALS

wood, glass, paper, gold, silver, ice, iron, cotton, wool, steel

### BE CAREFUL! (uncountable in English)

furniture, advice, work, news, information, luggage, money

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## A - An - Some - Any

### A / AN + singular countable nouns

A + CONSONANT SOUND    There is a bottle on the table.  
AN + VOWEL SOUND        There is an apple on the table.

### SOME / ANY + plural countable nouns & uncountable nouns

- + affirmative **SOME**    There is some cheese in the fridge.
- negative **ANY**        There isn't any cheese in the fridge.
- ? questions \* **ANY**     Is there any cheese in the fridge?

		Countable SINGULAR	Countable PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
+	affirmative	A / AN	SOME	SOME
-	negative	A / AN	ANY	ANY
?	questions *	A / AN	ANY	ANY
* EXCEPTIONS			Countable PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
?	questions 1. offer	Would you like some ... ?	SOME	SOME
?	questions 2. ask for	Can I ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME
?	questions 3. suggest	Why don't we ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME

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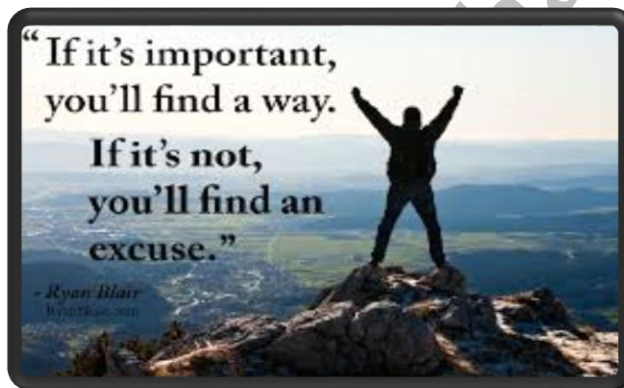
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# THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOME & ANY IN ENGLISH

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Choose the correct answer between brackets:

- Yesterday, I went on (*some – an – a*) picnic with my friends to the beach. It was really (*a – an – some*) amazing picnic. We took (*some- any – a*) sandwiches with us, but we didn't take (*some – any – a*) fruits. After we sat there for a while, we (*played – went – did*) volleyball.
- (*Doing – Playing – Going*) sports is important in our live. I usually (*play – go- do*) swimming at the weekend. During the week, I do (*some – and –a*) activities such as walking or jogging. Sometimes, I (*play – go – do*) fishing with my uncle. However, I don't do (*some – a - any*) indoor sports.





### III- Reading Comprehension

**Read the following passage and answer the questions below:**

Every day there is less and less space on Earth for trash to be buried. Yet, every day we make more and more trash and waste that have negative effect on the natural environment. What can we do? We can recycle some of our trash. Recycling means that the trash will be made into something new and useful that can be used again and again.

Recycling helps the Earth in many ways. It saves space in trash dumps where trash is collected to be burnt. Half of everything that we put into dumps could be recycled instead of throwing it. In fact, most things which are made of paper, metal, aluminum, glass and plastic can be recycled. It also **reduces** pollution.

Paper can be grouped up and made into new paper. Steel and aluminum cans can be melted down and made into new cans. The same is true about glass bottles. This can be done over and over again. Recycling doesn't take as much energy as making these things the first time. So, by recycling we can use less of the Earth's fuel resources. **It** also helps save our natural resources such as wood and metals.

Plastic can be melted down, too. Then, it can be formed into park benches or furniture. Some people call plastic the wood of the future. Things made of plastic will last about 400 years even when they are outside in harsh weather. No wood can do that.

#### **A- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:**

- 1) What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
  - a) wood lasts longer than plastic
  - b) plastic lasts longer than wood
  - c) plastic will not be recycled in the future
  - d) furniture will be made from plastic in the future
- 2) What is the opposite of the underlined word “**reduces**” in the second paragraph?
  - a) lowers
  - b) increases
  - c) bounces
  - d) absorbs

- 3) What does the underlined pronoun “it” in the third paragraph refer to?
- a) energy
  - b) fuel
  - c) time
  - d) recycling
- 4) The purpose of the writer is to.....
- a) inform us about the future methods of recycling.
  - b) persuade us plastic in the future.
  - c) clarify that recycling is a good way to use trash
  - d) warn us against the bad effects trash on earth.
- 5) We can recycle steel and aluminum .....
- a) to make new paper
  - b) because they are strong
  - c) to make new cans
  - d) they are beautiful
- 6) According to the passage, all the following statements are **NOT TRUE** except.....
- a) all trash and waste on earth can be recycled.
  - b) harsh weather doesn't affect plastic.
  - c) glass bottles can be recycled only once.
  - d) recycling is as expensive as making things for the first time.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

7) How is recycling important for our environment?

.....

8) What kind of materials that can be recycled according to the passage?

.....

### III- Writing

*“Don’t let what you cannot do interfere with what you can do.”*

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about “Sports” *persuading* your friend of the benefits of sports and the equipment required for achieving those benefits.

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting ideas and a conclusion.*

```
graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; B --- F[ ]; C --- G[ ]; C --- H[ ]; C --- I[ ]
```

## Sports

# 9 Medicine

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Symptom	عرض / علامة	Suspicion	شك / عدم ثقة
Interfere	يتعارض مع / يتدخل في	Eventually	في نهاية الامر
Contagious	ناقل للعدوى / معدي	Concern	قلق / اهتمام
Currently	في الوقت الحالي / حاليا	Intellectual	ذهني / فكري
Indicate	يشير الى / يدل على	Maintain	يحافظ على

## I- Vocabulary

### A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- Recent researches..... that some kinds of medicine can cause a lot of side effects.  
a) eliminate                      b) interfere                      c) indicate                      d) maintain
- The doctor told him that the..... should disappear after two days of taking the tablets.  
a) suspicions                      b) concerns                      c) symptoms                      d) vendors
- She is a pretty child, but her.....level is below the level of her sisters.  
a) contagious                      b) intellectual                      c) spiritual                      d) conventional
- There is..... among scientists that the giant panda will soon become extinct.  
a) quality                      c) spectator                      c) symptom                      d) concern

### B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(regret – massive – quality – vendor – depression – confusion)

- We'd better not .....in other people's special circumstances.
- My son is.....taking a conversation course in French.
- Some diseases are highly.....such as cold and flu.
- As a respected company, we are keen to.....our popularity.



## الكلام غير المباشر REPORTED SPEECH

**REPORTED SPEECH** نقل كلام شخص آخر يسمى بالخطاب غير المباشر وتستوجب هذه العملية الأخذ بعين الاعتبار تطبيق قواعد معينة حيث يجب إحداث مجموعة من التغييرات على الجملة عند تحويلها إلى REPORTED SPEECH لندرس الأمثلة التالية

DIRECT SPEECH الخطاب المباشر	REPORTED SPEECH الخطاب المنقول
1 " I <b>do</b> the job <b>now</b> "	He said that he <b>did</b> the job <b>then</b>
2 " I <b>did</b> this job <b>yesterday</b> "	He said that he <b>had done</b> that job <b>the day before</b>
3 " I <b>will</b> do it <b>tomorrow</b> "	He said that he <b>would</b> do it the following day

لاحظ كيف تغير زمن الأفعال، فمثلا في الجملة 1 الفعل المضارع DO تحول إلى الماضي DID ، فنستنتج القاعدة الأولى و هي : يجب تغيير زمن الجملة حسب الجدول (أنظر الجدول 1)

إضافة إلى الأزمنة، نلاحظ أن بعض الكلمات تغيرت في Reported Speech فمثلا Now في الجملة الأولى تحولت إلى THEN ، و YESTERDAY إلى THE DAY BEFORE ... إضافة إلى كلمات أخرى يجب تصريفها (أنظر الجدول 2)

### REPORTING VERB

هو الفعل الذي ستعمل لنقل الخطاب Reporting Verb فمثلا في الأمثلة الثلاثة الأولى ، الفعل الذي اعتمد في Reported Speech هو SAID (He **said** that he did the job then)

### Direct speech

#### Present Simple

He said, "I **eat** cheese."

#### Present Continuous

He said, "I **am eating** cheese."

#### Present Perfect

He said, "I **have eaten** cheese."

#### Past Simple

He said, "I **ate** cheese."

#### Past Perfect

He said, "I **had eaten** cheese."

#### Will

She said, "I **will** eat cheese."

#### Can

She said, "I **can** eat cheese."

### Reported speech

#### Past Simple

He said that he **ate** cheese.

#### Past Continuous

He said that he **was eating** cheese.

#### Past Perfect

He said that he **had eaten** cheese.

#### Past Perfect

He said that he **had eaten** cheese.

#### Past Perfect

He said that he **had eaten** cheese.

#### Would

She said that she **would** eat cheese.

#### Could

She said that she **could** eat cheese.

**Do as show between brackets:**

- 1) "I have no intention of quitting my job." (Report the speech)  
My uncle told me .....
- 2) "We lived in China for about 5 years." (Report the speech)  
My friend told me.....
- 3) "Your father needs an operation on his shoulder." (Report the speech)  
The doctor told me.....
- 4) "I have worked in the company for 3 years." (Report the speech)  
The worker said.....
- 5) "My friend, Khalid, can speak French and Spanish." (Report the speech)  
Omer said that.....
- 6) "Our relatives are going to visit us at the weekend." (Report the speech)  
My mother told me.....



## Reading Comprehension

### Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

On Fridays, I always enjoy driving into the countryside. The weather **there** is usually fantastic with a fresh breeze blowing here and there. It is a good straight road with some pleasant views of the countryside on either side. There are woods, for example, hills, small villages and a very large lake. And because there is rarely much traffic on the road, I can enjoy the view as I drive there.

One morning, as usual, while I was driving, I was rather annoyed when a small ancient green car began to drive close behind me. I went a little faster, hoping to leave the car behind. But the problem was that whenever I slowed down, the green car caught up with me. The driver of that car, a middle-aged man with a black cap on his head, was waving to me. However, I didn't **recognise** either him or his car.

Here, I had no choice but to drive a little faster. But whenever I slowed down, it tried to catch up with me. "Perhaps I am doing something wrong." I said to myself. I checked everything in the car but everything was in order and I had not got a puncture. "This man must be mad." I thought, feeling rather angry. Then, I drove fast leaving the green car behind me. I didn't slow down until I got to my destination.

There were some traffic lights just before I crossed the rail way bridge into the village and the lights turned red as I approached. I was still waiting there when the little car caught up with me. The driver got out of the car and tapped on my window. I opened it. "Can I help you?" I asked rather coldly. "I am trying to help you!" said the man. "You see; your number plate fell off about fifteen miles back. I tried to attract your attention, but you didn't take any notice. "

### A- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1) What is the best title of the passage?

- a) A View from the Bridge
- b) The Green Car and the Countryside
- c) A Very Faithful Man
- d) The Man with the Black Cap

2) What is the meaning of the underlined word "**recognise**" in the second paragraph?

- a) deliver
- b) accept
- c) maintain
- d) identify

- 3) What does the underlined pronoun “**there**” in the 1<sup>st</sup> line refer to?
- a) the woods
  - b) the villages
  - c) the countryside
  - d) the hills
- 4) The purpose of the writer is to.....
- a) inform us of a funny story happened with him.
  - b) persuade us to go to the countryside.
  - c) clarify that driving on railways is sometimes dangerous.
  - d) warn us not to go to the countryside alone.
- 5) Eventually, the green car caught up with the man.....
- a) at the traffic light
  - b) near his house
  - c) when he slowed down
  - d) when the driver tapped on his window
- 6) According to the passage, all the following statements are **TRUE** except.....
- a) the man didn't recognize that he had a puncture.
  - b) the driver of the green car was a mad person.
  - c) the green car was old.
  - d) the story took place one Friday morning.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

- 7) Why was the driver of the green car following the man?

.....

- 8) What things can one see on the way to the countryside?

.....

### III- Writing

*“Prevention is better than cure.”*

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about “How to live a healthy life” *showing* the habits that we should avoid and the things that we should do.

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting ideas and a conclusion.*

```
graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; B --- F[ ]; C --- G[ ]; C --- H[ ]; C --- I[ ]
```



Prepared by Mr. Jihad Al-Safadi

# 10 Animal Intelligence

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Thrive	ينمو – يزدهر	Giant	عملاق – كبير جدا
Scorching	حارق – حار جدا	Demonstrate	يوضح – يبرهن
Supreme	رفيع – سامي – فائق	Squeeze	يعصر – يضغط
Perseverance	مثابرة – مواظبة	Give up	يتنازل عن – يتخلى عن
Collective	جماعي	Come up with	يخطر في باله – يتوصل الى

## I- Vocabulary

### A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1) We couldn't go outside today until late yesterday because it was a .....summer day.  
a) scorching                      b) collective                      c) giant                      d) supreme
- 2) In order to.....well, most herbs need direct sunlight all day long.  
a) indicate                      b) squeeze                      c) thrive                      d) demonstrate
- 3) It is our ..... responsibility to co-operate and find a solution for the problem of global warming.  
a) scorching                      b) collective                      c) giant                      d) supreme

### B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(gave up – come up with – demonstrate- perseverance – giant)

- 1) The Prime Minister praised the firefighter's courage and..... to put out the dangerous fires in the woods.
- 2) The board must .....a plan to put the city back on its financial feet.
- 3) They spent at least half an hour looking for the keys, but eventually they .....and went home.
- 4) The match will be broadcast live across the country using .....TV screens.

# Conjunctions

## الروابط

Relation	Conjunction	Meaning in Arabic	Example
Addition	1) Furthermore, 2) In addition, 3) Moreover, 4) Besides, 5) Too / as well	1) علاوة على ذلك 2) اضافة الى ذلك 3) بالإضافة الى 4) وفوق ذلك / الى جانب 5) ايضا	<i>People choose jobs for many reasons <u>besides</u> money.</i>
Contrast	1) However 2) On the other hand 3) In contrast 4) Whereas 5) Otherwise 6) Although	1) ومع ذلك / لكن 2) من جهة اخرى 3) مقارنة بذلك 4) بينما 5) بطريقة اخرى 6) على الرغم من	<i>The boy fell off his bike. <u>However</u>, he wasn't hurt.</i>
Cause & Effect	1) Therefore 2) For this reason 3) Because of this 4) As a result 5) Consequently	1) بناء على ذلك 2) ولهذا السبب 3) بسبب 4) وبالنتيجة 5) بناء على ذلك	<i>She made a very big mistake. <u>As a result</u>, she lost her job.</i>
Coordinating Conjunctions	1) For 2) And 3) Nor 4) But 5) Or 6) Yet 7) So	1) لأن / لأجل 2) و (واو العطف) 3) ولا (اداة عطف) 4) لكن 5) أو 6) و ئمع ذلك 7) وبالتالي – ولهذا	<i>He gets weight easily, <u>for</u> he always eats fast food.</i>

Relation	Conjunction	Meaning in Arabic	Example
Correlative Conjunction	1) Both ...and 2) Neither...nor 3) Either.....or 4) Not only...but (also) 5) Whether...or	1) كلا من.....و 2) لا هذا.....ولا ذاك 3) اما هذه ....او ذاك 4) ليس هذا فحسب....وانما (ايضا) 5) اما.....او	<i>He was hesitant <u>whether to stay with us or leave.</u></i>
Some Subordinating Conjunctions	1) After 2) As soon as 3) Before 4) By the time 5) In case 6) In order that 7) Lest 8) Provided that 9) Since 10 Supposing 11 Unless 12 Until 13 Whenever 14 Wherever 15 While	1) بعد 2) حالما 3) قبل 4) حينما 5) في حال 6) لكي 7) خشية أن / مخافة أن 8) شريطة أن 9) بما أن 10) على فرض 11) مالم 12) حتى 13) كلما 14) اينما 15) بينما	<i>She usually uses her headphone <u>lest she disturbs anyone.</u></i>  <i>You can join the trip <u>provided that you pay.</u></i>  <i>The boys can play <u>wherever they want.</u></i>

### Choose the correct answer between brackets:

- John Logie Baird invented the television. (*In addition – However – Therefore*), he tried to make diamond from coal. Baird became a businessman (*and – since – but*) his business failed. (*Furthermore – Whereas – Provided that*), Baird was named one of the greatest Scottish scientists in history.
- The boys have to go now, (*as a result – on the hand – otherwise*) they`ll miss the bus. (*In addition – Whenever – Although*), they must not forget their bus tickets (*supposing – unless – lest*) the bus driver reject them. All these things won`t be OK. (*while –unless – since*) they leave now.

### **B. Reading comprehension ( 16 Marks )**

**Read the following text carefully then answer the questions below:**

Although he invented the game of basketball at Massachusetts, USA, Dr. Naismith was a Canadian. Working as a physical education teacher at Springfield College, Dr. Naismith noticed a **lack** of interest in exercise among students during the wintertime. The New England winters were fierce, and the students refused participating in outdoor activities. Naismith determined that a fast-moving game that could be played indoors would satisfy **them** after the baseball and football seasons had ended.

In December of 1891, Dr. Naismith hung two old peach baskets at either end of the gymnasium at the school, and, using a soccer ball and nine players on each side, organized the first basketball game. The early rules allowed three points for each basket and made running with the ball a foul. Every time a goal was made, someone had to climb a ladder to get the ball back.

Nevertheless, the game became popular. In less than a year, basketball was being played in both the United States and Canada. Five years later, a championship was held in New York City, which was won by the Brooklyn Central team. The teams had already been reduced to seven players, and five became standard in the 1897 season. When basketball was introduced in the 1904 Olympic Games in St. Louis, it quickly spread throughout the world. In 1906, a metal circle was used for the first time to replace the basket, but the name basketball has remained.

**A- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:**

- 1) What is the main idea of the passage?
  - a) The Olympic Games in ST Louise in 19.4.
  - b) The American Winter.
  - c) Dr. James Naismith as an Olympic Hero
  - d) The Development of Baketball.
  
- 2) What is the meaning of the underlined word “**lack**” in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph?
  - a) theme
  - b) shortage
  - c) infection
  - d) confusion
  
- 3) What does the underlined pronoun “**them**” in the 1<sup>st</sup> line refer to?
  - a) games
  - b) winters
  - c) students
  - d) activities
  
- 4) From the passage, we can understand that the original baskets.....
  - a) were not placed very high.
  - b) are made of metal.
  - c) didn` t have a hole in the bottom.
  - d) were hung on the same side.
  
- 5) There are.....in a standard basketball game nowadays.
  - a) nine players
  - b) three players
  - c) seven players
  - d) five players
  
- 6) According to the passage, all the following statements are **TRUE** except.....
  - a) three points were scored for every practice.
  - b) nine players were on a team at the beginning.
  - c) the ball had to be brought back from the basket after each score.
  - d) running with the ball was not a foul.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

7) Where did Naismith hang the two peach baskets?

.....

8) Why did Naismith decide to invent basketball.

.....



### III- Writing

*“Some animals are remarkable. They are clever in some way or another.”*

**Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about “A Clever Animal” *showing* the aspects of his intelligence and what you can learn from it.**

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting ideas and a conclusion.*

```
graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; B --- F[ ]; C --- G[ ]; C --- H[ ]; C --- I[ ]
```

## “A Clever Animal”

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Scholarship	منحة دراسية	Formula	معادلة – صيغة
Cosmology	علم الكون	Groundbreaking	رائد – مبتكر
Diagnose	يشخص – يفحص	Revolutionise	يحدث ثورة في فهم شيء – يطور
World-renowned	مشهور عالمياً	Rank	احتل مرتبة – يصنف
Economist	عالم اقتصاد		

### I- Vocabulary

#### A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- When she was 18, she won a/an.....to study cosmology in Paris, France.  
a) economist                      b) formula                      c) scholarship                      d) cosmology
- There is no magic.....that can transform sorrow into happiness.  
a) economist                      b) formula                      c) scholarship                      d) cosmology
- No doubt that new technology is going to.....everything we make or do.  
a) rank                      b) diagnose                      c) revolutionise                      d) maintain

#### B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(formula – economist – diagnosed – ranks - groundbreaking)

- Several years ago, The woman was .....as having Alzheimer`s disease.
- Her.....discoveries in the fields of chemistry are clear and outstanding.
- In my opinion, this movie director .....among the theater`s greatest directors.
- I usually forget the .....of coveting pounds into kilos. Would you mind reminding me?

### III- Grammar

## Reported Questions

When we report (yes/no) questions, we join using (if or whether) and we change the question to a statement word order

### Direct Speech

#### Simple Present

She asked me, "Are you a student?"

#### Present Progressive

She asked him, "Are you teaching English now?"

#### Past simple

She asked me, "Did you study English yesterday?"

#### Present perfect

She asked me, "Have you ever been to England?"

### Reported Speech

#### Simple Past

She asked me if I was a student.

#### Past Progressive

She asked him if he was teaching English then.

#### Past perfect

She asked me if I had studied English the day before.

#### Past Perfect

She asked me if I had ever been to England.

## Reported speech: Commands & requests

### Direct speech

"Do your homework!"

"Clean your room!"

**P** + rest

### Reported speech

He told him **to do** his homework.

He told her **to clean** her room.

**to + P** + rest

**Report the following sentences or questions:**

- 1) "Don't be back late."  
My mother ordered me.....
- 2) "Open the window"  
My brother asked me.....
- 3) "Are you going to the cinema tonight?"  
My friends wanted to know.....
- 4) "What time did Carol arrive?"  
He asked me.....
- 5) "Does your brother have a computer at home?"  
My friends wanted to know .....
- 6) "Why did James travel to Italy last summer?"  
.....
- 7) "What music do you like listening to?"  
My teacher asked me.....
- 8) "When are you leaving home?"  
My parents asked me.....
- 9) "How do you feel about your new school?"  
My father wanted to know.....

## **B. Reading comprehension ( 16 Marks )**

**Read the following text carefully then answer the questions below:**

The name “Hershey” is known throughout the world. Milton Hershey passed away in 1945, but the chocolate factory and Hershey’s chocolate contributes to be made in Hershey, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hershey thought it would be a good idea for her son Milton to learn a business from someone who was a successful business. So when Milton finished his fourth grade, she arranged for Milton to become a printer and to learn about print, newspapers and books.

However, Milton did not like this kind of work and soon he was serving as a trainee under his father who got a new job in a candy factory where he helped to make candy. After a few years, Milton knew that he was a good candy maker and he wanted to start his own candy business. He tried to build several businesses in many different cities, and he didn’t give up until his candy business was finally a **success**. He learned to make caramels and to expand the kinds of candy he made. When he was 29-years-old, he moved back to Pennsylvania to start a caramel business, and in four years his business was very successful **there**.

After he saw how chocolate was made, Milton bought the equipment needed to make familiar chocolates and established the caramel company. After a long time of deciding, he sold it for \$ 1,000,000 dollars and opened up a chocolate factory. The Hershey Chocolate Company grew to make sweet chocolate and cocoa.

### **A- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:**

1) Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- a) The Printer
- b) The Massive Company
- c) The Hershey’s Family
- d) A Very Famous Candy Maker.

2) What is the **OPPOSITE** of the underlined word “**success**” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph?

- a) advance
- b) failure
- c) abundance
- d) scholarship

- 3) What does the underlined pronoun “there” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> line refer to?
- a) factory
  - b) business
  - c) Pennsylvania
  - d) caramel
- 4) Why did Milton sell the caramel company for million dollars?
- a) to learn business from other people
  - b) to open up a chocolate factory
  - c) to build several businesses and expand his business in other cities
  - d) to learn about print, newspaper and books.
- 5) Why did people still remember Milton Hershey?
- a) because he was a successful printer.
  - b) because he worked in a candy factory.
  - c) because he made one of the finest chocolates in the world.
  - d) because he started business in many cities.
- 6) What is the writer’s purpose of writing this text?
- a) to advise people to read books and learn about printing.
  - b) to inform people about an inspiring success story.
  - c) to persuade people to try different kinds of candy.
  - d) to tell people how to make sweet chocolate and cocoa.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

- 7) Where did Milton start a caramel business?

.....

- 8) Why was Milton a successful businessman?

.....



### III- Writing

*“Be the light in the darkness to inspire and to enlighten others.”*

**Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about “An Inspiring Person” *showing* the aspects of his intelligence and what you can learn from him.**

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting ideas and a conclusion.*

```
graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; B --- F[ ]; C --- G[ ]; C --- H[ ]; C --- I[ ]
```

Prepared by Mr. Jihad Al-Safadi

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Artificial Intelligence	الذكاء الاصطناعي	Due to	نتيجة لـ
Achieve	ينجز - يحقق	Abundance	وفرة - فائض
Goal	هدف	Increased	متزايد - زائد
Trait	ميزة - خصلة	Advance	تقدم
Relatively	نسبياً		

### I- Vocabulary

#### A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1) There was an.....of fresh vegetables available in the fridge.  
a) economist                      b) abundance                      c) scholarship                      d) advance
- 2) As a parent, my main.....is to help my child become an independent adult.  
a) goal                                  b) formula                              c) advance                              d) cosmology
- 3) In a world of such chaos, even security is so difficult to.....  
a) rank                                  b) squeeze                              c) revolutionise                      d) achieve

#### B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(achieve – increased – relatively – due to – trait- Artificial Intelligence)

- 1) The system is.....easy to use to it needs some training.
- 2) Of course, it is a human.....to joke about subjects that don't interest us.
- 3) The school manager cancelled the picnic ..... the weather conditions.
- 4) The ..... risks of heart attacks and hypertension are mostly related to being overweight.
- 5) The company has been a pioneer in.....technology.

# Comparatives & Superlatives



One syllable		-er	-est	Two syllables ending in -y		-er	-est
	clear	clearer	clearest		busy	busier	busiest
	dark	darker	darkest		merry	merrier	merriest
One syllable ending with -e		-r	-st	Three or more syllables		more +	most +
	wise	wiser	wisest		creative	more creative	most creative
	simple	simpler	simplest		popular	more popular	most popular
Adjectives ending with one vowel		-er	-est	Irregular Adjectives			
	thin	thinner	thinnest		good	better	best
	fat	fatter	fattest		bad	worse	worst
					little	less	least
					much	more	most

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Two or more syllables	attractive	more attractive	the most attractive
	comfortable	less comfortable	the least comfortable

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many / much	more	the most
little	less	the least

Choose the correct answer between brackets:

A- I have got three brother, Sami, Ali and Khalid. All of them is (*young – younger than – the youngest*) me. So I am (*eldest – elder than – the eldest*) among them. Sami has got a puppy whereas Khalid has got a kitten. The kitten is (*naughty – naughtier than – the naughtiest*) the puppy. However, when they two pets sit beside each other, them form (*beautiful – more beautiful – the most beautiful*) view in the world.

B- Can you name (*tall – the tallest – taller than*) building in the world? In fact, it is Burj Khalifa in Dubai. It has been (*higher than – the highest – high*) man-made structure in the world since 2009. In addition, it set several world records such as (*exciting – more exciting – the most exciting*) structure in the word. Inside it, the elevators are (*long – longer than – the longest*) ones in the world.

## **B. Reading comprehension ( 16 Marks )**

**Read the following text carefully then answer the questions below:**

**Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:**

Every day there is less and less space on Earth for trash to be buried. Yet, every day we make more and more trash and waste that have negative effect on the natural environment. What can we do? We can recycle some of our trash. Recycling means that the trash will be made into something new and useful that can be used again and again.

Recycling helps the Earth in many ways. It saves space in trash dumps where trash is collected to be burnt. Half of everything that we put into dumps could be recycled instead of throwing it. In fact, most things which are made of paper, metal, aluminum, glass and plastic can be recycled. It also **reduces** pollution.

Paper can be grouped up and made into new paper. Steel and aluminum cans can be melted down and made into new cans. The same is true about glass bottles. This can be done over and over again. Recycling doesn't take as much energy as making these things the first time. So, by recycling we can use less of the Earth's fuel resources. **It** also helps save our natural resources such as wood and metals.

Plastic can be melted down, too. Then, it can be formed into park benches or furniture. Some people call plastic the wood of the future. Things made of plastic will last about 400 years even when they are outside in harsh weather. No wood can do that.

**A) From a, b, c and d choose the right answer: (6×2=12Ms)**

09- What is the main idea of paragraph (4)?

- a) What recycling is.
- b) How to save the future.
- c) Why plastic is important.
- d) How to recycle different things.

10- What is the **meaning** of the underlined word "**reduces**" in paragraph (2)?

- a) lowers
- b) helps
- c) uses
- d) improves



11- What does the underlined word " **it** " in paragraph (3) refer to?

- a) fuel
- b) time
- c) energy
- d) recycling

12- Plastic is called the wood of the future because:

- a) it's a natural material.
- b) it helps save money.
- c) it is strong and beautiful.
- d) it can be used to make furniture.

13- According to the text, **one** of the following statements is **NOT true**:

- a) All trash and waste can be recycled.
- b) Harsh weather doesn't affect plastic.
- c) It's difficult to find space for trash.
- d) Glass and metal can be recycled many times

14- The **purpose** of the writer is to tell us that:

- a) All materials on earth are useful.
- b) Planting trees helps in recycling.
- c) Recycling is a good way to use trash.
- d) Steel and aluminum can be recycled easily.

**B) Answer the following questions: (2×2=4Ms)**

15- What kind of materials can you find in your house that can be recycled?

.....

16- Why is recycling important to the environment?

.....

### III- Writing

*“Artificial Intellidence is the ability of machines to think.”*

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about “Artificial Intelligence” *showing* the importance of it in our modern life and why we can’t replace it with human intelligence.

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting ideas and a conclusion.*

```
graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; B --- F[ ]; C --- G[ ]; C --- H[ ]; C --- I[ ]
```

## “Artificial Intelligence ”



الأسئلة في 6 صفحات

وزارة التربية

امتحان الصف التاسع – نهاية الفترة الدراسية الثانية – العام الدراسي 2019-2020

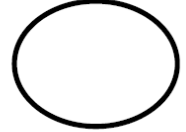
المجال الدراسي : اللغة الإنجليزية الزمن : ساعتين

المفردات – الإستيعاب المقروء – القواعد – التعبير الكتابي

Total Mark (60)

I-Reading (30 Marks)

A) Vocabulary (14 Ms)



**a) From a, b, c and d chose the most suitable answer: (4× 2 = 8Ms)**

- 01) It is a well-known fact that one shouldn't do anything that he/she may.....  
a) regret                      b) bounce                      c) squeeze                      d) achieve
- 02) A recent research .....that 81% of the employees are dissatisfied with their salaries.  
a) indicates                      b) interferes                      c) maintains                      d) diagnoses
- 03) Chicken pox, which is a highly .....disease, is usually caused by a virus.  
a) collective                      b) giant                      c) groundbreaking                      d) contagious
- 04) 5G is one of the greatest technological.....in the current century.  
a) qualities                      b) vendors                      c) advances                      d) opponents

**b) Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:( 4 X1½ = 6 Ms)**

(rank – gave up – symptoms – traditionally – spiritual)

- 05) The dark blue color is.....associated with dignity and trust.
- 06) Weight loss and fatigue are common .....of diabetes.
- 07) Having a .....life together with experiencing joy form the main elements of happiness.
- 08) As he grew older, he gradually.....going out on foot.

**B- Reading Comprehension (16 Ms)**

**Read the following text carefully, then answer the questions below:**

A robot is a special kind of machine that moves and follows the instructions which come from a computer. That is why it neither makes mistakes nor gets tired. Some robots can help make cars in factories. Other robots are used to **explore** dangerous places such as volcanoes. **They** can help women do all the housework. Also, they can be used to answer telephone calls. Mainly there are two types of robots: The fixed robot which is kept to a certain place while doing his work with his hands and the mobile robot which moves from place to place using wheels, legs or other moving mechanisms.

Long ago, over 2000 years ago, a famous writer called Homer imagined robots. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. Nobody was able to make a real robot at that time.

The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. Today, it is used everywhere. In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do difficult and dangerous things that we cannot do. Robots will help us fight fires, fight sickness and do many of the tasks that we don't or can't do.

**A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (6x2=12 Ms)**

9- What is the main idea of paragraph (3)?

- a. The different kinds of robots.
- b. robots' shapes nowadays.
- c. How to make a robot.
- d. Robots' works in the future.

10- The underlined word "**explore**" in paragraph (1) means:

- a. get out
- b. clean up
- c. blow up
- d. find out

11- The underlined word "**They**" in paragraph (1) refers to:

- a. factories
- b. robots
- c. volcanoes
- d. places

12- The first real robot was used to:

- a. help women do the housework.
- b. clean things up.
- c. help make cars.
- d. explore volcanoes.

13- All the following sentences are **TRUE** except:

- a. There are mainly two types of robots.
- b. Wheels and legs help mobile robots move.
- c. Robots can answer telephone calls.
- d. Robots were invented 2000 years ago.

14- What is the purpose of the writer in this text?

- a. To focus on the places where robots work.
- b. To show how life is better with robots.
- c. To tell us how useless robots are.
- d. To entertain us with robots' stories.

**B) Answer the following questions: (2X2=4 Ms)**

15- Why will people need robots in the future?

.....

.....

16- How does a robot work?

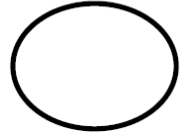
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**II - Writing (30 Marks)**

**A) Grammar (10Ms)**



**a) Cloze Test**

**Choose the correct answer form the words in the brackets: (4 × 2 = 8)**

017) My brother (*would miss – will miss – would have missed*) the bus if he'd overslept. Fortunately enough, he set his alarm clock and (*however – moreover – therefore*) was able to be on time. My brother usually go to the gym in the morning and (*play – go – do*) karate. He is one of (*good – well – the best*) karate trainers among us.

**b) Do as shown between brackets: (3 × 2 = 6)**

018) After the manager (leave) the meeting, all the other members wen to their offices.

.....(Correct the verb)

019) "Some painkillers can cause side effects such as headache." (Reported Speech)

The doctor told me that.....

020) I didn't learn English while I was young. I wish I ..... (Complete the sentence)

.....

### III- Writing

**“Live every day as it is a festival. Turn your life into a celebration.”**

**Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about “Festivals”**  
**showing** what people usually do on festivals and how you usually celebrate festivals.

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting ideas and a conclusion.*

**The graphic organizer: (3 Marks)**

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graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; B --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]
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# Irregular Verbs

Meaning	Present	Past	Past Participle
فعل الكون	be	was / were	been
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يبنى	build	built	built
يشتري	buy	bought	bought
يأتي	come	came	come
يفعل	do	did	done
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يسقط	fall	fell	fallen
يجد	find	found	found
يطير	fly	flew	flown
يعطي	give	gave	given
يذهب	go	went	gone
يحتفظ	keep	kept	kept
يغادر	leave	left	left
يصنع	make	made	made
يرن	ring	rang	rung
يقول	say	said	said
يرى	see	saw	seen
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يفرق	sink	sank	sunk
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يقضي	spend	spent	spent
يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يخبر	tell	told	told
يربح	win	won	won
يكتب	write	wrote	written

# Making Negative

- ❖ We use ( not ) when the sentence has one of the following verbs:

( am / is / are / was / were / will / can / must / have / has / had )

نستخدم اداة النفي عندما تحتوي الجملة على احد الافعال المساعدة التالية :

## Example:

✓ He is from Saudi Arabia.

✓ He is not from Saudi Arabia.

- ❖ We use ( does not ) when the main verb is in the simple present and ends with ( s ) and we omit ( s ) .

نستخدم ( ) عندما يكون الفعل الاساسي في الحاضر البسيط وينتهي بـ ( ) و نحذف ( )

## Example

✓ He plays football every week.

✓ He does not play football every week.

- ❖ We use ( do not ) when the main verb is in the simple present without ( s )

نستخدم ( ) عندما يكون الفعل الاساسي بالحاضر البسيط بدون ( )

## Example:

✓ They play basketball every week.

✓ They do not play basketball every week.

- ❖ We use ( did not ) when the verb is in the simple past then we turn the verb back to its zero form.

نستخدم ( ) عندما يكون الفعل الاساسي بالماضي البسيط ونعيد الفل الى صيغة المصدر

## Example:

✓ I slept well last night.

✓ I did not sleep well last night.

- ❖ We use ( never ) when the sentence has a frequency adverb such as ( always / usually / often / sometimes ) . We replace the frequency adverb with ( never ) without changing anything.

نستخدم ( ) في حال كان في الجملة احد ظروف التكرار مثل ( دائما / عادة / غالبا / أحيانا ) .

نقوم فقط باستبدال ظرف التكرار بـ ( ) بدون اي تغيير اخر في الجملة.

## Example:

# Question Formation

To make a question , you must follow the following steps:

*Using the suitable question word.*

*Using the suitable auxiliary verb.*

*Starting with a capital letter and ending with a question mark.*

Example:

He *plays* football *in the garden*.

*Where does* he *play* football?

She *travelled* to London *last year*.

*When did* she *travel* to London?

Question Word	Use	Example
What	تسأل عن الأشياء ( ماذا )	What do you like to eat?
When	تسأل عن الزمان ( متى )	When did school start?
Where	تسأل عن المكان ( أين )	Where do you live?
Why	تسأل عن السبب ( لماذا )	Why are you late?
How	تسأل عن الطريقة ( كيف )	How do you go to school?
Who	تسأل عن الأشخاص ( من )	Who broke the window?
How old	تسأل عن العمر ( كم عمر )	How old are you?
How many	تسأل عن العدد ( كم العدد )	How many students are there in your class?
How much	تسأل عن الكمية ( كم )	How much water do you drink a day?
Whose	تسأل عن الملكية ( لمن )	Whose pencil is this?