شكَراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج البحرينية





المذكرة الذهبية في اللغة الإنجليزية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج البحرينية ← الصف التاسع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← الملف

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 12-12-2023 12:45

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع









روابط مواد الصف التاسع على تلغرام

التربية الاسلامية اللغة العربية العربية الانجليزية الرياضيات

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول						
impact woRkBook & GRAMMAR Book 3	1					
writing terms 3rd intermediate	2					
مذكرة اللغة الإنجليزية	3					
المذكرة الذهبية في اللغة الإنجليزية	4					
مراجعة اللغة الإنجليزية	5					

KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN MINISTERY OF EDUCATION RIFFA INTERM. BOYS SCHOOL ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Golden

Revision

3

Third Intermediate



Vocabulary Are the meanings of the words positive or negative? Write P for positive or N for negative. 1 slimy 2 disgusting 3 crucial 4 calm 5 aggressive 6 pest 7 beneficial 8 lethal 9 caring 10 filthy Read. Complete the sentences with the opposite of the words in bold. Spiders are not **popular** pets. In fact, they are very u. 2 People think that snakes are a____, but in fact they are very **gentle**. Snakes' skin is **smooth and dry**, not s___. 4 Rat/her than being **harmful** to the environment, many insects are b. 5 It is true that some snakes have p___ venom, whilst others have **harmless** 6 We should try to **protect** the environment rather than d_i it. Grammar Match the suggestions with the sentences. His leg looked red and sore. a) He might have seen a bear. 1 She can't stop being sick. b) They may have had a bad experience there. They won't go back into the sea. c) He might have been bitten by a spider. Why won't they come with us? d) She may have seen a rat. 4 5 He ran quickly out of the cave. e) She must have food poisoning. She screamed when she opened the door. f) They could have seen a jellyfish.

Read. Complete the sentences according to the words in brackets. There is an example at the beginning.

Example: He		may have seen	a giant squid. (fairly sure / see)			
1	They		_ a bear in the woods. (very sure / hear)			
2	She		_ awake all night. (not sure / be)			
3	The fox		_ the rubbish bins. (very sure / open)			
4	An insect _		_ you. (very sure / bite)			
5	She		_ about the dangers. (not sure / read)			

5 Read. Complete the sentences with to when necessary

1	She made us	wait for an hour.
2	I can't wait	see the new film.
3	Could you	buy a ticket for me, too?
4	I'm excited	begin the trip.
5	They've got	find some extra chairs.
6	He's letting us	use the computer room today.
7	She told me	text her when I left.
8	Did you remember	give the letter to your teacher?

6 Read the text. Circle the correct option.

What is the first thing that comes to mind when you think of a cockroach? It's a disgusting insect that you really don't want in your house, right? Well, in actual fact, cockroaches are incredibly clean animals. Cockroaches can go for long periods of time without eating anything. They are scavengers, which means that they eat virtually anything they can find. This is not a good thing when they are in your home. However, in nature, this makes cockroaches particularly useful. They recycle decaying vegetation which helps the pollination of plants. They are sometimes seen as 'nature's rubbish collectors'. So, whilst you might not want them sharing your home, remember that they are valuable contributors to the environment.

- 1 According to the text, most people think that cockroaches are ...
 - a) disgusting insects.
 - b) very clean animals.
- 2 Cockroaches eat ...
 - a) every day.
 - b) **anything they can find**.
- 3 Cockroaches are useful when they are in ...
 - a) people's homes.
 - b) their natural habitat.
- 4 Cockroaches help the environment by ...
 - a) living in rubbish bins.
 - b) **pollinating plants**.
- 5 According to the text, cockroaches are 'valuable contributors'
 - a) because they help recycle organic waste.
 - b) because they help keep people's homes clean.

Revision based on Unit 3

1 Match the collective nouns with the animals.

1	troop	a) elephants
2	flock	b) ants
3	herd	c) gorillas
4	swarm	d) wolves
5	pack	e) fish
6	school	f) birds

2 Read the clues. Complete the puzzle.

		1			2		3	
	4							
				5				
6								
7								

Down

- 1 when a whole group agrees on something
- 2 when animals move to different areas for periods of time
- 3 to like something more than something else

Across

- 4 objects or people that are arranged in a certain way
- 5 to become aware of something
- 6 to come together as a group
- 7 to think something is true, even if there's no proof

Grammar

3 Read the pairs of sentences. Tick the correct one.

1	a)	The researcher looked into the theory.	
	b)	The researchers looked the theory into.	
2	a)	I couldn't work out it.	
	b)	I couldn't work it out.	
3	a)	The students thought about the experiment.	
	b)	The students thought the experiment about.	
4	a)	The results depended on the amount of water.	
	b)	The results depended the amount of water on.	
5	a)	He made a cake to cheer up her.	
	b)	He made a cake to cheer her up.	
6	a)	Don't rely him on.	
	b)	Don't rely on him.	

4	R	ead. Complete the sentences with too much, too many or enough.
	1	I haven't got onions to make the soup.
	2	Have some of my home-grown tomatoes – I've got far
	3	Have we got time to go to the library after school?
	4	We ordered far food for three people!
	5	people don't do enough exercise.
	6-	- I think you spend time on your phone
<u>Re</u>	adi	ing
5	R	ead the text. Write T for true, F for false or NG for not given.
	W	hy do you join a group? Think about the different groups you belong to,
		hether it is a school team, a choir, or even a family. Some you choose to
		in voluntarily, others you don't. However, one of the positive aspects of
	•	
		eing in a group is the interaction with other members of the group. For
		cample, if you are a member of a choir, you will spend time singing with
	ot	her people. This feels very different to singing alone in your bedroom. You
	lil	kely chose to join a choir because you love singing and it makes you
	ha	appy. If you're happy, you continue to do something, therefore both you
	ar	nd the group thrive. From a personal perspective, it is useful to reassess
		ccasionally the groups you have chosen to join. Does being a member of
		at group still make you happy? If it does, continue to enjoy it. If it doesn't,
	Рŧ	erhaps it's time to think about finding a different group to belong to.
	1	Being in a choir is an example of voluntarily joining a group. ()
	2	Being Spanish is an example of voluntarily joining a group. ()
	3	A good thing about being in a group is that you communicate
		with others. ()
	4	If you like singing, you'll be happier singing in a choir than in
		your bedroom. ()
	5	It's important for members of a group to enjoy the activities of
		that group. ()
	6	You shouldn't leave a group once you have committed to joining it. ()

Animals in the Air



Can you believe that the history of the hot-air balloon all began with a sheep, a duck, and a chicken.

One day in 1777, Joseph Montgolfier was relaxing in front of the fire with his laundry drying nearby. After a while, he noticed that one of his shirts had started to float upwards. The young man was curious about what was happening, so he threw some small pieces of paper into the fireplace to see if the same thing happened to them. When he saw them coming out of the chimney, he came to the conclusion that smoke had the power to lift things up and carry them through the air. Joseph loved science and wanted to become an inventor, so he started trying to think of a craft that would be able to capture smoke and heat and lift people off the ground. Along with his brother, Jacques, he began performing experiments on something that later became the first hot-air balloon

The Montgolfier brothers quickly realised that it was heat and not smoke that had the power to lift things. On 19th September 1783, they presented their first hot-air balloon, which was made from paper and cloth. They burned some straw underneath it and the heat helped the balloon to float. As this was its first trip, the Montgolfier brothers were too nervous to go up in the balloon themselves. So, instead they put a sheep, a duck and a chicken in the basket that hung below the balloon for the two-mile journey

The new invention was a great success and the animals landed safe and sound. A huge crowd of people and some members of the French royal family gathered to watch the balloon floating high in the sky. Shortly afterwards, the brothers asked the king for permission to send men up in the balloon. The king agreed, and the first flight involving human passengers took place in Paris on 21st November 1783, with great success. The balloon reached a height of around 150 metres as it floated over the Paris rooftops, starting a long tradition of hot-air ballooning

A-Read the sentences carefully, then circle the correct answer (a, b, or c).

- 1. Joseph Montgolfier got the idea for a flying machine when.....
- a. he saw smoke in a fireplace.
- b. he saw a paper flying.
- c. he watched a shirt drying.

2. Joseph hoped to be a(n)
a. scientist.
b. inventor.
c. performer.
2 751 34 4 16 1 4 4 4
3. The Montgolfier brothers burned the strew to
a. help the balloon go up.
b. make the balloon lighter.
c. make the balloon move faste
4. The Montgolfier brothers asked the king's permission to
a. send animals up in the balloon.
b. send men up in the balloon.
c. fly the balloon over Paris.
B -Now answer the following questions.
1. What was the first air-balloon made of?
The first air-balloon was made of paper and cloth
2. Who watched the first flight?
A huge crowd of people and some members of the French royal family
3-Where did the first flight with human passengers take place?
In Paris

Reading two

A-Read the text below and choose the correct word. For each space circle the correct letter A, B, or C. Number (0) is done for you as an example.

		ZOOS							
	People began to (0)) animals in zoos (1)	3,000 years						
8	ago, when the rulers of China opened an enormous zoo called the Gardens								
(of Intelligence. In many of the early zoos, animals (2) taught to								
I	perform for the visitors. This no longer (3) and it is accepted that								
t	the purpose of zoos is for people to see animals behaving naturally. Today,								
Ì	most cities have a z	zoo or wildlife park. However, not (4)_	approves						
(of zoos. People (5)	think that zoos are a good ic	lea say they						
I	provide us with the	e opportunity to learn about (6)	natural						
1	world and be close	to wild animals. Both of (7)	would not be						
I	possible (8)	zoos. On the other hand, some peo	ple disapprove of						
7	zoos (9)	they believe it is wrong to put animals	in cages and argue						
t	that in zoos which ar	re not (10) properly, a	nnimals live in dirty						
(conditions and eat u	insuitable food.							
	0 A <u>) keep</u>	B) stay	C) hold						
1	A) <u>over</u>	B) more	C) above						
2	A) <u>were</u>	B) are	C) was						
3	A) <u>happens</u>	B) develops	C) becomes						
4	A) anybody	B) <u>everybody</u>	C) nobody						
5	A) which	B) <u>who</u>	C) what						
6	A) a	B) <u>the</u>	C) an						
7	A) this	B) that	C) these						
8	A) instead	B) unless	C) without						
9	A) so	B) but	C) <u>because</u>						
10	A) managed	B) aimed	C) ordered						

Writing

Many people are scared of bees. Imagine you have a beehive at your home and You don't want it to be misunderstood. How could you help people to understand your beehive? How will you train it to be a useful?

Write an essay of 110–130 words to your English friend to describe the process

Managing One's Fear

When you have unjustified fear of an animal or an insect, it can affect you. When I was younger, I saw my cousin run into a beehive. The bees attacked him, and he was covered in horrible stings. After that, I became very scared of bees.

But when I grew up, I decided I couldn't let my fear get to me. It only took me a few steps.

First, I read a lot about different bees. I didn't focus on stings, but instead, I read about how beneficial bees are to the planet. Bees are really cool! They're hardworking, social and organised. They help plants and flowers exchange seeds to reproduce fruits and flowers, they produce honey.

Next, I began to watch bees from a safe distance. I started to look at a beehive in real time on the Internet in order to learn how they live. Little by little, I felt more comfortable about bees.

Finally, the most important step was to face my fear on my own. One day, I went outside and let a bee fly around me. It was a bit weird at the beginning, but I really felt no fear at all.

As you can see, it's easy to manage your fears. Just remember to read and learn as much as you can. When you are ready, it's important to take the time to feel comfortable at every step, but the end result is worth it!

Writing

Every winter, tens of thousands of people go camping in Sakhir area in Bahrain. Write an email to your friend describing this group behaviour in Bahrain. Make sure you include several examples.

Write around 100-120 words.

<u>Describing a group's behaviour. Make sure you include</u> <u>several examples.</u>

To: Ahmed From: Mohammed

Subject: Camping in Sakhair (Group Behaviour)

Hi Ahmed,

Thanks for your email. It's been a long time since we last met. Your project about group behaviour sounds interesting! Most of us change behaviour around family too.

Winter has come, usually we go camping with our family, in Sakhair, and we spend the whole day together, doing fun activities. There are a lot of activities to do there such as buggy riding, which I love doing with my older brother because he's so competitive. Also, barbeque time is always fun because dad usually burns the first burger

At night, we love gathering around the fire and telling scary stories to scare the young cousins or playing charades which always makes us laugh and scream our lungs out.

In other words, time passes by having fun doing these activities, especially with family members of your age.

For example, if one of us starts telling a scary story another one tells a scarier one, and the rest of us will join in, we can't help it!

What about you? What do you enjoy doing with your family? I'd love to know if your behaviour changes when you're with them.

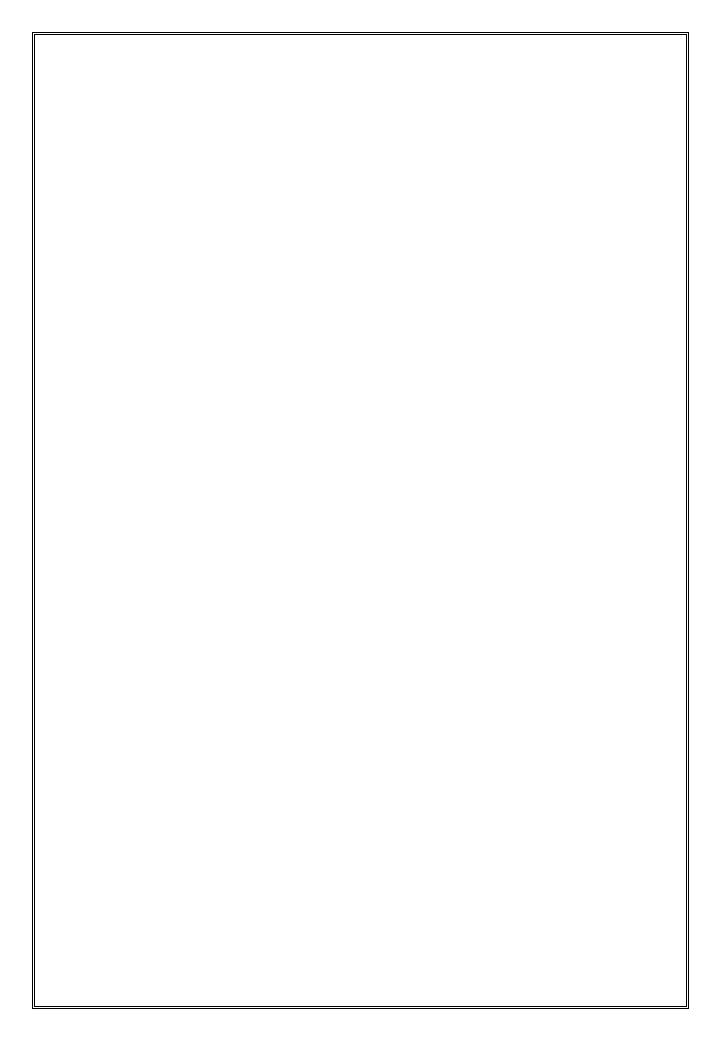
Write soon!
Mohammed

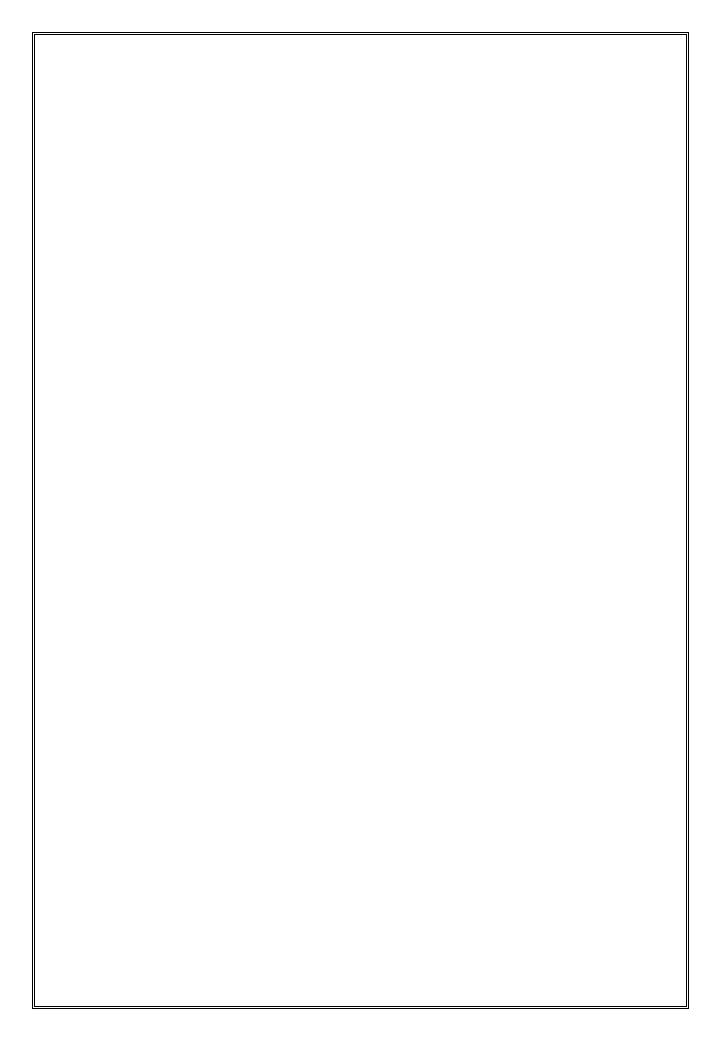
Model Answers based on unit 2

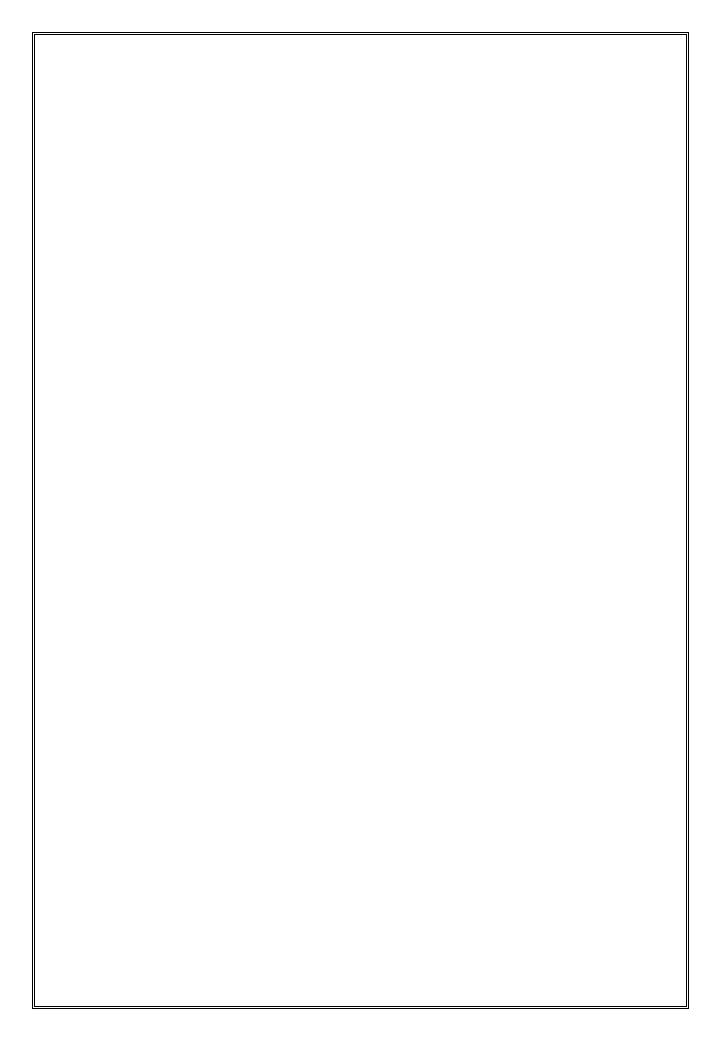
Vo	cabulary	Gr	ammar		
1	•	3		Re	ading
1	N	1	С		
2	N	2	e	6	
3	P	3	f	4	٨
4	P	4 5	b	1	a
		6	a d	2	b
5	N	U	ď	_	
6	N	4		3	b
7	Р	1	must have heard	4	b
8	N	2	could/might have been	,	_
9	P	3	must have opened	5	a
10	N	4	may have bitten		
		5	could/might have read		
2		5			
1	unpopular	1	_		
2	aggressive	2	to		
3		3	_		
	slimy	4	to		
4	beneficial	5	to		
5	poisonous	6	-		
6	destroy	7	to		
		8	to		

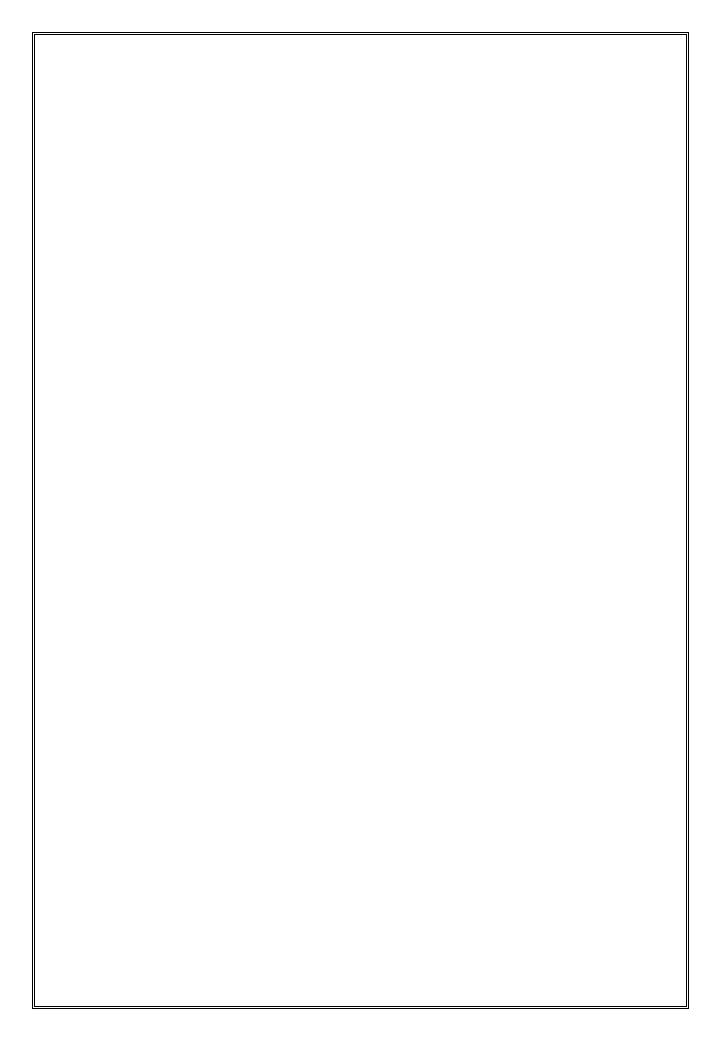
Model Answers based on unit 3

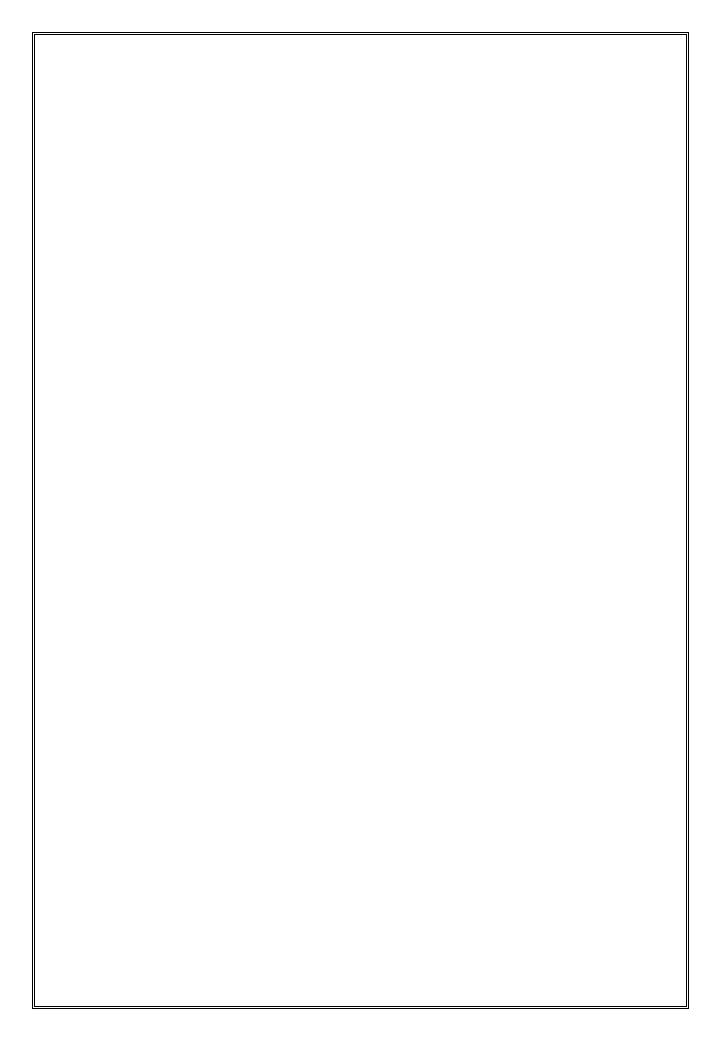
Vocabulary 1 C 2 f 3 а 4 b 5 d 6 Reading е 2 5 Down 1 consensus migrate 3 prefer Across formation 5 realise 6 assemble 7 assume NG Grammar 3 1 а 2 b 3 4 а 5 b 4 1 enough 2 too many 3 enough 4 too much 5 Too many too much

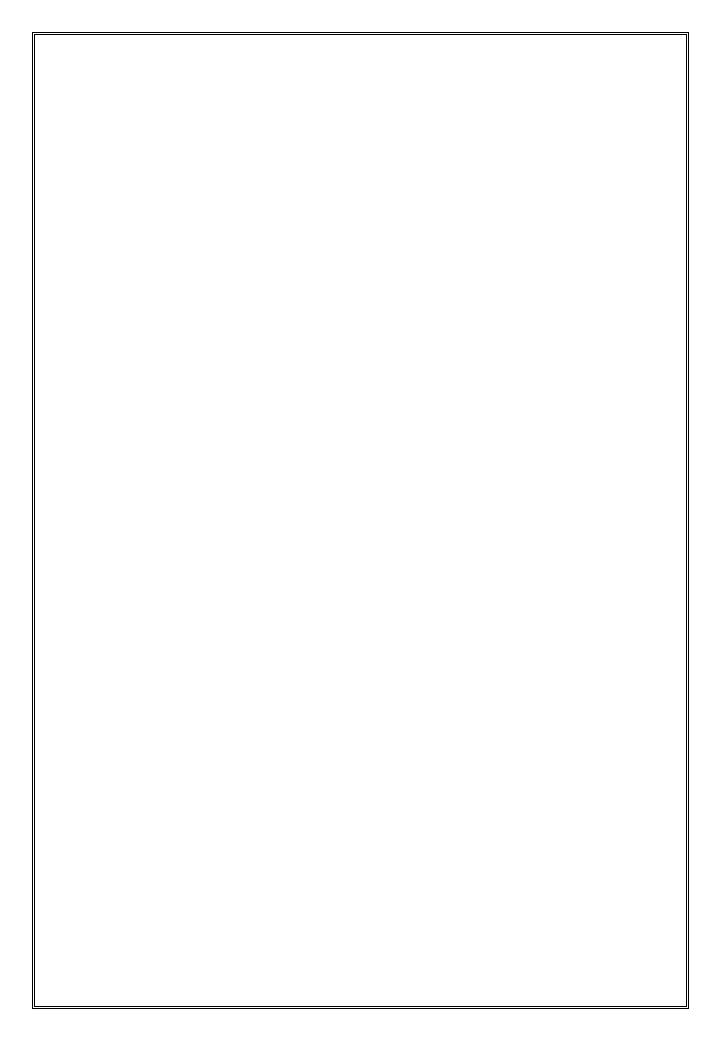


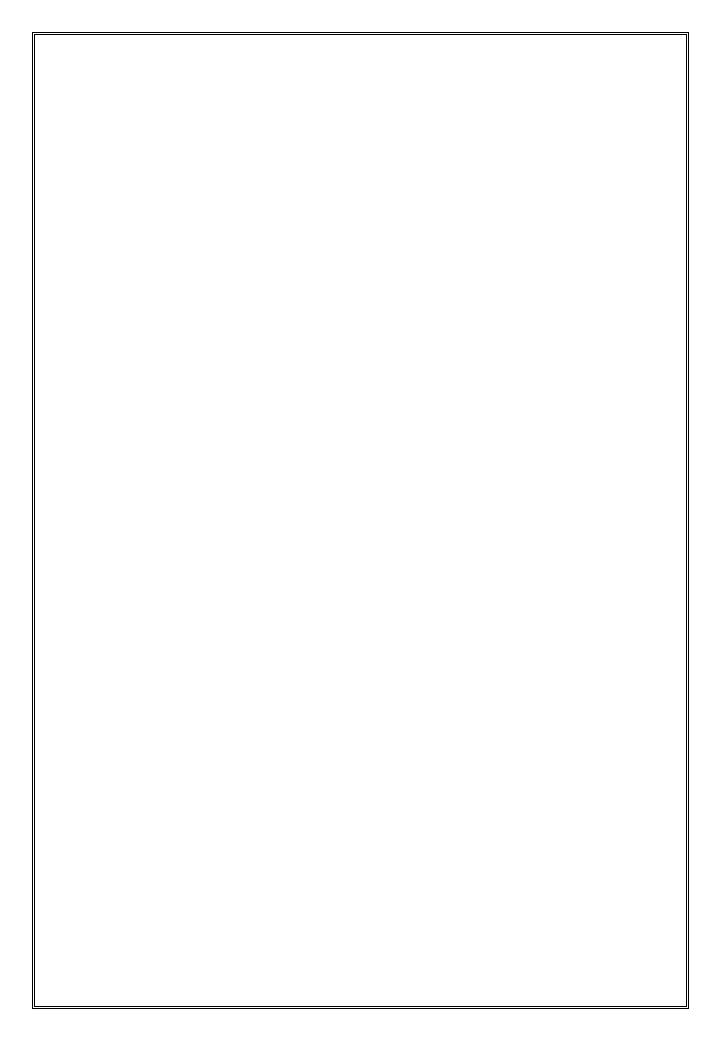


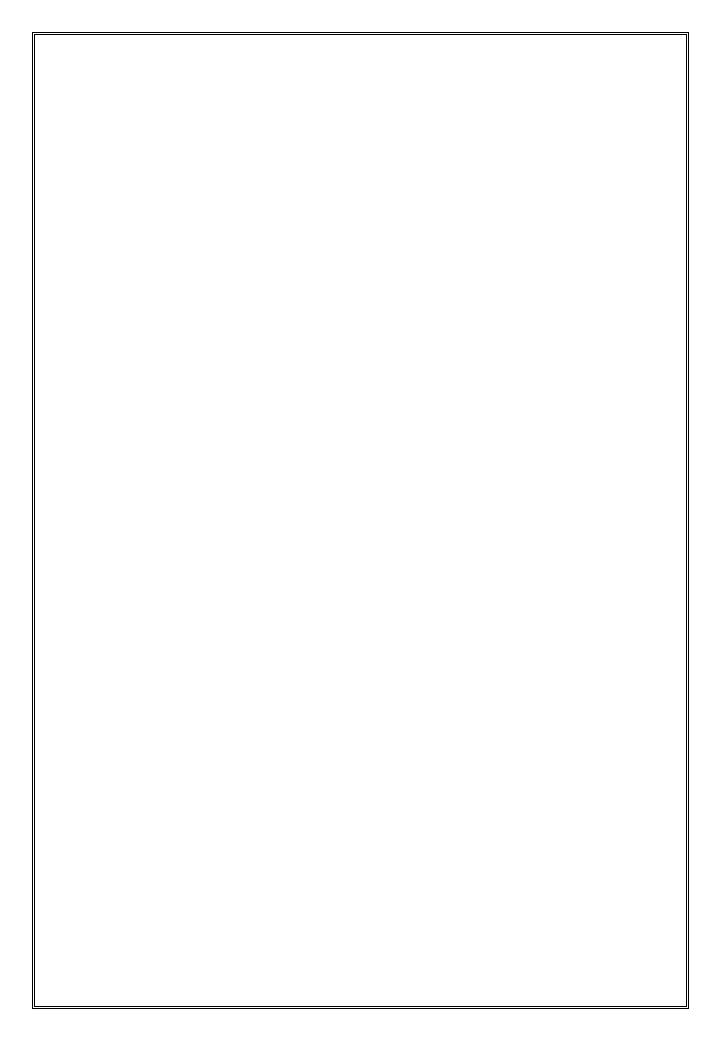


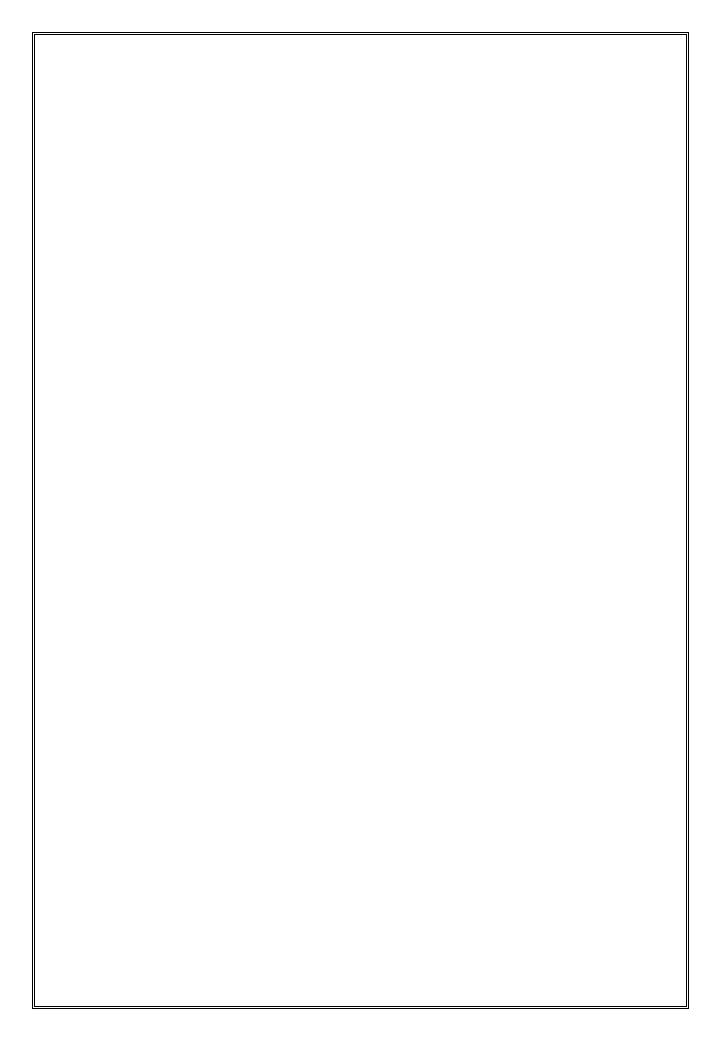












Are we similar or different?

In our part of the world, it's normal to come from a large family and share personality traits with several family members. Everyone tells me that I take after my uncle, although we're different in some ways.

My uncle and I both like outdoors activities. We both enjoy riding our bikes and going for walks. I really like visiting his friend's booth at the Farmers' Market. We go shopping for food together, and then we stop in the park to have a drink and to talk. We both love nature. We're alike in that way.

But when winter comes, It's a different story. Unlike my uncle, I love being outside. I like cold weather and playing outside with my friends, but my uncle enjoys sitting and reading by the fireplace. Sometimes he and I play cards, although I'm not a fan of cards, I'm too energetic to sit for so long! On the other hand, when we play one of my video games, I have fun because I'm competitive. My uncle isn't competitive at all.

But it doesn't really matter to me what we do together. I like being with my uncle and spending time with him. We fit together!

Managing One's Fear

When you have unjustified fear of an animal or an insect, it can affect you. When I was younger, I saw my cousin run into a beehive. The bees attacked him, and he was covered in horrible stings. After that, I became very scared of bees.

But when I grew up, I decided I couldn't let my fear get to me. It only took me a few steps.

First, I read a lot about different bees. I didn't focus on stings, but instead, I read about how beneficial bees are to the planet. Bees are really cool! They're hardworking, social and organised. They help plants

and flowers exchange seeds to reproduce fruits and flowers, they produce honey.

Next, I began to watch bees from a safe distance. I started to look at a beehive in real time on the Internet in order to learn how they live. Little by little, I felt more comfortable about bees.

Finally, the most important step was to face my fear on my own. One day, I went outside and let a bee fly around me. It was a bit weird at the beginning, but I really felt no fear at all.

As you can see, it's easy to manage your fears. Just remember to read and learn as much as you can. When you are ready, it's important to take the time to feel comfortable at every step, but the end result is worth it!

<u>Describing a group's behaviour. Make sure you include</u> several examples.

To: Ahmed From: Mohammed
Subject: Camping in Sakhair (Group Behaviour)
Hi Ahmed,

Thanks for your email. It's been a long time since we last met. Your project about group behaviour sounds interesting! Most of us change behaviour around family too.

Winter has come, usually we go camping with our family, in Sakhair, and we spend the whole day together, doing fun activities. There are a lot of activities to do there such as buggy riding, which I love doing with my older brother because he's so competitive. Also, barbeque time is always fun because dad usually burns the first burger

At night, we love gathering around the fire and telling scary stories to scare the young cousins or playing charades which always makes us laugh and scream our lungs out.

In other words, time passes by having fun doing these activities, especially with family members of your age.

For example, if one of us starts telling a scary story another one tells a scarier one, and the rest of us will join in, we can't help it!

What about you? What do you enjoy doing with your family? I'd love to know if your behaviour changes when you're with them.

Write soon!
Mohammed

Flying Machines

Long before we had aeroplanes, people had been experimenting with different flying machines. We still use some of those flying machines today. Some depend on air for movement, while others use engines. Hotair balloons and gliders use air currents for movement. Hot-air balloon pilots steer their aircraft by ascending or descending into air currents that move the balloon. The pilot controls the balloon's movement by heating the air inside the balloon, or by allowing it to cool naturally. A glider also uses air currents to soar and glide. Small planes pull gliders along a runway to help them take off. But once in the air, gliders use the currents, not an engine, to move. Their long wingspan and strong body give riders a safe, smooth flight. Hot-air balloons and gliders are most often used for fun and adventure. Helicopters first appeared during World War II. A helicopter hasn't got wings, but, like an aeroplane, it's got an engine that makes its blades spin at high speeds. This allows the helicopter to ascend into the sky. Unlike an aeroplane, which has to keep moving, helicopters can stay in one place in the sky for a long time. Today, helicopters are mostly used by medical teams and the military. But you can also take a helicopter ride for fun. Many tourist destinations offer helicopter rides for sightseeing. So before your next plane ride, remember that planes aren't the only way to fly. Which type of flying machine would you most like to travel in

