

ENGLISH

GRADE 9

**Module 1-5 CONSOLIDATION
MATERIAL 2021 – 2022**

OMAR BIN AL-KHATTAB PREP. SCHOOL

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

ENGLISH

GRADE 9

**Module 1-2 CONSOLIDATION
MATERIAL 2021 – 2022**

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

Boarding schools

Are you one of those students who want your school day to be shorter? Then, what about those students who go to boarding schools and spend 24 hours a day there, seven days a week?

Despite what many people believe, boarding schools are not just an easy way out for people who want to pay someone else to take care of their children. Parents who send their children to boarding schools do so either because it's a family tradition or because it's the best choice in their case. In some families, the parents live abroad or do a lot of travelling as part of their jobs and need to make sure that their children are looked after. This doesn't mean they are bad parents or that they believe the school will take their place. That is something a boarding school cannot do. That's why children are free to speak to their parents as often as they like.

Surprisingly, most people have the wrong idea about what life in boarding schools is like. Most of these schools are not the awful, strict places people imagine they are. They are modern, comfortable and make students feel at home. The children are free to make their rooms as personal as they want, putting up posters and things they like. They can also call home in private and choose whether they want to share their rooms or not. In fact, for most children, living in a boarding school is a great experience.

Emma Jenkins has been boarding for two years. Her dad's in the army and her parents move around all the time, so they decided that a boarding school was the best choice for their daughter. She admits that she found it scary and upsetting in the beginning. However, when she found out that she could talk to her mum every day, it made things much easier and she soon made a lot of friends. She still misses home but she believes that boarding school is a great place to socialise and help you become more independent. Now, she wouldn't change it for the world.

1. Why do some parents choose boarding schools for their children?

- a. They think they are not good enough at looking after their children.
- b. They like travelling and can't take their children with them.
- c. They are away most of the time.
- d. They think boarding schools are better than other schools.

2. Why are children given the opportunity to speak to their parents?

.....

3. Complete the following Statement:

Boarding schools help children feel more comfortable by

.....

4. correct the following Statement:

At first, Emma found that the boarding school she joined was comfortable.

.....

Reading 2

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the correct answer *a, b, c* or *d*.

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

What's the first thing that comes to mind when you think about winter sports? Skiing, of course. There is no doubt that downhill skiing is the world's most popular winter sport although it's one of the most expensive as well. Few people, however, know that cross-country skiing is much easier and less expensive than downhill skiing, and certainly equally enjoyable.

Cross-country skiing is not very well-known but it has been around for much longer than downhill skiing and it is probably the oldest winter sport. A long time before the snowmobile was invented, it was also the first means of transport, other than walking, that people used to move across the snow. In fact, the oldest ski ever found, which was in Sweden, is more than 4500 years old.

The great thing about cross-country skiing is that it's not difficult at all. Even people who aren't professional can have fun from the beginning without having to spend a long time or lots of money taking lessons. That's why it's very common to see people of all ages enjoying cross-country skiing together.

Although cross-country skiing may not get the same kind of media attention as downhill skiing, it also has its competitions. In fact, at the first Winter Olympics held in Chamonix in 1924, cross-country skiing was the only type of skiing in the competition. Nowadays, the most impressive event of the year is the Engadine Marathon, where more than 10,000 men, women and children meet in the Engadine Valley in Southeast Switzerland ski 42km across frozen lakes and past the town of St Moritz in Switzerland.

For cross-country skiers it's the excitement of the sport that counts. Fancy resorts and luxurious hotels are not important. They stay in small cabins and go skiing whenever they feel like it. Maybe they know how to appreciate snow more than anybody else!

1. Why do people prefer downhill skiing to cross-country skiing?

- a. It's cheaper than cross-country skiing.
- b. They aren't familiar with cross-country skiing.
- c. It's the most popular winter sport.
- d. It's more fun than cross-country skiing.

2. What means of transport did Swedish people use 4500 years ago?

.....

3. Why is it common to see people of all ages going cross-country skiing?

- a. It's cheap and easy for everyone.
- b. They don't have snowmobiles.
- c. The older skiers help the younger ones.
- d. It's not popular enough to have different age groups.

Correct the following Statement:

4. The Engadine Marathon takes place in the town of St Moritz.

.....

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of Simple Present or Present Progressive

1. Joe and Dennis (be) best friends.
2. What (do / they) at the moment?
3. Joe (practise)with his father every weekend, but Dennis (not / play) football very often.
4. Look! The kids (play) over there. Go and play with them.

2. Fill in the spaces using words from the box. There are two extra words

normal / usual / speed / think / imagine / transatlantic / spend

- a) Milk should be your drink before going to bed.
- b) I can't life without my computer.
- c) Do you I should go to the university or get a job?
- d) Alcock and Brown took the first flight.
- e) The doctors said that my temperature should be back by tomorrow.

3. Write (yes/ no) questions in simple past

- a) Anna / the window / open?
- b) she / home / walk?

4. Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets

- a) We really (enjoy) the game last Sunday.
- b) They (not play) very well yesterday. They lost the match.
- c) I (buy) a new baseball cap last week.

5. Fill in the blanks with words from the list below. There is one extra word.

wonder / massive / gadget / variety / polyester/ formal

- a. We have a few kinds of prepackaged sandwich meats, but there's a better at the counter.
- b. The man was huge. He placed his whole body across the table.
- c. The shirt is made of
- d. If you need accessories for your new like a case, you can get them there as well.
- e. People are starting to if you don't like them.

6. Rewrite the following sentences using “used to”.

- a. In the past I watched films featuring a lot of violence, but now I do not like them.
In the past I films featuring a lot of violence, but now I do not like them
(used to)
- b. As a child I didn't eat certain vegetables such carrots and onions.
As a child I certain vegetables such carrots and onions **(used to)**

7. Write the verbs in simple past.

- a. The University of Oxford **(be)** the first British university.
- b. Rowan Atkinson (Mr Bean) **(study)** electrical engineering at Oxford.
- c. When **(go)** he to the Italian restaurant?

8. Fill in the spaces using words from the box.

Shoot / place / pose / embarrass / improve

- a) You shouldn't other people while giving your advice.
- b) If you want to your English, you should practice it more and more.
- c) Don't any medicine within the reach of children.
- d) When taking the photo after saying” Chimpanzee”.
- e) You had better move normally than just in front of the camera.

9. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets.

- a. I haven't visited my uncle for three years. **(use: since)**
.....
- b. Ali has played football since 2015 . **(use: for)**
.....

10. Complete the sentences with the past simple or present perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets

- a) What you (buy) last Friday?
- b) I (not/ see) my best friend since last year.
- c) My father never (be) to Mexico.

11. Fill in the spaces using words from the box. There is one extra word.

mates / strangers / evolve / distant / encourage / communication

- a) My parents always me to study early in the morning.
- b) We have had no with our relatives since we moved to our new town.
- c) My ideas from my own experience and discoveries.
- d) Suzan has gone out with her

12. Complete the following sentences with (for or since)

- a) My best friend hasn't called me days.
- b) We have been friends 2010.

13. Complete the sentences with present perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets

- a) you (see) Hamad yet?
- b) Mary already (do) her homework.
- c) My father never (visit) Japan.

14. Fill in the spaces using words from the box. There is one extra word.

moody unemployed reply confidence turned get along with

- a) My flat mate is a little One moment he is cheerful and the next he is sad.
- b) My uncle has been since he left his previous job.
- c) Fahad is very nice. It is very easy to him.
- d) I emailed my friend Hamad but I never received a
- e) One of my classmates is unable to give a speech in front of our class. He lacks

15. Choose a, b, or c to complete each of the following sentences.

- a) Have you seen this movie _____?
a- before b-never c-ago
- b) I haven't met the doctor _____. Where is he?
b- already b-never c-yet
- c) A: Good to see you again.
B: Yeah. _____
c- a-Tell me about it b-Long time no see c-It was nice talking to you

16. Complete the sentences with present perfect simple or past simple of the verbs in brackets

- a) you (ever/take) a photography class?
- b) My grandpa (teach) me some tricks during my last visit.
- c) I (not go) to the beach since last summer.
- d) When you heat water, it (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.

17. Circle the correct answer

a)is moving the boat on the surface of water using the wind.

- A. Sailing
- B. Skydiving
- C. Scuba diving

b) The Nile is (long) river in the world.

- A. the longer
- B. the longest
- C. the long

c) My favorite hobby is _____ because I like to have the money other people use.

- A. blogging
- B. model car making
- C. coin collecting

d) means to sit or stand in a particular position.

- A. Place
- B. Pose
- C. Shoot

e) If you want to your skills in English language, you have to practise it more and more.

- A. improve
- B. imagine
- C. wonder

Writing 1



When you're writing **an account of a true event**, try to narrate what happened according to the plan below.



INTRODUCTION

Describe the setting (time, place, weather, etc.) and introduce the main character(s).



MAIN PART (2-3 PARAGRAPHS)

Mention:

- what happened and what the main character(s) did. Use linking words/phrases to join your sentences.

TIME:

before, when, as soon as, while, as, during, after that, later, soon, then, in the beginning, finally, by the time, at that moment, since, just as, in the meantime, until, immediately

CONTRAST:

however, but, while, nevertheless

RESULT - CONSEQUENCE:

so... that, such... that, so, therefore, for this reason, as a consequence, as a result

CAUSE - REASON:

because, because of + noun, as

EMPHASIS:

in fact, actually

- how the main character(s) felt. Use adjectives and adverbs.

▶ *Terry was so surprised that ...*

▶ *They were waiting nervously outside.*



CONCLUSION

Describe what happened in the end and make a short comment on the event.

Describing meaningful events

- 1 Read the following passage and complete the gaps using the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

I remember very clearly the day that my youngest brother was born. I (1) _____ (be) eight at the time and I (2) _____ (look) forward to helping my mum with the new baby. It (3) _____ (snow) very heavily when my mum (4) _____ (leave) for the hospital. We (5) _____ (stay) at home with our grandmother, and had great fun playing in the snow outside. We (6) _____ (make) a snowman, and (7) _____ (call) it baby! Our grandmother (8) _____ (cook) us some homemade soup while we (9) _____ (tidy) the house ready for the new baby. We (10) _____ (have) a bath when the phone (11) _____ (ring) with the news of the baby. He (12) _____ (be) a beautiful baby boy called Cameron, and he (13) _____ (cry) loudly at that moment! Whilst my grandmother (14) _____ (read) us our bedtime story, I (15) _____ (keep) interrupting her to ask questions about the new baby!

Writing 2

Plan

A description of a person

INTRODUCTION
Give some general information about the person (name, how you know each other).

MAIN PART (2 PARAGRAPHS)

1. Describe the person's character and try to give some examples.
2. Say what influence the person has had on you and/or other people.

CONCLUSION
Make a general comment about the person and say how you feel about him/her.

Fill the gaps with the correct word from the box

Patient/ brother / London / successful / creative / young / hard-working / hair /
better / dream / fit / moves

The person I admire is my David. He is seven years older than me, so he is 23 now. He has recently moved to for his new job. He is very friendly, and he has a good sense of humor. He is tall and has short blond

David has loved computer games since he was a child. Now he designs new computer games, so he is very He can also speak Chinese very well and his is to work in China in the future.

David is also very because he loves to play sports, especially football. When I visit him in London, he often takes me to watch live football! It's great. When we were, we used to play football in the garden. But he was than!

David doesn't have a lot of free time these days because he works so hard. I really admire how he is and how he has been in his career. I always look forward to visiting him, but I will be sad if he to China.

Revision

Module 3 : What happened

ENGLISH

GRADE 9

Module 3 Consolidation Materials

Omar Bin Al-Khattab Prep. School

2021 - 2022

Reading

The Earth, the planet on which we live, is basically made from three elements: water, earth (or dust) and air. When dust is mixed with water, it is called mud. Air is mainly composed of oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide.

Nitrogen and carbon dioxide are toxic and can be extremely harmful. However, oxygen is **vital** to life on Earth. All living things on Earth would disappear if there was no oxygen. It is the most common element of the human body. It makes about 65% of the mass of the human body. Most of this is in the form of water (H₂O). Oxygen also makes about 30% of the Earth and 20% of the atmosphere.

Oxygen is always used in many processes on planet Earth. All of these processes together make up the oxygen cycle. The oxygen cycle is connected with the carbon cycle. Plants are the main producer of oxygen through the process of photosynthesis. Here, plants use sunlight and carbon dioxide to produce energy and oxygen. Other living things on Earth: people, animals and birds use lungs to breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. Plants use this carbon dioxide and the cycle is complete. Fish can breathe using their gills to get oxygen only from water. That's why fish die when they are taken out of water.

Oxygen is used in other important processes. It is used in decomposing. When plants and animals die, they decompose. This process uses up oxygen and releases carbon dioxide. Moreover, oxygen is used for burning. Without oxygen you cannot have a fire, When things burn, they use up oxygen and replace it with carbon dioxide.

1. What is the MAIN purpose of the text?

- A. to show us how to make fire
- B. to show us how to use oxygen
- C. to explain how fish live in the sea
- D. to explain how oxygen works in nature

2. What does the underlined word vital MOST likely mean?

- A. useless
- B. harmful
- C. important
- D. unnecessary

3. How much water is there in the human body?

- A. 20%
- B. 30%
- C. 56%
- D. 65%

4. How do plants produce oxygen?

5. Why do fish die when they leave water?

3

Extra Practice

A Read the dialogues and circle the correct words.

1. **A:** Could I speak to you for **few / a lot / a few** minutes, please? I've got a problem.
B: I haven't got **much / many / some** time right now. Why don't we go for coffee this afternoon?
2. **A:** Can you go to the supermarket? We need **few / a few / a little** things.
B: OK, Mum.
A: Get **much / many / some** bread. We haven't got **much / many / some**. There's also very **little / any / few** milk left. Get two cartons.
B: OK, but give me **a lot / lots of / many** money because I want to buy **any / much / some** books from the bookshop, too.
3. **A:** What do you think of this dress?
B: It's not bad, but you have **lots / a lot of / few** dresses. Why don't you buy a skirt, instead? You haven't got **no / some / any**.
4. **A:** Your eyes are red. Are you tired?
B: Yes, I am. I didn't get **a lot / much / some** sleep last night. I had **a lot of / much / lots** things to do.
A: Would you like **any / some / little** coffee to wake you up?
5. **Many / A lot / Much** foreigners live in my neighbourhood, but very **few / many / little** of them can speak English. **Any / A little / Some** of them are Italian and there are also **a little / few / a few** Mexicans.

B Match the two halves of the sentences. Then join them using who, which, that or where to make sentences. If they can be omitted, put them in brackets.

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Niagara Falls is a great waterfall... | <input type="radio"/> | a. ...stands out in New York City. |
| 2. Jørn Utzon is the architect... | <input type="radio"/> | b. ...people see when they are ill. |
| 3. Football is a sport... | <input type="radio"/> | c. ...people can go and enjoy nature. |
| 4. A national park is an area of land... | <input type="radio"/> | d. ...many people in Hungary play. |
| 5. The Empire State Building is a famous landmark... | <input type="radio"/> | e. ...designed the Sydney Opera House. |
| 6. A doctor is someone... | <input type="radio"/> | f. ...is in North America. |

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

C Choose a, b, c or d.

1. Would you like juice with your meal?
a. a few c. many
b. much d. some
2. We have work to do tomorrow. Make sure you wake up early!
a. a few c. lots of
b. any d. many
3. Do you see that man over there? That's the man found my stolen bag.
a. which c. that
b. he d. where
4. I can't remember the flat he lives. I think it's on the third floor.
a. who c. whose
b. which d. where
5. people like the pizza I make. I should try another recipe.
a. Many c. Few
b. Little d. Lots of
6. The last place visited was that old castle up there.
a. where c. which he
b. which d. who he
7. There isn't cheese left! Who ate it all?
a. any c. no
b. some d. a little
8. Who took the pen was on the table over there?
a. that it c. where
b. whose d. which
9. Mrs Pont is the woman lived next door to us when we were children.
a. she c. who she
b. that d. which
10. The park we used to play as children is now a shopping centre.
a. where c. whose
b. which d. who

Grammar

1. Rewrite the following sentence using the word between brackets.

a) I know a chef. He makes 100 types of pasta. (who)

b) I read a book. It explained how to make films. (which)

c) This is the garden. He usually walks his dog here. (where)

d) It seems we have had a big number of assignments in English this year. (many)

e) John did not have money with him so he couldn't even buy a bus ticket. (little)

2. Complete the sentences with the correct quantifier: many, much, no, some, any.

1. Are there _____ kids in the classroom? It's so quiet.

2. I have drunk so _____ water that I feel full right now.

3. I'm afraid I can't go out with you. I've got _____ things to do. I'll probably work till midnight.

4. Can I have _____ extra cheese on my pizza?

5. This is a small apartment. There is _____ space for furniture.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronouns.

whose / which / who / where / when

1. The chef _____ made the pasta was Italian.

2. I read a book _____ explained how to make films.

3. This is the hospital _____ I was born.

4. summer is the season _____ I go on holiday.

5. He is the boy _____ father is a doctor.

Vocabulary

4. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box.

resist / spicy / bitter / mouth-watering / sweet

1. This medicine has a _____ taste. I am sure my kid won't like it.
2. I will have a cup of hot _____ tea. I don't like it without sugar.
3. You know, chocolate is the only thing that I cannot _____.
4. My mom baked some _____ cakes yesterday.
5. Indian food is usually very _____.

5. Complete the sentences with the correct word

- : Containing a lot of juice
- : Thick and smooth like cream
- : Pleasant hard and dry
- : Without a strong or interesting flavor
- : Having no or little flavor
- : Cooked with too much oil
- : Extremely unpleasant

Writing

Plan

An informal email giving news

GREETING

Greet the person you're writing to.

- *Dear Kevin,* • *Hi Omar!*
- *Hello Aisha,* • *Dear Mum,*

OPENING PARAGRAPH

Begin your email and say why you're writing. Use phrases/expressions like:

- *How have you been?*
- *I haven't heard from you for ages.*
- *Sorry I didn't reply sooner, but...*
- *I'm writing to tell you about...*
- *Guess what! I have some exciting news.*
-
-

MAIN PART

Give your news. Use phrases/expressions like:

- *The good news is...*
- *I've recently... Can you believe it?*
-

CLOSING PARAGRAPH

State anything you want to emphasise, ask for news and end your email. Use phrases/expressions like:

- *What's happening in your life?*
- *What about you? Do you still...?*
- *Waiting for your email/reply.*
- *Make sure you write and tell me your news.*
- *Anyway, enough about me. What have you been up to?*
-
-

SIGNING OFF

Use a signature ending and your first name below that.

- *Yours,* • *Take care,*
- Layla* *Jill*
- *Bye for now,* • *Keep in touch,*
- Frank* *Khalid*

Complete the boxes with the correct words/phrases, and expand on the prompts given to write sentences in the spaces provided.

1 Mary,
2 up to? Sorry 3, but
I've been busy. I'm writing to tell you what I've been up to.
Well, here's 4 (I / recently / take up) 5
.....! I started a month ago and I'm already
improving. I can't 6 it, but it's true. (I / even / take part)
7
8! I won! Can you believe it? (I / going to) 9
..... and (I / feel) 10
.....! Anyway, 11
What about you? Are you still taking those pottery classes? Write back soon and tell me
all your news.
12
Jenna

ENGLISH

GRADE 9

Module 4 Consolidation Materials

Omar Bin Al-Khattab Prep. School

2021 - 2022

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?

5. What do the baby robins eat?

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

Vocabulary

Read and choose the correct answer:

1. Hecoffee on his laptop while writing an e-mail.
a- Knocked b-kicked
c- spilt c-fixed
2. It's a serious injury. Your finger didn't stop
a-touching b- bleeding
c- burning d-running
3. Ia sharp object and hurt my foot.
a- Knocked over b- tripped over
c- ran through d-stepped on
4. The floor is wet. Be careful, you mayand fall down.
a- drop b- hurt
c- slip d- spill
5. The nurse put aon the injury.
a- plaster b- bandage
c- cast d- stitches
6. When he realized he had a flat tyre, he immediately
..... the brakes.
a- stopped b- lost
c- slammed on d- stepped on
7. The police pulled him over and took his.....away for
running through the red light.
a- licence b-identity
c- mobile phone d-ticket

8. Getting a flat tyre can happen to everybody. Thus, we have to carry a tyre with us.

- a- good
- b- spare
- c- used
- d- old

9. The driver apologized for bumping into my motorbike while

- a- speeding
- b- talking
- c- reversing
- d- playing

10. Firefighters in California spent days to fires.

- a- break out
- b- damage
- c- collapse
- d- put out

11. Earthquakes are usually followed by a series of

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

12. The floods in Kuwait caused serious to buildings .

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

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

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

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

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

15. 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 himof my books.

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

2. Would you like to drinkjuice?

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

3. What did youplay when you were young?

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

4. The roads have flooded because itall 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. Whatyou.....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. Ithe museum only 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.

Writing

1. Read the text below and use the words in the box to write a paragraph summarizing an essay.

THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS

A recent government report has shown that a large number of young children in the UK are suffering from communication problems. Education professionals suggest that a lot more emphasis has to be placed on the development of communication skills in primary schools. In fact, communication is the key life skill that children need in order to learn all other skills.

To begin with, the report showed that about 50,000 children starting school in the UK have significant speech difficulties and approximately 6,000 have serious communication difficulties. In addition, in some regions of England it was found that up to 50% of school children have communication problems. Although it is not clear what causes these problems, researchers believe that lifestyle plays an important role and factors such as, exposure to video games and television at an early age, are partly responsible.

Consequently, government researchers recommend that parents should spend more time with their children in order to improve their communication skills. For example, families should eat meals together or do fun activities that require conversation. Furthermore, teachers and other education professionals should be better trained to help children with their communication needs.

In summary, parents and teachers should focus on helping children improve their communication skills. Young children need to spend more time interacting verbally with their family and teachers so that they will learn how to communicate effectively.

improve / difficulties / primary / mentions / face / lifestyle / parents / government / communication / problems

This essay is about communication that many young children in the UK are having. The focus should be on developing skills the children need in schools to be able to learn other skills.

The essay also that a big number of children in primary schools, unfortunately, have speech and half of them have communication difficulties because of the bad

The writer explains that researchers advise to spend more time with their children and do activities that need communication to these problems. Teachers and educators have to take a better training to help children their communication skills.

The essay ends with giving advice to parents and teachers to work together with young children to improve a better way to communicate.

ENGLISH

GRADE 9

**Module 5 Destinations
Consolidation Materials**

Omar Bin Al-Khattab Prep. School

2021 - 2022

Reading

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

What's the first thing that comes to mind when you think about winter sports? Skiing, of course. There is no doubt that downhill skiing is the world's most popular winter sport although it's one of the most expensive as well. Few people, however, know that cross-country skiing is much easier and less expensive than downhill skiing, and certainly equally enjoyable.

Cross-country skiing is not very well-known but it has been around for much longer than downhill skiing and it is probably the oldest winter sport. A long time before the snowmobile was invented, it was also the first means of transport, other than walking, that people used to move across the snow. In fact, the oldest ski ever found, which was in Sweden, is more than 4500 years old.

The great thing about cross-country skiing is that it's not difficult at all. Even people who aren't professional can have fun from the beginning without having to spend a long time or lots of money taking lessons. That's why it's very common to see people of all ages enjoying cross-country skiing together.

Although cross-country skiing may not get the same kind of media attention as downhill skiing, it also has its competitions. In fact, at the first Winter Olympics held in Chamonix in 1924, cross-country skiing was the only type of skiing in the competition. Nowadays, the most impressive event of the year is the Engadine Marathon, where more than 10,000 men, women and children meet in the Engadine Valley in Southeast Switzerland ski 42km across frozen lakes and past the town of St Moritz in Switzerland.

For cross-country skiers it's the excitement of the sport that counts. Fancy resorts and luxurious hotels are not important. They stay in small cabins and go skiing whenever they feel like it. Maybe they know how to appreciate snow more than anybody else!

1. Why do people prefer downhill skiing to cross-country skiing?

- a. It's cheaper than cross-country skiing.
- b. They aren't familiar with cross-country skiing.
- c. It's the most popular winter sport.
- d. It's more fun than cross-country skiing.

2. Why is it common to see people of all ages going cross-country skiing?

- a. It's cheap and easy for everyone.
- b. They don't have snowmobiles.
- c. The older skiers help the younger ones.
- d. It's not popular enough to have different age groups.

Correct the following Statement:

3. The Engadine Marathon takes place in the town of St Moritz.

.....

4. What means of transport did Swedish people use 4500 years ago?

.....

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer.

1. In the past, people used ----- pulled by horses in travelling from place to another place.
 - A. car
 - B. train
 - C. plane
 - D. wagon
2. Students always need school----- for their learning process.
 - A. food
 - B. uniform
 - C. tools
 - D. supplies
3. We----- at Terminal 2 and went to collect our bags.
 - A. arrived
 - B. landed
 - C. boarded
 - D. entered
4. From my balcony in Kandinsky Hotel Peril I had a ----- view of the sea.
 - A. historic
 - B. peaceful
 - C. hospitable
 - D. breathtaking

5. The Twin Tour in Malaysia is ----- in the world, it is the only one of its kind.

- A. unique
- B. Quiet
- C. Friendly
- D. perfect

Circle the correct options

1. What kind of food did they solve / serve on the plane ?

2. The cabin (crew / compartment) helped us with our hand luggage.

3. This website explains how you can prevent motion(sickness / symptoms).

4. The plane(set off / took off) at 8 a.m. so we're landing in about two and a half hours.

5 .How long did it take the explorers to reach their (expedition / destination)?

6. There's a two-hour(delay / departure), so I guess we can take a look around the shops.

7 .During your stay in Mexico, don't forget to visit the(elderly / ancient) ruins of the old city of Palenque.

Complete with the words in the box

**Ideal-difficulty - weak -souvenir- official - hospitable -generation-
consists – deal**

- 1 .Do I need to have anydocuments with me?
2. I don't know how to..... with this problem. Any ideas?
- 3.I have been ill for four days and now I feel very.....
4. Why do you havesleeping? Is there any particular reason?
5. The palaceof three main buildings and an impressive garden.
6. We were amazed by howthe locals were. We really felt at home.
- 7.This is an opportunity to save money. It is very good for you.
- 8.I bought this from Turkey last year. It is so beautiful.
- 9.My grandfather belongs to the golden

Grammar

CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

- 1.- When Anne(opened/had opened) the door, she realized that somebody broke/had broken into.
- 2.- Elisa was very upset because her computer(disappeared/had disappeared) yesterday.
- 3.- My cousin (promised/had promised) me to bring me a souvenir from France last month.
- 5.- By the time Julia (left/had left) the shop, she spent/had spent all her money on clothes.
- 6.- I didn't want to see that film because I (saw/had seen) it twice.
- 7.- Philip tidied/had tidied his bedroom before he (left/had left) for work.
- 8.- My husband did/had done the shopping after I (called/had called) him.
- 9.-Hamad had (worked/worked) in a bank for five years before he was sent to Rome.
- 10.-The judge said that she was guilty because she (took/had taken) the money for her.

WRITE PAST SIMPLE OR PAST PERFECT?

- 1.- Barbara (live) in Greece for three years before she (move) to Italy.
- 2.-My team (not win) the football match because they (play) badly.
- 3.-The teacher (punish) the student because he (be) very naughty.

4.-By the time, the new soap opera (become) the most popular show on TV.

5.-The pirates (hijack) an enormous ship two months ago in Somalia.

6.-The captain of the ship(surrender) because he (hate) violence.

7-The journalist (interview) the famous actress before the TV..... (come)

8.-Everyone (leave) the train before the bomb (explode)

9.- By the time my mum (prepare) lunch, we (lay) the table.

Choose the correct answer

- 1) You (should – ought) to sleep early.
- 2) You (had better- ought) eat healthy food
- 3) You (should- ought) walk 30- minutes a day to be fit.
- 4) You shouldn't (play – plays) with matches.
- 5) You (had better not – had better) tell the truth.

The past perfect tense and the past simple

Do as shown between brackets :

Example: Maha found a job in Paris Then she moved there.
(use: before)
Maha had found a job in Paris before she moved there.

1- Hala first did her homework then watch TV. (use: before)
.....

2- First my dad ate a sandwich then he went outside. (use: before)
.....

3- First I did my homework then I played video games. (use: before)

.....

I have an exam tomorrow. (had better)
You had better study hard.

1- I'm so bored and I feel so annoyed. (should)

.....

2- I have a toothache. (should)

.....

3- My elder sister is always shouting at me. (had better)

.....

4- I always feel sleepy and tired at school. (ought to)

.....

5- I always get very bad marks in Math exams. (had better)

.....

6- you had better sleep late everyday. (negative)

.....

7- You should eat more sweets. (negative)

.....

Example:

You want to take permission from your father to go out with your friends.

(use: Could)

could I go out with my friends?

1- You want to borrow a book from the library. (use: May)

.....

2- You need a permission to open the window. (use: May)

.....

3- You ask your friend to come with you to the cinema. (use: Can)

.....

4- You ask you sister to give you a cup of tea. (use: Would)

.....

5- You ask your teacher to check the homework for you. (use: Could)

.....

Writing

Write a description of an interesting place you visited for a travel blog.
Use your notes from the previous activity:

An article describing a place

INTRODUCTION:

- Give some general information about the place (name, location, most interesting features).

MAIN PART (2 PARAGRAPHS)

- Mention some of the sights but don't just list them. Try to give some information about each sight. Use phrases like:

Places is... There's also... You can also visit... Don't forget to visit..

- Mention what visitors can do:

You can... Don't leave without... You should also...

CONCLUSION:

- Give your general opinion of this place

- I think it is one of the most interesting/well-known places.

An article describing a place

INTRODUCTION

Last Summer, I went to (**city**). It is in (**country**).
..... (**city**) has many sights.

MAIN PART (2 PARAGRAPHS)

The best sight is(**sight**). It is (**adjective**). There
is also (**sight**). It is (**adjective**). You can also visit
.....(**sight**). It is (**adjective**).

Visitors can (**action**). They can also
..... (**action**). Tourists can eat(**food**). It is delicious.

CONCLUSION:

..... (**city**) is a wonderful city. I enjoyed myself very much there.
I wish I could go there again one day.

Barcelona is a coastal city and the second largest in Spain. It's an attractive city and a popular holiday destination.

There are lots of fascinating places to visit there. Barcelona is famous for its culture and architecture, and there are lots of buildings. There's also Camp Nou, the home of FC Barcelona. This is the largest stadium in Europe. Barcelona is definitely not dull.

You can take a bus tour around the city, explore it on food and even take a ride in a cable car to see it from above. Don't leave without walking along La Rambla which is the busiest and most famous street in the city. It is full of street performers, wonderful places to eat and lots of souvenirs shops.

Barcelona has something for everyone. I believe that if you visit this impressive city once, you will want to visit it again and again.

