



9

مركز نونفا التعليمي / المرحلة الإعدادية

اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف التاسع

الفصل الدراسي الأول

مراجعة منتصف الفصل الأول – منتصف الفصل الدراسي الأول

مراجعة مرتبة بحسب الخطة الفصلية للوحدتين الأولى (Trending) والثانية (Face-to-face): مفردات وقواعد وقراءة وكتابة بأنماط أسئلة الاختبار.

تتضمن هذه الملزمة

المضارع البسيط والمستمر، الماضي البسيط وحروف الجر للزمن، used to M1 Grammar	المحادثة اليومية، الكلمات المتشابهة، المواد، التعبير عن الإعجاب وعدمه M1 Vocabulary
منشور عن حدث حضرته: الخريطة الذهنية والنموذج M1 Writing	قطعة قراءة عن الأزياء بين الماضي والحاضر مع أسئلة M1 Reading
المضارع التام، التام مقابل الماضي البسيط، for · since · yet · already M2 Grammar	العلاقات، التواصل، صفات الشخصية، التعبير الرسمي وغير الرسمي M2 Vocabulary
وصف شخص تُقدِّره: الخطة والنموذج M2 Writing	قطعة قراءة عن أسبوع بلا شاشات مع أسئلة M2 Reading

تعليمات

- Answer all the questions. Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided.
- In multiple-choice questions, only ONE option (A, B, C or D) is correct.
- This booklet revises the written part only (reading, vocabulary, grammar and writing).
Listening and speaking are assessed separately in class.
- Use the word tables and rule cards to revise before you start each part.

Module 1 (Trending) – Vocabulary and Language Functions

Conversational English (Student's Book pp. 8–9)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
How's it going? / How are you doing?	كيف الحال؟	That would be great. / Sounds great!	سيكون ذلك رائعًا
Not too bad, thanks.	لا بأس، شكرًا	How about going...?	ما رأيك أن نذهب...؟
So-so.	وسط / عادي	I'm afraid I'm busy.	للأسف أنا مشغول
Nothing much.	لا شيء مهم	I'm afraid I can't make it.	للأسف لا أستطيع الحضور
What are you up to?	ماذا تفعل (الآن)؟	Maybe some other time.	ربما في وقت آخر
I'm free. / I haven't got any plans.	أنا متفرغ	No problem.	لا مشكلة
Sure, why not?	بالتأكيد، لم لا؟	See you later. / Take care.	أراك لاحقًا / اعتن بنفسك

1 Read the following.

A: Hi, Rana! How's it going?

B:

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- A** See you later.
- B** I'm afraid I'm busy.
- C** Not too bad, thanks.
- D** Yes, I'm going there.

2 Read the following.

A: How about going bowling later?

B: I have to finish my homework.

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- A** I'm afraid I can't make it.
- B** Sounds great!
- C** Sure, why not?
- D** Not too bad.

3 Which phrase means the same as "What are you up to?"

- A** Where are you going tonight?
- B** How old are you?
- C** Why are you late?
- D** What are you doing at the moment?

4 Which phrase means “I haven’t got any plans”?

- A** I’m afraid I’m busy.
- B** I’m free.
- C** Take care.
- D** So-so.

5 You want to say goodbye to a friend you will meet again tomorrow. Which is correct?

- A** How’s everything?
- B** See you tomorrow.
- C** Any plans for tonight?
- D** Nothing much.

6 Read the following.

A: How are you doing?

B: It is not good and not bad.

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- A** Sounds great!
- B** No problem.
- C** Take care.
- D** So-so.

Words easily confused (Student's Book p. 11)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
popular (with)	محبوب لدى كثيرين	imagine	يتخيل
famous	مشهور (يعرفه كثيرون)	wonder	يتساءل في نفسه
usual	معتاد	think	يظن / يعتقد
common	شائع / كثير الحدوث	pay (for)	يدفع ثمن
normal	طبيعي	spend (on)	ينفق على

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box:

famous – usual – imagine – wonder – spend – pay

7 The singer is so that crowds follow her everywhere she goes.

8 Dad came home at the time, at six o'clock.

9 I can't living without the Internet. It would be very strange.

10 I why Sara hasn't answered my message yet.

11 Teenagers a lot of money on clothes every month.

12 Tennis is very with young people in our school; most of them play it.

- ☐ A popular
- ☐ B famous
- ☐ C usual
- ☐ D wonder

13 It is for a person to feel tired after a very long flight.

- A popular
- B famous
- C normal
- D imagine

Materials (Student's Book p. 13)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
cotton	قطن	denim	قمماش الجينز
wool / woollen	صوف / صوفي	polyester	بوليستر
leather	جلد	rubber	مطاط
silk	حرير	plastic	بلاستيك

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box:

leather – rubber – denim – cotton – wool – plastic

14 In summer, I prefer light T-shirts because they are soft and cool.

15 Jeans are made of a strong blue cloth called

16 Car tyres are made of black

17 This sofa is covered with soft brown It comes from animal skin.

18 My grandmother knitted me a warm scarf made of

19 Which material comes from the hair of sheep?

- A** cotton
- B** silk
- C** polyester
- D** wool

Expressing likes and dislikes (Student's Book p. 14)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
be into (something)	مولع بـ / مهتم جدًا بـ	I don't mind it.	لا يضايقني / لا مانع لديّ
be a big fan of	من المعجبين الكبار بـ	be so-so	وسط / لا بأس
There's nothing I like more!	لا شيء أحبّ إلي من ذلك	It's nothing special.	ليس مميزًا
It's something else!	إنه رائع بشكل استثنائي	find something horrible	يجده فظيغًا

20 My brother plays chess every evening. He is really chess.

- A** at
- B** into
- C** of
- D** on

21 A: Do you like hot weather? B: I don't mind it. What does B mean?

- A** It doesn't bother me.
- B** I love it very much.
- C** I hate it.
- D** I have never felt it.

22 Which phrase shows that you **DISLIKE** something?

- A** I'm a big fan of it.
- B** It's something else!
- C** I find it horrible.
- D** There's nothing I like more.

23 Read the following.

A: How was the film?

B: It was I wouldn't watch it again.

Which item **BEST** fits the gap?

- A** something else
- B** my favourite
- C** nothing special
- D** the best ever

24 Which phrase means "not good and not bad"?

- A** so-so
- B** horrible
- C** something else
- D** a big fan

25 Mona says: "There's nothing I like more than camping." How does she feel about camping?

- A** She finds it boring.
- B** She has never tried it.
- C** She thinks it is just OK.
- D** She loves it more than anything.

Words from the text on SB p. 12. Fill in the gaps (there are SIX words but you need only FIVE):

rays – variety – massive – match – hide – bright

26 The sun's are very strong at noon, so wear a hat.

27 The shop sells a of colours: red, blue, green and many more.

28 An elephant is a animal. It is much bigger than a horse.

29 That tie doesn't your shirt. Try the blue one.

30 Some celebrities wear dark glasses to their identity.

Module 1 (Trending) – Grammar

Present Simple vs Present Progressive (Student's Book p. 9; Grammar Reference p. 66)

Present Simple – permanent situations, habits, general truths: *I study in the evenings. My sister doesn't live here. She lives in London.*

Time words: always, usually, often, every day, on Mondays, at the weekend.

Present Progressive (am / is / are + verb-ing) – happening now, a temporary period, a future arrangement: *Shayma is waiting for the bus at the moment. I'm taking driving lessons this month. Tomorrow we're going to the new restaurant.*

Time words: now, at the moment, today, these days, this week, tomorrow.

Stative verbs are not usually used in the Present Progressive: like, love, hate, want, need, prefer, know, understand, remember, think (= believe), seem, have (= own), cost, belong. *Sally wants to go to the shopping centre. She likes shopping.* (not "is wanting")

Choose the correct answer.

31 Look! The children football in the garden.

- ☐ A play
- ☐ B are playing
- ☐ C plays
- ☐ D played

32 My uncle in a bank. It is his permanent job.

- ☐ A is working
- ☐ B works
- ☐ C work
- ☐ D working

33 I at my cousin's house this week because our flat is being painted.

- A** stay
- B** stays
- C** have stayed
- D** am staying

34 Can you help me? I the answer to this question.

- A** don't know
- B** am not knowing
- C** doesn't know
- D** not know

35 Tomorrow we the new science museum. We have already bought the tickets.

- A** have visited
- B** visits
- C** are visiting
- D** visited

Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

36 Shh! The baby (sleep).

37 My sister (not / like) spicy food.

38 We (go) to the cinema tomorrow evening. We have booked the tickets.

39 Yousef (live) in Doha, but this month he (stay) with his uncle in Al Khor.

Do as shown between the brackets.

40 Salma is reading a magazine now. (Make it negative.)

41 My brother plays football on Fridays. (Make a question starting with "Does".)

42 Nasser lives with his parents. (Make it negative.)

Past Simple and prepositions of time (Student's Book p. 11; Grammar Reference pp. 66–67)

Past Simple – an action finished at a definite time in the past, or a habit in the past. Regular verbs: verb + -ed (walked, wanted). Irregular verbs change: buy → bought, sell → sold, go → went, get → got, take → took, see → saw, have → had, be → was / were.

Negative: **didn't + base verb** (I didn't go). Question: **Did + subject + base verb?** (Did you go?)

Time words: yesterday, last night, two days ago, in 2010.

Prepositions of time: **at** six o'clock / midnight / the weekend / the age of sixteen · **in** the morning / April / spring / 2026 · **on** Friday / 15th May · **during** the night / my trip · **before** / **after** lunch · **from ... to / until** (from nine until ten; until midnight) · **...ago** (three days ago).

Choose the correct answer.

43 We to Salalah last summer.

- A** go
- B** have gone
- C** going
- D** went

44 Fahad his homework yesterday because he was ill.

- A** doesn't do
- B** didn't do
- C** didn't did
- D** not did

45 A: you see the match last night? B: Yes, it was fantastic.

- A** Did
- B** Do
- C** Have
- D** Are

46 She a new bike two days ago.

- A** buyed
- B** buys
- C** bought
- D** has buy

Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

47 Last week Huda (buy) a new tablet and (sell) her old one.

48

A: When (you / get) your first phone? B: I (get) it in 2019.

Do as shown between the brackets.

49

Hamad watched a film last night. (Make it negative.)

50

Aisha visited her grandmother on Friday. (Make a question starting with "When".)

Choose the correct preposition or time word.

51

My cousin's birthday is 15th May.

- ☐ A in
- ☐ B at
- ☐ C on
- ☐ D during

52

We usually go to the beach summer.

- ☐ A in
- ☐ B on
- ☐ C at
- ☐ D ago

53 The film begins 8 p.m.

- A on
- B in
- C during
- D at

54 We moved to this house three years

- A before
- B ago
- C last
- D since

55 My grandfather started working the age of sixteen.

- A on
- B at
- C in
- D until

The verb used to (Student's Book p. 13; Grammar Reference p. 67)

used to + base verb = something that happened regularly in the past but no longer happens:

My parents used to read newspapers. Now they read the news online.

Negative: **didn't use to + base verb** (I didn't use to wear glasses). Question: **Did ... use to + base verb?** (Did you use to live in London?) After *didn't* and *Did* we write **use**, not "used".

56 My parents read newspapers, but now they read the news online.

- A** use to
- B** are used
- C** were used
- D** used to

57 I like fish, but now I eat it every week.

- A** didn't use to
- B** didn't used to
- C** don't use to
- D** wasn't use to

58 A: you walk to school when you were small? B: Yes, every day.

- A** Did / used to
- B** Do / use to
- C** Did / use to
- D** Were / use to

59 Ahmed (ride) a bike to school, but now his father drives him.

Do as shown between the brackets.

60 When I was a child, I always played in the garden. (Use "used to")

61 Hind lived in Dubai, but now she lives in Doha. (Use “used to”.)

62 Rashid has a car now, but he didn't have one before. (Begin with: Rashid didn't ...)

Module 1 (Trending) – Reading Comprehension

Practice text (original text, not taken from the Student's Book; reading skills as in SB p. 12). Read it, then answer the questions.

What Are We Wearing?

- 1 Every school has its own fashion, and ours is changing fast. Last month, the magazine team asked 120 students one simple question: What do you wear when you are not in uniform? The answers show a big difference between what students wear now and what their parents used to wear.
- 2 Eighty students, two thirds of the group, said they prefer casual clothes: jeans, plain T-shirts and a pair of comfortable trainers. "I'm really into denim," said Yousef, "because it matches everything." Many girls told us they like wearing a light cotton jacket, and a few love woollen scarves in winter. Only twelve students chose formal clothes for a day out.
- 3 We also asked about the past. Mrs Hessa, the art teacher, told us that teenagers used to wear very different clothes. "When I was at school, we used to wear bright colours and big baggy trousers," she said. "Nobody wore plain black. Now everyone seems to be wearing grey or black!" A few students laughed, but Mrs Hessa says she isn't worried, because fashion always changes.
- 4 Of course, not everybody follows trends. Maryam says she doesn't care about brands at all. "I'm wearing the same trainers I bought two years ago," she explained, "and they're still comfortable. Why should I spend a lot of money on new ones?" Perhaps she is right: the best style is the one that makes you feel confident.

63 What is the text **MAINLY** about?

- ☐ **A** How to save money on clothes
- ☐ **B** What students wear and how clothes have changed over time
- ☐ **C** The history of denim
- ☐ **D** A school fashion show

64 In paragraph 2, the word “casual” means

- ☐ **A** relaxed and not formal
- ☐ **B** very expensive
- ☐ **C** made of cotton
- ☐ **D** brightly coloured

Read the text again and decide if the statements are True, False or Not Mentioned.

65 More than half of the students asked prefer casual clothes.

- ☐ **A** True
- ☐ **B** False
- ☐ **C** Not Mentioned

66 Mrs Hessa says that teenagers used to wear very dark clothes.

- ☐ **A** True
- ☐ **B** False
- ☐ **C** Not Mentioned

67 The magazine team will ask the same question again next year.

- ☐ **A** True
- ☐ **B** False
- ☐ **C** Not Mentioned

68 How many students did the magazine team ask? (paragraph 1)

69 What does Yousef like about denim? (paragraph 2)

70 Why doesn't Maryam buy new trainers? (paragraph 4)

Module 1 (Trending) – Writing: a post about an event

Before you write (Student's Book p. 15; Workbook p. 12)

Make a mind map first: event · expectations · highlights · drawbacks · feelings · thoughts / opinions. Then write 2–3 short paragraphs.

Paragraph 1: greet the readers, say what the event was, where and when. **Paragraph 2:** the highlights (what happened) and any drawback. **Paragraph 3:** your feelings and opinion, and whether you would go again.

Useful phrases: Hi everyone! · I couldn't wait for ... · The highlight was ... · The only problem was ... · I was so disappointed / excited! · It was something else! · I'm a big fan of ... · What a fantastic day!

71 Last Friday your school held a Sports Day. Write a post (100–120 words) for the school website about it. Say what the event was, what the highlights were, what you liked or disliked and how you felt. Use phrases for likes and dislikes from this module.

Module 2 (Face-to-face) – Vocabulary and Language Functions

Words and phrases describing relationships (Student's Book p. 21)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
childhood friend	صديق الطفولة	complete stranger	غريب تمامًا
close friend	صديق مقرب	distant relative	قريب بعيد القرابة
mutual friend	صديق مشترك	mate	زميل / صاحب (عامية)
acquaintance	شخص تعرفه معرفة سطحية	for ages	منذ زمن طويل

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box:

childhood – acquaintance – mutual – stranger – distant – brave

72 We played in the same street when we were five, so Rashid is my friend.

73 I know Mr Salem only a little. He is an, not a friend.

74 Jasim and Tariq have never met, but both know me. I am their friend.

75 I have never seen that man before. He is a complete

76 My grandfather's cousin lives in Canada. He is a relative.

77 A person you know only slightly, such as someone you sometimes see in your home town, is

- ☐ A a close friend
- ☐ B a childhood friend
- ☐ C a mate
- ☐ D an acquaintance

Words and phrases related to communication (Student's Book p. 23)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
lose touch / contact (with)	ينقطع التواصل مع	receive a reply	يتلقّى ردّاً
keep / stay in touch (with)	يبقى على تواصل مع	voicemail	البريد الصوتي
get hold of / reach someone	يتمكّن من الاتصال بشخص	instant messaging	المراسلة الفورية
return a call	يردّ على مكالمة	pick up the phone	يرفع سماعة الهاتف (ليتصل)
have a word with	يتحدث مع شخص بشأن أمر	catch up on	يعرف آخر أخبار

78 I left a message, but Reem hasn't my call yet.

- A** received
- B** returned
- C** reached
- D** kept

79 It is difficult to Dr Majid. His phone is always switched off.

- A** get hold of
- B** return a call
- C** catch up on
- D** lose touch

80 Although we live in different countries, we always in touch by email.

- A** lose
- B** take
- C** keep
- D** make

81 Excuse me, Mr Hamad, can I have a with you after the lesson?

- A** call
- B** voice
- C** word
- D** mail

82 I sent my email last week, but I haven't received a yet.

- A** reply
- B** voicemail
- C** result
- D** meaning

83 When you lose touch with somebody, you

- A** talk to them every day
- B** call them back
- C** meet them in person
- D** no longer communicate with them

Words from the text on SB pp. 22–23. Fill in the gaps (there are SIX words but you need only FIVE):

frequent – generation – impossible – evolve – encourage – method

84 The bus service here is very A bus comes every five minutes.

85 My grandparents' grew up without television.

86 It is to finish this huge project in one hour. We need at least a day.

87 Languages slowly over hundreds of years.

Personality adjectives (Student's Book p. 24)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
cheerful	مرح / بشوش	trustworthy	جدير بالثقة
moody	متقلب المزاج	hard-working	مجتهد
generous	كريم	forgetful	كثير النسيان
brave	شجاع	optimistic	متفائل
confident	واثق من نفسه	humorous	ظريف / يضحك الناس
responsible	مسؤول	strict	صارم

89 Read the following.

Nora often forgets her homework and loses her pens. She is

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- ☐ A brave
- ☐ B forgetful
- ☐ C humorous
- ☐ D generous

90 Read the following.

Even when the exam results are bad, Faisal says, "Next time will be better." He is

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- ☐ A moody
- ☐ B optimistic
- ☐ C forgetful
- ☐ D strict

91 Read the following.

Hind does her duties without anybody reminding her. Her parents say she is

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- ☐ A moody
- ☐ B humorous
- ☐ C forgetful
- ☐ D responsible

92 Read the following.

One day he is happy, the next day he is angry for no reason. He is

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- ☐ A moody
- ☐ B cheerful
- ☐ C confident
- ☐ D generous

93 Read the following.

The firefighter ran into the burning house without fear. He is very

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- ☐ A moody
- ☐ B forgetful
- ☐ C brave
- ☐ D humorous

94 Read the following.

You can always rely on Mariam. She keeps every promise she makes. She is

.....

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- ☐ **A** moody
- ☐ **B** forgetful
- ☐ **C** strict
- ☐ **D** trustworthy

95 Read the following.

Our teacher makes jokes all the time and everybody laughs in his class. He is

.....

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- ☐ **A** strict
- ☐ **B** humorous
- ☐ **C** moody
- ☐ **D** forgetful

96 Which adjective is the OPPOSITE of “lazy”?

- ☐ **A** hard-working
- ☐ **B** moody
- ☐ **C** generous
- ☐ **D** cheerful

Emphasising adjectives (Student's Book p. 25)

We use **intensifiers** before an adjective to make it stronger or weaker: **very, really, extremely, so** (strong) · **pretty, kind of, a little (bit)** (weaker). *Sally is so moody. Mr Nabil was very serious and quite strict.*

97 The soup is hot. I can't eat it yet.

- ☐ A kind
- ☐ B much
- ☐ C extremely
- ☐ D a few

98 Which phrase makes an adjective WEAKER?

- ☐ A extremely
- ☐ B really
- ☐ C a little bit
- ☐ D so

Starting, keeping up and ending a conversation (Student's Book p. 20; Round-up p. 26)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Long time no see!	لم أرك منذ زمن طويل!	Tell me about it.	أنا أعرف تمامًا (أوافقك بشدة)
How have you been?	كيف كانت أحوالك؟	We look alike.	نحن متشابهان
Do you mind if I join you?	هل تمانع أن أنضم إليك؟	It was nice talking to you.	سعدت بالحديث معك
No, go ahead.	تفضل / لا مانع	Got to go.	يجب أن أذهب
I didn't catch your name.	لم أسمع اسمك جيدًا		

99 You meet an old friend after many years. Which is the best thing to say?

- A** Long time no see!
- B** It was nice talking to you.
- C** I didn't catch your name.
- D** Got to go.

100 Read the following.

A: Do you mind if I sit here?

B:

Which item **BEST** fits the gap?

- A** Tell me about it.
- B** We look alike.
- C** Long time no see!
- D** No, go ahead.

101 Read the following.

A: I didn't hear what you said. Sorry, ...

Which item **BEST** fits the gap?

- A** it was nice talking to you
- B** I didn't catch your name
- C** how have you been
- D** we look alike

102 Read the following.

A: Prices are so high these days!

B: I can't buy anything.

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- A** Go ahead!
- B** Tell me about it!
- C** Long time no see!
- D** It was nice talking to you!

103 You are leaving a conversation politely. Which sentence do you say at the end?

- A** Long time no see!
- B** How have you been?
- C** Do you mind if I join you?
- D** It was nice talking to you.

Module 2 (Face-to-face) – Grammar

Present Perfect Simple (Student's Book p. 19; Grammar Reference pp. 67–68)

Form: have / has + past participle (worked, brought, seen). Negative: haven't / hasn't + past participle. Question: Have / Has + subject + past participle?

Use: an action in the past when we don't say when it happened, or an action in the past whose result we see now. *Jane has sent me a text message. We have met at her house many times.* Time words: ever, never, before, once, twice, many times, so far, just, recently, lately.

Present Perfect vs Past Simple: *I have uploaded lots of photos* (no time) · *I uploaded a photo last night* (definite time: Past Simple).

been / gone: *Mike has been to Rome twice* (he went and came back) · *Mike has gone to Milan* (he is still there).

Choose the correct answer.

104 Have you ever a camel?

- ☐ A ridden
- ☐ B ride
- ☐ C rode
- ☐ D riding

105 My brother to Cairo twice.

- ☐ A has gone
- ☐ B went
- ☐ C has been
- ☐ D is going

106 Mum isn't at home. She to the market and will be back soon.

- A** has been
- B** had been
- C** goes
- D** has gone

107 We our new teacher yet.

- A** didn't met
- B** haven't met
- C** don't meet
- D** hasn't met

108 Hessa her phone in the taxi yesterday.

- A** lost
- B** has lost
- C** loses
- D** had lose

109 I to Turkey in 2019.

- A** have been
- B** have gone
- C** went
- D** go

Complete with the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

110 A: (you / ever / visit) the Museum of Islamic Art? B: Yes, I
..... (visit) it with my class last month.
.....

111 Sara (just / finish) her homework, so she is free now.

112 We (not / see) the match last night because we were out.

113 My cousin (never / travel) by plane.

Do as shown between the brackets.

114 I saw this film. (Use "never" and the Present Perfect.)

.....

.....

115 They have finished the project. (Make a question starting with "Have".)

.....

.....

116 He has visited London twice. (Make a question starting with "How many times".)

.....

.....

for · since · yet · already (Student's Book p. 21; Grammar Reference p. 68)

for + a period of time: for two years, for a week, for a long time. **since** + a point in time: since Sunday, since 2010, since I left school.

I've had this flat for two years, since I moved to this neighbourhood.

already – affirmative sentences and questions; it goes between have / has and the past participle, or at the end for emphasis: *I've already told the others.*

yet – negative sentences and questions only, at the end: *Have you called Tom yet? I haven't started yet.*

117 I've lived in this street five years.

- A** since
- B** ago
- C** for
- D** during

118 She has been absent Monday.

- A** since
- B** for
- C** ago
- D** already

119 I haven't read the message

- A** already
- B** ago
- C** since
- D** yet

120 Don't tell me the story! I've seen the film.

- A** yet
- B** already
- C** ago
- D** ever

121 We have known each other we were children.

- A** for
- B** since
- C** ago
- D** already

122 Mr Adel has worked here a long time.

- A** since
- B** during
- C** ago
- D** for

Complete with for or since.

123 My grandfather has been retired 2015.

124 Salma has been ill three days.

Do as shown between the brackets.

125 Nada has finished her homework. (Make it negative using "yet".)

126 The bus has left. (Rewrite using "already".)

127 Tariq started playing the guitar six months ago, and he still plays it. (Rewrite using "for".)

Module 2 (Face-to-face) – Reading Comprehension

Practice text (original text, not taken from the Student's Book; reading skills as in SB p. 22). Read it, then answer the questions.

No Screens Week

- 1 Last month, the students of Class 9B took part in an unusual experiment called "No Screens Week". For five school days, they were not allowed to send text messages or use instant messaging during break time. They had to talk to each other face-to-face instead.
- 2 At first, many students found it difficult. "I didn't know what to say," admitted Salem. "I usually hide behind my phone." Some of them avoided eye contact and spoke very quietly. Their teacher, Mr Anwar, told them not to worry. "It's normal to feel uncomfortable at the beginning," he said. "Communication is a skill, and you have to practise it."
- 3 By Wednesday, things were changing. The students were laughing and playing games in the yard, and they had started to catch up on each other's news. Noor, who is very shy, said she had made two new friends. "A text message can't show your smile," she said. "When we talk, I can see how people feel."
- 4 On Friday, the class voted on the experiment. Twenty-two students said they would like to repeat it, and only three said they wouldn't. However, nobody wants to stop using phones completely. "Messages are useful when your friend lives far away," said Mariam. "But now I know that I need to talk to my friends in person, too."

128 What is the text MAINLY about?

- ☐ A A teacher who is angry about phones
- ☐ B How to make new friends on social media
- ☐ C A class that talked face-to-face for a week instead of sending messages
- ☐ D A school that sells mobile phones

129 What does Salem mean by “I usually hide behind my phone”?

- ☐ A He uses his phone to avoid talking to people face-to-face.
- ☐ B He puts his phone in a bag during lessons.
- ☐ C He is afraid of losing his phone.
- ☐ D He breaks his phone when he is angry.

Read the text again and decide if the statements are True, False or Not Mentioned.

130 Class 9B did the experiment for five school days.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

131 Mr Anwar was angry with the students.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

132 Noor's parents asked her to join the experiment.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

133 What were the students not allowed to do during break time? (paragraph 1)

134 Who made two new friends during the week? (paragraph 3)

135 How many students voted to repeat the experiment? (paragraph 4)

Module 2 (Face-to-face) – Writing: a description of a person

Before you write (Student's Book p. 25; Workbook p. 22)

Plan: Introduction – who the person is and how you know each other. **Main part (2 paragraphs)** – (1) his / her character with examples; (2) the influence he / she has had on you. **Conclusion** – a general comment and how you feel about the person.

Use: a variety of personality adjectives (cheerful, generous, hard-working, optimistic, responsible...) and intensifiers (very, really, extremely, so). Give an example to show what you mean: *He is extremely generous. For example, ...*

Use: a variety of personality adjectives (cheerful, generous, hard-working, optimistic, responsible...) and intensifiers (very, really, extremely, so). Give an example to show what you mean: *He is extremely generous. For example, ...*

136 Write a description of a person you admire (100–120 words): a family member, a teacher or a friend. Say who he or she is, describe his or her character with an example, explain how he or she has influenced you, and say how you feel about this person. Use personality adjectives and intensifiers.

انتهت التدريبات - مع تمنياتنا لك بالتوفيق والنجاح