

# أوراق عمل غير مجابة في الوحدة الرابعة مدرسة عمر بن الخطاب



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج القطرية ← الصف التاسع ← لغة إنجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 15-12-2025 18:17:25

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب اختبارات الكترونية اختبارات احلول اعروض بوربوينت اوراق عمل  
منهج انجليزي املخصات وتقارير امذكرة وبنوك الامتحان النهائي للدرس

المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: مدرسة عمر بن الخطاب

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



الرياضيات



اللغة الانجليزية



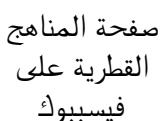
اللغة العربية



ال التربية الاسلامية



المواد على تلغرام



صفحة المناهج  
القطرية على  
فيسبوك

## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع والمادة لغة إنجليزية في الفصل الأول

أوراق عمل ومراجعة لاختبار نهاية الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

1

أوراق عمل ومراجعة لاختبار نهاية الفصل غير مجابة

2

أوراق عمل ومراجعة شاملة للوحدة الخامسة للدكتور رجب أبو البراء

3

أوراق عمل ومراجعة شاملة للوحدة الرابعة للدكتور رجب أبو البراء

4

أوراق عمل ومراجعة شاملة للوحدة الثالثة للدكتور رجب أبو البراء

5



ENGLISH

GRADE 9

Module 4 What Happened  
Consolidation Materials

Omar Bin Al-Khattab Prep. School

2025 - 2026

## Reading

The North American Robin is usually called “the robin”. The robin has many different colours. The male robin has a bright red, orange breast and belly. It has grey-brown back and tail, but its throat is white. It has a cheerful song. Robins mostly live in Canada and Alaska. In the winter, when it is so cold in Canada and Alaska, some robins go south to Mexico and some go to the Pacific coast to spend the cold months there.

Robins eat only during the daylight time. They eat beetles, berries and fruits. Robins never leave their place during the night time. Mother robins find food for baby robins. But, father robins use mud to build cup-shaped nests for the family. They can build nests on rocks, or buildings, but they mainly prefer to build their nests in trees. Baby robins eat worms, insects and other soft-bodied animals.

Squirrels and other birds prey on robin eggs and baby robins. Cats and snakes prey on adult robins. To stay safe, robins stay awake. Robins pay close attention to their surroundings. When they gather in groups, they watch other robins for signs of danger. Robins give loud warning calls when a dangerous predator gets near. Although robins are territorial, they band together for protection from predators.

The robin is a sign of spring. It is forbidden to hunt robins in all countries they live in or move to. Some people think that seeing the first robin of springtime brings good luck. A bird like this should be kept safe to enjoy its beauty.

**1. What is the MAIN purpose of the text?**

- A. to give information about robins**
- B. to tell the readers what robins eat**
- C. to tell the readers why people like robins**
- D. to give information about birds in North America**

**2. What colour is the robin's throat?**

- A. grey**
- B. white**
- C. brown**
- D. orange**

**3. Where do robins MOSTLY like to build their nests?**

- A. in trees**
- B. on rocks**
- C. in bushes**
- D. on buildings**

**4. When do the Robins give loud warning calls?**

.....

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**5. What do the baby robins eat?**

.....

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**6. Why do robins spend the winter months in Mexico and the Pacific coast?**

.....

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## Vocabulary

## Read and choose the correct answer:

8. Earthquakes are usually followed by a series of ..... .

a- aftershocks	b- authorities
c- effects	d-tragedies

9. The floods in Kuwait caused serious ..... to buildings .

a- Injury	b- damage
c- shaking	c-destroy

10. Water surrounded the building and the residents there were ..... and couldn't go anywhere.

a- trapped	b- called
c- fined	d- fired

11. Thousands of people lost their houses. They have become ..... and helpless.

a- dangerous	b- homeless
c- tragic	d-helpful

12. According to the ..... of the article, the hurricane caused human tragedies.

a- Headlights	b- byline
c- headline	d-newspaper

## Grammar

Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

1. I haven't given him .....of my books.

a- Some	b- few
c- a few	d-any

2. Would you like to drink .....juice?

a- any	b-some
c- a lot	d-much

3. What did you .....play when you were young?

a- use to	b-used to
c- use	d-didn't use

4. The roads have flooded because it .....all night.

a- were raining	b-was raining
c- rained	d-has rained

5. I was cleaning the floor of my room when I ..... over the TV cable.

a- was tripping	b- have tripped
c- tripped	d-trip

6. As soon as the bell.....all the pupils rushed to the school buses.

a- rang	b- rings
c- rung	d-was ringing

7. What .....you.....when the lights went off?

a-were....doing	b-are....doing
c-did.....do	d-have....done

9. The children..... video games while their parents  
were preparing dinner.

a- was playing	b- have played
c-are playing	d-were playing

10. I .....the museum recently.

a-visited	b-has visited
c-am visiting	d-have visited

**Do as shown between brackets.**

1. The man had an accident. He was driving home. (Join using: **while**)

.....

2. I was running at the Corniche. I fell and broke my leg. (Join using: **when**)

.....

3. Ali went to sleep. He finished his homework. (Join using: **as soon as**)

.....

4. Hamad was driving fast. He crashed into a wall. (Join using: **as**)

.....

5. I was listening. The teacher was speaking. (Join using: **while**)

.....

**Circle the right options.**

1. It's (**embarrassing/embarrassed**) to talk in front of a big audience.
2. We were all (**shocked/shocking**) at the news of his failure.
3. He didn't expect such bad results. He was really  
**(disappointing/disappointed)**.
4. The authorities were (**surprised/surprising**) by the  
**(devastated/devastating)** effects of the floods.
5. The children were (**frightened/frightening**) when they saw the lion.