

مراجعة الوحدة السادسة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج البحرينية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج البحرينية ← الصف التاسع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية الاختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقاير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



صفحة المناهج
البحرينية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

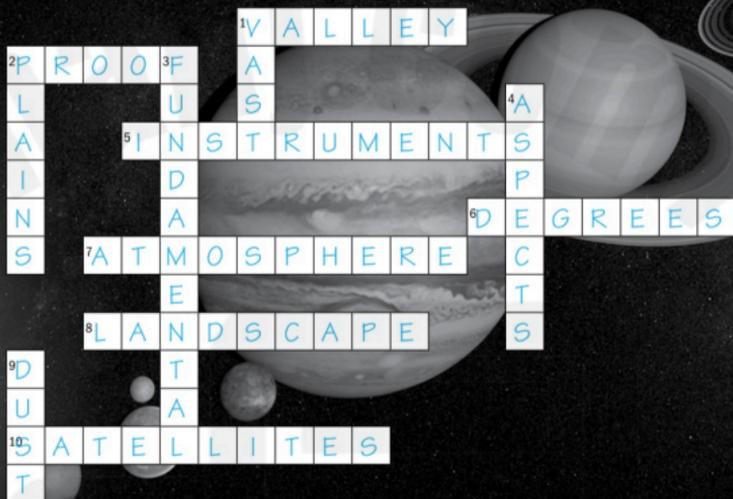
المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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Unit 6

New Frontiers

- 1 Complete the sentences. Then fill in the crossword.



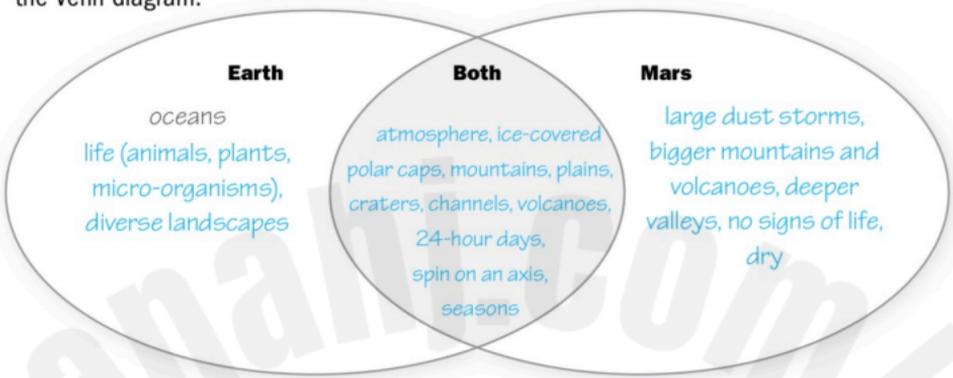
Down

- The desert seems to have no end. It's so vast.
- Many cereal crops are grown on plains because they are flat.
- Water and oxygen are fundamental to life.
- Life and water are aspects that fascinate scientists.
- After the dust storm, they had to clean their roofs and windows.

Across

- The river ran along the valley between the mountains.
- There is now proof that water really does exist on Mars.
- Instruments are tools or devices that help scientists do their work.
- Temperatures reach 70 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer on Mars.
- Earth is surrounded by an atmosphere made up of different gases.
- The moon's landscape is full of craters.
- Satellites orbit the Earth and send back information.

2 What aspects of Earth and Mars are similar? What aspects are different? Re-read pages 96–97 in your book and use your own knowledge to fill in the Venn diagram.



3 Listen to the information. Answer the questions. 026

1. Who was Clyde Tombaugh?
He was the astronomer who discovered Pluto.
2. What did the New Horizons spacecraft detect?
It detected volcanoes on Pluto.
3. What was the Mars rover, Curiosity, equipped with?
It was equipped with ten different types of instruments.
4. What were Sputnik and Explorer 1?
They were satellites.
5. How much oxygen is there in Mars's atmosphere?
There is less than one per cent of oxygen.
6. What might stop tourists from visiting Mars in future?
It is very cold on Mars and there are enormous dust storms.
7. What is the temperature at the equator on Mars at midday in summer?
The temperature is about 70 degrees F (20 degrees C).

GRAMMAR

Present and past conditionals: Talking about unlikely (but possible) or impossible situations

Unlikely but possible	Impossible
If there were life on Mars, we would know about it by now.	If it had been less hazy, we would have seen the eclipse.
If we visited Mars, we would find some aspects similar to those on Earth.	Rovers might have landed on Mars sooner if space exploration had received more money.

We use **if** + past simple, **would/could/might** + infinitive (without *to*) to talk about events and situations that are unlikely to happen in the present or future. After *I, he, she* or *it*, use *were*: *If I **were** an astronaut, I would travel to the International Space Station.*

We use **if** + past perfect, **would/could/might have** + past participle to talk about impossible or hypothetical events and situations in the past.

The *if*-clause can come first or second in the sentence. When it comes second, no comma is needed: *I would travel to Mars **if** it were possible.*

1 Match the sentence halves. Write the letter on the line.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <u>c</u> 1. If there were tours into space, | a. I would build my own spacecraft and satellite. |
| <u>b</u> 2. If I had had a good telescope, | b. I might have seen Pluto. |
| <u>e</u> 3. If I had been more curious at school, | c. I would visit Pluto. |
| <u>f</u> 4. If I lived in the United States, | d. I would have asked for proof. |
| <u>a</u> 5. If I were a millionaire, | e. I could have become an astronomer. |
| <u>d</u> 6. If scientists had discovered life on Mars, | f. I would definitely visit one of NASA's visitor centres. |

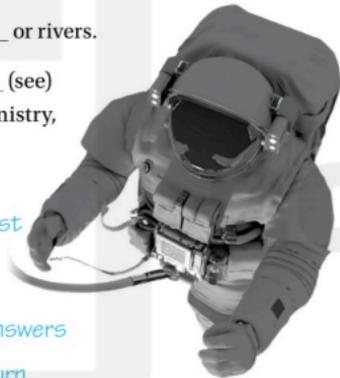


- 2 Listen to the film summary.** Complete the sentences with a conditional. Then choose words from the box to complete the remaining blanks. Circle the two sentences that are false and explain how you know. **027**

astronomy geysers habitable hazy satellite seasonal dust

- If the team had known (know) about the seasonal dust storms, they probably would have stayed (stay) inside the base camp.
- If the weather had been (be) less hazy, the team would have continued (continue) their search.
- 3** The mission control centre would have rescued (rescue) the scientist if they had had (have) a satellite ready to put into space.
- 4** If the scientist had studied (study) botany, he would have planted (plant) vegetables.
- If Mars were (be) habitable, the potatoes would grow (grow) outside.
- He would have had (have) a shower, if Mars had had (have) geysers or rivers.
- The reviewer says that if teenagers saw (see) the film, they would want (want) to study chemistry, geology and astronomy.

Number 3 is false. It's a spacecraft they would have put into space, not a satellite. Number 4 is false. He is already a botanist and would have studied botany.



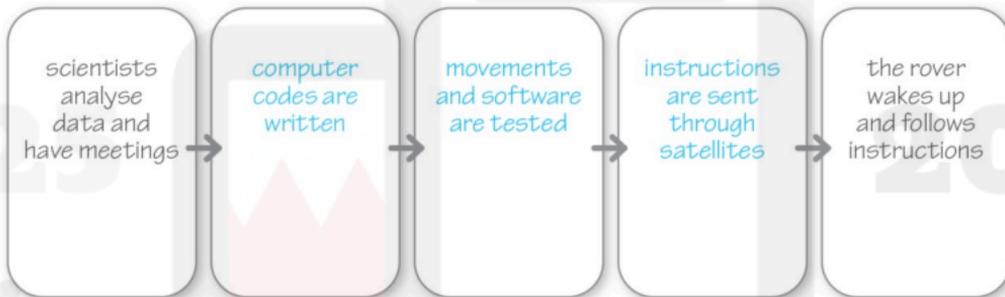
- 3 Write an appropriate ending for each sentence.** Possible answers

- If more planets had been habitable, I would have lived on Saturn.
- If the temperature were 30 degrees C (87°F), I would go to the beach.
- If the diameter of Earth were greater, there might be more continents.
- If I lived on a plain, I would miss the mountains.
- If a dust storm had suddenly hit my town, I would have closed all the windows.
- If my car had been equipped with the technology to travel into the past, I would have travelled back to Ancient Rome.

2 Read. Choose each correct answer.

- The text is about b .
 - how the rover's instruments work
 - how the rover knows what to do
- While the rover 'sleeps', a .
 - scientists prepare the next day's instructions
 - scientists also sleep
- The team of scientists a .
 - programme every movement and task
 - let the rover make its own decisions
- Scientists have b .
 - a virtual landscape to practise the rover's movements
 - a physical space to practise the rover's movements
- An Earth day is b .
 - longer than a day on Mars
 - shorter than a day on Mars
- Signals to the rover a .
 - go through satellites
 - are direct

3 Use the organiser below to complete the sequence of how instructions are given to the rover. Possible answers



4 Write. If you were one of the scientists, what would be the greatest challenge for you? Give your reasons.

Possible answers: The greatest challenge would be the planning because there are so many scientists to work and co-ordinate with. / The greatest challenge is time and distance. I would need to be patient because Mars is very far away and all the instructions take a long time to reach it through satellites.

GRAMMAR

Adverbs: Comparing how things are done

The instruments detected water accurately .	Curiosity has travelled far on the plains of the red planet.
The instruments worked as accurately as scientists had hoped.	Curiosity goes as far as scientists want it to.
The instruments detected water more accurately than before.	The rover Endeavor has travelled further than Curiosity.
The instruments on Curiosity detected water the most accurately .	Endeavor has travelled the furthest of all rovers so far.

With comparative adverbs, use **more ... than**; with superlative adverbs, use **the most**. With adverbs that have the same form as the adjectives, use **-er** and **-est**: **fast, faster, fastest; hard, harder, hardest; near, nearer, nearest**.

There are some irregular forms: **well, better, best; badly, worse, worst; far, further, furthest**.

1 Listen to each pair of sentences. Then make changes to the adjective to complete each sentence with the correct use of the adverb.  029

- Astronauts eat more healthily than I do. (healthy)
- I think astronauts sleep better at home. (good)
- Do dust storms happen on Mars as seasonally as hurricanes on Earth? (seasonal)
- Voyager 1 and 2 have travelled the furthest in the solar system. (far)
- The rovers Spirit and Curiosity found water more quickly than scientists expected. (quick)
- Scientists prepare the rover's movements as carefully as they can. (careful)

2 Write. Use adverbs to describe how you do things compared to your friends or other members of your family. *Answers will vary.*

When I go cycling with friends, I can go the fastest.

I normally sleep the longest in my family. / I eat more quickly than my brother.

- 3 Read.** Underline all the uses of adverbs comparing how things are done. Then answer the questions.



If I could go anywhere in space, I would go to Pluto. We haven't known much about Pluto until now. Even the Hubble Space Telescope couldn't take pictures of Pluto as clearly as the latest space probe, New Horizons.

New Horizons was launched in 2006. It took nine and a half years to reach Pluto. New Horizons travels faster than any other spacecraft. It can travel a million miles a day! Although the probes Voyager 1 and 2 have travelled the furthest in space, they didn't travel to Pluto as closely as New Horizons.

A team of scientists on Earth produced the most accurately planned sequence of instructions available so that the probe could make hundreds of observations as it flew by Pluto. It sent back the most incredibly amazing photos. Although New Horizons is now further away than Pluto, the small planet is starting to share its secrets.

1. What took the best pictures of Pluto, the Hubble Space Telescope or New Horizons?

New Horizons

2. How does the speed of New Horizons compare with other spacecraft?

New Horizons travels faster than other spacecraft.

3. What didn't Voyager 1 and 2 do as well as New Horizons?

They didn't travel by Pluto as closely as New Horizons.

4. How did a team of scientists on Earth make sure the probe could make good observations as it flew by Pluto?

They produced the most accurately planned sequence of instructions.

5. Where is New Horizons now?

It is further away than Pluto.

Now I can ...



- Yes, I can!
- I think I can.
- I need more practice.

1. talk about space exploration. Possible answers

What do you think makes space exploration so exciting?

Space exploration is exciting because we still know so little about other planets. Anything is possible!

Would you like to be a space explorer? Why or why not?

I would like to be a space explorer if the journey were shorter.

Planets are so far away that I would miss my friends and family too much!

2. use present and past conditionals to talk about unlikely (but possible) or impossible situations.

- Yes, I can!
- I think I can.
- I need more practice.

1. Write a conditional sentence about something that is unlikely to happen in the present.

If I had the money, I would buy my own aeroplane.

2. Write a conditional sentence that expresses an unlikely situation in the past.

I would have travelled to Mars if there had been a tourist space bus.

3. use adverbs to compare how things are done.

- Yes, I can!
- I think I can.
- I need more practice.

1. Scientists can drive a rover in space more easily than (easily) a car on Earth.

2. New Horizons has taken the most amazingly (amazingly) detailed photos of Pluto.

3. We know our solar system better than (better) ever before.

4. write a persuasive essay about space and ocean exploration.

- Yes, I can!
- I think I can.
- I need more practice.

Present a counter-argument for each statement.

Space exploration is important because we can learn a lot about the universe.

Discovering what is on new planets is very exciting, but sending space probes is extremely expensive and takes years to prepare.

Ocean exploration can help us find new minerals.

New minerals may help scientists find cures to diseases, but deep-sea exploration could harm the delicate ecosystem which exists there.

Units 5–6 Review

1 Read. Choose words from the box to complete the sentences.

allow	capability	descend	engines	evolve	flap
flight	limited	skilled	soaring	stable	support

The day when we can all have our own jetpack to ascend and (1) descend wherever we want may be closer than we think.

Up until now, jetpacks only had the (2) capability of remaining in the air for a few seconds. Now that jetpacks have improved features and smaller (3) engines, companies are racing to bring a practical jetpack out onto the market. Of course, the first jetpacks won't be cheap. They'll cost around \$150,000, so their use will be (4) limited by price.

So it may still be some time before our airways are full of (5) soaring jetpacks. It's predicted that the first public use of jetpacks will be at special (6) flight 'clubs' where people can rent them and be taught how to use them by (7) skilled trainers.

Businesses will probably be the first to use jetpacks commercially, possibly for flying to meetings or delivering products. Jetpacks could also (8) allow people who work in emergency services, including paramedics and firefighters, to travel across cities and provide help and (9) support quickly.

As the possibilities (10) evolve, it's good to know that whatever happens, there are no wings to (11) flap. That would be exhausting!

2 Listen. Circle each best answer. 🎧 030

- In 2015, we discovered that our solar system is *full of dust* / *not such a cold, dark place*.
- Pluto has a landscape with *plains of solid nitrogen* / *salt lakes*.
- For 85 years, we only had *a hazy picture of Pluto* / *an artist's impression of Pluto*.
- One of Saturn's moons has *seasonal dust storms* / *geysers*.
- Thanks to a lander's solar panels, we saw *the planet Neptune* / *aspects of a comet*.
- Scientists now have proof that there was once *a vast ancient ocean* / *life* on Mars.



3 Read the situations. Write sentences using the past perfect or past perfect continuous with the words in brackets.

1. Voyager 1 and 2 did not get as close to Pluto as New Horizons. (travel/furthest/space)

They had travelled the furthest in space.

2. Bats learnt to fly 55 million years ago. (insects/fly/for millions of years before that)

Insects had been flying for millions of years before that.

3. Pterosaur were flying reptiles. (learn/fly/before birds)

They had learnt to fly before birds.

4. A small probe landed on a comet. (travel/through space/many years)

It had been travelling through space for many years.

5. Scientists were excited. (discover/water/Mars)

They had discovered water on Mars.

4 Read. Use forms of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. If I had lived (live) 6,000 years ago, I would have seen (see) different species of animals.

2. We wouldn't have seen (not, see) photos of Pluto if the space mission had failed (fail).

3. The New Horizons probe is going further than (far) any spacecraft before it.

4. Scientists have been waiting more patiently than (patient) anyone for results.

5. The Rosetta probe had to go as fast as (fast) the comet to travel beside it.

