

English Workbook Incoming 9th graders

SUMMER 2022

-לשימוש פנימי בלבד-



GRAMMAR



PRESENT SIMPLE

Present Simple with 'have' and 'be'

	1) Fill in with the sentences (use: am, is, are, have, has): am, is, are, have, has :
	I a friend. Her name Vered. Vered loves
	animals. She always finds little kittens that lost and brings
	them home.
	Vered also a dog. Her dog's name Jelly.
	Jelly lovely. He plays with the little kittens. Jelly and the
	kittens good friends. They a special box
	where they all sleep.
	I don't any pets, but when I visit Vered, I
	happy to play with her dog and kittens.
	2) Fill in the correct form of the verbs.
1.	We a nice garden. (have)
2.	She six years old. (be)
3.	Simon two rabbits and five goldfish. (have)
4.	I from Vienna, Austria. (be)
5.	They Sandy's parents. (be)



3) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in Present Simple:

1.	We sometimes books. (read)
2.	Emilyto the disco. (go)
3.	It often on Sundays. (rain)
4.	Pete and his sister the family car. (wash)
5.	I always to the bus stop. (hurry)
5.	I lemonade very much. (like)
7.	The girls always to pop music. (listen)
8.	Janet never jeans. (wear)
9.	Mr Smith Spanish and French. (teach)
10.	You your homework after school. (do)
11.	We (study) English every day.
12.	She always (watch) that program on T.V.
13.	We (leave) the house at 7 every day.
14.	Avi and Amir (not come) home for lunch on Sundays.
15.	Your father (go) to work every day.
16.	My parents usually (not eat) lunch at home.
17.	Sara seldom (cry).
18.	My first lesson at school (start) at 8:15 every day.
19.	Efrat (not take) her brother to school on Mondays.
20.	My friend (have) a lot of activities after class.



B. Fill in the Table:

Positive Sentences	Negative Sentences
Sara speaks English well.	
They drink coffee every morning.	
	This dog doesn't bark a lot.
School begins at 8 o'clock.	
	I don't live in Haifa.
	My father doesn't drive me to school.
It rains in November.	



PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

1) My parents (watch) T.V. right now.			
2) My grandpa and I (listen) to the basketball game on the radio.			
3) David (sit) next to the driver.			
4) Gal and I (plan) the party now.			
5) They (travel) in the U.S. A. at the moment.			
6) My family (eat) in a restaurant tonight.			
7) The team (practice) for the big match on Saturday.			
8) The class (not take) a test at the moment.			
9) the sun (shine) now, or it (rain)?			
10) you (study) for the test today?			
11) The girls (lie) in the sun at the beach now.			
12) Listen! I think the doorbell (ring).			
13) My friends and I a computer game now. (not play)			
14) I too much noise ? (make)			
WH Questions The underlined words are the answer.			
1)? Dan is playing football <u>at school</u> .			
2)? The baby is crying <u>because he is hungry</u> .			



	3)	?
	The children are drinking hot chocolate.	
4)	·	
	The pupils are traveling to Greece by boat.	
5)		?
•	My dad is fixing my bike now.	



PAST SIMPLE

Practice - V1, V2

Example:

- I wake up every morning at 7 o'clock
- Yesterday I woke up at 8 o'clock

V1	V2
wake	woke

1)	She eats lunch every day	
	She	lunch vesterday

V1	V2

2) They usually _____ the dog They **fed** the dog an hour ago.

V1	V2

3) Sara _____ the bus every day Sara took the bus yesterday

V1	V2



V1	V2
be (am, is are)	
get	
begin	
see	
do	
drink	
have/has	
make	
go	
shine	
buy	
fight	
teach	
fly	
grow	
know	
keep	
leave	
feel	
ring	
sing	



light	
shake	
meet	
hurt	
put	
read	
spend	
bite	
drive	
fall	
show	
lose	
run	
say	
pay	

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple

Last year I (spend)	my holiday in Irelar	ıd. It (be)	great.
I (travel)	around by car with two friends	and we (visit)	lots of
interesting places.	In the evenings we usually (go) _	to a pul	o. One night we even
(learn)	_some Irish dances. We (be)	very lucky	with the weather. It
(not / rain)	a lot. But we (see)	some beautiful r	ainbows. Where
(spend / you)	your last holiday?		



IRREGULAR VERBS

V1	V2	V1	V2
become		come	
	forgot		chose
feed		build	
	fought		flew
draw			began
	found		fell
cost		forbid	
	dug	ring	
	ate		drove
buy		feel	
	fell	become	
break			cut
meet			blew
do		be(am, is are)	



Write each sentence in the positive/ negative/ question form of the past:

1.	he / the question / answer
2.	you / a question / ask
3.	the dog / bark
4.	they / us / call
5.	we / a mountain / climb
6.	John / stamps / collect
7.	we / in London / live
8.	I / hungry / be
9.	they / lunch / have
10.	he / to school / go



PAST SIMPLE & PAST PROGRESSIVE

Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the verb:

1) While I (watch) the basketball game yesterday, my			e yesterday, my
	sister	(read) books and my parents	(not be) home.
2)	James	(finish) his homework two hours	s ago.
3)	Mrs. Levy	(teach) us English yesterday v	when we suddenly
	(hear)	a loud noise.	
4)	They	(fly) to New York for 10 hours.	
5)	What	(you/do) when the bell	(ring)?
6)	As I	(leave) the class, I	(drop) my school bag
	and all my books	(fall) out.	
7)	When we	(meet) him last night we	(not know) why
	he looked so tired		
8)	It	(not rain) outside when we	(leave) the house.



MIXED TENSES

Circle the correct verb for each sentence.

הקיפו בעיגול את התשובה הנכונה ע"פ הזמנים

- 1. We (study/ are studying/ will study) English next year.
- 2. She always (watches/ watch/ is watching) that program on T.V.
- 3. The children (are helping/ helped/ will help) their parents now.
- 4. Donna (don't play/ doesn't play/ didn't play) the piano on Saturdays.
- 5. They (swim/ swims/ didn't swim) every morning.
- 6. My friends (are moving/ will move/ moved) to Tel Aviv next week.
- 7. Sara (visits/ won't visit/ visited) us tomorrow.
- 8. Anat (not listening/ isn't listening/ listened) to the teacher today.
- 9. The cats never (are sleeping/ slept/ sleep) during the mornings.
- 10. (Do/ Does/ Are) you work every day?
- 11. The doctors won't (help/ helps/ helped) you.
- 12. My decision (seem/ seems/ seemed) the best one at that time.
- 13. This house (isn't belong/ doesn't belong/ belong) to her.
- 14. Her parents didn't (like/ likes/ liked) the idea.
- 15. This dress (cost/ costs/ doesn't costs) a lot.
- 16. (Are/Will/Did) the doctors examine the patients later on?
- 17. The guests (didn't arrive/ don't arrive/ doesn't arrive) to dinner last night
- 18. When she last (saw/ see/ sees) you, you were a baby.
- 19. Where (Dan is going/ does Dan go/ is Dan going) at the moment?
- 20. He (was driving/ drove/ is driving) too fast when he suddenly (sees/saw/see) the traffic light.
- 21. (Did/ Do/ Does) the scientists work hard every day?
- 22. She (fall/ feel/ fell) from the tree and broke her leg.



Complete the following sentences. Use the Present Simple, Present Progressive, Future, Past.

	השלימו את המשפטים הבאים עם הצורה הנכונה של הפועל:		
1. We	(study/ are studying) English at the moment.		
2. She always	(watches/ watch) that program on T.V.		
3. We	(are leaving/ will leave) the house now.		
4. Avi and Amir _ on Sundays.	(don't come/ didn't come) home for lunch		
5.Your father	(will go/ goes) to work tomorrow		
B. Circle the correct form of the verb:			

הקף בעיגול את התשובה הנכונה:

- 1. My brother eats/ is eating/ will eat lunch at 1 o'clock.
- 2. Listen! The bell rings/ is ringing/ rang
- 3. We **studied**/ **study**/ **are studying** English now
- 4. My sister **go/is going/ goes** to Eilat every summer
- 5. Be quiet! The baby sleeps/slept/ is sleeping.



Choose the correct answer:

1)	Please	don't make noise while Mom
	a.	is sleeping
	b.	sleeps
	c.	was sleeping
	d.	sleeping
2)	Mr Br	own and I to the theatre very often
2)		will go
		go
		were going
		are going
	u.	are going
3)	James	his homework two hours ago
	a.	finished
	b.	will finish
	c.	is finishing
	d.	will finish
4)	Mrs I	evy us music yesterday
'/		should teach
		teach
		teaches
		was teaching
	٠.	s toursains
5)	The do	octor didn't his patients yesterday
	a.	visit
	b.	visited
	c.	visits
6)		their patients nowadays?
,	a.	Do doctors visit
	b.	Does doctors visit
	c.	Will doctors visit
	d.	Did doctors visit



7)	When	he left the office she at her table.
	a.	is still working
	b.	still worked
	c.	was still working
	d.	still works
8)	She kn	ocked on the door while he
	a.	slept
	b.	was sleeping
	c.	sleeps
	d.	were sleeping
9)	Does h	ne too much?
	a.	works
	b.	work
	c.	working
	d.	worked
10)) This o	ld man to the cinema when he was young.
	a.	didn't go
	b.	doesn't go
	c.	don't go
	d.	goes
11)) We	the material now.
	a.	understands
	b.	didn't understand
	c.	are understanding
	d.	understand



Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the verb (Present Simple, Present Progressive, Past Simple, Past Progressive):

1)	While I	(watch) the basketball game	e yesterda	y, my
	sister	(read) books and my parents		(not be) home.
2)	James	(finish) his homework two hours	ago.	
3)	How often	(she/go) to the gym?		
4)	Mrs. Levy	(teach) us English yesterday v	when we s	suddenly
	(hear)	a loud noise.		
5)	They	(fly) to New York for 10 hours l	ast week.	
5)	What	(you/do) when the bell		(ring)?
7)	As I	(leave) the class, I	(drop)) my school bag
	and all my books	(fall) out.		
8)	I	(not think) that your decision	(be) the right one.
	(b	pelieve) you (be) too ex	cited now	. I'm sure you wil
	change your mind	l tomorrow.		
9)	When we	(meet) him last night we		_ (not know) why
	he looked so tired	l.		
10)	It	_ (not rain) outside when we	(le	eave) the house.
11)	Why	(David /not eat)? The food it g	getting col	ld!
12)		_ (Mike/teach) French every week?		
13)	People	(dance) when someone sudde	nly	(see) the
	suspicious man.			



1) I	(buy) my mom flowers for Mother's Day.
2) Mrs. Cohen	(leave) the house every day at 7 o'clock.
3) They	(go) to a party last night.
4) They	(be) so hungry now.
5) They	(be) tired last night.
6) the	children (eat) the pizza I ordered for them?
7) I	(take) the dog out tomorrow you (do
it tonight?	
8) My brothers _	(watch) TV when I walked in.
9)	you (listen) to 80's music?
10) My mother	(not work) in the office.
11) We usually	(eat) dinner at 7.
12)	your teacher (give) a lot of homework?
13) The students _	(play) outside when the bell rang.
14) They	(leave) right now.
15) I	(see) you at the cinema last night.
16) I spent the sum	nmer in a summer school in the USA. It (be) great!
17) Ron	(like) basketball.
18) Why	he (go) to sleep so late every night? He
(t	pe) very tired at school.
19) She	(spend) so much time at home last week.
20) I	(be) so hungry when I got back home from school.



1.	Robin	(leave) soon.
		she (live) next year?
3.	They	(not go) to Eilat this coming summer
4.		_ your parents (let) me go out tonight?
5.	He was a child.	_ (not like) cats because a cat (scratch) him when he
6.	She	(leave) the house an hour ago.
7.	We	(fly) to London last week.
8.	The climber _	(break) his leg while he (climb) the
	mountain.	
9.	The baby	(sleep). Be quiet!
10.	We	(not meet) last night because Tom (be) busy.
11.	My dog	(bark) when the neighbor (knock) on the door
	last night.	
12.	Ι	(help) you tomorrow. I'm too tired now.
13.	He always	(eat) at 18:00.
14.	We	(fly) to Ibiza last year. It was great!
15.	As I	(leave) the room, I (drop) my school bag and
	all my books	(fall out).
16.	As I	(walk) in the park, I met a few friends. They
	(tell) me that t	hey were going on a picnic and (ask) me to join them
17.	What was wro	ong with you last night? You (seem) angry.
18.	My mother	(go) to work at 7:00 every day.



READING COMPREHENSION



HOW TO FIND A SUMMER JOB

A GUIDE FOR TEENAGERS

by John Stuart

The summer holiday starts next month and now is the time to look for a summer job. Here are five steps that will help you find the job you want:

- Decide which summer job you really want. Make a list of a few jobs that you
 are interested in because you may not get the first job on your list.
- Start looking for a job. You can ask your parents and other family members to help you find work. You can also ask your teachers. Look in the local newspapers or on the Internet to see if there are any jobs available. Ask at the local shops and businesses if they need workers.
- Apply for the job. When the employer asks you to fill in the form for the job,
 make sure that all the information you give is correct and that you write clearly.
 - Prepare for the job interview. Find out as much as you can about the job before
 you arrive at the interview. Prepare questions about the working conditions. For
 example, ask about what hours you will have to work and how much money you
 will earn.
- Come on time to the interview. Remember to be polite and to speak clearly to the employer. Don't forget to tell the employer where you worked in the past and about your hobbies and interests.

You might be lucky and find a job you really like. But even if you don't like your job, remember that you will only be working there for a short time. This is your chance to earn money and get experience.



1.	. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.	
	The information in this passage helps to	eenagers
IN	N QUESTIONS 2 AND 3 CIRCLE THE N	TUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
2.	. Why should you make a list of the jobs	you want? (lines 1-4)
	i) You will need the list for your into	erview.
	ii) You might not get the job you wa	nt most.
	iii) Some jobs are not available in the	
		(6 points)
3.	. A local shop (line 7) is given as an example.	mple of a place (-).
	i) where you can buy a newspaper	
	ii) which is near your home	
	iii) where you can look for a job	
		(6 points)
4.	What is the first thing you need to do	when you apply for a job?
	ANSWER:	
		(9 points)



5.	PUT AN	X BY THE <u>TWO</u> CORRECT ANSWERS.	
	How can y	you prepare yourself for a job interview?	
	i)	Ask your teacher what to do.	
	ii)	Get information about the job.	
	iii)	Visit many other places of work.	
	iv)	Think about questions to ask the employer.	
	v)	Talk to your friends. (2×6	=12 points)
6.	How shou	ald you behave during the interview? Name <u>ONE</u> way. (lines 15-17	7)
	ANSWER	&:	(9 points)
7.	What shou	uld the employer know about you? Give ONE example. (lines 15-	-17)
	ANSWER	<u> </u>	(9 points)
8.	Why shou	ald you work at a summer job even if you don't like it? Give ONE re	eason.
	(lines 18-2	20)	
	ANSWER	2:	(10 points)
			(10 points)



WANT TO BE MORE CREATIVE? TAKE A WALK

by Jane Davis

Are you looking for a good idea for your school project? Are you having trouble writing an assignment? Then just go for a walk. A short walk, even near your house, can greatly increase your creativity. This is according to a new study at Stanford University in California.

Most of us know that walking is good for our health. For thousands of years, writers and artists have claimed that walking also affects creativity. They say they get their best ideas during a walk. But, till now, scientists haven't been able to prove that there is a connection between the two.

Dr. Ann Burns, a Stanford scientist, recently decided to research this connection.

She chose 40 participants from among her students and put each one in a room with only a desk and a treadmill*. The students took tests that checked their creativity. For example, they were asked to think of new uses for a simple thing, such as a button. Then, they walked on the treadmill for eight minutes at a comfortable speed, in front of a white wall. After walking, each student took a second creativity test.

When Dr. Burns compared the results of the two tests, she found that creativity increased greatly for almost all of the participants after they had walked on the treadmill. "Most of them could think of about 60% more uses for an object, and their ideas were both original and logical," Dr. Burns said.

מסילת כושר לתרגול ריצה והליכה — treadmill * جهاز لياقة بدنية للتمرن على الركض والمشي



For the second part of her study, Dr. Burns moved the experiment outdoors. Most people would probably guess that walking outside would be much better for creativity than walking indoors. But, surprisingly, this was not true. When the students walked outside for eight minutes, their creativity increased just as much as when they walked indoors. "It really seems that it's the walking that is important," Dr. Burns said, "and not where you walk."

"How a short walk affects our creativity is unclear," Dr. Burns said. "It may be that walking improves our mood. So, when we feel good, we naturally become more creative. But that's only one explanation," she said. Dr. Burns added that she would probably go for a walk later to help her think of other theories and ways to test them.

*taken from Bagrut, Winter 2015, Module C

Answer the following questions:

- 1. What do we learn in lines 1-4?
 - Where people like to walk.
 - What students write about in school projects.
 - Why Stanford University started the study.
 - iv) How walking can affect us.



2.	What connection is Dr. Burns referring to in line 9?
	COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
	The connection between
	(10 points)
3.	What do we know about Dr. Burns' research from lines 9-15?
	PUT A $$ BY THE <u>TWO</u> CORRECT ANSWERS.
	i) Why the participants walked at the same speed.
	ii) Who participated in the research.
	iii) Who wrote the questions for the creativity tests.
	iv) How long it took to do the creativity tests.
	v) What Dr. Burns thought the results of her research would be.
	vi) Where the participants walked in the first part of the experiment.
	(2x9=18 points)
4.	In her study, Dr. Burns first asked the participants (-). (lines 9-15)
	i) to walk on a treadmill
	ii) to choose a room
	iii) to look at a white wall
	iv) to take a test
	(8 points)
5.	COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 9-15)
3.	
	Finding new uses for a button is mentioned as a way to
	(10 points)
6.	According to lines 16-19, what did Dr. Burns learn from the first part of her
	study?
	COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
	After walking on the treadmill, participants were
	(9 points)



7.	Dr. B	urns did the second part of the experiment outdoors to see if (-).		
	(lines	20-25)		
	i)	it is easier to test people outdoors		
	ii)	people feel better after walking outdoors		
	iii)	people like walking outdoors more than walking indoors		
	iv)	people are more creative after walking outdoors (9		
8.	What was the same in both parts of the experiment? (lines 9-25)			
	i)	How fast the participants walked.		
	ii)	Where they walked.		
	iii)	How long they walked.		
	iv)	At what time they walked. (9		
9.	Give	ONE result of Dr. Burns' experiment according to lines 20-25.		
	ANSV	VER:		
		(10		
10.	What	does Dr. Burns still want to find out? (lines 26-30)		
	i)	How often we should walk.		
	ii)	Why walking makes us more creative.		
	iii)	How walking affects our health.		
	iv)	When we feel most creative. (9		



GOING TO MARS? HERE'S WHAT YOU'LL EAT

The American space agency, NASA, is making plans to send astronauts to the planet Mars, on a trip that could last up to three years. Such a long space flight presents many challenges. One big problem is how to provide the crew with suitable food for the whole trip. Our reporter spoke to Dr. Lisa Brown, head of the NASA team that is trying to find solutions.

Space flights are nothing new. Hasn't food for astronauts already been developed?

Of course, NASA has made a lot of progress since the first space flight in the 1960s. Back then, the meals came in the form of liquids or pills. However, astronauts disliked them so much that they refused to eat them, so NASA scientists had to do something. Eventually they managed to produce complete meals of *real* food, which were specially packaged to keep them fresh. These meals were a great improvement, but we'll need to solve several problems before we can use them on a trip to Mars.

What do you mean?

First of all, we need to think about the weight: six astronauts living in space for three years would need 20 tons of food. That is too heavy for a spacecraft to carry. Secondly, today our methods of packaging only keep food fresh for about 18 months. We need new methods that will do that for at least three years. But even if these problems are solved, we won't be able to rely only on packaged meals on the trip because astronauts often complain that they quickly get boring.

20 What solutions have you found so far?

One possibility is to grow some of the food in the spacecraft itself. It's not easy, but we've recently managed to grow lettuce and radishes in special boxes that can be used in the spacecraft, and now we're experimenting with additional vegetables. If we succeed, we could not only send less food on the flight to Mars, but also give the astronauts a more varied menu. Imagine how wonderful it will be for them to travel so far from Earth, and still be able to have a fresh salad with their dinner.

^{*}taken from Bagrut, Summer 2012, Module F



1.	What do we learn from lines 1-5?	
	PUT A $$ BY THE <u>TWO</u> CORRECT ANSWERS.	
	i) Why NASA is planning a space flight to Mars.	
	ii) Why a trip to Mars presents many challenges.	
	iii) What food astronauts like best.	
	iv) What kind of food is suitable for astronauts.	
352	v) Which problems the NASA team has solved.	
	vi) What Dr. Brown's team is working on.	
		(2x8=16 points)
		10
2.	In lines 7-12, Dr. Brown presents (-).	
	(i) the food astronauts ate before 1960	
	(ii) the health benefits of astronauts' food	
	(iii) different types of meals for astronauts	
	(iv) the best meals for a trip to Mars	
	8	(8 points)
3.	Why did NASA have to change the food that it used on space flight	nts in the 1960s?
	COMPLETE THE ANSWER ACCORDING TO LINES 7-12.	
	Because	
		(8 points)



4.	In line 7 Dr. Brown says, "NASA has made a lot of progress." What progress has it made? (lines 7-12)
	ANSWER:
	(8 points
5.	For the flight to Mars, NASA needs to solve problems with its packaged meals.
	Give TWO of these problems according to lines 14-19.
	(1)
	(2)
6.	Lettuce and radishes are given as examples of (-). (lines 21-26)
	(i) vegetables that are often grown in space
	(ii) astronauts' favorite vegetables
	(iii) vegetables that astronauts could eat in space
	(iv) vegetables that are especially healthy (8 points)
7.	What is presented in lines 21-26?
	(i) New kinds of packaged meals for astronauts.
	(ii) Vegetables that can't be grown in space.
	(iii) Different ways of growing vegetables in space.
	(iv) The benefits of growing food in space. (8 points



THE ACCIDENTAL CAREER OF PHOTOGRAPHER JIMMY CHIN

In August 2003, nature photographer Jimmy Chin was working on Mount Everest when a wall of snow came down and nearly killed him. Though he was thrown 30 meters down the mountain, Chin managed to take some dramatic pictures of the falling ice and snow. They were so good that he was hired to film scenes for a new documentary about the world's highest mountains. Not bad for someone who just five years ago didn't even own a camera.

"I was planning to become a professional mountain climber," says Chin, "but that changed in April 1999, when I was training for an expedition with a friend who works for a magazine. One morning I picked up his camera and took a picture of him in his sleeping bag, just as a joke. He showed the photo to the editor of his magazine, and she bought it!" Chin used the money to buy a camera of his own. Within a surprisingly short time he acquired the necessary technical skills and started making a living as a photographer. His pictures soon appeared in exhibitions and top photography magazines.

Only six months after selling his first picture, Chin was hired to film a climbing expedition to Argentina. There was just one problem: he had to use a video camera, something he had never done before. Again, however, he showed his unusual ability to pick up technical skills, and brought back an award-winning film of the climb. Says Matt Stanley, editor of *Climbing* magazine, "Chin's exceptional artistic talent enables him to capture the drama in every situation."

20 Chin's success is based on more than just talent. He is always experimenting and his many fans admire his bold use of new techniques. And he is very happy with the way things have turned out. "I've found a profession that's perfect for me: I get paid for doing the two things I love best in the world."

(Adapted from "The Accidental Career of Photographer Jimmy Chin", National Geographic News, March 23, 2004)

*taken from Bagrut, Winter 2021, Module D



1.	What information are we given about Jimmy Chin in lines 1-6?	
	PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.	
	i) That he was in a climbing accident.	
	ii) That he lost his camera on Mount Everest.	
	iii) Where he went climbing for the first time.	
	iv) When he took his first photographs.	
	v) How his trip to Mount Everest helped his career.	
	vi) That a documentary was made about him.	
	(2	2×8=16
2.	COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.	
	In lines 7-13, the writer explains how Chin	
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	(10)
2	What along that Chin is a mail and a surround along the surround and the s	
3.	What shows that Chin is considered a very good photographer? Give ONI	e fact.
	ANSWER:	
		(6
4.	Why did Chin succeed as a photographer? Give TWO reasons from lines	7-19.
	COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.	
	(1) He	
	(1) 110	
	(2) He	
	(2	×7-14



5.	What do we learn from the last paragraph? Give ONE answer.			
	COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.			
	We le	earn why		
6.	Whic	h description best suits Chin's career?		
	(i)	A long struggle to succeed.		
	(ii)	Many successes, some failures.		
	(iii)	Success came quickly.		
	(iv)	Failure was followed by success.		
7.	Why i	s Chin's career described as "accidental" in the title of the article?		
	(i)	Because it was the result of a climbing accident.		
	(ii)	Because Chin took many photographs by accident.		
	(iii)	Because Chin often works in very dangerous places.		
	(iv)	Because Chin discovered his abilities unexpectedly.		



WRITING



SAMPLE WRITING QUESTIONS TO PRACTICE

- ✓ Write between 90-100 words. Students interested in being in the A+ class should write between 120-140 words.
- ✓ Use your best grammar, punctuation and spelling.
 - 1. Describe a person who is special to you. Who is that person? What do they look like? Why are they special to you?
 - 2. Describe your favorite holiday or vacation. Where did you go? What did you do?
 - 3. Describe an event that was meaningful to you. What was the event? What did you do there? Why was it special to you?
 - 4. Describe the happiest or saddest day of your summer vacation.