

الصف: 9 / -

اسم الطالبة: _____

GRADE NINE THE 2ND TERM REVISION

مراجعة شاملة للصف التاسع

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

2012 - 2013

E.L.T. Staff Head:
Azza Othman



الفترة الدراسية الثالثة

Test Papers

صفحات الاختبار لهذه الفترة الدراسية

Student Book كتاب الطالب	Workbook كتاب التدريبات
53 → 73	52 → 73

القواعد والوظائف اللغوية الخاصة بهذه الفترة الدراسية

Grammar	Language Functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- I'll....., Shall I.....?- be going to- first conditional- imperative- connectors- adverbs of time- why and how questions- second conditional- Why don't you.....?- You should.....- connectors of addition and contrast- Present simple and continuous passive- Passive with can- past simple passive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Asking for advice- Talking about future plans- Giving reasons- Making suggestions- Agreeing and disagreeing- Describing processes- Offering help- Predicting- Expressing possibility and opinion- Analyzing problems- Giving advice- Giving warning- Expressing preference- Expressing contrast- Making plans- Describing natural events- Giving information- Describing utility- Describing the past- Expressing opinions- Asking for permission

Important Instructions

Dear Student:

This revision is designed specifically to train you to deal with the exam items but it doesn't mean that the exam will be quoted from these papers.

The composition topic should be unseen and it's not allowed to ask your teacher to specify some topics before the exam.

It's forbidden for teachers to read the whole exam but illustrate what is wanted only.

During the exam, don't ask your teacher to translate a previously taught word.

In this period, the oral activities will be 10 marks and the written exam will be 30 marks.

تعليمات هامة

عزيزتي الطالبة:

هذه المراجعة صممت خصيصاً لتدريبك على طريقة الاختبار و لكن ليس من الضرورة أن يأتي منها الاختبار.

يجب أن يكون موضوع التعبير غير مرئي ويُمنع مطالبة المعلمة بتحديد بعض الموضوعات قبل الاختبار.

أثناء الاختبار، يُمنع على المعلمة قراءة كل فقرات الاختبار ولكن تقوم بتوضيح المطلوب من السؤال فقط

لا تطلبي من معلمتك أثناء الاختبار ترجمة كلمة باللغة الإنجليزية سبق أن درستتها

في هذه الفترة سيكون مجموع الأعمال الشفهية 10 درجة وسيكون مجموع الاختبار 30 درجة

IRREGULAR VERBS

قائمة بتصريف معظم الأفعال الغير قياسية

arise	ينشأ - ينهض	arose	arisen
awake	يستيقظ - يوقظ	awoke	awoken
be (am/is/are)	يكون	was / were	been
bear	تلد - يحمل	bore	born
beat	يضرب - يهزم	beat	beaten - beat
become	يصبح	became	become
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
bend	يلوي - ينحني	bent	bent
bind	يربط - يقيد	bound	bound
bite	يعض	bit	bitten
bleed	ينزف	bled	bled
blow	تهب	blew	blown
break	يكسر	broke	broken
breed	يربي	bred	bred
bring	يُحضر	brought	brought
build	يبنى	built	built
burn	يحرق - يحترق	burnt	burnt
burst	ينفجر	burst	burst
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
catch	يمسك - يصاد	caught	caught
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
come	يأتي	came	come
cost	يكلف	cost	cost
creep	يزحف	crept	crept
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
deal	يتعامل	dealt	dealt
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
do	يفعل - يؤدي	did	done
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn
dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود	drove	driven
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
fall	يقع - يسقط	fell	fallen
feed	يُطعم	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
fight	يحارب	fought	fought
find	يعثر على - يكتشف	found	found
flee	يهرب	fled	fled
fly	يطير	flew	flown
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
forgive	يسامح - يعفو	forgave	forgiven

freeze	يتجمد	froze	frozen
get	يحصل على	got	got
give	يعطي	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
grind	يطحن	ground	ground
grow	ينمو- يزرع	grew	grown
hang	يعلق	hung	hung
have	يملك - يتناول	had	had
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hide	يُخفي - يختبأ	hid	hidden
hit	يصدم - يضرب	hit	hit
hold	يمسك	held	held
hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt
keep	يحفظ	kept	kept
kneel	يركع	knelt	knelt
know	يعرف	knew	known
lay	تبييض - يضع	laid	laid
lead	يقود	led	led
leap	يقفز	leapt	leapt
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
leave	يغادر	left	left
lend	يُقرض	lent	lent
let	يدع - يسمح	let	let
lie	يرقد	lay	lain
lie	يكذب	lied	lied
light	يشعل	lit	lit
lose	يفقد - يضل	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	يعني - يقصد	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
mistake	يخطئ	mistook	mistaken
overcome	يتغلب على - يقهر	overcame	overcome
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
put	يضع	put	put
read	يقرأ	read	read
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
ring	يرن	rang	rung
rise	يرشق - يرتفع - ينهض	rose	risen
run	يجري - يركض	ran	run
say	يقول	said	said
see	يرى	saw	seen
seek	يبحث	sought	sought
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يُرسل	sent	sent
sew	يخيط	sewed	sewed - sewn

shake	يرتعش – يهتز	shook	shaken
shed	يذرف (الدمع)	shed	shed
shine	يشرق – يلمع	shone	shone
shoot	يطلق النار	shot	shot
show	يعرض	showed	shown
shrink	يتقلص	shrank	shrunk
shut	يغلق	shut	shut
sing	يغني	sang	sung
sink	يغرق	sank	sunk
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
sow	ينثر – يبذر	sowed	sown
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
spell	يتهجى	spelt	spelt
spend	يقضي	spent	spent
spill	يسكب	spilt	spilt
spin	يغزل	spun	spun
spit	يبصق	spat	spat
stand	يقف	stood	stood
steal	يسرق	stole	stolen
stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
sting	يلسع – يلدغ	stung	stung
strike	يضرب – يهاجم	struck	struck
swear	يُقسم – يحلف	swore	sworn
sweep	يكنس	swept	swept
swell	يتورم – ينتفخ	swelled	swelled - swollen
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
swing	يتأرجح	swung	swung
take	يأخذ	took	taken
teach	يُدرس – يُعلم	taught	taught
tear	يمزق	tore	torn
tell	يُخبر	told	told
think	يفكر – يعتقد	thought	thought
understand	يفهم – يستوعب	understood	understood
wake	يستيقظ – يوقظ	woke	woken
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
weave	ينسج	wove	woven
weep	يبكي	wept	wept
win	يفوز – يكسب	won	won
wind	يلتوي	wound	wound
withdraw	ينسحب	withdrew	withdrawn
write	يكتب	wrote	written

Language Functions

عزيزتي الطالبة يمكنك استخدام الوظائف اللغوية التالية في سؤال المواقف اللغوية وربما في كتابة التعبير ووقتما تحتاجين

Suggestion اقترح	Agreement موافقة	Disagreement مرفض
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I suggest Let's We can We might Why don't we ...? Why not How about What about 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I agree with you. That's right. That's OK. That's a good idea. OK. Why not? Of course. Agreed. All right. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I disagree. That's wrong. Of course not. Impossible. I'm afraid not. That's not true. I can't agree. Nonsense.

Opinion إبداء رأي	Guessing تخمين	Request طلب
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think In my opinion ... As I see it I suppose I believe Let's say As for me If you ask me ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think I guess Maybe it is Perhaps it's I'm not sure It can be It might be Probably it's ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you Could you Will you Would you Would you mind... ? Please If you don't mind I wonder if you can

Apology اعتذار	Advice نصيحة	Warning تحذير
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm very sorry. I apologize for Sorry for I didn't mean to Forgive me, please. Excuse me for Pardon me. What can I say? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I advise you to My advice is to If I were you, I You should It is better to You'd better Always Be sensible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be careful. Never Don't or else ... Watch out! Look out! I'm warning you. It is dangerous. Mind your steps.

Preference تفضيل	Approval استحسان	Blame لوم
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I prefer ... to I prefer ... more than ... I'd rather ... than ... I like ... more than ... I'd like I'd rather have I feel like I'd choose to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What a lovely ...! That's very nice. Wonderful. I accept that. Well done! Good work. It's fantastic. Yes. That's it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I blame you for it. That's no excuse. What have you done? It's your fault. You are to blame. How could you? I'll never forgive you. You should be sorry.

New Vocabulary

UNIT 7

Lesson 1-2		Lesson 3-4		Lesson 5-6	
survival equipment	معدات النجاة	experience	يواجهه - يلاقي	breeze	نسيم
signal flare	إشارة ضوئية	effort	جهد	antiseptic	مطهر
signal mirror	مرآة إشارة	situation	موقف - حالة	relatively	نسبياً
priority	أولوية	systematically	بشكل منتظم	decongestant	مسكن للزكام
oars	مجاديف	alternative	بديل	alleviate	يخفف - يسكن
first-aid kit	حقيبة إسعافات أولية	effective	فعال - مؤثر	gadget	أداة
emergency blanket	بطانية طوارئ	evaluate	يقيم	probably	من المحتمل
survive	يبقى حياً	generate	ينتج - يولد	extract	يستخلص
whistle	صفارة	routines	شئ متكرر	fingerprint	بصمة الإصبع
sea-sickness tablet	قرص دوام بحر			enzyme	إنزيم - خميرة
survival manual	دليل نجاة				
induce	يسبب				

UNIT 8

Lesson 1-2		Lesson 3-4		Lesson 5-6	
determined	عاقده العزم	counsellor	مستشار	brainteaser	لغز
inspire	يلهم - بثير	promise	يعد	challenge	يتحدى
disability	عجز - إعاقة	common	عام - شائع	criteria	معايير
engage	ينهمك في	apologise	يعتذر	traffic jam	ازدحام مروري
strict	حازم	keep in touch	يتواصل	escalator	سلم كهربائي
rigid	صارم - قاس	take up	يهتم ب	stuck	عالق - ملتصق
specialized	متخصص	lonely	وحيد - منعزل	marble	رخام
devise	يخترع - يبتكر			portrait	صورة
trial and error	المحاولة و الخطأ			logic	علم المنطق
influential	مؤثر - ذو سلطة				
theory	نظرية				
approach	طريقة				
look down upon	يحتقر - يزدري				
belittle	يستخف ب				

UNIT 9

Lesson 1-2		Lesson 3-4		Lesson 5-6	
emergency	طوارئ	simply	ببساطة	paramedic	مسعف
rescue	ينقذ	coastguard	خفر السواحل	risky	محفوف بالمخاطر
volcano	بركان	stranded	عالق - مقطوع	salvage	إنقاذ ممتلكات
hurricane	إعصار	luckily	لحسن الحظ	breed	يتكاثر
earthquake	زلزال	lift	يرفع	challenging	تحدي
tsunami	موجة مد عالية	halt	يتوقف	isolated	معزول
erupt	يثور	lightening	برق	deliver	يوصل - يسلم
avalanche	انهيار ثلجي	realise	يدرك	wilderness	حياة برية
push out	يقذف	authority	سلطة	smoke jumper	مكافح حريق من الطائرة
powerfully	بقوة	alert	ينبه - يندر	sanctuary	محمية
plate	قشرة أرضية			rust	يصدأ
predict	يتنبأ			affect	يؤثر
resist	يقاوم			extremely	جداً - بإفراط
				restore	يستعيد

PAPER ONE

I. VOCABULARY

A. From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1. Everyone has his unique -----.
a- enzyme b- marble c- manual d- fingerprints
2. ----- are used for rowing boats.
a- Oars b- Whistles c- Blankets d- alert
3. I'm going to the club to do my daily exercise -----.
a- situations b- routine c- experience d- lift
4. It's raining outside and the ----- is flashing powerfully.
a- authority b- rescue c- coastguard d- lightning
5. Buying a used car is a ----- business.
a- extremely b- luckily c- risky d- powerfully
6. My father is a -----, he drives an ambulance.
a- deliver b- counsellor c- smoke jumper d- paramedic
7. When I reached the car, I ----- that I had forgotten the key.
a- restored b- realised c- bred d- resisted

B. Use the following words in meaningful sentences:

- 8 breeze _____
- 9 marble _____
- 10 volcano _____
- 11 paramedic _____
- 12 survive _____
- 13 evaluate _____
- 14 apologize _____
- 15 inspire _____
- 16 realize _____
- 17 rigid _____
- 18 lonely _____
- 19 risky _____
- 20 systematically _____
- 21 probably _____
- 22 powerfully _____
- 23 oars _____
- 24 disability _____
- 25 common _____
- 26 rescue _____
- 27 simply _____

C. Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(strict – engage – keep in touch – apologise – lonely)

28. Always ----- during your stay in London.
29. I think you should ----- to your brother.
30. We must ----- disabled children with others.
31. There were ----- system in societies in the past.

C. Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(signal flares – systematically – breeze – fingerprints - antiseptic)

32. "Dettol" is a good ----- for treating injuries.
33. We use ----- to show people our place in the sea.
34. The ----- of the sea is healthy.
35. You should think ----- to solve your problem.

D. Match the words under –A- with their definitions under –B-:

-A-

-B-

36. alternative () another possibility
37. approach () occurring, found or done often, prevalent
38. breeze () a method of doing something or dealing with a problem
39. common () a determined attempt
40. effort () a gentle wind
() far away from other places or buildings

D. Match the words under –A- with their definitions under –B-:

-A-

-B-

41. engage () bring or come to an abrupt stop
42. erupt () become involved in an activity
43. extremely () cause a particular physical condition
44. halt () (of a volcano) become active and eject lava ,ash and gases
45. induce () a nature reserve
() to a very high degree

D. Match the words under –A- with their definitions under –B-:

-A-

-B-

46. keep in touch () a person who gives guidance and advice
47. priority () stay in contact
48. probably () a thing that is regarded as more important than another
49. push out () almost certainly as far as one knows or can tell
50. sanctuary () force or throw (something) out, typically in a violent way
() a nature reserve

II. GRAMMAR

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

51. "----- your work well.", my dad ordered me firmly.
a- Do b- Doing c- Does d- Done
52. If I have oars, I ----- the boat more quickly.
a- would move b- moves c- moving d- will move
53. I like drinking tea ----- I don't like coffee.
a- so b- but c- although d- because
54. I won't pass the exam ----- I didn't study hard.
a- and b- so c- because d- or

55. If he played hard, he ----- the match.
a- win **b- will win** **c- would win** **d- would have done**
56. ----- is a useful hobby.
a- Reads **b- Reading** **c- Read** **d- will read**
57. If I were in the sea, I ----- oars to control the boat.
a- will use **b- use** **c- using** **d- would use**
58. He's gone to get some fish ----- chips.
a- but **b- and** **c- so** **d- although**
59. A poor man ----- a sandwich.
a- was given **b- given** **c- were given** **d- gave**
60. Some buildings ----- by the hurricane.
a- destroy **b- destroyed** **c- were destroyed** **d- was destroyed**
61. Rashid ----- a new laptop yesterday.
a- bought **b- buys** **c- was bought** **d- were bought**
62. Maha ----- to school every day.
a- go **b- went** **c- going** **d- goes**

B. Do as shown between brackets:

63. It was 9 o'clock. My mother came. (Join the two sentences)

64. I can write a story. (Ask a question)

65. We are lost in the desert, -----? (Add a tag question)
66. I went to my school early yesterday. (Make **negative**)

67. She speaks English fluently. (Make **negative**)

68. He walked slowly out of the room. (Ask a question)

69. I have a lot of money. I can buy a new villa. (Join the two sentences)

70. This is the man. I helped him yesterday. (Join the two sentences)

71. I (**buy**) ----- new clothes last week. (Correct the verb)

III. LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Write what you would say in the following situations:

72. You got lost in the sea.

73. Your friend wants to catch fish.

74. Your friend has a problem and needs help.

75. Your sister cut her finger while cooking.

76. Your sister belittles other girls.

77. Your brother argues with his friend.

IV. SET-BOOK

A. Productive Questions

Answer the following questions:

From the lesson "Finding answers" Module 4, Unit 7, Lesson 1, read the quotation and then answer the questions:

"You are in a ship in the South Pacific. It is sinking, and you have to decide what to take in your life raft...etc."

78. A. Mention two items you can take in a life raft when you are in the sea.

B. What does 'signal mirror' mean?

From the lesson "Maria Montessori" Module 4, Unit 8, Lesson 1, read the quotation and then answer the questions:

"Upon graduating from the University of Rome in 1896, Maria Montessori became Italy's first woman doctor...etc"

79. A. How was education in Italy at the turn of the twentieth century?

B. Do you think that Montessori helped children? How?

From the lesson "Dangerous jobs" Module 4, Unit 9, Lesson 5, read the quotation and then answer the questions:

"I love Alaska. It's incredibly beautiful up in the sky above the Alaskan wilderness. Alaska is a dangerous place to live ...etc."

80. A. Why is the Alaskan pilot's job very dangerous?

B. What does the smoke jumper do in the forest fires?

Module (4), Unit (7), Lesson(1)

You are on a ship in the Pacific. It's sinking, and you have to decide what to take in your life raft. You have oars large enough for you and your crew.

81. A: There are a lot of survival equipment. Mention two:

B: How can we treat the illness caused by swaying movements of a boat on water?

FROM Module (5), Unit (9), Lesson (1)

Earthquakes happen when two massive earth plates move past each other. When the plates stick, pressure builds up, and the ground is shaken powerfully.

82. A: Earthquakes are examples of natural disasters. Mention some of other disasters:

B: In your opinion, why are earthquakes dangerous?

FROM Module (5) Unit (9) Lesson (3)

I'm parachuted into areas where there are forest fires. We have the satisfaction of saving people's lives and protecting forests. I actually like the danger and the physical work.

83. A: Mention two things a smoke jumper has to do:

B: Would you like to be a smoke jumper? Why? Why not?

B. Literature Time

Answer the following questions:

From the story "Around the World in Eighty Days" Episode 4, read the quotation and then answer the questions:

"They reached the mouth of the Shanghai River at six thirty...etc."

84. A. Why was the little boat delayed?

B. Where did Passepartout work to gain money for his trip?

From the story "Around the World in Eighty Days" Episode 5, read the quotation and then answer the questions:

"They boarded the train with Passepartout on 4th December. In seven days time they would be in New York ...etc."

85. A. Why did Passepartout enjoy his trip?

B. What did Fogg and his friends discover when they arrived in New York?

From Episode (4)

"Passepartout had his own ticket, but he had no money and didn't know what to do. he walked the street, somehow he had to get food and money..."

86. A: What did Passepartout decide to do to get money?

B: What would you do to get money if you were Passepartout?

From Episode (5)

"The train arrived at a station in a small town called Hastings. The train couldn't go any further, Mr Fogg began to think he couldn't succeed..."

87. A: Why did the train stop suddenly in Hastings?

B: What was Fix's idea to complete the journey from Hastings?

PAPER TWO

I. COMPOSITION

*It's very enjoyable to go on a boat trip. You may experience many adventures in the sea.

*Write a report (two paragraphs of 10 sentences) with the help of guide words and phrases about **a trip** or a voyage you have done in a boat.

***The following guide words and phrases may help you:**

Paragraph 1: holiday – trip – The Red Sea friends sea breeze

Paragraph 2: survival equipment – signal flare – signal mirror – first-aid kit – next year

You can organize your pre-writing techniques in the following space: ½ mark

Write your plan here

Now write your composition here: 5 ½ marks

Blank lined area for writing the composition.

I. COMPOSITION

*It's not so easy to solve a problem. You have to follow some strategies to finish up the trouble you're facing.

*Write a report (two paragraphs of 10 sentences) with the help of guide words and phrases about: **"Solving problems"**.

***The following guide words and phrases may help you:**

Paragraph 1: patient-experience – problems – effort – features – problem solving

Paragraph 2: problem solving -systematically – effective – alternative – evaluate

You can organize your pre-writing techniques in the following space: ½ mark

Write your plan here

Now write your composition here: 5 ½ marks

I. COMPOSITION

*Some jobs are easy to do while others are very difficult or even dangerous. Some people may be killed while they're working.

*Write a report (two paragraphs of 10 sentences) with the help of guide words and phrases about: **"Dangerous jobs"**.

***The following guide words and phrases may help you:**

Paragraph 1: paramedic – difficult – drives – quickly – ambulance

Paragraph 2: smoke jumper –parachute – cut trees – protect – forest

You can organize your pre-writing techniques in the following space: ½ mark

Write your plan here

Now write your composition here: 5 ½ marks

UM MA'BAD SCHOOL

I. COMPOSITION

*Nature isn't always calm and peaceful. It may become furious and terrifying as it has many destroyable forces.

*Write a report (two paragraphs of 10 sentences) with the help of guide words and phrases about: **"Forces of nature"**.

***The following guide words and phrases may help you:**

Paragraph 1: a volcano - a hole -hurricanes - storms -eye

Paragraph 2: earthquake - massive -destroy -tsunami - huge waves

You can organize your pre-writing techniques in the following space: ½ mark

Write your plan here

Now write your composition here: 5 ½ marks

Blank lined area for writing the composition.

II. READING COMPREHENSION

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

A zoo is a place where we can see wild animals. There is usually one zoo in each country. In England there are five zoos. The biggest is in London. Some people don't like the zoo because they think that it is wrong to keep wild animals in cages. Other people agree, but they think that if the cage is large, the animals will feel happy. The animals have good food everyday and if they are ill, they are given the suitable medicine. People don't have to worry about animals.

In the forest, small animals don't live long because they are killed by larger animals. In a zoo these animals are safe. The very large animals like elephants and giraffes are unhappy because they miss the wide, open places where they used to live. Most people enjoy visiting the zoo. **They** usually prefer to look at the large animals although they are not always the most interesting. Sometimes visitors to the zoo are very unkind to animals. They throw stones at them.

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

1. The best title for the passage is -----.
a- London b- cages c- the zoo d- the forest
2. The word "large" in the second paragraph means -----.
a- happy b- very big c- small d- interesting
3. The pronoun "**They**" in line 11 refers to -----.
a- people b- lions c- animals d- elephants

B. Mark (✓) next to the right answer and (X) next to the wrong one:

4. Lions and tigers like to live in cages. ()
5. Wild animals can be seen in the zoo. ()
6. Small animals don't live long in the forest. ()

C. Answer the following questions:

7- How many zoos are there in England?

8- What do animals in zoos have every day?

9- Why are lions and tigers sometimes unhappy in the zoo?

II. READING COMPREHENSION

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

People often collect things they like. Stamps, books and records are common things they like to collect. But the strangest collection I have ever seen belongs to a man is called Mr. James. He is an old man of about 88 years old. He lives in a small village near the sea. He is a very rich man and could be richer if he sells some dozens of his clocks. He keeps a huge collection of old clocks. They are nearly 3000 valuable clocks. He says each clock, he keeps, has a story and like a paper in a great history book. Some of these clocks are made of gold and others are made of silver, but as he always says there are some clocks not gold or silver but more expensive and valuable like this one which was one day in the palace of King Henry II.

There are clocks in every room in his house. The living room is surrounded by shelves which have been filled with clocks. As there are not enough rooms for so many clocks, the man filled several trunks and stored **them** in the garage. His wife complains everyday about the work she has to do, for it's not easy to clean hundred clocks. She complains about the noise. Each clock keeps its own time. Even with so many clocks around. She never knows what time it is.

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

10. The pronoun "**them**" in line 12 refers to -----.
- a- the clocks b- the trunks c- the garages d- rooms
11. The word "collection" in the second line means -----.
- a- group b- village c- opinion d- clocks
12. The best title for this passage is :
- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a- clocks collection | b- The old man | c- The village near the sea | d- a great history book |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|

B. Mark (✓) next to the right answer and (X) next to the wrong one:

13. Mr. James has 3000 clocks. ()
14. He is fond of collecting stamps. ()
15. Mr. James lives in a big village. ()

C. Answer the following questions:

16. How are some clocks more expensive than gold or silver clocks?

17. What does his wife complain of?

18. What is the most suitable title for this passage?

III. SPELLING

A. Correct the underlined words:

19. Although my neighbour is a wilthy man, he's very hamble.

a. ----- b. -----

20. Salma buys thousands of faashion magazines yeerly.

a. ----- b. -----

B. Write the short / long form of the following:

21. 10th =-----

22. a.m. =-----

23. cm =-----

24. NBA =-----

25. SOS =-----

26. television =-----

27. USA =-----

C. Combine the following:

28. challenge + ed =----- 34. experience + ed =-----

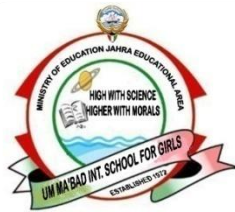
29. esolate + ed =----- 35. lone + ly =-----

30. luck + ly =----- 36. powerful + ly =-----

31. promise + ed =----- 37. realise + ed =-----

32. risk + y =----- 38. systematic + ly =-----

33. take up + ing =----- 39. theory + s =-----



Grade Nine, the 3rd Period Spelling Sheet

كلمات الإملاء لاختبار الفترة الدراسية الثالثة للصف التاسع

No	Word	No	Word
1	first-aid kit	16	affect
2	survival equipment	17	powerfully
3	decongestant	18	luckily
4	theory	19	systematically
5	challenge	20	strict
6	emergency	21	lonely
7	lightning	22	risky
8	authority	23	isolated
9	look down upon	24	SOS = Save Our Souls
10	take up	25	a.m. = ante meridiem
11	alleviate	26	NBA = National Basketball Association
12	experience	27	USA = United States of America
13	promise	28	TV = television
14	resist	29	10 th = tenth
15	realise	30	Cm = centimeter

Grade Nine, the 3rd Period Definition Sheet

كلمات التعريفات لاختبار الفترة الدراسية الثالثة للصف التاسع

No	Word	Definition
1	effort	a determined attempt
2	priority	a thing that is regarded as more important than another
3	breeze	a gentle wind
4	approach	a method of doing something or dealing with a problem
5	sanctuary	a nature reserve
6	induce	cause a particular physical condition
7	engage	become involved in an activity
8	halt	bring or come to an abrupt stop
9	erupt	(of a volcano) become active and eject lava ,ash and gases
10	alternative	another possibility
11	common	occurring, found or done often, prevalent
12	extremely	to a very high degree
13	probably	almost certainly as far as one knows or can tell
14	keep in touch	stay in contact
15	push out	force or throw (something) out, typically in a violent or sudden way

الفترة الدراسية الرابعة

Test Papers

صفحات الاختبار لهذه الفترة الدراسية

Student Book كتاب الطالب	Workbook كتاب التدريبات
53 → 93	52 → 99

القواعد والوظائف اللغوية الخاصة بهذه الفترة الدراسية

Grammar	Language Functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- present perfect continuous- Question tags- Reported speech- Reported questions- Nouns suffixes- Third conditional: If it had been meI would have ...- I wish....+ past perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Describing processes▪ Describing events▪ Giving opinion - reason▪ Talking about recent past▪ Checking information▪ Describing objects▪ Discussing imaginary situations▪ Making comparisons▪ Asking for information▪ Describing feelings▪ Giving advice▪ Expressing wishes and regrets▪ Expressing opinions▪ Describing someone

Important Instructions

Dear Student:

This revision is designed specifically to train you to deal with the exam items but it doesn't mean that the exam will be quoted from these papers.

The composition topic should be unseen and it's not allowed to ask your teacher to specify some topics before the exam.

It's forbidden for teachers to read the whole exam but illustrate what is wanted only.

During the exam, don't ask your teacher to translate a previously taught word.

In this period, the oral activities will be 10 marks and the written exam will be 50 marks.

تعليمات هامة

عزيزتي الطالبة:

هذه المراجعة صممت خصيصاً لتدريبك على طريقة الاختبار و لكن ليس من الضرورة أن يأتي منها الاختبار.

يجب أن يكون موضوع التعبير غير مرئي ويُمنع مطالبة المعلمة بتحديد بعض الموضوعات قبل الاختبار.

أثناء الاختبار، يُمنع على المعلمة قراءة كل فقرات الاختبار ولكن تقوم بتوضيح المطلوب من السؤال فقط

لا تطلبي من معلمتك أثناء الاختبار ترجمة كلمة باللغة الإنجليزية سبق أن درستوها

في هذه الفترة سيكون مجموع الأعمال الشفهية 10 درجة وسيكون مجموع الاختبار 50 درجة

New Vocabulary

Unit 10

Lesson 1-2		Lesson 3-4		Lesson 5-6	
whirlpool	دوامة	break down	يتعطل	silk	حرير
terror	رعب	rally	سباق سيارات	region	منطقة
overboard	خارج السفينة	yearly	سنوياً	trade	يتاجر
recover	يشفى - يتعافى	importantly	بشكل مهم	exchange	يقايض
barrel	برميل	set off	ينطلق في رحلة	caravan	قافلة
tie	يربط	spare	احتياطي	decline	ينحدر
exhausted	متعب - منهك	ahead	إلى الأمام	track	مضمار
float	يطفو	mechanical	آلي - ميكانيكي	route	طريق
horizon	أفق	wonder	يتعجب		
escape	يهرب - ينجو				
terrified	أرهب - أخاف				
pick up	يلتقط				

Unit 11

Lesson 1-2		Lesson 3-4		Lesson 5-6	
wealthy	ثري - غني	fashion	موضة	happiness	سعادة
butler	كبير الخدم	kimono	معطف ياباني	identify	يتمييز - يعرف
modest	متواضع - محتشم	chopstick	عيدان تناول الطعام	spiritual	روحاني
dusty	مغبر	bullet train	قطار سريع	reasonable	معقول - صائب التفكير
affluent	غني	raw	غير ناضج	serotonin	هرمون السعادة
residence	مسكن - إقامة	sushi	سوشي (طبق ياباني)	genetic	جيني - وراثي
genuine	أصلي	Sumo wrestling	مصارعة السومو	identical	متطابق - متماثل
grimy	وسخ			twins	توأم
pleased	مسرور			flow	تدفق (حالة نفسية)
trap	مصيدة			community	مجتمع
content	فئوع - سعيد				
humble	رخيص - متواضع				

Unit 12

Lesson 1-2		Lesson 3-4		Lesson 5-6	
upset	قلق - مضطرب	mess	فوضى	friendship	صداقة
mend	يصلح	pleasure	سعادة	loyalty	إخلاص
knock	يقرع - يطرق	arrange	يرتب - ينظم	honest	أمين - صادق
wish	يتمنى	enjoy	يستمتع	respect	احترام
regret	يندم - يأسف	enough	كاف	clever	ذكي
organise	ينظم	give up	يقطع عن	cheerful	مبتهج - مرح
complain	يشكو - يتذمر	tidy up	ينظم	trustworthy	جدير بالثقة
train	يدرّب			appreciate	يقدر - يعجب ب
luckily	لحسن الحظ			secret	سر
				share	يشارك

PAPER ONE

I. VOCABULARY

A. From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

- Our car ----- while we were coming to school.
a- pushed out b- broke down c- picked up d- set off
- I worked for about 15 hours, so I'm very -----.
a- spare b- terrified c- exhausted d- decline
- This dress is made of -----.
a- silk b- route c- barrel d- caravan
- I think someone is ----- on the door.
a- organising b- wishing c- giving up d- knocking
- To be a pilot, you should ----- how to fly a plane.
a- trap b- enjoy c- train d- secret
- Ali has a big problem, that's why he is -----.
a- dusty b- modest c- cheerful d- upset

B. Use the following words in meaningful sentences:

- silk _____
- fashion _____
- wrestling _____
- pleasure _____
- float _____
- exchange _____
- identify _____
- mend _____
- terrified _____
- dusty _____
- honest _____
- clever _____
- yearly _____
- ahead _____
- luckily _____
- terror _____
- trade _____
- wealthy _____
- flow _____
- wish _____

C. Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(reasonable – trapped – chopsticks – wealthy – modest)

- The Japanese use the ----- to eat sushi.
- Look! The house is on fire. Some people are ----- in.
- I've got a ----- amount of money saved.
- He left as a poor, working class boy and returned as a ----- man.

D. Match the words under –A- with their definitions under –B-:

- | -A- | -B- |
|--------------|--|
| 31. affluent | () become smaller , fewer or less, decrease |
| 32. ahead | () having a great deal of money |
| 33. butler | () have a pleasurable experience |
| 34. decline | () further forward |
| 35. enjoy | () filled with water |
| | () the chief manservant of a house |

D. Match the words under –A- with their definitions under –B-:

- | -A- | -B- |
|---------------|---|
| 36. mend | () (of food) uncooked |
| 37. mess | () heal or return to a healthy state after illness or injury |
| 38. overboard | () return to a normal state of health, mind or strength |
| 39. raw | () a chaotic, confused or troublesome state or situation |
| 40. recover | () stay in contact |
| | () from a ship into the water |

D. Match the words under –A- with their definitions under –B-:

- | -A- | -B- |
|---------------|--|
| 41. region | () area of a city or country |
| 42. set off | () arrange neatly and in order |
| 43. terrified | () start out on a journey |
| 44. tidy up | () buy and sell goods and services |
| 45. trade | () very frightened |
| | () a group of people travelling across a desert |

II. GRAMMAR

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

46. The lesson ----- now by Abeer.
a- was studying b- studied c- is being studied d- studying
47. I ----- living in Kuwait since 1990.
a- has been b- had been c- am d- have been
48. Hajar ----- waiting in the street for 20 minutes.
a- is b- has been c- have been d- was
49. Mona said that she ----- shopping the day before.
a- has gone b- had gone c- goes d- have gone
50. Sara has been living here a few years -----.
a- yet b- for c- since d- ago
51. While I -----, my father called me.
a- was praying b- have prayed c- am praying d- has prayed
52. ----- did your jacket cost?
a- How many b- How often c- How much d- How
53. I wish I ----- a map to help me know the places.
a- brought b- have brought c- had brought d- has brought

54. If I had gone to the club, I ----- football.
a- will play **b- would have played** **c- would play** **d- played**
55. Bullet trains travel as ----- as bullet.
a- faster **b- fasting** **c- fastest** **d- fast**
56. The boys have ----- written the story.
a- since **b- yet** **c- already** **d- for**

B. Do as shown between brackets:

57. Bassil and Nabeel are clever, -----? (Tag question)
 58. My father used to live near the sea. (Make negative)

59. Faris took the sick boy to the hospital. (Ask a question)

60. Khalid (**have**) ----- a big problem these days. (Correct the verb)
 61. We live peacefully in Kuwait. (Ask a question)

62. The mechanic can fix the car. (Change into **passive**)

63. If I were you, I (**ask**) ----- for help. (**Correct** the verb)
 64. The girl is (**beautiful**) ----- than her sister. (**Correct** the adjective)
 65. Ahmed said: "I bought a new jacket". (Change into reported speech)

66. She works hard. (Make **negative**)

67. If I had worked hard, I (**earn**) ----- a lot of money. (Correct the verb)

III. LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Write what you would say in the following situations:

68. Your brother likes watching the rally.

69. Your friends want to travel in the desert.

70. I like reading adventure stories.

71. Your friend says: "Only money brings happiness."

72. Your father helps poor people.

73. You want to eat sushi.

IV. SET-BOOK

A. Productive Questions:

Answer the following questions:

From module 5 unit 10 lesson 5, read the following quotation and answer the questions:

"The Silk Road was an ancient route which connected the continents of Asia and Europe. The route linked China, Central Asia, Northern India and then the Persian and Roman Empires. It was used between about 500 and 1300 AD.

74. A. Why did people start using the Silk Road?

B. What were the dangers of the Silk Road?

From module 6 unit 11 lesson 5, read the following quotation and answer the questions:

"Happiness is good for your health. Experiments prove that it gives you a strong immune system, and you recover from surgery more quickly."

75. A. What are the main sources of happiness?

B. Being happy is good for you and society. Explain how:

From module 5 unit 9 lesson 5, read the following quotation and answer the questions:

"I'm parachuted into areas where there are forest fires. We have the satisfaction of saving people's lives and protecting forests. I actually like the danger and the physical work."

76. A: Mention two things a smoke jumper has to do:

B. How do smoke jumpers protect themselves from fires?

From module 5 unit 9 lesson 1, read the following quotation and answer the questions:

"In 2004, a terrible tsunami in the Indian Ocean hit 11 countries. It killed more than 150,000 people and made millions homeless."

77. A. What are tsunamis caused by?

B. How can we predict tsunamis?

Module 4 unit 1 lesson 3 "Problem solving in the real world"

We all experience problems and we spend a lot of time and effort trying to solve them but what is a problem?

78. A: How do you feel when you have a problem?

B: Mention two features of a problem solving:

Module 6 unit 11 lesson 5

"Have you noticed that when you are busy working or doing a sport, you don't notice your surroundings anymore and time passes quickly?"

79. A: In your opinion, what are the main sources of happiness?

B: Why do most people search for happiness?

Module 5 Unit 10 lesson 5

"The journeys took many months. Merchants had to go into the boiling desert, and mountains they face freezing temperatures."

80. A: Why it was safe to travel through the desert in a group called "caravan"?

B: You need a lot of equipments to live in the desert, mention two:

Module 6 unit 12 lesson 5

"Friends are very special. As long as people have lived, they have found friendship with each other."

81. A: Your best friend has a lot of qualities, mention two:

B: Is friendship important? Why? Why not?

Module 4 – Unit 7 – Lesson 4 (Problem solving in the real world)

"We all experience problems and we spend a lot of time and effort trying to solve them, but what is a problem? A problem is defined in a very positive way. It is any situation where you have an opportunity to make a difference or an improvement..."

82. A. What does the phrase "problem solving" mean to you?

B. Write two features of problem solving:

Module 5 – Unit 9 – Lesson 1 (Emergency & rescue)

"Earthquakes happen when two massive earth ' plates ' move past each other .When the plates stick, pressure builds up, and the ground is shaken powerfully"

83. A What damages do earthquakes cause?

B. How can the dangers of an earthquake be reduced?

Module 6 – Unit 11 – Lessons 5 & 6 (Happiness)

"The World Database of happiness have found that people in the west haven't got happier in the past 50 years despite massive improvements in their standards of living"

84. A. "Some psychologists have identified three elements to happiness." Comment!"

B. In your opinion, what could be the sources of your happiness?

B. Literature Time

Answer the following questions:

Episode 4 "Around the World in Eighty Days" By Jules Verne

"Passepartout's first job was to climb on top of a human pyramid, where men balanced on each other's shoulders. Passepartout was to be the man on the top of the human pyramid..."

85. A: Why did Passepartout search for a job in a circus?

B: If you were Passepartout, would you follow Fix's plan? Why? Why not?

Episode 5 "Around the World in Eighty Days" By Jules Verne

"How long it be until the snow melts ?Fogg asked the stationmaster. Nobody knows, he replied. It may be two days, it may be ten days. You can never tell at this time of year..."

86. A: What was Fix's idea to help Fog?

B: How did people from the town help the passengers?

Episode 6 "Around the World in Eighty Days" By Jules Verne

"The detective then showed Fogg the warrant for his arrest. 'Phileas Fogg,' he said. 'I arrest you in the queen's name!' Passepartout was amazed. Phileas Fogg was taken away to prison..."

87. A: Why did Passepartout blame himself?

B: Why did Fix leave Fog and apologise to him?

From the story "Around the world in Eighty Days", read the following quotations and answer the questions:

Episode 4

"Passepartout had his own ticket, but he had no money and he did not know what to do. When the Carnatic arrived in Yokohama on November 13th, he walked the streets. Somehow he had to get Food and money. The next day he saw an advertisement for a circus and asked the owner if he would give him a job."

88. A: What did Passepartout decide to do to get the money?

B: Why was Passepartout angry with Fix?

Episode 5

"They boarded the train with Passepartout on 4th December. In seven days' time they would be in New York to catch the steamer to Liverpool on 11th December. As they passed through the great Rocky Mountains, the views from the train were magnificent. Passepartout had never seen anything so beautiful..."

89. A: Why was Passepartout worried on the second day of the train journey?

B: Why did the train stop suddenly at Medicine Bow?

Episode 6

"Passepartout blamed himself for his master's arrest. If only he had told Phileas Fogg that Fix was a detective, he could have escaped. Passepartout wept tears of anger. It was all his fault! Meanwhile, Fogg was, as usual, perfectly calm. He sat in his prison cell. He showed no sign of disappointment. What was he thinking?..."

90. A: Why was Passepartout crying?

B: What mistake had Fogg made about time?

Episode 4

"One day he met Passepartout on deck. Passepartout was very angry with Fix, because the detective had locked him in the hotel..."

91. A: Why did Fix lock Passepartout in his room?

B: In your opinion, was Passepartout a faithful friend ?Why? Why not?

Episode 4

"Passepartout had his own ticket, but he had no money and he did not know what to do. When the *Carnatic* arrived in Yokohama on November 13th , Passepartout walked the streets. Somehow he had to get food and money..."

92. A. Imagine that you were Passepartout, what would you do to find food and money?

B. Would you accept the job offered to Passepartout? Why?

Episode 5

"Mr. Fogg began to think he could not succeed. He was stuck in snow in the middle of America on a train that could not move. But all was not lost!..."

93. A. How did Mr .Fogg and his friends solve this problem?

B. If you were caught in a snow storm, what should you do?

Episode 6

"It was Saturday, not Sunday. By travelling around the world from west to east, Mr. Fogg had completed his journey in just over seventy-nine days and he proved it could be done."

94. A. Would you agree to challenge although you might take risks and face a lot of problems?

B. At the end of the story, Verne (The writer) seems to be giving the message that the attainment of love can lead to greater happiness than any amount of wealth. Do you think that this message has been delivered? Explain your point of view.

PAPER TWO

I. COMPOSITION

*Travelling in the past was a great adventure. People were obliged to cut long distances through deserts for trade.

*Write a report (two paragraphs of 12 sentences) with the help of guide words and phrases about: **"Travelling in the past"**.

***The following guide words and phrases may help you:**

Paragraph1: long journey - on foot- camels - in heat – cold desert

Paragraph2: thieves –goods – silk and silver –by sea – less dangerous)

You can organize your pre-writing techniques in the following space:

Write your plan here

Now write your composition here:

A series of horizontal lines for writing a composition.

UM MA'BAD SCHOOL

I. COMPOSITION

*Happiness is a nice feeling of joy and relaxation. Although it's very simple but it isn't a thing that can be bought with money. There are elements for happiness.

*Write a report (two paragraphs of 12 sentences) with the help of guide words and phrases about: "**Happiness**".

***The following guide words and phrases may help you:**

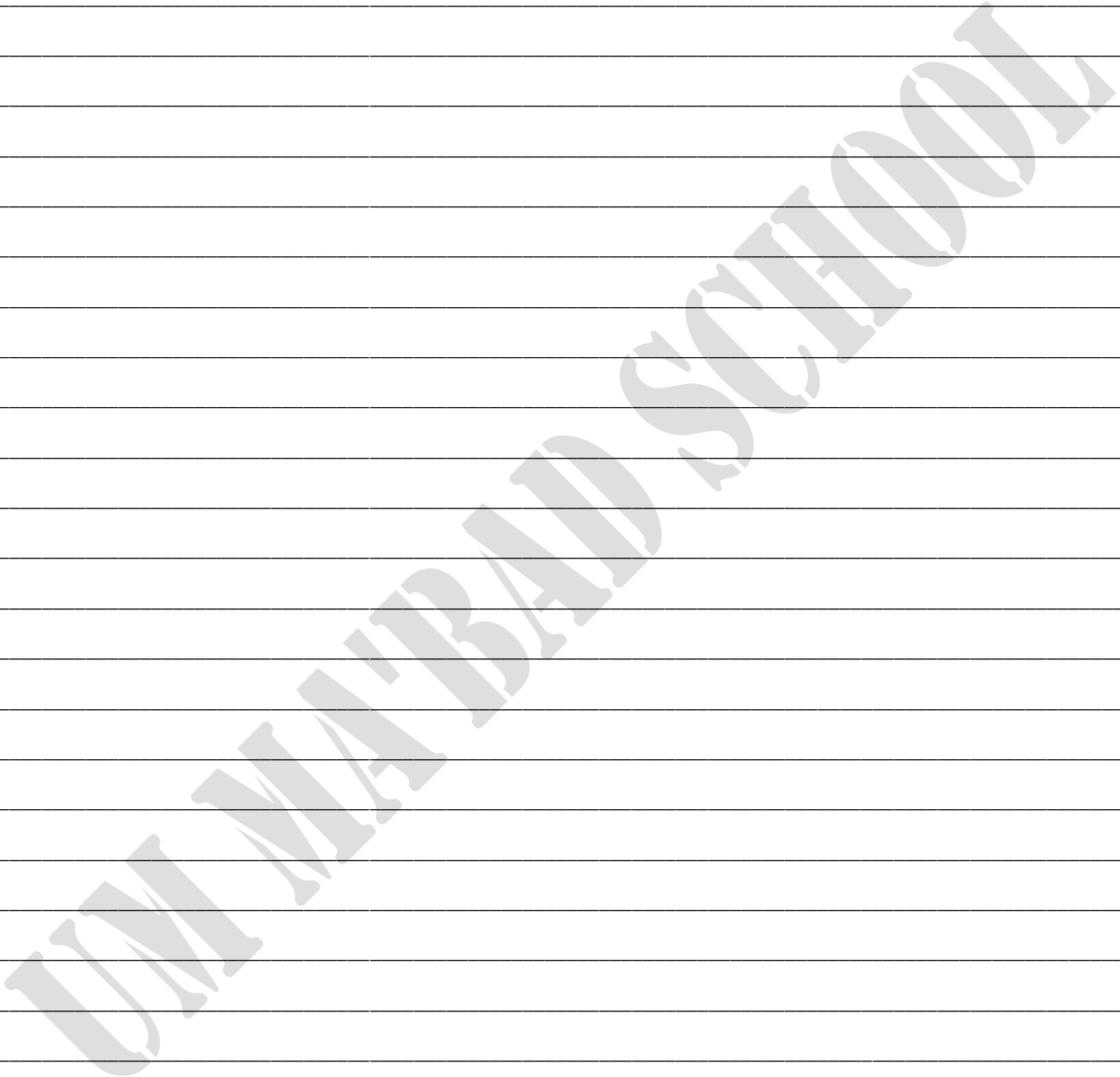
Paragraph1: happiness – goal - three elements – experience – pleasure

Paragraph2: sources – faith – money – work – health

You can organize your pre-writing techniques in the following space:

Write your plan here

Now write your composition here:



I. COMPOSITION

*Life in Japan is something altogether different than life in any other country. There are many strange habits and ways of eating and dressing.

*Write a report (two paragraphs of 12 sentences) with the help of guide words and phrases about: **"Life in Japan"**.

***The following guide words and phrases may help you:**

Paragraph1: industrialized – Tokyo –fashion –women – silk kimonos –

Paragraph2: transport - traditional food –sports – sumo wrestling – judo

You can organize your pre-writing techniques in the following space:

Write your plan here

I. COMPOSITION

*We can't live without friends. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

*Write a report (two paragraphs of 12 sentences) with the help of guide words and phrases about: **"Friends"**.

***The following guide words and phrases may help you:**

Paragraph1:friends –special life–important –common things - keep secrets

Paragraph2:trustworthy - loyal –respect – honest – appreciate

You can organize your pre-writing techniques in the following space: ½ mark

Write your plan here

II. READING COMPREHENSION

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

Pupils laughed at me in the school because I'm over weight. I love snack food and I will eat chips and crisps instead of a healthy meal. When I was younger, my mother used to make proper dinner but I would have chips instead. I have always been lazy and I spent my teenage years sitting in my bedroom, reading books and eating crisps. I even worked in a crisp factory for a year when I was eighteen.

As a result, within a year, I was 90 kg and very soon my weight became 101 kg. I got very depressed. My doctor put me on a diet but I couldn't stick to **it** because it was too **difficult** to follow. I have tried lots of other diets, but none of those has worked either. I know that being fit helps me to study better, to work and do the entire daily tasks better but I got tired and depressed. I turned to food for comfort, but now I decided to give up my bad habits in eating. I'll do exercises everyday and eat healthy food.

A. Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

1. The best title for this passage is:

a- The overweight
problem

b- chips and crisps

c- The lazy boy

d- teenage years

2. The word "**it**" in line 9 refers to -----.

a- the food

b- the diet

c- the work

d- a crisp factory

3. The word "**difficult**" in line 7 means:

a- hard

b- easy

c- lazy

d-better

B. Mark (✓) next to the right answer and (X) next to the wrong one:

4- The writer decided to eat healthy food. ()

5- For the writer food is a source of comfort. ()

6- The writer followed the doctor's diet. ()

C. Answer the following questions:

7- What did the mother used to make for her girl?

8- Why is the writer depressed?

II. READING COMPREHENSION

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

Many thousands of children have serious accidents in their homes. Some children are so badly hurt or even die. The most common accidents are with fire and hot liquids. Small Children may reach up and touch pots with boiling water on the stove. The pots fall over and the hot liquids fall on the children and burn **them**. Some children like to play with fire. They enjoy playing with matches or throwing things on a fire to make it burn brightly. If a fire gets too big, it gets out of control. Then the house catches fire. It's very dangerous to play with matches. When a little boy burns a match, the *flames* soon burn near his fingers. Then he drops the match on the floor. Many houses catch fire in this way.

Although fire and hot liquids cause most fires in the houses, many children cut themselves with knives. Other children are killed by electricity. Some children are made ill by taking their parent's medicine. Many children have to go to the hospital every year because they thought that a box of tablets were a box of sweets.

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

9. The word "**them**" in line 4 refers to -----.
- a- hot liquids b- sweet and tablets c- the children d- parents
10. The main idea in the second paragraph is -----.
- a- Main Causes of Children Accidents
b- Children Are Killed by Electricity
c- Children Accidents Caused by Fire and Hot Liquids
d-Going to the hospital
11. The word "*flames*" in line 7 refers to -----.
- a- hot liquids
b- pills and medicines
c- the fire of a burning match
d- fingers

B. Tick (✓) next to the right answer and (X) next to the false one:

12. We can control the big fire. ()
13. Some children are killed by electricity. ()
14. Leaving children in the kitchen alone is dangerous ()

C. Answer the following questions:

15. How do children hurt themselves by knives?

16. Where do most serious children accidents happen?

II. READING COMPREHENSION

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

Silk is a strong light beautiful material. In order to make silk, people of china and Japan raised silk worms for thousands of years. Other countries like France and Italy have also produced silk, but today most of our silk comes from far east. Each female silk moth lays from two hundred to four hundred eggs. She usually lays them in a cotton bag which the farmer provides. The eggs hatch in spring and the tiny silk worms begin to feed on mulberry leaves. After about forty days, the worms begin to spin their silk cocoons.

There is a well-known story about the silk worm. About fifteen hundred years ago, two Persian travellers stole some of the precious eggs from a silk farm in china. **They** hid the eggs in a hallow walking-stick. In this way they were able to introduce the Chinese silk worms into countries near the Mediterranean sea. These countries were already producing silk in quite small quantities from other varieties of silk worms. In Persia they had done so for more than two thousand years. But silk made from the Chinese mulberry silk worm has proved to be the best. The silk worm is and always has been queen of them all.

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

17. The main idea of the first paragraph is -----.
- a- How worms produce silk
 - b- Persia is an old country
 - c- Chinese traders are the richest
 - d- The far east
18. The word "silk" means -----.
- a- A city in china
 - b- A light fiber produced by worms
 - c- A cotton bag
 - d- hallow
19. The pronoun "**They**" in line 10 refers to -----.
- a- Persian travellers
 - b- Small quantities of eggs
 - c- Silk worms
 - d- silk cocoons

B. Mark (√) next to the right answer and (x) next to the wrong one:

- 20- Silk made from Chinese mulberry worms is the best. ()
- 21- The eggs of the worms hatch in winter. ()
- 22- Three Persian travellers stole some of the worm eggs. ()

C. Answer the following questions:

23- Where did the travellers hide the eggs?

24- When do the worms begin to spin their silk cocoons?

III. SPELLING

A. Correct the underlined words:

25. This man is so weelthy, he's enough servants to manage his house.

a. ----- b. -----

26. Hapiness comes when you idenifay your aims in life.

a. ----- b. -----

B. Write the short / long form of the following:

27. £1 = -----

28. 14th = -----

29. twentieth = -----

30. 30 min. = -----

31. kg = -----

32. United Kingdom = -----

C. Combine the following:

33. challenge + ed =----- 42. experience + ed=-----

34. esolate + ed =----- 43. lone + ly =-----

35. luck + ly =----- 44. powerful + ly =-----

36. promise + ed =----- 45. realise + ed =-----

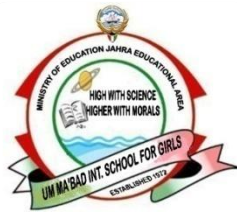
37. risk + y =----- 46. systematic + ly =-----

38. take up + ing =----- 47. theory + s =-----

39. appreciate + ed =----- 48. community + s =-----

40. happy + ness =----- 49. please + ed =-----

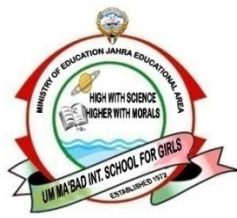
41. wealth + y =----- 50. year + ly =-----



Grade Nine, the 4th Period Spelling Sheet

كلمات الإملاء باختبار الفترة الدراسية الرابعة للصف التاسع

No	Word	No	Word
1	first-aid kit	31	terror
2	survival equipment	32	horizon
3	decongestant	33	residence
4	theory	34	fashion
5	challenge	35	happiness
6	emergency	36	community
7	lightning	37	friendship
8	authority	38	respect
9	look down upon	39	pick up
10	take up	40	wonder
11	alleviate	41	exchange
12	experience	42	identify
13	promise	43	complain
14	resist	44	appreciate
15	realise	45	share
16	affect	46	yearly
17	powerfully	47	luckily
18	luckily	48	spare
19	systematically	49	wealthy
20	strict	50	pleased
21	lonely	51	humble
22	risky	52	identical
23	isolated	53	enough
24	SOS = Save Our Souls	54	cheerful
25	a.m. = ante meridiem	55	Kg = kilogram
26	NBA = National Basketball Association	56	30 min. = thirty minutes
27	USA = United States of America	57	UK = United Kingdom
28	TV = television	58	20 th = twentieth
29	10 th = tenth	59	£1 = one pound
30	Cm = centimeter	60	14 th = fourteenth



Grade Nine, the 4th Period Definition Sheet

كلمات التعرف لاختبار الفترة الدراسية الرابعة للصف التاسع

No	Word	Definition
1	effort	a determined attempt
2	priority	a thing that is regarded as more important than another
3	breeze	a gentle wind
4	approach	a method of doing something or dealing with a problem
5	sanctuary	a nature reserve
6	induce	cause a particular physical condition
7	engage	become involved in an activity
8	halt	bring or come to an abrupt stop
9	erupt	(of a volcano) become active and eject lava ,ash and gases
10	alternative	another possibility
11	common	occurring, found or done often, prevalent
12	extremely	to a very high degree
13	probably	almost certainly as far as one knows or can tell
14	keep in touch	stay in contact
15	push out	force or throw (something) out, typically in a violent way
16	region	area of a city or country
17	butler	the chief manservant of a house
18	trade	buy and sell goods and services
19	mess	a chaotic, confused or troublesome state or situation
20	recover	return to a normal state of health, mind or strength
21	decline	become smaller , fewer or less, decrease
22	enjoy	have a pleasurable experience
23	mend	heal or return to a healthy state after illness or injury
24	tidy up	arrange neatly and in order
25	set off	start out on a journey
26	affluent	having a great deal of money
27	raw	(of food) uncooked
28	terrified	very frightened
29	overboard	from a ship into the water
30	ahead	further forward