

# انجليزي

مذكرة تفاعلية

9

الصف التاسع



# لماذا؟ مذكرات النجاح

مجانا  
بدون  
اشترك

اختبارات الكترونية  
لكل درس  
لكل وحدة



## الأسئلة الذهبية

تكرر في اختبارات سابقة  
من ٣ إلى ٥ مرات



تكرر في اختبارات سابقة  
أكثر من ٥ مرات



تكرر في اختبارات سابقة  
من ١ إلى ٢ مرات



- شاملة ومختصرة
- نماذج اختبارات محلولة
- باركود حل الكتاب المدرسي
- ملونة ومرتبطة
- مرتبة حسب الدروس
- باركود الاختبارات الالكترونية
- محلولة



2025-2024



# مذكرات النجاح

طريقك للنجاح



66279318

# وقفة لحظة



قبل لا تكمل  
روابط تهتمك



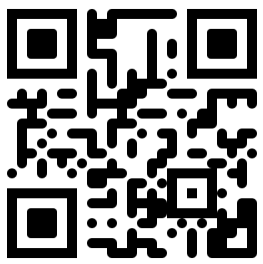
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حل كتاب

التدريبات workbook



ملاحظات  
المذكرة



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## Unit 1: Explorers



اختبار  
الالكتروني  
تدرب  
و تعلم

## المفردات Vocabulary

Words	meaning	Words	Meaning
expedition	رحلة	bond	رابط/ارتباط
accompany	يرافق	prey on	يفترس
wilderness	البرية	embark on	يياشر في/يشرع في
cracked	مجروش/مكسور	seek	يبحث عن
constant	ثابت/مستمر/متواصل	quest	مهمة

## 1 اختر الإجابة الصحيحة: Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1 Lamees Nijem was a part of a Euro-Arabian..... organized in 2018.

- (a) bond (b) quest (c) wilderness (d) expedition

2 She ..... on a new career.

- (a) accompanied (b) preyed (c) sought (d) embarked

3 The garden had become a ..... of weeds and bushes.

- (a) bond (b) wilderness (c) quest (d) expedition

4 He has ..... a bone in his arm

- (a) constant (b) embarked (c) cracked (d) companied

5 Mothers usually .....their children to the shopping malls to buy them new clothes

- (a) document (b) accompany (c) seek (d) regard

6 Remas decided to ..... information on the internet to complete her research

- (a) regard (b) rush (c) seek (d) accompany

7 The vase is ..... but it can still hold water.

- (a) constant (b) embarked (c) cracked (d) accompany

8 There is always a deep connection and ..... between family members

- (a) bond (b) expedition (c) wilderness (d) accompany

9 This stingy man loves money. He does anything in his ..... for saving it

- (a) bond (b) expedition (c) wilderness (d) quest

10 The ..... pain in his stomach made his life intolerable.

- (a) constant (b) embarked (c) cracked (d) seek

2 Fill in the spaces with words from the list: املاً الفراغات بالكلمات التالية:

embarking – bond – preys – quest – constant

- The..... constant .....criticism can cause depression.
- The spider .....preys.....on flies and small insects.
- He's.....embarking ..... on a new career as a writer.
- She does aerobics four times a week in her .... quest....to achieve the perfect body.
- Sharing happiness and sadness promotes the strong bond among family members.





اختبار  
الالكتروني  
تدرب  
و تعلم

## القواعد Grammar

### المضارع البسيط Present Simple

- الفعل في زمن المضارع البسيط هو الفعل في أبسط صورة له (مصدر الفعل) مثل يلعب play دون أي إضافات في حالة الفاعل الجمع (We - You - They) والفاعل "I".
- أما إذا استخدمنا فاعل مفرد (He - She - It) نضيف للفعل بصورة عامة s أو es في نهايته.

ex:

- I go to school by bus
- He works as a doctor
- أذهب للمدرسة بالحافلة.
- إنه طبيب
- الحالات التي يتم فيها إضافة es :
- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بأحد الأحرف الآتية: (o, s, ss, sh, ch, x)

ex:

- cross → crosses
- الحالات التي نضيف فيها ies: وذلك عندما ينتهي الفعل بحرف Y
- إذا لم يسبقه حرف متحرك (o, s, ss, sh, ch, x) نحذف ال Y ونضع ies:

ex:

- marry → marries
- أما إذا سبق ال Y حرف متحرك تبقى كما هي ونضيف ال s مباشرة مثل

ex:

- play → plays
- ماذكرناه في النقاط السابقة يُطلق عليه تصريف الفعل في زمن المضارع البسيط.

### استخدامات المضارع البسيط

نستخدم المضارع البسيط في الحالات التالية:

1 - حقيقة كونية لا تتغير أو حقيقة عن شخص أو شيء يحدث في الحاضر.

ex:

- The globe rotates around the sun.
- My father works as a teacher.
- He lives in Paris.
- تدور الأرض حول الشمس.
- يعمل والدي كمدرس.
- إنه يعيش في باريس

 ex:

- I study my lessons every day
- He goes to the club every Saturday

٢ - عادة تتكرر باستمرار.

- أذاكر دروسي كل يوم
- هو يذهب للنادي كل يوم سبت

٣ - أحياناً نستخدم المضارع البسيط للحديث عن المستقبل وذلك عند الحديث عن شيء ثابت سيحدث في المستقبل.

 ex:

- The school term starts next week.
- The plane arrives at 4:00 pm

- سيبدأ الفصل الدراسي الأسبوع القادم.
- تصل الطائرة في الساعة الرابعة مساءً

➤ يأتي المضارع البسيط مع:

➤ الكلمات الدالة الموجودة في الجملة والتي يأتي معها الفعل في زمن المضارع البسيط:

every + (month/day/year/morning.... etc.)	كل + شهر يوم / سنة / صباح ... إلخ
Sometimes	أحياناً
Always	دائماً
Often	غالباً
Usually	عادة
Rarely	نادراً

النفي في زمن المضارع البسيط:

قبل الفعل ويأتي بعدهما الفعل في المصدر Don't /doesn't

I/We/You/They don't + verb

He/She/It doesn't + verb

 ex:

- I don't go to school by bike, I go on foot.
- He doesn't like basketball.
- Ahmed (He) doesn't eat fish.
- We don't need his car.

السؤال في زمن المضارع البسيط:

Do/Does + الفاعل + المصدر + الفعل في المفعول به ؟

 ex:

- Do you like fish?
- Does he play football?

➤ هل تحب السمك؟

➤ هل يلعب الكرة؟

## الماضي البسيط Past simple

هو الزمن الذي يستخدم للتعبير (the simple past tense) الزمن الماضي البسيط عن فعل حدث واكتمل في فترة زمنية سابقة للحاضر، ويعد الصيغة الأساسية للتعبير عن الماضي في اللغة الإنجليزية. فعند استخدام الماضي البسيط فإننا نشير إلى حدثٍ في الماضي القريب أو الماضي البعيد، أو قد يكون من غير الهام ذكر وقت حدوث الفعل. يأتي الماضي البسيط مع:

yesterday	last (week/year)	in the past	Ago	تاريخ قديم
أمس	(الأسبوع / السنة) الماضي / ة	في الماضي	منذ	

تكوين الجملة:

كلمة دالة على الزمن +/- مفعول به + فعل في زمن الماضي البسيط + فاعل

ex:

➤ I met Sara Yesterday

أمثلة على أفعال في زمن الماضي البسيط

التصريف الأول (المصدر)	التصريف الثاني (الماضي)
meet يقابل	met قابل
play يلعب	played لعب
watch يشاهد	watched شاهد
go يذهب	went ذهب
see يرى	saw رأى
read يقرأ	read قرأ
ride يركب	rode ركب
write يقرأ	wrote كتب

◀ لاحظ أنه ليس كل الأفعال يضاف لها ed إذا كانت لا تنتهي بـ e أو d إذا كانت تنتهي بـ e مثل :

ex:

- play → played
- bake → baked

◀ هناك أفعال تتغير في زمن الماضي عن زمن المضارع مثل :

 ex:

➤ write → wrote

➤ see → saw

◀ وهناك أفعال أخرى تبقى ثابتة في الماضي والمضارع مثل :

 ex:

➤ read → read

وهذه الأفعال يجب حفظها عن طريق التكرار.

1 Choose the correct answer:

1 Yesterday, Hadeer..... her grandma

(a) visit

(b) **visited**

(c) visits

2 We..... a new car last week

(a) buy

(b) **bought**

(c) buys

(لاحظ تغيير الفعل)

3 Salem..... in the sea yesterday.

(a) swim

(b) **swam**

(c) swimming

(لاحظ تغيير الفعل)

4 Mum ..... a cake last night

(a) **made**

(b) make

(c) makes

(لاحظ تغيير الفعل)

5 I..... to the zoo last Friday.

(a) **went**

(b) go

(c) goes

(لاحظ تغيير الفعل في الماضي)

## النفي:

لنفي الماضي البسيط نضع did not أو didn't قبل الفعل في المصدر (didn't تستخدم لكل الضمائر (he / she / it / I / we / you / they

 ex:

- I visited my uncle yesterday. → I didn't visit my uncle yesterday. (النفي)
- I met Sara last week. → I didn't meet Sara last week. (النفي)

## السؤال:

لعمل سؤال يتم الرد عليه بـ (نعم/لا) (yes/No) في الماضي البسيط نستخدم كلمة did يليها الفاعل يليها الفعل في المصدر

الفعل في المصدر + الفاعل + Did

 ex:

- Yes, she helped her mother. (Ask Question)
- Did she help her mother?

لعمل سؤال بـ (what/where/who/why) بحيث لا تكون إجابته نعم/لا يتم استخدام أداة الاستفهام ++/did didn't الفاعل+الفعل في المصدر

الفعل في المصدر + الفاعل + /didn't did + كلمة الإستفهام

 ex:

- He went to the market (Ask Question)
- Where did he go?

## تكوين السؤال

## أنواع السؤال

Wh. (What-Where-Why-When-Who)	Yes/No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ هو سؤال يبدأ بكلمات الاستفهام ويسأل عن شيء محدد أي تكون إجابته ليست بـ (نعم أم لا)</li> <li>➤ يبدأ عادة</li> <li>➤ بأداة الاستفهام+الفعل المساعد+الفاعل+الفعل في المصدر+/-المفعول به+؟</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ هو سؤال يتم الإجابة عليه بـ (نعم/لا)</li> <li>➤ يبدأ عادة</li> <li>➤ بالفعل المساعد+الفاعل+الفعل في المصدر+/-المفعول به+؟</li> </ul>

## Yes/No Questions

◀ في حالة وجود فعل مساعد نستخدم الفعل المساعد الموجود في الجملة كأداة استفهام

 ex:

➤ Yes, I can help you → Can you help me?

◀ (Can) هي الفعل المساعد.

 ex:

No, she is intelligent. (Make a question)

Is she foul? (Is) هي الفعل المساعد

◀ لاحظ أنه تم تغيير الفعل في السؤال حسب المعنى فالإجابة تقول (لا، إنها ذكية) فتتوقع أن السؤال كان (هل هي غبية)

، أما إذا كان السؤال لا إنها ليست ذكية، كان السؤال سيكون نفس الفعل (هل هي ذكية؟) أي أنه يجب فهم معنى الجملة لعمل السؤال.

◀ في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد في الجملة المراد عمل السؤال عنها نستخدم do/does في زمن المضارع البسيط حسب الفاعل و did في زمن الماضي البسيط أيًا كان الفاعل:

 ex:

➤ Yes, I like eating lamb and rice.

Do you like eating lamb and rice?

➤ Yes, my father owns a big company.

Does your father own a big company?

➤ Yes, Miss. Manal explained the lesson well.

Did Miss. Manal explain the lesson well?

➤ No, we didn't play in the street.

Did you play in the street?

## Wh. Questions

◀ هي أسئلة تبدأ بكلمات استفهام وتساؤل عن شيء محدد

What	ماذا	Where	أين	How much	كم سعر/كمية	Why	لماذا
How	كيف	When	متى	How many	كم عدد	How often	كم مرة

◀ الأفعال المساعدة:

Is	was	Has	have	can	will	may	Shall
Am	are	Were	had	could	would	might	Should

◀ يتكون السؤال من:

كلمة استفهام + فعل مساعد + باقي الجملة بدون الإجابة + ؟

 ex:

➤ Mohammed is drinking coffee.

What is Mohammed drinking?

➤ Hanaa is talking to her friend Sally.

Who is Hanaa talking to?

➤ Amira is playing football.

What is Amira playing/doing?

➤ Seham is travelling to Alex next summer.

Where is Seham travelling next summer?

➤ He won the first place in the marathon by working hard.

How did he win the first place in the marathon?

➤ I'm crying because I failed my exam.

Why are you crying?

## Negative النفي

الأفعال مساعدة: &lt;

am – is – are – was – were – can – could – will –  
would shall – should – have – has – had – must

عند وجود فعل مساعد: &lt;

ex:

- I am a teacher. → I am not a doctor. (Negative)  
➤ She can play football. → She can not play football.

عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد: &lt;

إذا كان الفعل في زمن المضارع don't/doesn't حسب فاعل الجملة ... &lt;

وفي زمن الماضي didn't

ex:

- I like ice cream. → I don't like ice cream.  
➤ He likes ice cream. → He doesn't like ice cream.  
➤ He played football. → He didn't play football

لاحظ أن ( usually و sometimes و often و rarely ) يتم نفيها باستخدام كلمة never مع تكملة

باقي الجملة

ex:

- He often goes to the cinema.  
➤ He doesn't go to the cinema.

1 اختر الإجابة الصحيحة من a, b, c and d: Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1 He doesn't ..... basketball

- (a) like (b) likes (c) liking (d) liked

2 They usually ..... Their homework

- (a) do (b) does (c) did (d) doing

3 She ..... like her teachers.

- (a) doesn't (b) don't (c) is (d) isn't

4 Does he ..... his notes?

- (a) write (b) wrote (c) writes (d) written

5 I did not .....the ice cream

- (a) like (b) liked (c) made (d) play

6 He .....to his grandparents' house.

- (a) go (b) goes (c) went (d) going

7 Did she..... her homework?

- (a) do (b) did (c) does (d) made

2 Correct the following verbs: صحِّح الأفعال

- They usually (play) football on Monday. ( play )
- Ahmed (visit) his grandma every day. ( visits )
- We (go) to the club every Friday. ( go )
- She always (eat) fruits. ( eats )
- The boy often (come) to visit us. ( comes )
- Does he (plays) football ? ( play )
- Do they (like) camels? ( like )

3 Choose the correct answer: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1 How many cups of tea..... yesterday?

- (a) did you drink (b) do you drink  
(c) you have drank (d) you were drinking

2 She shall ..... your ice-cream parlor soon because she ..... ice-cream.

- (a) be visiting, like (b) visit, likes  
(c) have been visiting, is liking (d) Visiting, like

3 Sheeren ..... what you meant. Please explain it to her again

- (a) don't understand                      (b) didn't understand  
(c) **doesn't understand**                      (d) hadn't understand

4 Mick usually ..... his dog in the afternoon.

- (a) is walking                      (b) walk                      (c) **walks**                      (d) walked

5 My father .....always busy with his work

- (a) **is**                      (b) are                      (c) am                      (d) be

6 We ..... our homework every morning.

- (a) **do**                      (b) does                      (c) did                      (d) doing

7 You .....karate three times a week. Is it right?

- (a) does                      (b) **did**                      (c) doing                      (d) do

8 ..... You like karate?

- (a) **Do**                      (b) Does                      (c) Did                      (d) Doing

9 .....you happy?

- (a) **Are**                      (b) Do                      (c) Does                      (d) Is

10 .....likes football.

- (a) **He**                      (b) We                      (c) It                      (d) I

11 .....? -No, I like tennis.

- (a) Does He like football?                      (b) Do you like tennis?  
(c) Did he like tennis?                      (d) **Do you like football?**

## 1 Make questions: شكل أسئلة

1 Yes, I visited Alexandria last summer

Did you visit Alexandria (last summer)?

**2 No, I haven't been to Hurgada**

Have you ever been to Hurgada?

**3 No, I have been to Charm-Elsheikh**

Have you been to Alexandria?

**4 Manal will make a cake.**

What will Manal do/make?

**5 I can go at 5 o'clock.**

What time can you go?

**6 Ahmed went to the restaurant.**

Where did Sami go?

**7 Osama goes to the market to buy a shirt.**

Why does Osama go to the market?

**8 Salim bought three books yesterday.**

What did Salim buy yesterday?

**9 There are 3 rooms in my house.**

How many rooms are there in your house?

**10 This car costs a million dollar.**

How much does the car cost?

**11 My brother travels to London to study.**

➤ Why does your brother travel to London?

➤ OR Where does your brother travel to study?

**12 We were studying English at 10:00 yesterday.**

What time were you studying English yesterday?

**13 Salma was playing computer games.**

What was Salma doing/playing?

1 Change the following sentences into positive, negative and question form: **غيّر الجمل حسب المطلوب**

1 You know the answer.

➤ **Negative:** You don't know the answer.

➤ **Question:** Do you know the answer?

2 He had breakfast at 8 o'clock.

➤ **Negative:** He didn't have breakfast.

➤ **Question:** What time did he have breakfast?

3 Some school girls don't wear uniforms

➤ **Positive:** Some school girls wear uniforms.

➤ **Question:** What do some school girls wear?

4 Did he cut his hair?

➤ **Positive:** He cut his hair.

➤ **Negative:** He didn't cut his hair

1 Change the following sentences into negative form: **حوّل إلى النفي**

1 Ahmed is a policeman

Ahmed isn't (is not) a policeman

2 They will travel to Bahrain

They will not(won't) travel to Bahrain.

3 We are eating meat now.

We are not (aren't) eating meat now.

4 We play football.

We don't play football

5 He eats fish

He doesn't eat fish



Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

اقرأ النص ثم أجب عن الأسئلة

In India, co-education has not been a long tradition. It only began in the pre-independence period when education movements started as a part of the freedom effort: It was realized that co-education was a part of the modern education which reduced gender biases. The girls and boys needed to be allowed to interact to generate healthy respect for each other instead of suspicions and the ignorance. In backward and rural areas there still are separate schools for boys and girls. Nowadays co-education is common in big towns and cities, especially in colleges and training institutions. The trend is catching up because of many advantages it offers.

In the west, Switzerland was the first country to introduce co-education. Then, it spread fast to other western countries. There now co-education is prevalent in all institutions and at all levels.

This system of education is very economic besides being healthy. It dispenses with separate school buildings, classes and teaching staff for boys and girls saving a lot of money. A developing country like India, always short of funds, requires maximum value of budget to afford universal and compulsory education.

A better understanding between boys and girls is created through co-education leading to easy relationships. It is essential because they are to live together as husbands and wives in the later period of life. So, they must get the opportunity to mix up and know each other at the school stage itself. They must understand each other better and grow healthy behaviour. That will help them make better adjustments later as life partners. The girls will not look at boys as dangerous creatures and boys will learn to treat girls in civilized manner. It is sure to bring down sex crimes and violent behaviours. The different sexes must live in harmony to have a healthy society.

The indiscipline is also likely to lessen as it is observed that boys behave decently in the presence of girls. Similarly, girls are also at their finest in the company of boys in groups. A healthy competition gets generated. They study hard and excel in other fields of activities to showcase their talents and capabilities. A desirable companionship refinement and good manners result. The researches reveal that the boys of co-education institutions are disciplined, well-behaved and orderly. They don't suffer from any mental

blocks related to opposite sex.

1 Answer the following questions: أجب عن الأسئلة التالية:

1 When did co-education start in India?

Co-education started in India during the independence struggle as a part of the modern-education feature.

2 Why should boys and girls study -together and interact?

It generates healthy respect for each other between boys and girls instead of suspicions

3 How is co-education economic?

Expenses on education is reduced by co-education as boys and girls share the same facilities and staff

4 Which country introduced co-education first in the world?

Switzerland was the first country to introduce co-education.

5 How boys are found to behave in the presence of girls?

The boys are found to behave decently in presence of girls.

2 Fill in the blanks: املأ الفراغات:

- Separate schools for boys and girl still exist in ...(Separate schools for boys and girls still exist in rural and backward areas.)...
- (The girls are at their finest in the company of boys)... in the company of boys.

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

اقرأ النص ثم أجب عن الأسئلة

Many people don't know that chocolate was first discovered almost 4,000 years ago. It was made from the beans of the cacao trees. For several centuries in pre-modern Latin America, cacao beans were used as money.

Since the time of its discovery, the Spanish have been obsessed with chocolate. At first, Spanish explorers did not like the taste of chocolate, so some tried mixing it with sugar or honey. This made the drink sweet. By the late 1500s, chocolate drinks were only popular with Spanish Kings and Queens. They were very expensive and a symbol of wealth and power until 1800s.

People who really love chocolate are called "chocoholics." The first chocoholics did not eat chocolate. Instead, they drank it. Early chocolate drinks were not sweetened like hot chocolate or milk chocolate.

The most chocolate eaten today is milk chocolate which has milk powder, but people also eat white chocolate and dark chocolate. Dark chocolate is not sweet. It has cocoa solids and cocoa butter. Both cocoa and dark chocolate are good for the brain and they help prevent heart diseases. Several studies have shown that eating small amounts of dark chocolate can lower your blood pressure, reduce stress, and stop some diseases. Chocolate is toxic to some animals and may kill them. Some chemicals in chocolate are poisonous to dogs, cats and parrots. Therefore, they should never be given chocolate.

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1 What is the main idea of the 3rd paragraph?

- a) Early chocolate drinks were sweet
- b) All types of chocolate were eaten by chocoholics
- c) Chocoholics are the people who discovered chocolate
- d) Unsweet chocolate was drunk by the first chocoholics

2 The underlined word 'toxic' in the 5th paragraph means:

- a) tasty
- b) popular
- c) dangerous
- d) annoying

3 The underlined word 'they' in the 4th paragraph refers to:

- a milk chocolate and milk powder
- b white chocolate and dark chocolate
- c cocoa solids and cocoa butter
- d cocoa and dark chocolate

4 To make chocolate sweet, we can mix it with:

- a cocoa butter
- b cocoa solids
- c milk powder
- d sugar or honey

5 According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- a Chocolate is made from cocoa beans
- b In the past, chocolate was used as money.
- c Spanish explorers made chocolate sweet
- d Dogs and cats can eat chocolate

6 What is the author's purpose in writing this text?

- a To describe how to grow a chocolate tree.
- b To tell us about chocolate and its history
- c To list the types of chemicals in chocolate.
- d To explain how chocolate is made and sold.

2 Answer the following questions: أجب عن الأسئلة التالية

1 Why were chocolate drinks popular only with the Spanish Kings and Queens?

Because they were very expensive and a symbol of wealth and power until 1800s.

2 What are the benefits of dark chocolate?

It can lower your blood pressure, reduce stress, and stop some diseases.



## Reading - نموذج اختبار قراءة

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1 Polar bears living in the North Pole are known to ..... human beings and seals.

- (a) embark on      (b) depend on      (c) prey on      (d) appeal to

2 They skied a long distance across ..... ice above water.

- (a) constant      (b) embarked      (c) cracked      (d) accompanied

3 Scientists try their best to keep the beauty of nature and the .....

- (a) bond      (b) expedition      (c) wilderness      (d) quest

4 On their wedding anniversary, my parents will ..... a trip around the world

- (a) prey on      (b) embark on      (c) depend on      (d) consist of

2 Fill in the spaces with words from the list: املاً الفراغات بالكلمات التالية:

expedition – sought – cracked - constant

- The **constant** use of some medicines may cause health problems.
- The British **expedition** to Mount Everest is leaving next month.
- The woman **sought** her lost son in every likely place.



## Reading Comprehension قطعة الاستيعاب

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

اقرأ النص ثم أجب عن الأسئلة

Stunt performers are specialised actors who can replace leading actors in scenes where they could be in danger. They are always chosen because they look like them and are trained to do dangerous actions.

Stunt performers may perform fight scenes and dangerous actions. They may jump in fires or from high buildings, drive cars and motorcycles at fast speeds and crash vehicles. They can also perform stunts, on horses, boats, trucks and underwater. All these tasks need skills and hard training, which actors can't do.

Working as a stunt performer is so hazardous. He/she should plan on developing difficult athletic and technical skills. When a stunt performer is asked to perform a stunt, he or she looks at the situation first and works out the safest way to perform it. They often work in groups, drawing on each other's experience and skills, to make sure that stunts go smoothly.

Stunt performers focus on safety. Their work is still too dangerous especially when they are performing stunts that have never been done before. As a result, stunt performers are well-paid. They usually belong to professional organizations to ensure that they have full support in case of accidents. In the career of a stunt performer, there's no room for mistakes. A mistake means nothing but certain death.

1 Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1 The Best title for this passage could be:

- (a) Real Actors Driving Cars (b) The Role of Stunt Performers  
(c) Dangerous Accidents (d) Professional Organizations

2 The antonym of the underlined word "hazardous" is:

- (a) dangerous (b) risky (c) safe (d) unsafe

3 The underlined pronoun «they» in the 1st paragraph, refers to:

- (a) stunt performers
- (b) leading actors
- (c) dangerous scenes
- (d) specialized actors

4 Which stunts are the most dangerous for the stunt performers?

- (a) The ones in which they drive fast
- (b) The ones they did underwater
- (c) The ones they did many times
- (d) The ones they do for the first time.

5 According to the passage, which statement is NOT TRUE?

- (a) Stunt performers work in teams
- (b) Not all actors can do dangerous scenes by themselves
- (c) Stunt performers earn little money
- (d) Leading actors are replaced with stunt performers.

6 In this article, the writer tries to:

- (a) describe to the reader the tasks of stunt performers
- (b) show the reader the luxurious life stunt performers lead
- (c) convince the reader to imitate stunt performers at home
- (d) encourage the reader to raise money for wealthy stunt performers

2 Answer the following questions: أجب عن الأسئلة التالية:

1 Why do stunt performers belong to professional organizations?

To ensure that they have full support in case of accidents.

2 What should stunt performers do to avoid accidents?

They should train well and work out the fastest way to perform a stunt. They should work in groups drawing on each other's experience and skill.

## (A) Grammar القواعد

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1 Yesterday, I ..... my English notebook to do my homework

- (a) seeks (b) seeks (c) seeking (d) sought

2 Our school ..... very big

- (a) am (b) is (c) are (d) be

3 He usually ..... In the swimming pool.

- (a) swim (b) swims (c) swam (d) swum

4 Mrs. Nora ..... attend the conference last month

- (a) didn't (b) don't (c) doesn't (d) won't

5 Dana and her friend Haya .....the same hobby.

- (a) has (b) have (c) had (d) having

2 Do as shown between Brackets: حل كما هو مطلوب بين قوسين

1 They make noise in the class. (Make negative)

They don't make noise in the class.

2 They slept in tents last trip. (Make negative)

They didn't sleep in tents last trip

3 There is a cat sitting on the bench. (Make plural)

There are cats sitting on the bench

4 My father usually (give) me allowance. (Correct the verb)

My father usually gives me allowance

4 Sara watched the film two hours ago. (Ask a question)

When did Sara watch the film?

## (B) Writing التعبير

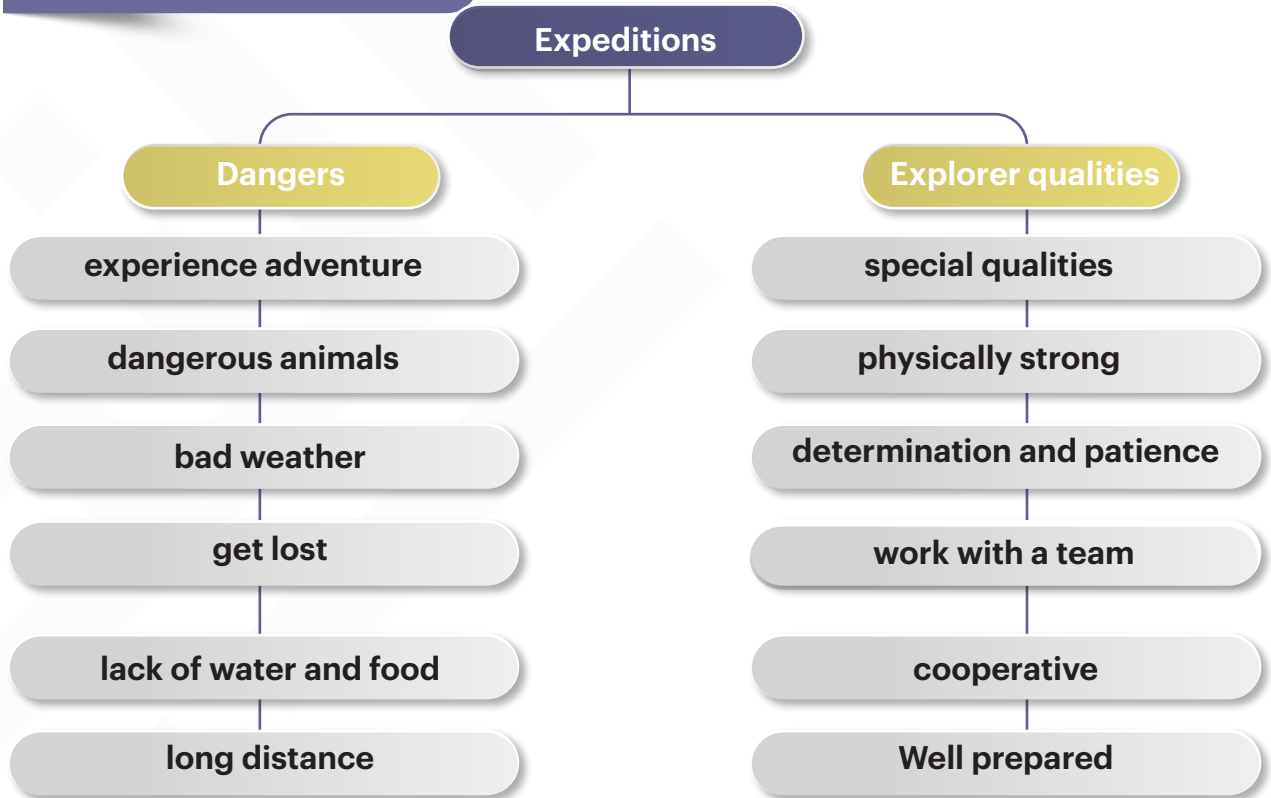
## (a) Composition الموضوع

“Despite the dangers that people may face on their expeditions, still they have the desire to go on such journeys”.

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about “Expeditions” explaining the dangers of going on expeditions and the qualities of those people.

\*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.

## Planning



## (a) Topic الموضوع

Expeditions are journeys where explorers escape the familiar and experience adventure. Explorers face many difficulties there. They may face dangerous animals which hurt people like bears. Also, they may face bad weather that is followed by many problems. Moreover, explorers may get lost, too. They may suffer from the lack of water and food. At last, they may walk for long distance in faraway places. Explorers must have special qualities to deal with any hardships. An explorer should be physically strong and challenging. He should have determination and patience. He needs to have some skills and work with a team. He must be cooperative and well prepared. I advise all to have these qualities before thinking of that adventure.

# لطلب المذكرة كاملة



مذكرات  
النجاح

طريقاً للنجاح



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