

أوراق عمل الفرقان نهاية الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

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

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: مجمع الفرقان

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

أوراق عمل الفرقان نهاية الفصل غير مجابة

1

أوراق عمل لاختبار نهاية الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية للدكتور رجب أبو البراء

2

أوراق عمل لاختبار نهاية الفصل غير مجابة للدكتور رجب أبو البراء

3

أوراق عمل اثرائية نهاية الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

4

أوراق عمل اثرائية نهاية الفصل غير مجابة

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ENGLISH

تدريبات اثرائية
نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول للعام
الدراسي 2025-2026

اسم الطالب:

الصف: 9 /

التدريبات لا تغني عن الكتاب المدرسي

WORD LIST

WORD	ARABIC MEANING	WORD	ARABIC MEANING
Bitter	مرّ	Historic	تاريخي
Sweet	حلو	Unforgettable	لا يُنسى
disgusting	مقزز	advice	نصيحة
Greasy	دهني / مزيت	challenge	تحديّ
Seat belt	حزام الأمان	unbearable	لا يُحتمل
Windscreen	الزجاج الأمامي للسيارة	bury	يدفن
Headlights	المصابيح الأمامية	crowd	حشد / جمهور
Boot	صندوق السيارة	wagon	عربة (بدون محرك)
engine	المحرك	supplies	مؤن / إمدادات
Damage	ضرر	set off	ينطلق / يبدأ الرحلة
Flood	فيضان	shopping	التسوق
Smoke	دخان	sunscreen	واقي الشمس
Aftershock	هزة ارتدادية	jewellery	مجوهرات
Authorities	لسلطات	description	وصف
Surprised	متفاجئ	opinion	رأي
Exhausted	مُرهِق جداً	introduction	مقدمة
Amazed	مدهش	according to	وفقاً لـ / بحسب
Disappointed	خائب الأمل	sickness	مرض
Truth	الحقيقة	Solution	حل
shake	يهتز	discover	يكتشف
collapse	ينهار	invent	يخترع
Manage to	ينجح في	explore	يستكشف
Succeed in	ينجح في	trap	يحتجز

3

Language function

1. Hamad: Do you think that **Khalid** is a friendly person?

Jassim: _____.

- a. Yes, he refuses to talk to anyone.
- b. Yes, he never smiles at people.

c. Yes, he always makes people feel welcome.

- d. Yes, he dislikes meeting new people.

2. Omar: Do you think **Hamad** is impatient?

Ahmed: _____.

- a. Yes, he is very calm and relaxed.

b. Yes, he gets annoyed quickly.

- c. Yes, he enjoys waiting for hours.
- d. Yes, he never reacts to anything.

3. Youssef: I finally passed the driving test!

Ali: _____.

- a. How awful!
- b. What a boring day.
- c. You should clean your shoes.

d. That's amazing!

4. Jassim: The weather in northern Canada is extremely cold.

Hamad: _____.

- a. It's illegal.
- b. I don't care about food.

c. Poor thing!

- d. That's surprising.

5.A: So, you liked the new restaurant.

B: _____.

a. Poor you.

b. Yeah, it was scary.

c. Yeah, it was fantastic.

d. Yeah, it was terrible.

6.A: I slipped on the stairs yesterday.

B: _____.

a. That's perfect!

b. It's delicious.

c. I'm not hungry.

d. Was anyone hurt?

7.A: How about watching a movie tonight?

B: _____.

a. I don't even like pencils.

b. Go sit over there.

c. I lost my ticket.

d. Sounds good to me.

8.Ahmed: What caused the fire in the kitchen?

Khalid: _____.

a. I didn't bring my wallet.

b. The car was too expensive.

c. I bought a new phone yesterday.

d. I forgot the pan on the stove, and it burned.

Reading

1) "Click!" That's the sound of safety. That's the sound of survival. That's the sound of a seat belt locking in place. Seat belts save lives and that's a fact. That's why I don't drive anywhere until mine is on tight. Choosing to wear your seat belt is as simple as choosing between life and death. Which one do you choose?

2) Think about it. When you're driving in a car, you may be going 130 KMPH or faster. Then somebody ahead of you locks up his or her brakes. Your driver doesn't have time to stop. The car that you are in crashes. Your car was going 130 Km per hour. Now it has suddenly stopped. Your body, however, is still going 130 KMPH. What's going to stop your body? Will it be the windshield or your seat belt? Every time that you get into a car you make that choice. I choose the seat belt.

3) Some people think that seat belts are uncool. They think that seat belts cramp their style, or that seat belts are uncomfortable. To them I say, what's more uncomfortable? Wearing a seat belt or flying through a car windshield? Wearing a seat belt is more comfortable and cooler than the alternatives.

4) Let's just take a closer look at your choices. If you are not wearing your seat belt, you can hop around the car and slide in and out of your seat easily. That sounds like a lot of fun. But you are also more likely to die or suffer serious injuries. If you are wearing a seat belt, you have to stay in your seat. That's no fun. But you are much more likely to walk away unharmed from a car accident. Hmmm... A small pleasure for a serious pain. That's a tough choice. I think that I'll avoid the serious pain.

1- What is the writer mainly talking about in the text?

- A. How cars work
- B. Why some people dislike cars

C. Why wearing a seat belt matter

- D. The history of car safety

2- In paragraph (2), what does the word “your driver” refer to?

A. the person controlling the car

- B. the person in the back seat
- C. the person who fixes the car
- D. the person watching the road

3- According to the writer, what choice do you make every time you enter a car?

You choose whether to wear your seat belt or not — a choice between safety or danger.

4- How does the writer describe the speed of the car before the crash?

He describes it as going 130 KMPH or faster, then suddenly stopping during the crash.

5- In paragraph (3), what reasons do some people give for not wearing seat belts?

They say seat belts are uncool, cramp their style, or are uncomfortable

6- Based on paragraph (4), what is the danger of moving freely inside the car without a seat belt?

You are more likely to die or suffer serious injuries because you can be thrown around the car or out of it during an accident.

Read the following text and answer the questions:

Water covers most of our planet. It can be found in oceans, lakes, and ponds, and in the ground itself. The human body is 50%- 65% water. This means that someone weighing 70 kg contains around 40 liters of water.

I think a person can live without food for more than a month, but you can live without water for only one week. To stay healthy, you should drink 8 glasses of water a day or even more if you live in a hot country or do lots of exercises. Remember that when your mouth feels dry, it means you have lost between 6%- 10% of the water in your body. That is sufficient to make you unable to see well.

The cycle of water from liquid to vapor to solid is called the water cycle. It is a continuous process without ending or beginning. The cycle of water has three main stages evaporation, condensation and precipitation.

Evaporation when water changes into gas and rises into the sky. Then, it changes into small drops of water to be in the shape of clouds, this transformation process is called condensation. When clouds get heavy enough, the drops of water fall back to the ground in the form of rain, snow, or hail. This is precipitation.

1- What is the main idea of the text?

A. How oceans are formed

B. The importance and cycle of water

C. Why people should avoid drinking water

D. Different types of weather

2- In paragraph (2), what does the word “that” refer to?

A. Drinking 8 glasses

B. Losing 6%–10% of body water

C. Feeling tired

D. Living in a hot country

3- According to paragraph (1), how much water does a 70 kg person have in their body?

A 70 kg person has around 40 liters of water.

4- How long can a person live without water according to the text?

A person can live only one week without water

5- Why should people drink more water if they live in a hot country?

Because the body loses more water in hot weather, so they need extra water to stay healthy.

6- According to the text, what are the three main stages of the water cycle?

The three stages are: evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers

1-Hamad is trying to us to go to the art gallery with him.

refer persuade reserve paint

2-Just add some.....cream to the chocolate cake and enjoy it.

allergic greasy whipped salty

3- Your painting is amazing. You have got a great

treat knowledge imagination house

4- The sauce is bland, totallyI'd like it to be spicy.

sweet juicy greasy tasteless

5- You can find..... on this subject on the internet .

information cancellation contemporary paint

6-He is an artist and has had many in Qatar and worldwide.

stores exhibitions experiments hobbies

7- The police asked the eyewitness for information , but he was tooto speak.

shocking frightened relaxed disappointing

8- He waswhen he had an accident .

searching spilling speeding aware

9- It's to surpass the speed limit.

illegal legal honest enormous

10- Many houses..... during the war.

hurt collapsed injured painted

11- I will..... my friend up from the airport.

put pull set **pick**

12- Hassan was.....to know that his friend is injured.

exhausted relaxed **shocked** embarrassed

13- I couldn't.....in winning the race.

gather **succeed** manage able

14- Last week, we explored the forest. It was a/an..... experience.

unforgettable hospitable injured painted

15- I was late because I gotin the lift.

caught **stuck** held Lost

16- They agreed to visit the museum after a long

discussion run information background

Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the box.

damage – earthquake – broke out – exhausted

1. The workers were completely _____ exhausted_____ after repairing the road all night.
2. A huge _____ earthquake_____ shook the city and many buildings collapsed.
3. The old bridge suffered heavy _____ damage_____ after the strong storm.
4. A fight suddenly _____ broke out_____ between the two groups in the street.

historic – fortunately – embarrassing – trapped

1. My clothes got wet in the rain and it was really _____ embarrassing_____.
2. The insect was _____ trapped_____ in the spider's web.
3. _____ fortunatley_____, no one was injured during the small accident.
4. The castle is a _____ historic_____ place that many tourists visit every year.

embarrassed – surprising – embarrassing – surprised

1. I was deeply _____ **embarrassed** _____ when I forgot my lines during the school play.
2. It's _____ **surprising** _____ how quickly she learned to speak French after moving to Paris.
3. Omar looked _____ **surprised** _____ when he saw his old friend at the airport.
4. That was the most _____ **embarrassing** _____ moment of our trip—my phone rang loudly during the museum tour.

aisle – take off – check in – check out

1. You must _____ **check out** _____ at the hotel reception before noon.
2. The plane will _____ **take off** _____ shortly, so please fasten your seatbelt.
3. I prefer the _____ **aisle** _____ seat because I can stretch my legs more easily.
4. Make sure to _____ **check in** _____ at the airport two hours before your flight.

flight attendant – landed – luggage – arrival – boarded

1. The _____ **flight attendant** _____ helped me find my seat and offered me a drink.
2. We _____ **boarded** _____ the plane and found our seats near the back.
3. Do you know the exact time of _____ **arrival** _____ for the flight from Cairo?
4. A: Is this all your _____ **luggage** _____? B: Yes, just one bag.
5. The plane _____ **landed** _____ safely despite the stormy weather.

Grammar

Quantifiers

Some / any/no
1) Sophie has gone to buy some books.
2) Are there any children in the playground?
3) There are no trees in the desert.
many / much / a lot (of) / lots (of)
1) How many people were at the meeting yesterday?
2) How much sugar do you need?
3) There were a lot of people at the meeting.
(a) few / (a) little
1) I need a few more things from the supermarket
2) There's very little time left. Hurry!

Choose the correct answers.

1. Would you like _____ lemonade juice ?

many **some** **a few** **too**

2. Rashid is very friendly .He has _____ of friends

a lot **many** **much** **a little**

3. There are very _____ places where you can find good vegetables.

little **few** **no** **least**

4. There is _____ sugar in my coffee

many **much** **a lot** **lots**

5. Come on, we have _____ time left. The plane takes off in minutes.

many **no** **a lot** **much**

Do as shown between the brackets.

1. I have a little flour; I can't bake the Pizza. (correct)

I have little flour; I can't bake the pizza.

2. I haven't got much time to accomplish my tasks. (Use: little)

I have little time to accomplish my tasks.

3. There isn't any salt in my meal. (Use: no)

There is no salt in my meal.

Relative pronouns		
Who /that	people	The athlete who/that came first in the race is my brother's friend.
Which /that	Things/ideas	The bag which/that is on the table is mine.
Whose	possession	That's the man whose son works at the bank.
Where	place	The park where the event was held is very big.

1-That's because the driver drove me home was unconscious .

- a) which b) who c) when d) where

2-Yellow is the colour.....I love.

- a) which b) who c) when d) where

3-Is that your teacher car is Prado ?

- a) which b) whose c) who d) how

Do as shown between the brackets

1-Hamad visited his teacher. He had an accident last week. (Rewrite using: who)

Hamad visited his teacher who had an accident last week.

2-We rebuilt the house. It collapsed last year. (Rewrite the sentence using: which)

We rebuilt the house which collapsed last year.

__ Past progressive

Affirmative

I / He/She/It was running. We /You/They were running

Negative

I / He/She/It wasn't running.

We /You/They weren't running .

Questions

Was I / he/she/it running?

Were we /you/they running?

Past simple

Affirmative

I /he/she/it /we/you/they	worked / went
---------------------------	------------------

Negative

I /he/she/it /we/you/they	didn't work/go
---------------------------	-------------------

Question

Di d	I /he/she/it /we/you/they	Work / go
---------	------------------------------	-----------

'when' + short action (past simple tense)
'while' + long action (past continuous tense)

I was watching TV when Jim knocked the door.

	I was watching TV	when	Jim knocked the door.
When	Jim knocked the door	,	I was watching TV
	Jim knocked the door	While As	I was watching TV
While As	I was watching TV	,	Jim knocked the door

Do as shown between brackets.

1. As Jassim drive on the motorway, he got a flat tyre. (correct)
Was driving
2. While we wait at the traffic lights, a car ran through a red light. (correct)
Were waiting
3. Khaled was washing his father's car when it start to rain. (correct)
Started
4. I phoned my sister as soon as I get up. (correct)
got

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1-Ali was checking his messages on his mobilehe lost control of the car.
a) after b) **when** c) while d) as soon as
- 2-While Kamal his bed, the lights went out.
a) make b) is making c) has made d) **was making**
- 3- As Yusuf..... , the ink upon the floor.
a) painted b) is painting c) **was painting** d) paints

Past perfect

Affirmative		
I /he/she/it /we/you/they		had worked/written.
Negative		
I /he/she/it /we/you/they		hadn't worked/written.
Question		
Had	I /he/she/it /we/you/they	worked/written ?
Time expression		
Before	Point of time.	
By	Point of time	
before, after, when, until, by the time		

Join the sentences using the words in brackets

- 1) Ahmed finished his homework. Then his friends called him. (*rewrite using :By*)

By the time his friends called him, Ahmed had finished his homework.

- 2) My father watered the garden. Then he went to the market. (*rewrite using :Before*)

Before my father went to the market, he had watered the garden

- 3) Taleb cleaned his room. Then he listened to Quran. (*rewrite using :After*)

After Taleb had cleaned his room, he listened to Quran.

Choose the correct answers.

- 4) We had already gone when Johnhome.

a) come b) has come **c) came** d) comes

- 5) Everyone home before I arrived.

a) came **b) had come** c) are coming d) comes

- 6) By the time the game....., the football match had ended.

a) had finished b) finish **c) finished** d) have finished

- 4) I my homework by the time dad arrived.

a) **had done** b) did c) do d) have done

Permission Requests	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Modal verbs</u> <u>can / could / may / will / would</u></p> <p>Can/Could/May I use the car, please? Can/Could/May I carry your bag for you? Can / Could / Will / Would you..?</p>	
To make polite requests	<p>Can/Could/Will/Would you get me some milk, please when you go to the supermarket?</p>	
Ask for and give advice. Express an opinion. Make a suggestion	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>should / ought to</u></p> <p>What should I do? Should I see a doctor?</p> <p>I think she ought to tell her mum about it. We should go to the park. It's a beautiful day.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>had better</u></p>	
to give strong advice	<p>You'd better ask a doctor about it.</p>	

Choose the correct answers.

1-He said I try a different kind of job. I think it's good advice.

- a. may b. might c. **should** d. needn't

2..... you get me some cheese, please ?

- a. **Could** b. Have to c. Ought to d. Do

3- You really to help your mother clean up.

- a. **ought** b. had better c. can d. would

4- youeat less chocolate if you want to get fit.

- a. will b. needs c. **ought to** d. have

5- She..... obey her dad's advice if she wants to pass her exams.

- a. will b. **had better** c. ought d. have to

Do as shown between brackets

1. Please, pass me the notebook. (rewrite using : could)

Could you pass me the notebook?

2. Do you mind helping me move this chair? (rewrite using : can)

Can you help me move this chair?

3. Don't forget to lock the door. (rewrite using : had better)

You had better not forget to lock the door.

4. Tamim, please tell me your email. (rewrite using : will)

Tamim, will you tell me your email?

5. It's a good idea to drink water during exercise. (rewrite using : ought to)

You ought to drink water during exercise.

6. It's not safe to swim alone at night. (rewrite using : should)

You should not swim alone at night.

[illegible]

3_ Write an informal email to a friend in 12 complete sentences, telling them about your last summer holiday .

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موقع المناهج التعليمية