

مراجعة الاختبار الثاني في اللغة الانجليزية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين

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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



صفحة مناهج مملكة
البحرين 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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Checked by: Mr. Sayed Ateyya



Unit 2

Misunderstood Animals

Page 28

slimy (adj) /'slaɪmi/

If something is **slimy**, it's covered with a thick, wet, unpleasant liquid.

- Many people think snakes are **slimy**.

disgusting (adj) /dɪs'ɡʌstɪŋ/

Something that is **disgusting** is so unpleasant that you don't want to be near it.

- Many people think that insects are **disgusting**.

aggressive (adj) /ə'ɡresɪv/

When someone is **aggressive** they are ready to be forceful or even fight to get what they want.

- **Aggressive** people act in a violent way.

poisonous (adj) /'pɔɪz(ə)nəs/

A **poisonous** plant, animal or substance can cause illness or death.

- Some spiders and frogs can hurt people because they're **poisonous**.

pest (n) /pest/

A **pest** is an animal or insect that does damage, especially in a garden or a home.

- **Pests**, such as small animals and insects, can cause damage.

filthy (adj) /'fɪlθi/

Something that is **filthy** is very dirty.

- People think that cockroaches are **filthy** animals.

decay (v) /dɪ'keɪ/

When something **decays**, such as food or a dead creature, it begins to rot.

- Most fruits and vegetables start to **decay** after a week.

germ (n) /dʒɜ:(r)m/

Germs are tiny organisms that can be harmful to humans or animals.

- Dirty litter bins are full of **germs**.

poison (v) /'pɔɪz(ə)n/

If a person **poisons** an animal or plant, it can get sick and die.

- The chemicals in the river **poisoned** the fish.

destroy (v) /dɪ'strɔɪ/

To **destroy** something is to ruin it, kill it or break it apart so that it no longer functions or exists.

- Gardeners usually get upset when insects **destroy** their plants.

Page 29

sting (v) /stɪŋ/

Insects that **sting** have a sharp body part that they push into your skin.

- Bees and wasps sometimes **sting** to protect themselves.

crucial (adj) /'kru:(ə)l/

When something is **crucial**, it is very important.

- Spiders are **crucial** because they eat other insects.

ecosystem (n) /'i:kəʊ,sɪstəm/

The animals and plants in an area make up an **ecosystem**.

- Removing a plant or animal from an **ecosystem** can upset its balance.

control (v) /kən'traʊl/

When you **control** something, you have power over what it does or what happens to it.

- It's important to **control** some animal populations.

beneficial (adj) /benɪ'fɪ(ə)l/

Something that is **beneficial** is helpful; it brings something good to someone.

- Misunderstood animals can be **beneficial** to humans.

Page 30

misconception (n) /mɪskən'sepʃ(ə)n/

A **misconception** is something that many people believe, even though it isn't true.

- It's a **misconception** that bats can't see.

misunderstood (adj) /mɪsʌndə(r)'stʊd/

When someone or something is **misunderstood**, people have a false idea about them.

- Animals such as snakes and spiders are **misunderstood**.

unpopular (adj) /ʌn'pɒpjʊlə(r)/

When someone or something is **unpopular**, they are disliked by many people.

- Many misunderstood animals are **unpopular**.

untrue (adj) /ʌn'truː/

Untrue means not true, or false.

- It's **untrue** that snakes are slimy.

Page 33

scared of (adj) /skea(r)d ɒv/

People who are **scared of** something feel afraid of that thing.

- If you're **scared of** the dark, you can use a night light.

bite (v) /baɪt/

When an insect or animal **bites**, it uses its mouth or teeth to cause injury.

- Both snakes and spiders can **bite**.

hurt (v) /hɜ:(r)t/

When an injury **hurts**, you feel pain from it.

- If a spider bites you, it can **hurt** a lot.

calm (adj) /kɑ:m/

A **calm** person isn't worried, anxious or upset.

- It's much easier to deal with difficulties when you are **calm**.

upset (adj) /ʌp'set/

When someone is **upset**, they are angry or sad.

- Many people get **upset** when they see a spider.

venom (n) /'venəm/

Venom is a poisonous substance that some insects and animals use as a weapon.

- Some spiders are dangerous because of their poisonous **venom**.

Page 3

fang (n) /fæŋ/

Fangs are long, sharp teeth that some animals use for biting.

- Both vampire bats and fruit bats have **fangs**.

lethal (adj) /'li:θl/

If something is **lethal**, it can cause death.

- **Lethal** bites from snakes and spiders require fast medical attention.

lick (v) /lɪk/

To **lick** something is to touch it with your tongue.

- Vampire bats **lick** blood with their tongues.

suck (v) /sʌk/

When you **suck** something, you pull it into your mouth.

- Vampire bats don't **suck** blood through their fangs.

3 Everybody's Doing It!

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formation (n) /fɔː(r)'meɪʃ(ə)n/

When objects or people are arranged in a certain way, they are in a **formation**.

- Some birds fly in a **formation** that looks like the letter V.

migrate (v) /maɪ'greɪt/

Animals that **migrate** travel to different regions of the Earth.

- The best time to see birds **migrate** is in the spring and autumn.

co-ordinated (adj) /kəʊ'ɔː(r)dɪneɪtɪd/

When an action is **co-ordinated**, people work together to make sure it happens correctly.

- **Co-ordinated** movements are organised and carried out in the same way.

Page 47

belong to (v) /bɪ'lɒŋ tuː/

If you **belong to** a group, you are a member of it.

- Humans usually want to **belong to** a group.

leader (n) /'liːdə(r)/

A **leader** is the person in charge of a group or an organisation.

- Many groups choose a **leader** to be in charge.

assume (v) /ə'sjuːm/

To **assume** something is to think it is true, even if you haven't proven it.

- Why do you **assume** that I ate the chocolate?

consensus (n) /kən'sensəs/

There is a **consensus** when a whole group agrees about something.

- In a group **consensus**, members come together and agree on a decision.

potential (adj) /pə'tenʃ(ə)l/

A **potential** problem, employer, partner, etc. may become one in the future, although they are not one now.

- **Potential** predators will probably attack others.

prefer (v) /prɪ'fɜː(r)/

When you **prefer** something, you like it more than another thing.

- Many people **prefer** coffee to tea in the morning.

realise (v) /'riːəlaɪz/

When you **realise** something, you become aware of it.

- I just **realised** that I left the garage door open.

collective (adj) /kə'lektɪv/

Something is **collective** if a whole group does it or experiences it together.

- **Collective** behaviour is usually beneficial to a group.

efficient (adj) /ɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nt/

When someone or something is **efficient**, they make things happen without wasted time or effort.

- An **efficient** person is organised and doesn't waste time.

system (n) /'sɪstəm/

A **system** is a group of things that move or work together.

- He has a good **system** for organising his research.

migration (n) /maɪ'greɪʃ(ə)n/

Migration is when animals move between different places at different times of year.

- For many birds, **migration** takes place before winter.

Page 48

assemble (v) /ə'semb(ə)l/

If a group of animals or people **assemble**, they all come together in the same place.

- People decide when to **assemble** in groups.

crowd (n) /kraʊd/

A **crowd** is a large group of people together in one place.

- There was a large **crowd** of people at the concert.

mimic (v) /'mɪmɪk/

When you **mimic** what someone does, you copy it as accurately as you can.

- Animals can **mimic** each other's behaviour.

remain (v) /rɪ'meɪn/

When someone or something **remains**, they stay in a certain place.

- Some animals **remain** with their groups for safety.

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troop (n) /truːp/

A **troop** is a group that walks together. Both people and apes travel in troops.

- A **troop** of chimpanzees can respond to human yawns.

flock (n) /flɒk/

A **flock** is a group of birds, sheep or goats.

- A **flock** of starlings changes formation to confuse predators.

herd (n) /hɜː(r)d/

A **herd** is a group of large animals, such as cattle, elephants or deer.

- A **herd** of elephants is usually led by the oldest female.

swarm (n) /swɔː(r)m/

A **swarm** is a large group of insects gathered together.

- A **swarm** of insects can be frightening to many people.

pack (n) /pæk/

A **pack** is a group of wild animals that live and hunt together, especially those of the dog family.

- I could hear a **pack** of wolves howling.

school (n) /skuːl/

A **school** of fish is a group of fish that swims together in co-ordinated movement.

- A **school** of fish can change its direction suddenly.

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influence (v) /'ɪnfluəns/

When you **influence** someone, you change the way they think or feel about something.

- The students worked hard to **influence** the head teacher's decision.

intention (n) /ɪn'tenʃ(ə)n/

An **intention** is a firm idea or plan to do something.

- The group's **intention** is to focus on environmental problems.

join (v) /dʒɔɪn/

When you **join** a group or organisation, you become a member of it.

- Many students **join** sports teams.

stand out (ph v) /stænd aʊt/

Someone or something that **stands out** is easy to notice because they are different from others.

- Most teens want to be part of a group, but also **stand out** at the same time.

Unit 2 Test

Name: _____

Vocabulary

- 1 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 | _____ |

(10 points)

- 2 Read. Complete the sentences with the opposite of the words in bold.

- 1 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**.
- 3 Snakes' skin is **smooth and dry**, not s_____.
- 4 Rather than being **harmful** to the environment, many insects are b_____.
- 5 It is true that some snakes have p_____ venom, whilst others have **harmless** venom.
- 6 We should try to **protect** the environment rather than d_____ it.

(6 points)

Grammar

- 3 Match the suggestions with the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 His leg looked red and sore. | a) He might have seen a bear. |
| 2 She can't stop being sick. | b) They may have had a bad experience there. |
| 3 They won't go back into the sea. | c) He might have been bitten by a spider. |
| 4 Why won't they come with us? | d) She may have seen a rat. |
| 5 He ran quickly out of the cave. | e) She must have food poisoning. |
| 6 She screamed when she opened the door. | f) They could have seen a jellyfish. |

(6 points)

4 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 points)

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?

(8 points)

Unit 3 Test

Vocabulary

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 |

4 Read. 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.

Unit 2

writing

Many people are scared of birds. Imagine you are always around birds. You don't want to fear them. How could you help people understand birds? Write an essay of 110–130 words to your English friend describing the process.

Many people are scared of **birds**, I am one of them. I was **attacked by a bird** when I was **young**. I hated being scared every time **a bird flew next to me**, so I decided to change that.

First, I read a lot about different kinds of **birds**. I read about useful **birds** that help the planet nourish. Many **birds spread seeds** and **pollinate plants**. They also **reduce weeds** and **control pests from spreading**.

Next, I started going to places **where birds came in flocks**, to watch them closely. Eventually, I became comfortable around them and wasn't scared.

Finally, I visited **a bird's colony** and had a **parrot stand on my hand**, it was **weird** but **amazing** at the same time.

As you see it's not easy to manage your fear but it's important to do so, just remember to read and learn as much as you can. When you are ready, it's

Read and fill in the blanks using the words below.

SHAKES
BY MISS MUNA ALQUD

manage / crawl / fear / watch / pests / ecosystem / steps
/ bitten / affect

We all have a fear of an animal or an insect. Fear can _____ our lives in so many ways. When I was younger, I saw my older brother get _____ by a black spider. After that, I became very scared of spiders. When I was a teenager, I decided I couldn't let my fear get to me. It only took me a few _____.

First, I started reading books about spiders and how they are beneficial to our _____. They control the numbers of other _____ and insects.

Next, I started to _____ live stream of a huge black spider and its trainer. It wasn't easy at first, but little by little, I felt more comfortable.

Finally, I decided to face my _____ and went outside to find a small spider. I was afraid of touching it at first, but and the end I let it _____ on my hand.

Although it takes time to _____ your fear, it gets easier day by day. It won't be easy at first, but the result is worth it.

Unit 3

Every winter, tens of thousands of Bahrainis go camping in Sakhair. Write an email of 100–120 words describing this group’s behaviour in Bahrain. Make sure you include 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 burst out laughing.

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

To: Ahmed	From: Mohammed	Subject: Group Behaviour (Camping in Sakhair)
Hi Ahmed,		
Thanks for your email. I haven’t seen you for a long time. Your project about group behaviour is interesting. I change my behaviour when I’m with family too.		
Winter has come. I usually go camping with my family in Sakhair. We spend the whole day together. We always do fun activities.		
There are a lot of activities to do there such as buggy riding. I love to race with my elder brother because he’s so competitive. Also, barbeque time is always enjoyable as we like to have the food hot. At night, we gather around fire and tell scary stories. We sometimes play cards. Time passes by having fun doing such activities.		
What about you? What do you enjoy doing with your family? Write back soon and tell me your updates.		
Love,		
Mohammed		

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. (10x1=10 marks)

The Escalator

An American, Charles D. Seeberger, invented moving stairs to transport people(0)..... the 1980s. He(1)..... this invention an 'escalators', taking the name from Latin word 'scala'(2)..... means 'ladder'. Escalators move people up and down short(3)..... Lifts do the same, but only move(4)..... small number of people. If an escalator breaks down, it can be still(5)..... as ordinary stairs. An escalator can move(6)..... 8,000 and 9,600 people an hour, and it does not need a person to operate it.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, cities were(7)..... more crowded and the first escalators were built at railway stations and in big department(8)....., so that people could(9)..... about more quickly. Today we(10)..... escalators everywhere.

0	(A)	<u>in</u>	B	at	C	by
1	A	announced	B	called	C	translated
2	A	what	B	who	C	which
3	A	distances	B	directions	C	lengths
4	A	the	B	a	C	some
5	A	walked	B	made	C	used
6	A	from	B	between	C	to
7	A	becoming	B	coming	C	developing
8	A	stores	B	shops	C	places
9	A	moved	B	moves	C	move
10	A	see	B	saw	C	seen

Reading: Part 3

Read the text and answer the questions on next page.



The Flash Mob Revolution

Usually, when you see a live show or attend some kind of artistic event, you plan to do it beforehand: You see it advertised, reserve a ticket and then go along to the venue at a specific time and date. The audiences of flash mobs, however, do none of these things because they are completely unaware that they are about to see something special! In fact, it's the surprise element of flash mobs that have made them such a popular form of performance in recent years.

A flash mob is a group of people who gather suddenly and seemingly spontaneously in a specific public place and who then perform some kind of act together before suddenly parting ways again. The act could be anything from dancing, singing, having a pillow-fight or even just standing still like a statue. Whatever it is, it is meant to seem like it came out of nowhere for the shocked and amused people who witness it.

Another interesting aspect of a flash mob is that the participants are not trained actors, dancers or performance artists, they might not have attended any rehearsals together and it's quite possible they may never have even met each other before! What makes these events possible in these cases is the power of social media. Flash mobs can be organised very easily, and in secret, using only the Internet.

Since the first flash mobs happened in New York in 2003, they have been happening at airports, shopping centres and town squares all over the world. Their aims can range from artistic expression and light entertainment to charity awareness. Many businesses use flash mobs as a promotional tool, too, because they are an effective way to catch the attention of the media.

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

14

(2× 4 = 8 marks)

1. What makes flash mobs different from other performances?

- a. They are poorly prepared.
- b. You do not know they are going to happen.
- c. Somebody else buys you your ticket as a surprise.

2. What's supposed to be the same about every flash mob?

- a. the location
- b. the performance type
- c. the audience's experience

8

3. The participants of flash mobs meet

- a. online.
- b. at a theatre.
- c. after the performance.

4. What is true about flash mobs?

- a. have occurred mostly in America.
- b. have occurred for a variety of purposes.
- c. have occurred for commercial advertising only.

B -Now answer the following questions. (3× 2 = 6 marks)

6

1. What is a flash mob?

.....
.....

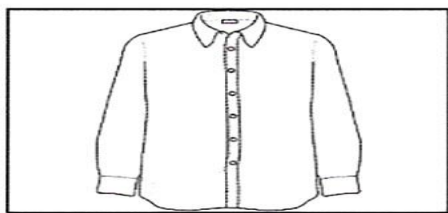
2. When did the first flash mob take place?

.....

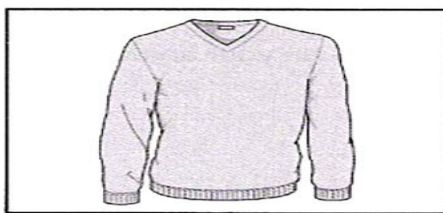
3. What is the purpose of a flash mob? (mention two purpose)

.....

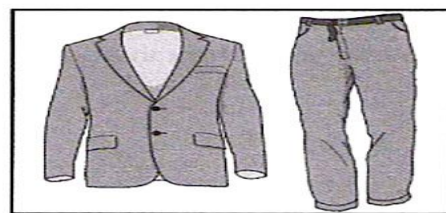
1 What did the man buy?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

2 How will the woman help the man?



A ☐

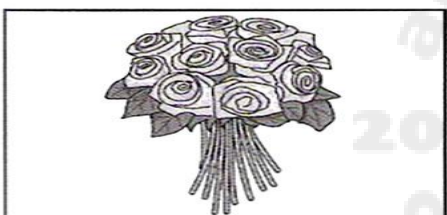


B ☐

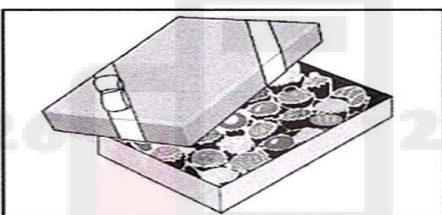


C ☐

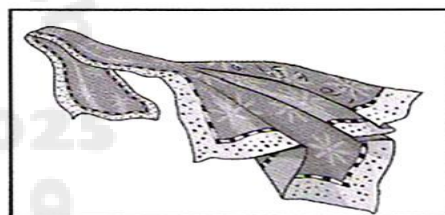
3 What will the students buy for their teacher?



A ☐

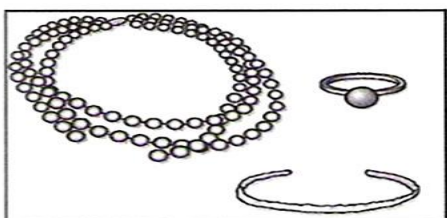


B ☐

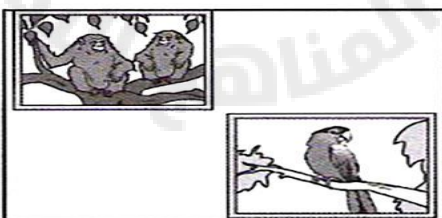


C ☐

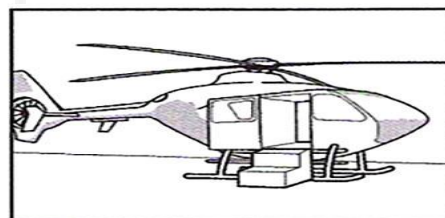
4 Which exhibition is the busiest today?



A ☐

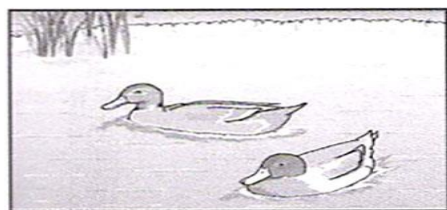


B ☐

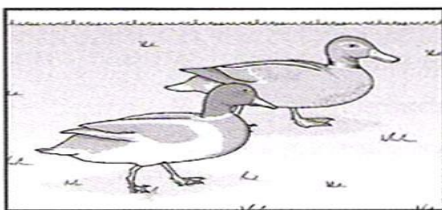


C ☐

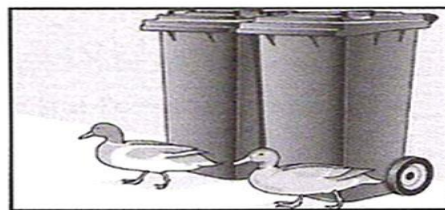
5 Where can visitors see the ducks?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

GOOD LUCK

MODEL ANSWER

Key to Unit 2 Test

Vocabulary

1

1 N

2 N

3 P

4 P

5 N

6 N

7 P

8 N

9 P

10 N

2

1 unpopular

2 aggressive

3 slimy

4 beneficial

5 poisonous

6 destroy

Grammar

3

1 c

2 e

3 f

4 b

5 a

6 d

4

1 must have heard

2 could/might have been

3 must have opened

4 may have bitten

5 could/might have read

5

1 –

2 to

3 –

4 to

5 to

6 –

7 to

8 to

Reading

6

1 a

2 b

3 b

4 b

5 a

Key to Unit 3 Test

Vocabulary

1

1 c

2 f

3 a

4 b

5 d

6 e

4

1 enough

2 too many

3 enough

4 too much

5 Too many

6 too much

0	(A)	<u>in</u>	B	at	C	by
1	A	announced	(B)	<u>called</u>	C	translated
2	A	what	B	who	(C)	<u>which</u>
3	(A)	<u>distances</u>	B	directions	C	lengths
4	A	the	(B)	<u>a</u>	C	some
5	A	walked	B	made	(C)	<u>used</u>
6	A	from	(B)	<u>between</u>	C	to
7	(A)	<u>becoming</u>	B	coming	C	developing
8	(A)	<u>stores</u>	B	shops	C	places
9	A	moved	B	moves	(C)	<u>move</u>
10	(A)	<u>see</u>	B	saw	C	seen

1. What makes flash mobs different to other performances?

a. They are poorly prepared.

b. You do not know they are going to happen.

c. Somebody else buys you your ticket as a surprise.

2. What's supposed to be the same about every flash mob?

a. the location

b. the performance type

c. the audience's experience

3. The participants of flash mobs meet

a. online.

b. at a theatre.

c. after the performance.

4. What is true about flash mobs?

a. have occurred mostly in America.

b. have occurred for a variety of purposes.

c. have occurred for commercial advertising only.

B -Now answer the following questions. (3× 2 = 6 marks)

1. What is a flash mob? (Note: The answer should be a well-structured sentence)

(A flash mob is a group of people who gather suddenly and seemingly spontaneously in a specific public place and who then perform some kind of act together) before suddenly parting ways again. Or a group of people who gather suddenly and perform some kind of act together.

2. When did the first flash mob take place?

In 2003

3. What is the purpose of a flash mob? (Accept any two answers)

Artistic expression, light entertainment, charity awareness, promotional tools and advertising.