

نموذج إجابات أوراق عمل إثرائية مراجعة منتصف الفصل



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج القطرية ⇨ المستوى التاسع ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب المستوى التاسع



صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

أوراق عمل إثرائية مراجعة منتصف الفصل غير مجابة

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نموذج إجابة أوراق عمل إثرائية للوحدتين الأولى والثانية

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English

GRADE 9

Enrichment Worksheets for the first report
2025-2026

أوراق إثرائية لا تغنى ابدا عن الكتاب المدرسي

Name : _____

Class: _____

Wordlist

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
popular	محبوب	kept in contact	كن على تواصل
famous	مشهور	lost touch	فقد الاتصال
common	شائع	returned the call	يعيد المكالمة
usual	معتاد	get hold of	يتواصل
normal	عادي	have a word with	يتحدث بخصوص امر ما
think	يعتقد	received a reply	يستقبل رد
imagine	يتخيل	cheerful	مبتهج
wonder	يتساءل	confident	واثق
pay	يدفع	hard-working	يعمل بجد
spend	يصرف	responsible	مسؤول
denim	دنييم, قماش قطني	forgetful	سريع النسيان
leather	جلد	optimistic	متفائل
rubber	مطاط	trustworthy	جدير بالثقة
silk	حرير	brave	شجاع
a big fan of	معجب ب	generous	كريم
really into	يحب	humorous	فكاهي
It's nothing special.	شيء غير مميز	bright	لامع
mates	رفيق	ray	شعاع
a childhood friend.	صديق طفولة	impossible	مستحيل
close friends	صديق مقرب	variety	تشكيلة
distant relatives.	أقارب من بعيد	massive	ضخم / هائل
a mutual friend	صديق مشترك	catch up on	يتواصل مع شخص
complete strangers.	غريب تماما	frequent	متكرر
an old acquaintance.	معرفة قديمة	generation	جيل
encouraging	محفز	evolving	متطور

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Choose the correct answer:

1- A: What are you up to ?

B:

1- No way.

2- Don't worry about it .

3- I am doing my homework.

4- That's a good idea.

2- A: Ali ! Long time no see!

B: Hello Hassan,.....

1- This is weird.

2- Sure, why not?

3- Good to see you again.

4- Congratulations on that!

3- A: What do you want to be in the future?

B:

1- It's ordinary.

2- That's fine by me.

3- Oh! That's so awful.

4- I want to be a pilot

4- A: Hello, how's it going?

B:.....

1- Who cares!

2- I need to buy twice.

3- Not too bad, thanks.

4- Great! That's a wonderful idea.

5-A: Listen, we're going to watch the match, would you like to join us?

B:Iof football, I will stay at home.

1- am really into

2- am not a big fan.

3- Sure, no problem

4- I don't have any plans.

6-A: What is your new classmate like?

B: He ishis jokes always crack me up.

1- slim

2- well built

3- humorous

4- confident

7-A: How's Saud?

B: I know nothing about him,.....

1- We have lost touch

2- Goodbye

3- Let's go

4- Go a head

8- A: Do you want to go camping this weekend?

B: I am busy,

1- See you later.

2- Nothing much.

3- I'm fine. And you?

4- Maybe some other time

9-A: Is there any food left?

B:

1- Just a little

2- A little bland

3- No way!

4- I'm really into it.

10. A. We see each other twice a week.

B.

1- So ,you are in touch !

2- You've been to the zoo.

3- You've never met before.

4- You've known each other for a year.

Reading

Direction : Read the passage and answer the questions.

Nowadays, many useful gadgets (small machines) are advertised as 'smart'. This 'smartness' generally means that the machine can change how it works to suit the user's needs, learn our preferences, and make intelligent choices for us. Smartphones can now do **tough** jobs like taking photos, playing songs, sending emails, and do a thousand other useful things, such as shopping online or assisting us with our homework. We used to need lots of machines to help us to do these things, but not anymore. They fit in our pockets but contain more data than we could ever possibly need or remember.

If you asked most people, they would say that smart machines especially portable ones have improved life. Not everyone agrees, however. A few scientists are worried about the effect of using machines to do things that we used to do for ourselves. For example, we don't have to remember people's contact details anymore, as our phones store this information. We can also find information instantly, via Internet search engines like Google. A few studies have shown, surprisingly, that people in their 50s and 60s are better than teenagers at studying and memorizing information, because they've always worked this way.

Technology has changed our expectations and made us very impatient. Now we want our news in tiny soundbites and get bored if we must read or listen for more than a minute or two. Scientists reported recently that the Internet was changing how we think and learn. One author even said that Google was making us stupid! It's certainly true that we often do two or three things simultaneously when we are online, and it's harder and harder to focus on one thing. Maybe technology is bad for our brains, and our memories. I think we should stop depending on it all the time.

1- What is the main idea of the text?

- A. the best inventions in life
- B. the disadvantages of the internet
- C. how smart phones help old people
- D. the effect of smart machines in our life

2- In line 4, what is the closest meaning to the underlined word “tough”?

- A. angry
- B. enormous
- C. difficult
- D. expensive

3 - What is the reason for advertising some machines as smart?

Because they can change how they work to suit the user’s needs, learn preferences, and make intelligent choices for us

4 - How does technology affect us?

It makes us impatient, affects our ability to focus, and may harm our brains and memories.

5 - Where can we find a lot of information?

On the Internet, using search engines like Google.

6 - According to the writer, what should we do to protect our brains and memories?

We should stop depending on technology all the time

Direction : Read the passage and answer the questions.

- 1- From far out in space, Earth looks like a blue ball. Since water covers three-fourths of the Earth's surface, blue is the color we see most. The continents look brown, like small islands floating in the huge, blue sea. The Earth is shaped like a sphere, or a ball. It is 25,000 miles around! It would take more than a year to walk around the whole planet. A spaceship can fly around the widest part of the sphere in only 90 minutes.
- 2- Even though spaceships have traveled to the Moon, people cannot visit the Moon without special suits. The Moon has no air or water. Plants and animals can't live there either. Astronauts first landed on the Moon in 1969. After that, there were six more trips to the Moon. They brought back Moon rocks, which scientists are still studying. There are holes, or craters, all over the Moon's surface.
- 3- The Sun is the closest star to Earth. A star is a hot ball of burning gas. The Sun looks very big because it is so close. But the Sun is just a medium-sized star. Billions of far-away stars are much bigger than our Sun. The burning gases from the Sun are so hot that they warm the Earth from 93 million miles away! Even though the Sun is always glowing, the night here on Earth is dark. That's because the Earth rotates, or turns around, every 24 hours. During the day, the Earth faces the Sun. Then we see light. During the night, the Earth turns away from the Sun. Then it faces the darkness of space.

A. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To describe a famous person
- B. To narrate a story about space
- C. To discuss a topic of solar system
- D. To give information about direct communication

B. What did the astronaut bring back from the moon after 1969?

- A. craters
- B. rocks
- C. sand
- D. soil

C. How far is the sun from the earth?

About 93 million miles.

D. According to paragraph 2, what does visiting the moon require?

It requires special suits.

E. According to paragraph 2, why can't animals and plants live on the moon?

Because the Moon has no air or water

F. According to the last paragraph, why do we have day and night ?

Because the Earth rotates every 24 hours, facing the Sun during the day and turning away from it at night.

D- Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

I love travelling abroad, but two years ago I did not have much cash to spend on my holiday. At first, I was planning to go camping again, but then a friend suggested an alternative: Couch Surfing. I had no idea what that was, so he explained. ‘Couch Surfers’ are people who stay as guests in other people’s homes for free and visit the sights in the local area. You can do the things that most tourists do, like sunbathing on the beach or sightseeing in the town centre. Or your host could give you a language lesson, teach you how to cook local delicacies, or take you to places that visitors never find. It sounded much more fun than my other holidays, so I joined the website and sent emails to about twenty hosts in France and Spain right away.

A few days later, I already had ten replies. After a week or two of emails, I made arrangements with four hosts in three different cities. I’m quite talkative and they seemed very friendly, so I wasn’t concerned about spending time with strangers. Two weeks later, I was arriving in Paris, and meeting my first host, Jack.

Over the next ten days, I stayed in four very different homes, improved my foreign languages, and made some great new friends. Sometimes the places where I stayed were basic – a sofa to sleep on, or even just a floor, it was **tough** because I’m not used to this, but sometimes they were luxurious – much nicer than the hostels that I usually go to.

I have done couch Surfing again twice since then: in Italy, and here in the UK. I will definitely do it again. In fact, I am going on a trip to South America next year. And I have had five visitors at my place, including Jack. I have discovered that hosting is as much fun as exploring a new place. I think it was probably the cheapest and most interesting holiday I have ever had!!

1- What is the main idea of the text?

- A. the advantages of travelling
- B. a different kind of travel experience
- C. meeting new people around the world
- D. exploring new places around the world

2- In line 16, what is the closest meaning to the underlined word “tough”?

- A. amazed
- B. difficult
- C. excited
- D. satisfied

3- What can the host teach you in Couch Surfing?

The host can teach you a language lesson, how to cook local food, or show you hidden local places.

4- What did the writer do after sending and receiving the emails?

He made arrangements with four hosts in three different cities.

5- What is the writer’s opinion about the holiday he has spent in Paris?

He thought it was fun, interesting, and one of the cheapest and best holidays he ever had.

Vocabulary

(1) - Study the following sentences carefully then circle the correct choice:

1-A real friend is someone you can trust and on

- a) need b) **rely** c) help d) ask

2-Hamad is very nice. Everyonehim.

- a) catches up on b) gets hold of c) **gets a long with** d) doesn't love

3- The girl waswhen she saw the accident.

- a) shocking b) **shocked** c) embarrassing d) embarrassed

4- Personal contact is becoming less and more distant communication methods are taking its place.

- a) **frequent** b) impossible c) unknown d) unusual

5- A/An..... person is always sure of what he/she can do.

- a) moody b) **confident** c) trustworthy d) upset

6- Ahmed is a.....friend of ours. I and Ali know him from school.

- a) close b) distant c) **mutual** d) bad

7- Rashid, can I have a with you after the meeting?

- a) sentence b) **word** c) letter d) speak

8- Salah is a.....person. Millions of people know him.

- a) kind b) outgoing c) **famous** d) easy-going

9-I never miss buying The Peninsula Magazine to.....the news.

- a) lose touch b) catch up on c) **get along with** d) evolve

10- Cricket is a very..... sport in Asia .

- a) bored b) interested c) generous d) **popular**

11- Ali is a..... person. He doesn't tell other people about his friends' secrets.

- a) moody b) confident c) **trustworthy** d) upset

12-A..... person has sudden changes in his mood.

- a) **moody** b) confident c) trustworthy d) upset

13- I lost.....with Ahmad after university, and I haven't spoken to him for years.

- a) the call b) **touch** c) money d) game

14- I'm going to a wedding , so I need to find something.....to wear

- a) bad b) **formal** c) out of fashion d) unsuitable

15- It's for parents to worry about their children.

- a) usual b) **normal** c) formal d) casual

16- Policemen should always wear their.....uniform during their duty.

- a) baggy b) dotted c) casual d) **formal**

17- I... where my father is. I can't find him.

- a) **wonder** b) want c) think d) imagine

Fill in the gaps with suitable answers:

common – encouraging – generous – humorous – sure

1. The teacher gave us an **encouraging** speech that made us want to try our best.
2. Mohamed is a **common** name in the Islamic world.
3. He is very **generous**; he always shares his lunch with everyone.
4. I'm not **sure** that I locked the door when I left.
5. My uncle tells **humorous** stories that make the whole family laugh.

receive - massive - variety - return

1. The shop offers a wide **variety** of fruits and vegetables from different countries.
2. The building collapsed after a **massive** earthquake shook the city.
3. I was happy to **receive** a letter from my best friend yesterday.
4. Don't forget to **return** the books you borrowed from the library.

mates - strangers - wonder - imagine

1. Children must not talk to **strangers**.
2. Most of my school **mates** are friendly.
3. Tina isn't at home. I **wonder** where she is.
4. I can't **imagine** life without the internet.

Grammar

present simple and present progressive	
Present simple	Present progressive
He , She, It +v+(s or es) I , We, You, They + (verb 1)	I (Am) he , she ,it (Is) + verb +ing we you, they (are)
Key words(always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, never, ...)	Key words(at the moment, now, these days , look, listen,.....)
He <i>exercises</i> <u>every day</u> . They <i>exercise</i> <u>every day</u> .	I <u>am</u> <i>exercising</i> <u>now</u> He <u>is</u> <i>exercising</i> <u>now</u> They <u>are</u> <i>exercising</i> <u>at the moment</u> .

1- Correct the verbs between brackets

1. My father _____ **goes** _____ (go) to work every day at 8.
2. Listen! The birds _____ **are singing** _____ (sing) in the garden.
3. They usually _____ **eat** _____ (eat) lunch at school.
4. She _____ **is studying** _____ (study) English now.
5. Water _____ **boils** _____ (boil) at 100°C.
6. Look! The teacher _____ **is writing** _____ (write) on the board.
7. I _____ **don't like** _____ (not like) pizza.
8. We _____ **aren't watching** _____ (not watch) TV at the moment.

2- Choose the correct answers

9. Hassan usually goes to school by bus.

- a) goes b) is going c) go d) gone

10. Please be quiet. I _____ on the phone right now.

- a) talk b) talks c) am talking d) talking

11. The sun _____ in the east.

- a) rises b) is rising c) rise d) rose

12. Look! The children _____ football in the garden.

- a) play b) are playing c) plays d) playing

13. My father _____ coffee every morning.

- a) drinks b) drink c) is drinking d) drank

14. The train usually _____ at 7:30.

- a) leaves b) is leaving c) leave d) has left

15. We _____ our grandparents every summer.

- a) visited b) visit c) are visiting d) have visited

16. Listen! The teacher _____ to us.

- a) speaks b) is speaking c) spoken d) speaking

Past simple vs present perfect	
Past simple	Present perfect
Subject + past tense verb	Subject + has/have + past participle
Key words (Last, yesterday, ago, in 2019)	Key words: ((already, just, ever, never, yest, since, for, today,))
1. I <u>visited</u> Paris in <u>2018</u> 2. She <u>lost</u> her keys <u>yesterday</u>	1. I <u>have visited</u> Paris three times 2. She <u>has lost</u> her keys

3. They lived in London for five years.(<i>they don't live there anymore</i>) 4. The company started <u>in 2001</u>	3. They have lived in London for five years(<i>they still live there now</i>) 4. The company has grown rapidly since 2001
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1- Choose the correct answer.

- I _____ my homework yesterday.
a) **did** b) have done c) do d) does
- He _____ in New York since 2015.
a) lived b) **has lived** c) lives d) had lived
- We _____ to London three times this year.
a) went b) **have gone** c) go d) are going
- They _____ a new car last month.
a) **bought** b) have bought c) buy d) are buying
- I haven't finished my tasks
a) for b) **yet** c) since d) already
- We _____ lunch already.
a) ate b) **have eaten** c) eat d) eating
- My grandfather _____ in 1999.
a) **died** b) has died c) dies d) is dying
- Hamad didn't money to buy his dream car.
a) has b) had c) **have** d) having

2- Fill in the blanks with the correct form (Past Simple or Present Perfect).

- I _____ **have been** _____ (be) to Saudia Arabia twice.
- They _____ **finished** _____ (finish) the project last week.
- She _____ **hasn't seen** _____ (not see) that movie yet.
- We _____ **met** _____ (meet) in 2010.

5. He _____ **has just called** _____ (**just / call**) you.
6. I _____ **have never tried** _____ (**never / try**) Sushi.
7. My parents _____ **bought** _____ (**buy**) a new car yesterday.
8. Khalid _____ **has studied** _____ (**study**) English since he was ten.

3- Rewrite using the given instructions

1. I have studied English **for** three years. Rewrite using *since*
I have studied English since 2022.
2. Dad went to his work two hours ago, now he is at home. Rewrite using *has been*
Dad has been to his work for two hours.
3. Mohammed has lived in Qatar **since** 2004. Rewrite using *for*
Mohammed has lived in Qatar for 11 years.
4. Mr junior brother went to the supermarket and still there. Rewrite using *has gone*
Mr. Junior brother has gone to the supermarket.

Used to

A. Fill in the blanks with “used to” + the correct verb.

1. When I was a child, I _____ **used to play** _____ (**play**) outside until dark.
2. She _____ **didn't use to like** _____ (**not/like**) vegetables, but now she eats them every day.

B. Rewrite the sentences using “used to.”

1. He went swimming every weekend when he was a child. (**used to**)
He used to swim every weekend when he was a child.
2. She had the habit of playing the piano when she was young. (**used to**)
She used to play the pian when she was young.

WRITING SECTION

1- Write (2-3) short paragraphs of 10-15 sentences *about the person you admire most.*

2026 2025

[illegible]

