

Portal to English 9A Enrichment Sheets Module 1



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: School .Prep Andalus.Al

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

جدول مواصفات الاختبارات الداخلية

1

تمارين مهارات التواصل والقراءة والقواعد

2

تمارين لغوية ومهارات القراءة والمحادثة

3

نماذج مواضيع الكتابة المطلوبة نهاية الفصل

4

نماذج مواضيع الكتابة المطلوبة لاختبار نهاية الفصل

5



Grade 9

Module (1)

Enrichment Sheets



Module (1) key vocabulary

1A	1C
Trending	Bright
Chance	Massive
Cancel	Variety
At the moment	Match (v)
Arrange	Rubber
though	Silk
Meeting	Leather
Come over	Polyester
Plan	Denim
Celebrity	Plastic
Discuss	Woolen
1B	1D
Popular	Be into something
Famous	Be a big fan of
Common	Find something horrible
Usual	Don't mind it
Normal	It's something else
Think	It's nothing special
Imagine	There's nothing I like more
Wonder	Casual
Spend	Formal
Journey	Come out
Century	create
Produce	Sport Blog



Reading #1

The blind men and the elephant

1 Six blind men stood by the roadside and waited for the elephant parade. They had often heard of elephants, but they had never seen one as they were blind. A little later, an elephant was driven down the road where they stood. So, they asked the driver to let them touch the elephant so that they could learn just what kind of animal he was.

2 The first one happened to put his hand on the elephant's side. "Well, well!" he said, "Now I know all about this beast. He is exactly like a wall."

3 The second felt only the elephant's tusk. "My brother," he said, "You are mistaken. He is not at all like a wall. He is round, smooth, and sharp. He is more like a spear than anything else."

4 The third happened to take hold of the elephant's trunk. "Both of you are wrong," he said. "Anybody who knows anything can see that this elephant is like a snake."

5 The fourth reached out his arms and **grasped** one of the elephant's legs. "Oh, how blind you are," he said. "It is very plain to me that he is round and tall like a tree."

6 The fifth was a very tall man, and he chanced to take hold of the elephant's ear. "The blindest man ought to know that this beast is not like any of the things that you name," he said. "He is exactly like a huge fan."

7 The sixth blind man seized the animal's tail. "Oh, foolish fellows," he cried, "you surely have lost your senses. This elephant is not like a wall or a spear or a snake or a tree, nor is he like a fan. Any man with any sense can see that he is exactly like a rope."

8 Finally, the elephant moved on, and the six blind men sat all day arguing. Each believed that he was right, but in reality, all of them were wrong because they all failed to realise the whole picture. People who have sight sometimes act just as foolishly.



1. What is the PURPOSE of the text?

- A. To inform the reader about elephants.
- B. To discuss the disadvantages of blindness.
- C. To compare elephants to other wild animals.
- D. To tell the story of six blind men and their perception of an elephant.

2. Which word is closest in meaning to the underlined word grasped?

- A. held
- B. kicked
- C. pushed
- D. understood

3. According to paragraph 1, why did the blind men want to touch the elephant?

4. According to paragraph 4, what did the third man think the elephant to be like?

5. Which man thought that the elephant was like a rope?

6. According to paragraph 8, why were all six men wrong about the elephant?



Reading #2

Wildfires

Wildfire is an uncontrolled fire that burns in wildland vegetation. Wildfires can burn in forests, grasslands, savannas, and other ecosystems. They have been doing so for hundreds of millions of years.

There are different types of wildfires. Firstly, ground fires, which ignite in soil thick with organic matter that can feed the flames, like plant roots. Secondly, Surface fires burn in dead or dry vegetation that is lying or growing just above the ground. Thirdly, Crown fires burn in the leaves and canopies of trees and bushes.

Wildfires can start with a natural cause, like a lightning strike, or a human-made spark. However, it is often the weather conditions that determine how much a wildfire grows.

Wildfires that burn near communities can become dangerous and even deadly if they grow out of control. For example, in July 2023, 34 people were killed in wildfires in Algeria. The fires forced more than 1,500 households to evacuate and caused at least 1,700 homes to lose power before they were able to control them.

Still, wildfires are essential to the continued survival of some plant species. For example, some tree cones need to be heated before they open and release their seeds; Other plants require fire before seeds will grow.

Wildfires also help keep ecosystems healthy. They can kill insects and diseases that harm trees, add nutrients to the soil, and open up space to let sunlight through to the ground. That sunlight can nourish smaller plants and give larger trees room to grow and flourish.

**1. What is the PURPOSE of the text?**

- A. To inform the reader about wildfires.
- B. To give a historical background of wildfires.
- C. To confirm the destructive effects of wildfires
- D. To convince the reader to take measures against wildfires.

2. What is the meaning of the underlined word “evacuate”?

- A. save
- B. clean
- C. empty
- D. explore

1. Which type of wildfires burn in dead or dry vegetation?

2. How can a wildfire start?

3. How many people were killed in the wildfires in Algeria?

4. How can wildfires help keep ecosystems healthy?



Vocabulary

Read and choose the correct answer.

1. Most young people wear _____ clothes when they hang out with friends.
A) usual
B) casual
C) formal
D) normal
2. The teacher asked the students to wear _____ clothes for the graduation ceremony.
A) formal
B) usual
C) popular
D) bright
3. Something unexpected happened to Mr. Nabil, so he had to _____ the meeting.
A) Plan
B) cancel
C) discuss
D) arrange
4. Ahmed bought a really nice _____ jacket for his older brother.
A) silk
B) rubber
C) plastic
D) leather
5. "Why don't you _____ after school? We can study together."
A) come over
B) go out
C) run away
D) take off



8. This restaurant offers a wide _____ of traditional and international dishes.

- A) variety
- B) area
- C) formal
- D) usual

9. His ideas are _____ and full of creativity.

- A) bright
- B) usual
- C) famous
- D) popular

10. Despite the heavy rain, the students arrived on time as _____.

- A) usual
- B) famous
- C) bright
- D) formal

11. Sheikh Tamim is a _____ leader in the Arab world.

- A) famous
- B) common
- C) usual
- D) bright

12. In Qatar, falconry is a very _____ sport among young people.

- A) popular
- B) formal
- C) unusual
- D) variety



Read the following, then fill in the gaps with suitable words.

imagine / polyester / trending / wonder

1. I can't _____ my life without my close friends.
 2. I _____ who will host the FIFA World Cup 2030.
 3. The news about the war in Gaza is _____ on the media these days.
-

Read the following, then fill in the gaps with suitable words.

meeting / common / silk / came out

4. Women like wearing clothes made of _____.
 5. When the new model of Land Cruiser _____, everyone was excited.
 6. It's _____ to see people travelling from Qatar to Saudi Arabia in the holidays.
-

Read the following, then fill in the gaps with suitable words.

discuss / think / journey / polyester

7. The manager called for a meeting to _____ the sudden drop in sales.
8. Do you _____ most students will do well in the coming exam?
9. _____ is one of the most used fabrics in sportswear.



Grammar

Read and choose the correct answer.

- 1- Omar _____ rainy weather. He finds it horrible
 - A) like
 - B) liked
 - C) didn't like
 - D) doesn't like

- 2- Faisal _____ a new laptop. He uses it for his school projects.
 - A. have
 - B. has
 - C. had
 - D. having

- 3- My parents _____ a car. They drive it to work every day.
 - A. have
 - B. has
 - C. had
 - D. are having

- 4- Our flight _____ tomorrow at 2:15 P.m.
 - A) take off
 - B) takes off
 - C) took off
 - D) is taking off

- 5- Look, two young men _____ in the street.
 - A) fight
 - B) fought
 - C) fighting
 - D) are fighting

- 6- Right now, the children _____ football in the garden.
 - A) play
 - B) plays
 - C) are playing
 - D) playing



- 7- We _____ the museum tomorrow morning.
A) visit
B) visited
C) are visiting
D) used to visit
- 8- In the past, a lot of people _____ in tents.
A) use to live
B) used to live
C) don't use to live
D) are used to living
- 9- Omar _____ fast food. But now he does.
A) used to eat
B) didn't use to eat
C) doesn't use to eat
D) isn't used to eating
- 10- Yesterday, Hamad _____ with his grandfather at the hospital.
A) not be
B) wasn't
C) weren't
D) hasn't been
- 11- Last week, Salim _____ his old computer and bought a new laptop.
A) sell
B) sold
C) is selling
D) was selling
- 12- _____ a game console when you were young?
A) Do you have
B) Did you have
C) Will you have
D) Are you having

**Do as shown**

1. Karam _____ (seem) upset. Is something wrong with him? (Correct)

2. Students _____ (not go) to school on Fridays. (Correct the verb)

3. Can you help me, I _____ (look for) Al Andalus school. (Correct the verb)

4. Jassim _____ (go) camping next week. (Correct the verb)

5. They _____ (visit) their grandparents next Friday.

6. A year ago, I _____ (visit) a distant relative in Turkey. (Correct the verb)

7. Luckily, my phone _____ (not be) with me when I fell into the pool.

8. Hamad _____ (not be) at school yesterday. He was ill.



9. I _____ (not go) to the school trip last Monday. I had the flu. (Correct the verb)

10. When Ali was young, he _____ (not can) drive a car. (Correct the verb)

11. People used to write letters by hand. Now they send emails. (use: not)

12. People used to walk to school in the past. Now they take the car. (Use: not)

13. People used to write letters by hand. (change into a question)

14. People used to walk to school in the past. (change into a question)



Writing

Write 10 -12 sentences in (two or three) paragraphs: A Blog Post about an event
You have attended.



Grade 9

Module (2)

Enrichment Sheets



Module (2) key Vocabulary

2B	2C
Unemployed	Receive a reply
Recognize	Lose touch
Interview	Get hold of
Stranger	Keep in contact
Mutual friend	Be in touch
Distant relative	Reach someone
Art gallery	Generation
Acquaintance	Frequent
Encourage	2D
Impossible	Admire
Catch up on	Annoyed
Social skills	Get along with
Mate	Rely on
Tell me about it.	Trust
Long time no see!	Brave
Go ahead	Cheerful
Got to go	Moody
	Confident
	Optimistic
	Responsible
	Trustworthy
	Humorous
	Forgetful
	Hard-working



Reading #1

The Water Crisis

1 Water is one of the most important resources for life. People need it for drinking, farming, and industry. However, many countries around the world are facing a serious water crisis. The problem is not that water is disappearing, but that clean and safe water is not always available for everyone.

2 One major reason for this crisis is population growth. As the world's population increases, more water is needed for food and daily living. Climate change also affects water supplies, with some areas experiencing long droughts while others face heavy floods. Furthermore, chemicals and waste often end up in rivers and lakes as a result of pollution.

3 In addition to environmental causes, political factors also play a role in water **scarcity**. In some regions, countries share rivers or lakes, and disagreements about how to divide the water can lead to tension. For example, upstream countries may build dams that reduce the flow of water to downstream nations. These conflicts make it harder to find fair and peaceful solutions.

4 In the Middle East, water scarcity is especially severe. Countries like Qatar and Saudi Arabia rely on desalination plants, which turn seawater into drinking water. These plants are expensive to build and operate, but they are necessary in regions with little rainfall.

5 Experts say that people must learn to use water more wisely. Simple actions, such as fixing leaking taps, using modern irrigation systems, and recycling water, can make a big difference. Governments must also cooperate to share resources and find sustainable solutions.

6 Water is not unlimited, and protecting it is everyone's responsibility. Without careful management, the world could face even greater shortages in the future.



1. What is the text Mainly about?

- A. The history of water sources.
- B. Desalination projects in Qatar.
- C. Farming methods in modern countries.
- D. The global problem of water and its effects.

2. According to Paragraph 3, what does the underlined word "scarcity" most likely mean?

- A. shortage
- B. pollution
- C. abundance
- D. cleanliness

3. According to Paragraph 1, why is water considered essential for human life?

4. According to Paragraph 2, how do climate change and pollution negatively affect water supplies?

5. According to Paragraph 4, what method is used in Qatar to provide drinking water despite low rainfall?

6. According to paragraph 5, what actions do experts suggest to help solve the problem of water?



Reading No.2

Reading Comprehension:

Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions.

Sharks

- 1 There are almost four hundred different kinds of sharks. Each kind of shark looks different, has a unique diet, and behaves differently. There are sharks in the four oceans of the world. Some sharks are longer than school buses, while others are so small that **they** can live in fish tanks. Sharks come in all kinds of colours. Most of the time, their skin colour helps them blend in with their surroundings. However, some sharks that live in the deepest part of the ocean actually have parts that glow in the dark. Most sharks live in salt water, but some can live in fresh water.
2. Sharks are actually a type of fish. There are some similarities as well as differences between sharks and typical fish. Shark skeletons are made of cartilage. Fish skeletons are made of bones. Cartilage is the bendy, tough substance in people's ears and noses. Like other fish, sharks have gills that help them breathe by getting oxygen from the water. Water needs to move over the gills so the sharks can get enough oxygen. That's why most sharks need to swim in water that has a very strong current to keep the water moving.
- 3 Sharks have a lot of teeth. They have many rows of teeth, rather than just one row like people. The teeth from the outside row gradually fall out. Then the teeth from the next row take their place. Some sharks will lose 30,000 teeth in a lifetime! Each species of shark has different kinds of teeth,
- 4 Sharks eat various kinds of food according to the environment they live in. Some sharks eat food as small as plankton. Other sharks eat animals as big as sea turtles. Most sharks do not eat very often. Some sharks will go weeks between meals. Sharks are at the top of the ocean food chain. This position is very important because it keeps all the other animal populations from growing out of control. This process helps ensure there is a diversity of life in the oceans.



1. What is the main PURPOSE of the text?

- A. To call for catching sharks alive
- B. To inform the readers about sharks
- C. To narrate the story of a survivor of a shark attack
- D. To persuade fishermen to kill as many sharks as they can

2. According to the text, how many kinds of sharks are there?

- A. 200
- B. 300
- C. 400
- D. 500

3. What does the UNDERLINED pronoun 'they' in paragraph one refer to?

- A. tanks
- B. buses
- C. sharks
- D. oceans

4. Which of the following is **NOT** true about sharks?

- A. They lose a lot of teeth.
- B. Sharks breathe using gills.
- C. Sharks are at the top of seafood chains.
- D. All kinds of sharks grow to be huge in size.

5. According to paragraph 2, how are sharks and fish similar?

6. According to paragraph 2, why do sharks need to move in strong water currents?

7. Why must sharks be at the top of the ocean food chain?



Vocabulary

Read and choose the correct answer.

- 1- I couldn't _____ Ali the whole week. He was really busy.
- A) lose touch
 - B) get hold of
 - C) return the call
 - D) receive a reply
1. I _____ with all my childhood friends because I travelled to Turkey.
- A) lost touch
 - B) returned the call
 - C) received a reply
 - D) had a word with
2. Ahmed is truly _____. You can always rely on him.
- A) moody
 - B) forgetful
 - C) optimistic
 - D) trustworthy
3. Khalid is so _____. He always sees the positive side of things.
- A) moody
 - B) forgetful
 - C) optimistic
 - D) trustworthy
4. I'm a bit _____ sometimes. So, I often take notes.
- A) selfish
 - B) moody
 - C) forgetful
 - D) optimistic



5. Everything is going to be fine. So, be _____ and don't lose hope.
A) moody
B) optimistic
C) pessimistic
D) trustworthy
6. My brother is a sociable person. Everyone _____ him.
A) gets over
B) gets hold of
C) catches up on
D) gets along with
7. The flight was _____ due to bad weather conditions.
A) placed
B) started
C) produced
D) cancelled
8. You can always _____ on your family for support.
A) get
B) rely
C) turn
D) catch up
9. Let's meet and _____ the latest news.
A) get rid of
B) get hold of
C) catch up on
D) run away from
10. Qatar Mall has a great _____ of international brands.
A. trend
B. variety
C. massive
D. similarity



Fill in the gaps

Read the following, then fill in the gaps with suitable words.

mutual / acquaintance / moody / imagine / pessimistic

1. It's hard to _____ life without electricity.
2. Friendship is based on _____ trust and respect.
3. Don't be so _____; things might turn out better than expected.
4. He isn't a close friend of mine, just a casual _____ I met at the conference

Read the following, then fill in the gaps with suitable words.

catch up on / interview / recognize / unemployed / strangers

5. Children should be advised not to talk to _____.
6. My friend has been _____ for 6 months. He hasn't found a job yet.
7. I'm quite nervous. I have an _____ tomorrow at 10:00 a.m.
8. I missed two classes. So, I need to _____ the lessons I lost.

Read the following, then fill in the gaps with suitable words.

generous / rely / get along / forgetful / encourage

8. It's not easy to _____ with moody people.
9. A real friend is someone you can trust and _____ on.
10. Teachers should always _____ students to ask questions in class.
11. He comes from a _____ family. They often give money to charity.



Grammar

Read and choose the correct answer.

1. Ali _____ to the gym. You have just missed him.
A) go
B) went
C) has gone
D) has been

2. Hamad _____ to the gym already. He is taking a nap right now.
A) go
B) went
C) has gone
D) has been

3. My father _____ to Makkah. He brought us lots of gifts when he came back.
A. goes
B. went
C. has gone
D. has been

4. Sameer _____ his homework already.
A) do
B) did
C) has done
D) was doing

5. I _____ a game console since I was 10 years old.
A) had
B) had had
C) have had
D) was having



6. We _____ in Doha since 2015. We moved to Al Wakrah.
A) don't live
B) didn't live
C) aren't living
D) haven't lived
7. Basim _____ video games for 10 years.
A) played
B) had played
C) was playing
D) has played
8. I haven't revised for the English exam _____.
A) yet
B) for
C) ago
D) already
9. I have _____ revised for the Mid-Term math exam.
A) yet
B) for
C) ago
D) already
10. We haven't revised for the test _____.
A) yet
B) for
C) ago
D) already
11. The students have _____ finished their projects
A) yet
B) for
C) ago
D) already

**Do as shown**

1. Mansour _____ (play) for Al-Sad football club since 2023. (Correct)

2. I _____ (lose) touch with my childhood friend for years. (Correct)

3. They _____ (not eat) sea food since they were at Little Sailor restaurant. (Correct)

4. The boys _____ (go) to Al masjid Al Aqsa to celebrate the victory. You've just missed them. (Correct)

5. Karim has been a student at Al-Andalus for 9 years. (Use: since)

6. She has lived in Gaza for two years. (Use: since)

7. I've been at a new gym since 2023. (Use: for)



8. We have stayed in this hotel since yesterday.

(Use: for)

9. I've never seen a dinosaur skeleton before.

(Use: yet)

10. I still haven't donated to the displaced people of Gaza.

(Use: yet)

11. The train left the station a few minutes ago.

(Use: already)

12. The occupation bombed Al Shefa hospital ten minutes ago.

(Use: already)

13. Faisal finished eating his Majboos a few minutes ago.

(Use: just)

(Use: yet)

(Use: already)



Writing

Write 10 -12 sentences in (two or three) paragraphs Describing the Person you admire the most.
