



9<sup>th</sup>

Holt  
**Elements of Language**  
Second Course

**Reading**  
**workbook**

YEAR 2023-2024

TERMS: 1-2-3

**Grade 9**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

# 9th Grade

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Teacher's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# 1<sup>st</sup> Term

Teacher's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# PART - 3

# COMMUNICATIONS

Teacher's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

CH 20: BEAR IN THE FAMILY**READING SELECTION, Pg: 531, 533, 534**

- ❖ A **personal narrative** is a story of an experience in someone's life.
- ❖ It focuses on the details—the smells, sights, and sounds associated with the experience

❖ **Information questions:**

1. What is a personal narrative?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. How does the author express his or her thoughts and feelings about the experience?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. What do most pet owners have?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY:** (Write the words 2 times and make your own sentence.)

WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
<b>1. mournful</b>	sad	The sound of the boy crying was very mournful.
a.		
b.		
<b>2. lumbers</b>	walks heavily	Most big animals lumber when they move.
a.		
b.		
<b>3. insatiable</b>	unsatisfied	The little girl's thirst for knowledge was insatiable
a.		
b.		
<b>4. cowered</b>	scared and hid	The child cowered behind her mother on seeing the tiger in the zoo.
a.		
b.		
<b>5. reclusive</b>	keep away from others	The handicapped child became too reclusive.
a.		
b.		
<b>6. clambered</b>	climbed	The athlete clambered on top of the wall.
a.		
b.		

**Write True or False for these sentences:**

1. Buffy cries the first night and sucks the pads of his feet the way a baby would suck its thumb. [     ]
2. Buffy behaves as an adult. [     ]
3. The event is important to the author as it explains how Buffy came to trust the author. [     ]
4. A wild male black bear was tearing at Buffy's pen. [     ]
5. The author became his guardian and provider. [     ]

Teacher's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

## Bear in the Family by Ben Mikaelson

The twenty-pound, sixteen-week old rascal who joined our family caught us unprepared. The first night, I lay in bed listening to his haunting cry, a lost, mournful little sound. I crept out and sat near him in his den. After a few minutes he crawled on my lap and sucked the pads on his front feet, voicing his fear with a high-pitched clucking sound. I began to hum and rock him. When he finally fell asleep, I tucked him into the straw.

The first six months that Buffy lived with us, I rocked him to sleep every night. I spent hours feeding him, playing with him, observing him. At first, every utterance and gesture puzzled me. Because Buffy's muscle structure and coordination resembled that of a human, his play was very humanlike. Emotionally the puzzle was much more complex. One moment he would stand and shake his head playfully at a neighbor's Angus bull. The next moment he cowered behind me at the sight of a small bum lamb.

Originally Buffy nursed from a bottle. When I tried to wean him, he refused to switch over to solid foods. Melanie solved the problem by substituting water. Buffy took one suck and angrily threw the bottle across the pen. Then he ran to retrieve it and sucked hopefully. A second time he flung it. By that night he had abandoned his beloved bottle. . . . Our friendship with Buffy grew painfully slowly. His distrust made him reclusive. I realized that friendship depended on us somehow joining him in his world. That opportunity came all too soon.

### Answer in full sentence:

1. How old was the baby bear?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why did every utterance and gesture of Buffy puzzle the author?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. How did Buffy nurse originally?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

### Find words from the passage which means:

1. sad = \_\_\_\_\_

3. simple # \_\_\_\_\_

2. scared = \_\_\_\_\_

4. happily # \_\_\_\_\_

### Whom does the pronoun refer to in the passage?

I= \_\_\_\_\_

He= \_\_\_\_\_

### Choose the best answer:

1. Buffy's muscle structure and coordination resembled that of a

a. human      b. bear      c. animal      (      )

2. Our friendship with Buffy grew

a. fast      b. slowly      c. painfully      (      )

3. When I tried to wean him, he refused to switch over to

a. milk      b. water      c. solid foods      (      )

### Write True (T) or False (F):

1. The first six months that Buffy lived with us, I rocked him to sleep every night.      [      ]

2. Melanie solved the problem by substituting solid foods.      [      ]

3. On the first night, he cried mournfully.      [      ]

<b>1. The baby bear was sixteen-week old.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>2. The author fed him for a year.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>3. Originally, Buffy nursed from a bottle.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>4. The word 'mournful' means sad.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>5. The opposite of angrily is painfully.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>6. When I tried to wean him, he refused to switch over to solid foods.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>7. Melanie solved the problem by substituting solid foods.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>8. Buffy was happy to switch over to solid foods.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>9. Our friendship with Buffy grew very fast.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>10. The author treated Buffy as a pet.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>11. In the sentence: "When I tried to wean him, he refused" The pronoun "I" refers to the author.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>12. In the sentence: "A second time he flung it." The pronoun "it" refers to the bear.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>



## CH 20:

SPELLING & VOCABULARY1. Rearrange the letters:

- A. n/n/c/y/o/a/ \_\_\_\_\_
- B. m/u/l/r/e/b \_\_\_\_\_
- C. h/r/s/a/e/e/c/r \_\_\_\_\_
- D. l/u/d/z/p/e/z \_\_\_\_\_
- E. t/e/b/t/l/o \_\_\_\_\_

2. Fill in the missing letters:

- a) mo\_\_rn\_\_ul                      b) in\_\_atia\_\_le                      c) co\_\_e\_\_ed
- d) re\_\_lu\_\_ive                      e) cla\_\_ber\_\_d                      f) lu\_\_be\_\_s

3. Choose the correct spelling:

- a) homurous, humorous, humurus, homores
- b) stranger, strainjer, strangar, staranjar
- c) uttaerunce, utterans, utterance, uterence
- d) crawled, crauld, craylud, srauled
- e) recludive, riclusave, reclusive, recluecive

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

- a. The author had an insatiable fascination for (**rabbit, bears, cats, parrots**).
- b. I lay in bed listening to his haunting cry, a lost, (**mournful, happy, small, angry**) little sound.
- c. Because Buffy's muscle structure and coordination resembled that of a human, his play was very (**humanlike, animal like, playful, complex**)
- d. When he finally fell asleep, I (**tucked, threw, clambered, fell**) him into the straw.

Pairing Question:

**Vocabulary Words:**

1. mournful		A. walks heavily
2. lumbers		B. scared and hid
3. insatiable		C. sad
4. cowered		D. climbed
5. reclusive		E. unsatisfied
6. clambered		F. keep away from others

**Spelling Words:**

1) canyon		A. valley
2) research		B. remark
3) puzzled		C. outsider
4) bottle		D. confused
5) humorous		E. container
6) stranger		F. study, examine
7) utterance		G. funny
8) crawled		H. moved slowly

\*\*\*\*\*END OF CHAPTER 20\*\*\*\*\*



	WORD	MEANING		WORD	MEANING
1.	alert (adj.)	watchful and prompt to meet danger or emergency	11.	acronym (n.)	a word (such as NATO, radar, or laser) formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts or major parts of a compound term
2.	cementing (n.)	something serving to unite firmly	12.	cyber (adj.)	of, relating to, or involving computers or computer networks (such as the Internet)
3.	frantically (adv.)	in a nervously hurried, desperate, or panic-stricken way	13.	hike (v.)	to move, pull, or raise with a sudden motion
4.	haunting (adj.)	having qualities (such as sadness or beauty) that linger in the memory: not easily forgotten	14.	inhibition (n.)	a restraining of the function of a bodily organ or an agent (such as an enzyme)
5.	innocent (adj.)	free from guilt or sin especially through lack of knowledge of evil	15.	inseparable (adj.)	incapable of being separated or disjoined
6.	instincts (n.)	a natural or inherent aptitude, impulse, or capacity	16.	mobility (n.)	the quality or state of being mobile or movable
7.	quivered (v.)	to shake or move with a slight trembling motion	17.	preoccupied (adj.)	preoccupied with or haunted by some idea, interest, etc.
8.	retrieve (v.)	to locate and bring in	18.	paramedic (n.)	a specially trained medical technician licensed to provide a wide range of emergency services
9.	tug (v.)	to pull hard	19.	unique (adj.)	able to be distinguished from all others of its class or type
10.	wean (v.)	to accustom (a young child or animal) to take food otherwise than by nursing	20.	virtual (adj.)	being on or simulated on a computer or computer network

# **PART - 3**

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

### **CHAPTER 21- Explaining a Complex Process**

**EGYPTIAN MUMMIES:**

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

CH 21:

**READING SELECTION, Pg: 563, 565, 566****Information questions:**

1. Where do you find answers to basic questions?

A: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is a complex process?

A: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the need to examine a complex process?

A: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_**VOCABULARY:** (Write the words 2 times and make your own sentence.)

WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
<b>1. elaborate</b>	thoroughly worked out	The teacher elaborated the lesson for the students.
<b>2. embalming</b>	the methods of placing a dead body in oil.	The Egyptians preserve the dead bodies by embalming them
<b>3. anatomy</b>	cutting up a body.	Doctors study about anatomy of the human body.
<b>4. disfigure</b>	to destroy the form of	The accident disfigured her face.
<b>5. recognizable</b>	able to be known from a previous encounter	Her attempts to improve her language skills were recognizable from the test results.
<b>6. preoccupied</b>	completely possessed	My father is preoccupied with his job.

**Put ( T ) or ( F ):**

1. People did not want to be recognized as themselves in the After- life. (    )
2. The unused jars served as symbols rather than as tools. (    )
3. The step of removing the internal organs needed to be done last. (    )
4. Different craftsmen, artists, and workers need not work at the same time to meet the deadline. (    )
5. Only people who were rich and happy in the present life were interested in mummification. (    )

**CH 21:****COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known): Pg 565, 566****EGYPTIAN MUMMIES**

The method of embalming, or treating the dead body, that the ancient Egyptians used is called mummification. Using special processes, the Egyptians removed all moisture from the body, leaving only a dried form that would not easily decay. It was important in their religion to preserve the dead body in as life like a manner as possible.

The mummification process took seventy days. Special priests worked as embalmers, treating and wrapping the body. Beyond knowing the correct rituals and prayers to be performed at various stages, the priests also needed a detailed knowledge of human anatomy.

The first step in the process was the removal of all internal parts that might decay rapidly. The brain was removed by carefully inserting special hooked instruments up through the nostrils in order to pull out bits of brain tissue. It was a delicate operation, one which could easily disfigure the face. The embalmers then removed the organs of the abdomen and chest. . . . They left only the heart in place, believing it to be the center of a person's being and intelligence. The other organs were preserved separately, with the stomach, liver, lungs, and intestines placed in special boxes or jars today called canopic jars. These were buried with the mummy. In later mummies, the organs were treated, wrapped, and replaced within the body. Even so, unused canopic jars continued to be part of the burial ritual.

**Answer in full sentence:**

1. What is mummification?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What did special priests work as?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. How are the other organs preserved?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**Give the synonyms or antonyms for the following words:**

1. Treating the dead body = \_\_\_\_\_

3. alive # \_\_\_\_\_

2. Cutting up a body = \_\_\_\_\_

4. external # \_\_\_\_\_

**Choose the best answer:**

1. The mummification process took \_\_\_\_\_ days. (seventy, twenty, sixty)

2. Special \_\_\_\_\_ worked as embalmers, treating and wrapping the body.

(Egyptians, priests, mummies)

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ was removed by carefully inserting special hooked instruments.

(brain, intestines, liver)

**Write True (T) or False (F):**

1. The first step in the process was the removal of all internal parts that might decay rapidly. ( )

2. It was important in their religion to preserve the dead body in a lifelike manner ( \_ )

3. They left only the lungs in place, believing it to be the center of a person's being and intelligence. ( )

**Write your own sentences:**

1. religion: \_\_\_\_\_

2. intelligence \_\_\_\_\_

1) The first step in the process was the removal of all internal parts that might decay rapidly.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
2) It was important in their religion to preserve the dead body in a lifelike manner.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
3) They left only the lungs in place, believing it to be the center of a person's being and intelligence.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
4) The brain was removed by carefully inserting special hooked instruments.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>

### **Comprehension 2:**

The embalmers next removed all moisture from the body. This they did by covering the body with natron, a type of salt which has great drying properties, and by placing additional natron packets inside the body. When the body had dried out completely, embalmers removed the internal packets and lightly washed the natron off the body. The result was a very dried-out but recognizable human form. To make the mummy seem even more life-like, sunken areas of the body were filled out with linen and other materials and false eyes were added.

Next the wrapping began. Each mummy needed hundreds of yards of linen. The priests carefully wound the long strips of linen around the body, sometimes even wrapping each finger and toe separately before wrapping the entire hand or foot. In order to protect the dead from mishap, amulets were placed among the wrappings and prayers and magical words written on some of the linen strips. Often the priests placed a mask of the person's face between the layers of head bandages. At several stages the form was coated with warm resin and the wrapping resumed once again. At last the priests wrapped the final cloth or shroud in place and secured it with linen strips. The mummy was complete.

1. Natron was used to dry the body	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
2. Amulets were placed among the wrapping to protect the dead body from mishap.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
3. The result was a very dried-out but linen human form.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
4. The wrapping next removed all moisture from the body.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>



**CH 21**

**SPELLING & VOCABULARY**

Rearrange the letters:

- A. n/e/l/i/n \_\_\_\_\_
- B. r/u/l/e/f/a/n \_\_\_\_\_
- C. s/i/a/u/t/l/r \_\_\_\_\_
- D. c/b/a/e/h/m/r \_\_\_\_\_



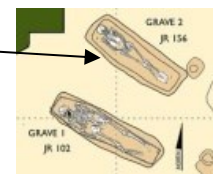
Fill in the missing letters:

- a) e\_ba\_\_ming      b) a\_\_at\_\_my      c) di\_\_fig\_re
- d) rec\_\_gni\_\_able      e) ela\_\_or\_\_te
- f) pr\_\_occ\_\_pied



Choose the correct spelling:

- a) ancient – ansient – anciant - anchient
- b) peresirve – presave- preserve- perserve
- c) preists – prests – periests - priests
- d) ceremony – serimony – ciremany - ciremny
- e) barials – burials – buryals – puriels





## Vocabulary Words:

1. elaborate		A. the methods of placing a dead body in oil.
2. embalming		B. to destroy the form of
3. anatomy		C. able to be known from a previous encounter
4. disfigure		D. cutting up a body.
5. recognizable		E. thoroughly worked out
6. preoccupied		F. completely possessed

## Spelling Words:

1) linen		A. funeral
2) funeral		B. hall, assembly room
3) rituals		C. protect
4) chamber		D. customs
5) ancient		E. burial service
6) preserve		F. rite, ritual
7) priests		G. a type of cloth material
8) ceremony		H. very old
9) burial		I. religious head

\*\*\*\*\*END OF CHAPTER 21\*\*\*\*\*



# Glossary

	WORD	MEANING		WORD	MEANING
1.	afterlife (n.)	an existence after death	11.	abandon (v.)	to give up to the control or influence of another person or agent
2.	amulets (n.)	a charm (such as an ornament) often inscribed with a magic incantation or symbol to aid the wearer or protect against evil	12.	blunder (v.)	to make a mistake through stupidity, ignorance, or carelessness
3.	canopic jars (n.)	a jar in which the ancient Egyptians preserved the viscera of a deceased person usually for burial with the mummy	13.	burglar (n.)	one who commits burglary
4.	decay (v.)	to undergo decomposition	14.	coincidence (n.)	the occurrence of events that happen at the same time by accident but seem to have some connection
5.	delicate (adj.)	easily torn or damaged	15.	grim (adj.)	stern or forbidding in action or appearance
6.	lifelike (adj.)	accurately representing or imitating real life	16.	hijack (v.)	to steal by stopping a vehicle on the highway
7.	pressure (n.)	the burden of physical or mental distress	17.	misdemeanor (n.)	a crime less serious than a felony
8.	resumed (v.)	to assume or take again	18.	pavement (n.)	the artificially covered surface of a public thoroughfare/ sidewalk
9.	secured (adj.)	free from danger	19.	precaution (n.)	care taken in advance
10.	statuettes (n.)	a small statue	20.	victim (n.)	one that is subjected to oppression, hardship, or mistreatment

# **PART - 3**

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

### **CHAPTER 22- Explaining Cause and Effect**

**CH 22: I Can't Hear You!****READING SELECTION, Pg: 601, 602****Information questions:**

1. What helps you explore the world from two angles?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What does cause and effect generate?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. What helps us to make sense of the world around us?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What does a cause and effect relationship show?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY:** (Write the words 2 times and make your own sentence.)

WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
1. pulsating	regular beat	Reading Holy Quran has a pulsating effect on your heart.
2. shrill	piercing or high-pitched	My sister has a shrill voice.
3. impaired	not working	Her hearing was impaired because of the loud sound.
4. susceptible	easily affected	The little baby is susceptible to infection.
5. amplified	to become louder or stronger	The amplified sound of the stereo was too disturbing.
6. auditory	to do with hearing	The auditory organ in human beings is the ear.

1. What physical effects does Kate link to her hearing loss?

---



---



---

**Put ( T ) or ( F ):**

1. Loud noises we live with everyday do not cause hearing loss. ( )

2. Americans cause their own hearing loss by playing music too loudly. ( )

3. Years of listening to loud music caused hearing loss in many people over twenty. ( )

4. People can prevent hearing loss by turning down the volume of music they listen to. ( )

**Arrange the four linked events, which describe hearing loss, in order.**

a. Cells attached to the damaged cilia die. [ ]

b. Hearing loss results. [ ]

c. Loud sound waves damage the cilia in the cochlea by bending and breaking them. [ ]

d. The death of these cells damages the process of sending signals to the brain. [ ]

**CH 22:****COMPREHENSION PASSAGE ( Known):Pg 601- 602****I Can't Hear You!**

Kate, seventeen, suffers from *tinnitus*, a constant ringing in her ears. She says the disease has built up gradually over years of listening to loud noises, including shrill machinery at a factory where she worked, and blaring music. Audiologists, or hearing specialists, identify both as leading causes of hearing problems.

Americans, they say, play their personal and car stereos too loud, expose themselves to gun blasts too often, and fail to complain about uncomfortably loud work environments.

As a result, twenty-eight million Americans suffer from impaired hearing. . . . Many rock-and-rollers over forty have been diagnosed with hearing loss and have begun wearing hearing aids. . . .

A hearing loss in middle age is bad enough. But now even teens are developing hearing problems. Kate first noticed her tinnitus when she was thirteen. Four years later, she says that the ringing is worse and that she often has difficulty hearing what people say. Especially loud noises, like the rock concert, actually cause her pain.

**Answer in full sentence:**

1. What does Kate suffer from?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Who are audiologists?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**Find the words from the passage for the following words and then make a sentence of your own:**

1. constant ringing in the ears = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. high- pitched = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Choose the best answer:**

1. As a result, twenty-eight million Americans suffer from impaired \_\_\_\_\_.

a. speech                      b. hearing                      c. sight                      (                      )

2. \_\_\_\_\_ play their personal and car stereos too loud.

a. Americans                      b. Africans                      c. Nepalese                      (                      )

3. A hearing loss in \_\_\_\_\_ is bad enough.

a. boys                      b. middle-age                      c. ladies                      (                      )

1) Loud noises, like the rock concert, actually cause pain.	T	F
2) Kate is seventy years old.	T	F
3) Kate, seventeen, suffers from <i>tinnitus</i> , a constant ringing in her ears.	T	F
4) Audiologists are hearing specialists.	T	F
5) Loud noises cause speaking problems.	T	F
6) The underlined pronoun "their" refers to Americans.	T	F
7) Tinnitus is a constant ringing in the head.	T	F
8) Twenty–eight million Americans suffer from impaired hearing.	T	F
9) Audiologists deal with hearing problems.	T	F

## Comprehension 2:

How loud is too loud? When should you turn down the volume or wear earplugs? The measurement tool is the decibel. Decibels measure the amount of energy produced by sound. Experts say that exposing yourself continuously to sound over 85 decibels is dangerous. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (a federal agency) recommends no more than eight hours a day of exposure to 90 decibels in the work place. Hearing experts say that determining the noise levels that cause hearing damage is complicated. Holmes, the Florida audiologist, says that two individuals working side by side in the same factory could show very different effects from high- decibel noise exposure: one becoming severely affected while the other is not affected at all.

1) The decibel is the tool used to measure sounds.	T	F
2) Decibels measure the amount of energy produced by sound.	T	F
3) It is okay to expose yourself continuously to sounds over 85 decibels.	T	F
4) Twenty –eight million Americans suffer from impaired hearing.	T	F
5) Experts say that exposing yourself continuously to sound over 85 decibels is dangerous.	T	F
6) Holmes is an audiologist from Florida.	T	F
7) Two individuals working side by side in the same factory could show very different effects	T	F

**CH 22:**  
**SPELLING & VOCABULARY**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Rearrange the letters:

- A. i/h/r/s/l/l \_\_\_\_\_
- B. a/a/e/r/n \_\_\_\_\_
- C. a/r/e/s/u/e/m \_\_\_\_\_
- D. s/o/e/e/r/t \_\_\_\_\_



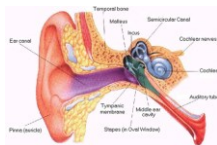
Fill in the missing letters:

- a) pul\_\_a\_\_ing
- b) i\_\_pai\_\_ed
- c) a\_\_dit\_\_ry
- d) sus\_\_epti\_\_le
- e) am\_\_lifi\_\_d



5. Choose the correct spelling:

- a) spechilast, spsheshialist, specialist, spciaalst
- b) exposure, esposure, xposure, exposhire
- c) decible, desibel, decipel, decibel.
- d) oditory, awditerry, auditory, uditerry
- e) precious, preshius, brecios, percious



What is decibel?



**Pairing Words:****Vocabulary Words:**

1. pulsating		A. to do with hearing
2. shrill		B. piercing or high-pitched
3. impaired		C. not working
4. susceptible		D. regular beat
5. amplified		E. to become louder or stronger
6. auditory		F. easily affected

**Spelling Words:**

1. arena		A. tape recorder or cd player
2. measure		B. great value because of being rare, expensive, or important
3. stereo		C. contact
4. specialist		D. pitch, ground
5. exposure		E. calculate
6. decibel		F. expert, professional
7. precious		G. unit to measure sound

\*\*\*\*\*END OF CHAPTER 22\*\*\*\*\*





# Glossary

	WORD	MEANING		WORD	MEANING
1.	activism (n.)	a doctrine or practice that emphasizes direct vigorous action especially in support of or opposition to one side of a controversial issue	11.	apparently (adv.)	it seems apparent —used to describe something that appears to be true based on what is known
2.	alternative (adj.)	different from the usual or conventional	12.	characteristic (n.)	a distinguishing trait, quality, or property
3.	awareness(n.)	the quality or state of being aware: knowledge and understanding that something is happening or exists	13.	cozy (adj.)	marked by or providing contentment or comfort
4.	diagnosed (v.)	to recognize (something, such as a disease) by signs and symptoms	14.	encounter (v.)	to meet as an adversary or enemy
5.	ecstatic (adj.)	of, relating to, or marked by ecstasy: a state of overwhelming emotion	15.	incentive (n.)	something that incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action
6.	exposure (n.)	the condition of being unprotected especially from severe weather	16.	lush (adj.)	growing vigorously especially with luxuriant foliage
7.	irksome (adj.)	tending to irk: to make weary, irritated, or bored	17.	pristine (adj.)	fresh and clean as or as if new
8.	recommend (v.)	to suggest an act or course of action	18.	stunning (adj.)	causing astonishment or disbelief
9.	sync (v.)	to happen at the same time	19.	trekking (v.)	to make one's way arduously
10.	transmit (v.)	to send or convey from one person or place to another	20.	widespread (adj.)	widely extended or spread out

**DJCTIONARY: ENGLISH- ARABIC WORDS****CHAPTER: 20**

<i>WORDS</i>	<i>MEANING</i>	<i>Arabic meaning</i>
mournful	sad	كئيب
lumpers	walks heavily	تحرك بثقل
insatiable	unsatisfied	لا يشبع
cowered	scared and hid	جثم مرتعدا
reclusive	keep away from others	متوحد
clambered	climbed	تسلق
canyon	valley	واد ضيق
research	study, examine	ابحاث
puzzled	confused	متحير
bottle	container	قينة
humorous	funny	روح الدعابة
stranger	outsider	غريب
utterance	remark	كلام
crawled	moved slowly	زحف

**CHAPTER: 21**

<i>WORDS</i>	<i>MEANINGS</i>	<i>ARABIC MEANING</i>
elaborate	thoroughly worked out	نقاش
embalming	the methods of placing a dead body in oil.	التحنيط
anatomy	cutting up a body.	تشریح
disfigure	to destroy the form of	تشويهها
recognizable	able to be known from a previous encounter	ممكن تمييزه
preoccupied	completely possessed	مشغول البال
linen	a type of cloth material	كتان
funeral	burial service	جنازة
rituals	customs	طقوس
chamber	hall, assembly room	غرفة
ancient	very old	عتيق
preserve	protect	الحفاظ على
priests	religious head	الكهنة
ceremony	rite, ritual	مراسم
burial	funeral	دفن

**CHAPTER: 22**

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
<b>pulsating</b>	regular beat	نبض
<b>shrill</b>	piercing or high-pitched	شديد
<b>impaired</b>	not working	ضعف السمع
<b>susceptible</b>	easily affected	سريع التأثر
<b>amplified</b>	to become louder or stronger	تضخيم
<b>auditory</b>	to do with hearing	سمعي
<b>arena</b>	pitch, ground	ميدان
<b>measure</b>	calculate	قياس
<b>stereo</b>	tape recorder or cd player	ستيريو
<b>specialist</b>	expert, professional	متخصص
<b>exposure</b>	contact	تعرض
<b>decibel</b>	unit to measure sound	ديسيبل وحدة قياس
<b>precious</b>	great value because of being rare, expensive, or important	ثمين

# Reading Comprehensions

S. No.	Comprehension	Page no.
1.	First Time on an Airplane	36
2.	The Catching Tree	37
3.	Making Juice	38
4.	Back to School Blues	39-40

**Comprehension # 1****First Time on an Airplane**

Story By: Andrew Frinkle

It was Amanda's first time on the airplane. She was nervous. Everyone said it was really safe, but it still seemed scary and also exciting. In the airport, Amanda went to the counter with her parents to get her ticket first. A nice lady in a uniform took her bag and weighed it. Then they went through the security check. It was supposed to be like an x-ray at the doctor's office. Her bag had to get checked, also. Men that looked like policemen smiled at her as she walked through the machine. Then she got to get her stuff back. After that, they had a long walk down a hall to find their gate. It seemed more like a door than a gate, though. Everywhere there were more gates and people waiting for their turns to ride their planes. She found her gate, but she couldn't sit down to wait. She wanted to look out the window. Wow! How could such a big airplane fly? Her plane looked like it had 50 windows on each side. Its wings were so large, that she could have run around and played on them. The front of the airplane where the pilot sat looked like a neat place, too. Finally, they called for her rows to start boarding. Another lady smiled at her as she walked down a narrow hallway. Then she got on the plane. It was like being on a school bus, but the engines were louder. She found her seat number and buckled in. Dad helped her with her bag, which had to go in the cabinets above her. Fifteen minutes later, the airplane began to roll backward. The lady in the front of the airplane explained how to use their seatbelts and swim in case the airplane landed in water. That made her a little nervous, but her mom just patted her head and said, "Don't worry." When the plane took off, it was like being on a rollercoaster. She felt her stomach drop and she was pushed back into her chair. It only took a few minutes before the feeling went away. Then they were flying straight on to their destination. There were movies, snacks, and naps on the way. She nearly missed the landing, because she was so tired. Afterward, she yawned and walked out in a new airport, where she got to get her bags back finally. Her teddy bear was still inside. She wondered if he'd enjoyed the ride! The airplane ride was pretty fun, but best of all, Grandpa and Grandma were waiting outside to pick them up.

**Use the information in the story to answer the questions below.**

**1. What is Amanda doing for the first time?**

- A. Riding a bike      B. Riding a train      C. Riding a plane      D. Riding a horse

**2. Which word does NOT described how Amanda feels during the story?**

- A. Scared      B. Excited      C. Nervous      D. Weird

**3. What part of the ride makes her nervous?**

- A. When they take off  
 B. When they land  
 C. When they describe what happens if they land in water  
 D. When she gets her bags back

**4. Amanda thought riding the plane was like riding what?**

- A. a horse      B. a rollercoaster  
 C. a helicopter      D. a boat

**5. Who is NOT waiting for her at the end of the plane flight?**

- A. Her dog      B. Her teddy bear      C. Her grandma      D. Her grandpa

**Comprehension # 2****The Catching Tree**

Story By: Andrew Frinkle

Linda looked up at the tree. It was the biggest tree in town. It was so big that it caught things that people lost. If something floated away or blew away, it was usually caught in the tree. Linda had lost her kite. She wanted to climb up and see if it was in the tree. She thought she saw it in one of the high branches. She had to climb it to make sure. The branches were not close to the ground. They were high up. She needed a ladder to start climbing up the tree. She began to climb. In the lowest branches, she found bird nests. Squirrels chattered at her and ran the other way. She went higher. She found an old baseball. Then there was a kite that was not hers. She found someone's kitten, but it ran away from her. She went higher still. A newspaper was caught in one of the branches. Then there was some string. A balloon was trapped in the leaves. There were more birds, too. She went even higher. More birds' nests and angry squirrels greeted her. She found a paper airplane. Then there was an old shoe, which hung by dirty laces. Next she found a lady's hat caught in some twigs. She went even higher to the top. At last, she found her kite. She freed it and tied it to her waist. She found other things, too. There was a toy rocket, another newspaper, a tennis racket, and a TV antenna. There was an eagle's nest and other things, too. Before she went down, she shook down all the stuff that belonged to people. She left the animals alone. They belonged in the tree. By the time she reached the ground again, the area around the tree was covered with things she had shaken loose. Many people were surprised, but they were happy to get their things back. She was just happy to have her kite.

**Use the information in the story to answer the questions below.**

**1. What did Linda lose?**

- A. her cat                      B. her kite                      C. her ball                      D. her balloon

**2. Where did Linda think the kite was?**

- A. in the ditch                B. in the weeds                C. across the road                D. in a tree

**3. Which of these did Linda NOT find in the tree?**

- A. birds                      B. kites                      C. crayons                      D. newspapers

**4. What did Linda need to climb the tree?**

- A. a rope                      B. gloves                      C. boots                      D. a ladder

**5. What did Linda do with all the other stuff she found in the tree?**

- A. She left it there.                      B. She threw it down to the ground.  
C. She kept it all.                      D. She ignored it.

Teacher's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

**Comprehension # 3**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Making Juice**

Story By: Andrew Frinkle

Billy always loved blueberries. They were his favorite fruit. Today he was going to make juice with his uncle. His uncle liked to make juice out of everything. He made carrot juice, apple juice, mango juice, vegetable juice, and many more juices. He'd never made blueberry juice before though! First, Billy and his uncle went to a blueberry farm. They were each given buckets. They picked for an hour and got several pounds. It was hard work picking the little berries from the trees. Now Billy understood why they were expensive in the store. These blueberries tasted better than the store, though, because they grew ripe on the tree. Next, they had to sort and wash the fruit. Some of them still had stems or leaves. Those had to be pulled off. Then the shriveled up berries had to be thrown away. They washed the remaining berries and put them in a strainer to drip dry. After that, they put the berries in a pot, where they mashed them up. They used a potato masher and really crushed them into a mess. It looked like pie filling to Billy. Then they got to push them through a strainer. The strainer caught most of the seeds and skins, leaving them with a small pot of dark purple juice. So much was lost if you didn't eat the skins, Billy realized. There was a huge pile of skins and seeds, nearly as much as the juice! When they tasted it, the flavor was so strong! They could really taste the blueberries. It wasn't very sweet though. They added grape juice to the blueberry juice. Billy's uncle didn't want to ruin the berries with white sugar from a bag. It was better to use a naturally sweet juice, like apple juice, pear juice, or grape juice. They used grape juice as a sweetener, because grapes had a similar color to the blueberries. Finally, they could drink it. It was a lot of work to make juice, but it sure was refreshing!

Use the information in the story to answer the questions below.

► **1. What is Billy making with his uncle?**

- A. cookies                      B. lemonade                      C. dinner                      D. juice

► **2. What kind of juice are they making?**

- A. grape                      B. blueberry                      C. apple                      D. cherry

► **3. Where do they get the blueberries?**

- A. They pick them at a farm.                      B. They buy them at a store.  
C. Someone gave them to them.                      D. They grew them.

► **4. Why is Billy surprised when they make the juice?**

- A. It tastes bad.                      B. There is a lot of waste if you don't eat the whole fruit.  
C. It is not fun to make.                      D. Billy's uncle doesn't know how to do it right.

► **5. What do they have to add to make it sweeter?**

- A. Sugar                      B. Apple Juice                      C. Grape Juice                      D. Nothing

Teacher's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_



**Comprehension # 4**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Back to School Blues**

Story By: Andrew Frinkle

Jimmy sighed as he looked at the calendar. Tomorrow's date was circled in red and there was a skull and crossbones drawn in the box. He groaned and slapped at the calendar.

"What are you doing?" His sister Susan asked.

"I'm looking at the calendar."

"I see that, but why are you hitting it?"

"I don't want to go back to school yet." He whined. "I can't help it. I don't want to get up early, do homework every night, and sit in those uncomfortable seats for hours." "So what is your alternative? Will you live under a bridge?" Susan snorted, amused by the idea.

Jimmy shook his head. "No, I could be a superstar in sports or a famous actor."

Susan smirked. "Good luck at age eleven. Most athletes and actors struggle for years to get where they are, and most of them are educated. I don't really think you have developed any super talents yet, and you aren't particularly handsome, either."

"That's not nice!" Jimmy protested.

"Sorry to break it to you, but a little honesty might help sometimes. Besides, homework gets you out of chores at home. Dad doesn't make us do as much when we have homework."

"True." "And TV is way more fun when you only have time for a little of it. Sitting in front of it for hours is boring." Susan continued. Each thing she said destroyed another reason for disliking school.

"Also true." Jimmy admitted.

"And all of our friends are at school." Susan pointed out.

"Alright, I get it. School isn't all bad." Jimmy finally admitted.

Susan smiled. "Nope."

"I don't have to *like* it though."

"You will, though." Susan promised, smiling.

Somehow, Jimmy thought she was right. Friends, pizza for school lunch, less chores... there were a lot of reasons to like school.

**Use the information in the story to answer the questions below.**

**1. Why is Jimmy upset when he looks at the calendar?**

- A. He forgot his grandma's birthday.
- B. He missed his baseball game.
- C. He has homework due soon.
- D. He has to go back to school tomorrow.



**2. How does Jimmy's sister Susan feel about going back to school?**

- A. She doesn't care.
- B. She hates the idea.
- C. She thinks school has some good things about it.
- D. She is dreading it.

**3. Which of these is NOT a reason why Jimmy dislikes school?**

- A. comfortable chairs
- B. long hours
- C. homework
- D. getting up early

**4. Which of these is a reason Susan gives for liking school?**

- A. P.E. class
- B. riding the bus
- C. seeing friends
- D. learning new things

**5. How does Jimmy feel at the end of the conversation?**

- A. He reluctantly thinks he won't mind going to school.
- B. He's scared to go to school.
- C. He's happy to go to school.
- D. He's crying about going to school.

## 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Words

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Sentence Adverbs</u>	<u>Idioms</u>
acclaim	patent	abandon	adequate	absolutely	Better late than never
acronym	pavement	access	alert	actually	Catch (someone) red handed
affluence	perspective	accumulate	bold	admittedly	Flying colors
affluence	pesticides	air	brehtaking	almost	Green thumb
allergen	pickpocket	analyze	calming	apparently	Green with envy.
alternative	portion	appreciate	captive	apparently	Honesty is the best policy.
appeal	power	associate	commercial	barely	Laughter is the best medicine.
armload	outrage	assume	committed	certainly	Nothing ventured, nothing gained.
armload	precaution	break into	compact	clearly	Roll out of the red carpet.
asthma	prototype	broadcast	cozy	completely	Silence is golden.
bagful	purity	charge	culinary	enough	The apple doesn't fall far from the tree.
blunder	ranger	conceive	cutting	evidently	
bond canopy	ranger	conserve	cyber	extremely	<b><u>ASKING FOR FAVORS</u></b>
burglar	reduction	contract	desperate	frankly	Do me a favor and...
callus	sacrifice	contribute	determining	hardly	Do you could...?
characteristic	satisfaction	cooperate	distinct	honestly	Don't you think it would be a good idea + infinitive?
characteristic	self-reliance	cure	disturbing	just	How about + gerund?
coincidence	source	decline	enormous	moderately	I hate to ask, but...
conservation	spa	demonstrate	extraordinary	naturally	I'd really appreciate it if you would...?
consumption	status	depend	factual	nearly	If you don't mind, I would like to suggest + gerund...
contestant	surface	determine	fatal	obviously	What are the chances you could...?
course	surface	dispatch	feasible	officially	World it be possible/ too much trouble...?
deforestation	surface	download	forensic	presumably	You might want to consider + gerund...
deforestation	suspect	embed	glossy	probably	
disbelief	swarm	encounter	grim	quite	
display	swarm	entail	harsh	rather	
documentary	tendency	feature	identical	relativity	
double	thermostat	feature	illustrious	scarcely	
ecosystem	toiletries	fulfill	innovative	undoubtedly	
ecosystem	toiletries	hijack	inseparable	unfortunately	
efficiency	tranquility	identify	lush		
episode	treatment	infiltrate	methodical		
evolution	trekking	install	mysterious		
fabric	trend	insure	obsessed		
flair	truckload	launch	organic		
fraud	tweezers	manipulate	pending		
funeral	utility	monitor	pristine		
gateway	vacuum	network	prosperous		
hike	version	offload	puzzling		
host	victim	overload	remote		
igloo	virus	patent	respectful		
igloo	vitality	perform	reusable		
impact	waste	plate	stunning		
incentive	wonder	plot	tasteful		
income	wrapper	post	tremendous		
infection		preserve			

inhibition  
 inmate  
 inspiration  
 landfill  
 loner  
 milestone  
 misdemeanor  
 mobility  
 mourning  
 obstacle  
 panel  
 paramedic

propose  
 prune  
 rely  
 represent  
 reschedule  
 sentence  
 symbolize  
 tamper  
 transmit  
 unleash  
 upload  
 urge  
 utilize

unauthorized  
 undisturbed  
 unique  
 vibrant  
 virtual  
 widespread

### **JOBS**

air traffic  
 controller  
 arborist  
 engineer  
 pediatrician  
 race car  
 driver  
 social  
 worker  
 surgeon  
 telemarketer  
 zoologist

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Term

# **PART - 3**

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

### **Chapter 23**

### **Analyzing a Book**

**That Day in Dallas:****CH 23: Worksheet# 1 READING SELECTION, Pg: 633, 634****Information questions:**

1. What do reviews and rating systems tell us?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What does reliable review give?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Who was John F. Kennedy?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY: ( Write the words 2 times and make your own sentence.)**

WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
<b>reproduction</b>	a remake	Digital recording gives excellent sound reproduction.
<b>motorcade</b>	a procession of moving machines	I saw a motorcade on the highway.
<b>disbelief</b>	not believing	She shouted in disbelief when she saw her result.
<b>teletype</b>	distance typing	Teletype machines are not in use now.
<b>partnership</b>	a condition of sharing	My sister and I opened a toy shop in partnership.
<b>encourage</b>	cause to be fearless, give support	The teacher encouraged the students to speak freely.

**Put ( T ) or ( F ) :**

- The reviewer quickly creates a sense of suspense with details of the assassination. ( )
- Old readers know the Kennedys only through pop culture. ( )
- The book's writer did not include his feelings. ( )
- The content of the book includes a mixture of writing and visuals such as photographs and newspaper headlines. ( )
- The book vividly describes the assassination for those born after it happened. ( )

**1. What detail about the book would most appeal to a young audience?**

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. What is the reviewer's overall recommendation?**

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**CH 23: Worksheet # 2 COMPREHENSION PASSAGE Pg633****Kennedy Assassinated!**

Wilborn Hampton was an untested cub reporter at the Dallas office of United Press International when he answered the phone on November 22, 1963, and learned that shots had been fired at the motorcade carrying President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy through the streets of downtown Dallas. *Kennedy Assassinated!* is Hampton's highly personal minute-by-minute chronicle of what happened that momentous afternoon as he covered his first major news story, and as the world reacted with shock and disbelief to word of the president's death.

Hampton recalls these events for a generation of young readers who know the Kennedys as distant figures from American folklore and pop culture. Today's schoolchildren may have heard their parents or grandparents reminisce about the assassination, remembering exactly where **they** were when they heard the news, whom they were with, and what they said or felt. Hampton was at the scene and his book, subtitled *The World Mourns: A Reporter's Story*, has the passion and immediacy of an eyewitness account.

Hampton's closely focused text does not discuss Kennedy's record as President, his personal life or the controversy surrounding his assassination. That is not the author's intention. It should, one hopes, encourage many readers to seek out other books on this and related topics.

**Answer in full sentence:**

1. Who was Wilborn Hampton?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the name of Hampton's book?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Where had the shots been fired, and on whom?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**Give the synonyms of the following words:**

1. world - wide = \_\_\_\_\_

2. age group = \_\_\_\_\_

**Find the antonyms from the passage :**

1. old # \_\_\_\_\_

2. belief # \_\_\_\_\_

3. discourage # \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete the sentences by using words from the passage:**

1. Hampton's closely focused text does not discuss \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ or the controversy surrounding his assassination.
2. Hampton recalls these events for \_\_\_\_\_ who know the Kennedys as distant figures from \_\_\_\_\_.

**Who does the pronoun "they" refer to in para 2<sup>nd</sup> of the passage:**

they = \_\_\_\_\_

## **Comprehension 2:**

The narrative moves along in partnership with historic news photographs that appear on almost every page. Beginning with the endpapers, a collage of news items about the assassination, the book is skillfully orchestrated blend of words and pictures.

There are reproductions of Teletype transmissions and newspaper headlines and President Kennedy's autopsy report . . . And there are many striking full-page photographs documenting events from the Kennedys arrival at Love Field in Dallas to the president's funeral in Washington. *Kennedy Assassinated!* is, in effect, collaboration between Hampton and Ann Stott, the book's designer and photo researcher; **it** is an outstanding example of the role that design and illustration play in today's best non-fiction books for children.

Hampton's closely focused text does not discuss Kennedy's record as president, his personal life or the controversy surrounding his assassination.

1)	<b>Design and illustration play an important role in today's best non-fiction books for children.</b>	T	F
2)	<b>The narrative moves along in partnership with historic news photographs that appear on almost every page.</b>	T	F
3)	<b>There are many striking full-page photographs documenting events from the Kennedys arrival at Love Field in Dallas</b>	T	F
4)	<b>Hampton's book discusses Kennedy's life in detail.</b>	T	F
5)	<b>There are reproduction of teletype transmissions and newspaper headlines.</b>	T	F
6)	<b>Historic news photographs do appear on one page.</b>	T	F
7)	<b>The word 'partnership' means travelling in a ship.</b>	T	F
8)	<b>The word 'reproduction' means to make new.</b>	T	F
9)	<b>Hampton's book discusses Kennedy's assassination.</b>	T	F
10)	<b>"Kennedy Assassinated" is a skillfully orchestrated blend of words and pictures.</b>	T	F
11)	<b>The pronoun "it" in line 8 refer to Hampton's book.</b>	T	F
12)	<b>"Kennedy Assassinated" is collaboration between Hampton and Ann Stott.</b>	T	F



**CH 23: Worksheet # 8**

**SPELLING & VOCABULARY**

**1. Label the given pictures:**

[ focused, motorcade, equipped, , Dallas, designer, Kennedy, ]

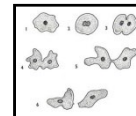


**2. Match the picture with the correct name:**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. type writer</li> <li>2. carbon paper</li> <li>3. rotary telephone</li> <li>4. teletype machines</li> <li>5. newspaper</li> <li>6. autopsy report</li> <li>7. historic photographs</li> </ol>	
--	--

**3. Fill in the missing letters:**

- |                 |               |               |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| a) motorcade    | b) disbelief  |               |
| c) generation   | d) journalism |               |
| e) reproduction | f) suppressed | g) experience |



**4. Choose the correct spelling:**

- a) passion, pasoin, bassion, pashion
- b) exactly, exsactly, escatly, aksakli
- c) focudsd, focussed, foccussed, focused
- d) ceereosly, seereously, sireousle, seriously

**Match the following words with their meanings:**

<b>Vocabulary Words:</b>		
1. reproduction		A) distance typing
2. motorcade		B) a condition of sharing
3. disbelief		C) cause to be fearless, give support
4. teletype		D) a remake
5. partnership		E) a procession of moving machines
6. encourage		F) not believing
<b>Spelling Words:</b>		
1) focused		A. practice
2) experience		B. age group
3) equipped		C. press / reporting
4) designer		D. trendy/ stylish
5) passion		E. precisely/ correctly
6) exactly		F. attentive
7) seriously		G. prepared
8) suppressed		H. desire
9) journalism		I. truly
10) generation		J. inhibited / bottled up

**Write the antonyms (opposites) for the following words:**

WORD #	ANTONYMN
1. disbelief #	
2. encourage #	
3. focused #	
4. experience #	
5. equipped #	
6. exactly #	
7. seriously #	
8. suppressed #	



# Glossary

	WORD	MEANING		WORD	MEANING
1.	assassination (n.) syn: murder	murder by sudden or secret attack often for political reasons	11.	acclaim (v.)	to shout praise or applause
2.	chronicle (n.) syn: record/history	a historical account of events arranged in order of time usually without analysis or interpretation	12.	conceive (v.)	to take into one's mind
3.	controversy (n.) syn: argument	a discussion marked especially by the expression of opposing views	13	demonstrate (v.) Syn: show	to show clearly
4.	enormity (n.)	an outrageous, improper, vicious, or immoral act	14.	feasible (adj.)	capable of being done or carried out
5.	jostled (v.)	to make one's way by pushing and shoving	15.	innovative (adj.) syn: new/advanced	characterized by, tending to, or introducing innovations
6.	orchestrated (adj.) syn: arrange	to arrange or combine so as to achieve a desired or maximum effect	16.	launch (v.)	to put into operation or set-in motion
7.	orientation (n.) syn: direction	a usually general or lasting direction of thought, inclination, or interest	17.	milestone (n.)	a significant point in development
8.	reminisce (v.) syn: remember	to indulge in the practice of thinking or talking about past experiences	18.	obstacle (n.) Syn: difficulty	something that impedes progress or achievement
9.	untested (adj.)	not proved by trial or experience	19.	prosperous (adj.) Syn: wealthy	marked by success or economic well-being
10.	vividly (adv.)	producing a strong or clear impression on the senses	20.	tamper (v.)	to try foolish or dangerous experiments

# **PART - 3**

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

### **CHAPTER 24- Reporting Your Research**

CH 24:

**NOVA ONLINE: READING SELECTION, Pg: 673 - 675****Information questions:**

1. Who is an investigator?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Name some types of investigators?

\_\_\_\_\_

How do investigators publish what they have learnt?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Who are synthesians?

\_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY:** ( Write the words two times and make your own sentence.)

WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
<b>1. poised</b>	on the verge	The teacher was poised to change the study pattern.
Syn. _____ ant. _____		
<b>2. frame</b>	a single exposure	The editor went through the whole play frame by frame.
syn. _____ ant. _____		
<b>3. virtual</b>	almost real	An internet is a virtual library
syn. _____ ant. _____		
<b>4. thumbnail</b>	small or brief	We can view the thumbnail pictures in the folder.
syn. _____ ant. _____		
<b>5. expression</b>	a look or gesture that conveys meaning	He had a puzzled expression on his face.
syn. _____ ant. _____		
<b>6. astronomical</b>	unusually large	The astronomical land prices make it difficult for a person to buy it.
syn. _____ ant. _____		

**Complete the following sentences:**

["Motion capture", "NOVA Site Map", "Special Effects Home", "virtual humans", drawing movement]

1. Clicking the link " \_\_\_\_\_ " would provide an overview of the entire NOVA site.
2. It cannot be proved that " \_\_\_\_\_ " are "better" than live actors. This statement is an opinion.
3. Convincing movement in animation can be created by \_\_\_\_\_ frame by frame.
4. " \_\_\_\_\_ " films people in motion while they are wearing "reflective markers" on their bodies.

**CH 24:****COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known):****An interview with Computer Animator Glenn McQueen**

NOVA: How does the animation process happen?

GM: First, the art department and director design the models, first on paper, then in the computer – think of them as being puppets in the computer. You can look at this character from any point of view. There's sort of a virtual camera that lives in the computer, and you can position that anywhere around the character and look at it from any point of view. One of the first things we do as animators is test these models to make sure that they have the flexibility to make them act. Whether the character is a grasshopper or a spaceman, you are probably going to want the elbow to bend and the wrist to bend. You want the head to twist and move up and down. It's the visual and the technical people working together, every now and then having to compromise a little bit, but to come up with the best character solution for what we're going to need in the film...

NOVA: What part of a film do you contribute?

GM: Each animator is given a series of shots in the film. Every time the camera changes, it's a different shot. Hopefully, they're consecutive shots so you can keep the continuity going from one shot to the next. All the dialogue is prerecorded before the animators ever get the shots. So we listen to the dialogue again and again. We act it out. We do thumbnail sketches. We videotape ourselves acting it out. Essentially the animator is sort of a mute actor. We have to use someone else's line, but what the body does, how the character move during that line, how many gestures, what the facial expression is, is entirely up to the animator...

**Answer in full sentence:**

1. Who designs the models?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which people work together to come up with the best character solution?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is each animator given?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**Write whether true or false:**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. There's sort of a virtual camera that lives in the computer.             | [ | ] |
| 2. Animators do not need to test these models.                              | [ | ] |
| 3. All the dialogue is prerecorded before the animators ever get the shots. | [ | ] |
| 4. The animator is sort of a mute actor.                                    | [ | ] |

**Find the synonyms for the words from the passage:**

1. moving picture = \_\_\_\_\_

3. almost real: \_\_\_\_\_

2. successive = \_\_\_\_\_

4. sign or signal = \_\_\_\_\_

**What is this passage about?**

1. An interview with Computer Animator Glenn McQueen
2. An essay about Computer Animations
3. The Process of Computer Animation

## SPELLING & VOCABULARY

### 1. Rearrange the letter:

- A. s/d/i/p/e/o \_\_\_\_\_  
 B. e/c/e/p/s/i/s \_\_\_\_\_  
 C. t/n/m/i/o/o \_\_\_\_\_  
 D. p/t/p/s/e/u/p \_\_\_\_\_  
 E. s/i/v/u/l/a \_\_\_\_\_



### 2. Fill in the missing



letters:

a) astr\_\_nom\_\_cal

b) ani\_\_atio\_\_s

c) vi\_\_t\_\_al

d) t\_\_um\_\_nail

e) e\_\_pres\_\_ion

f) tec\_\_nic\_\_l



### 3. Label the picture:

[ digital, virtual, thumbnail, frame]



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Choose the correct word:

- Some computer artists contend that anything we can do, ("virtual humans" / **vactors**) can do better.
- A generation of computer-generated characters are called (**titanic** / **Synthespians**)
- (**Digital characters**/Human beings) have a finely tuned ability to recognize their kind,
- Each animator is given a series of (**shots** / **video tapes**) in the film.

**Match the following words with their meanings**

Column (1)		Column (2)
1.	poised	A) almost real
2.	frame	B) a look or gesture that conveys meaning
3.	virtual	C) on the verge
4.	thumbnail	D) unusually large
5.	expression	E) a single exposure
6.	astronomical	F) small or brief
7.	digital	G) mechanical
8.	species	H) types / kinds
9.	visual	I) images
10.	puppets	J) numerical
11.	animations	K) glove / hand dolls
12.	technical	L) tubular
13.	synthespians	M) optical
		N) process
		O) digital character
		P) moving picture

1.	The teacher was poised	A) expression on his face.
2.	The editor went through the whole play	B) the thumbnail pictures in the folder.
3.	An internet	C) frame by frame.
4.	We can view	D) make it difficult for a person to buy it.
5.	He had a puzzled	E) to change the study pattern.
6.	The astronomical land prices	F) is a virtual library



**Comprehension#1**

NOVA: How does the animation process happen?

GM: First, the art department and director design the models, first on paper, then in the computer – think of **them** as being puppets in the computer. You can look at this character from any point of view. There's sort of a virtual camera that lives in the computer, and you can position that anywhere around the character and look at it from any point of view. One of the first things we do as animators is test these models to make sure that they have the flexibility to make them act. Whether the character is a grasshopper or a spaceman, you are probably going to want the elbow to bend and the wrist to bend. You want the head to twist and move up and down. It's the visual and the technical people working together, every now and then having to compromise a little bit, but to come up with the best character solution for what we're going to need in the film...

NOVA: What part of a film do you contribute?

GM: Each animator is given a series of shots in the film. Every time the camera changes, **it's** a different shot. Hopefully, they're consecutive shots so you can keep the continuity going from one shot to the next. All the dialogue is prerecorded before the animators ever get the shots. So, we listen to the dialogue again and again. We act it out. We do thumbnail sketches. We videotape ourselves acting it out. Essentially the animator is sort of a mute actor. We have to use someone else's line, but what the body does, how the character move during that line, how many gestures, what the facial expression is, is entirely up to the animator...

1. There is sort of a virtual camera that lives in the computer.	T	F
2. Animators do need to test these models.	T	F
3. All the dialogue is prerecorded before the animators ever get the shots.	T	F
4. The art department and director design the models, first in computer, then on paper.	T	F
5. Each animator is given one shot in the film.	T	F
6. Every time the camera changes, it is a different shot.	T	F
7. Animators listen to the dialogue one time only.	T	F
8. In movies, the visual and the technical people are working together.	T	F
9. You can look at the characters from any point of view.	T	F
10. The animator is sort of a mute actor.	T	F
11. In line (3) "them" refer to the animations.	T	F
12. In line (12) "it's" refers to the animator.	T	F

**Comprehension#2**

Some computer artists contend that anything we can do.... “Virtual humans” can do better; these artists are poised to revolutionize movie making with a new species that doesn’t require an astronomical salary. Works around the clock without complaint and lives quality on a hard drive between death defying stunts. A generation of computer-generated characters called Synthespians or vactors is attracting notice in Hollywood.

Some insiders envision a future when digital stars compete for roles with flesh-and- blood variety. While a photo real digital actor has yet to carry a major motion picture, Synthespians have captured supporting roles for some time now whenever the going gets too tough or too expensive. Synthespians serve as double for breath taking stunts too dangerous for mortal stars...

1. Photo real digital actor carries a major motion picture	T	F
2. Some players envision a future when digital stars compete for roles with flesh- and- blood variety.	T	F
3. A generation of computer-generated characters called Synthespians is attracting notice in Hollywood.	T	F
4. Computer artists are poised to revolutionize movie making with a new species that requires an astronomical salary.	T	F
5. Synthespians have captured supporting roles for some time now.	T	F
6. Some computer artists contend that anything we can do,” virtual humans” cannot do better.	T	F
7. Synthespians serve as double for breathtaking stunts too dangerous for mortal stars	T	F



# Glossary

	WORD	MEANING		WORD	MEANING
1.	brehtaking (adj.) <b>Syn: wonderful</b>	thrillingly beautiful, remarkable, exciting	<b>11.</b>	antique (adj.)	of or belonging to the past; not modern.
2.	compromise (n.) <b>Syn: cooperation</b>	a settlement or agreement	<b>12.</b>	bumper (n.)	any protective rim, guard, pad, for absorbing shock and preventing damage
3.	curiosity (n.) <b>Syn: interest</b>	the desire to learn or know about anything	<b>13.</b>	dashboard (n.)	a panel beneath the front window having various gauges
4.	doomed (n.) <b>Syn: ruined</b>	adverse fate; ruin; death	<b>14.</b>	gesture (n.) <b>syn: motion</b>	a movement of the hand, body, head, or face that is expressive of an idea, opinion, emotion, etc.:
5.	informative (adj.)	giving information; instructive	<b>15.</b>	guess (v.) <b>Syn: predict</b>	an estimate or conjecture about correctly:
6.	investigator (n.) <b>syn: inspector</b>	a person who investigates, such as a private detective	<b>16.</b>	pedestrian (n.)	a person who goes or travels on foot; walker.
7.	leap (v.) <b>Syn: jump</b>	to move or act quickly or suddenly:	<b>17.</b>	rearview mirror (n.)	to provide the driver with a <a href="#">view</a> of the area behind the vehicle.
8.	legions (n.) <b>Syn: crowds</b>	any great number of persons or things; multitude	<b>18.</b>	transmission (n.)	the act or process of transmitting.
9.	painstakingly (adv.)	expending or showing diligent care and effort; careful:	<b>19.</b>	windshield wiper (n.)	a <a href="#">shield</a> of glass, in one or more sections, projecting above and across the dashboard of an automobile.
10.	scrutiny (n.)	a close and searching look.	<b>20.</b>	GPS (n.)	the global positioning system (GPS) tells you where you are on earth.

# Reading Comprehensions TERM-2

S. No.	Comprehension	Page no.
1.	Airplane Journey	53
2.	Garbage Danger	54
3.	Mohammad Ali	55-56

**Comprehension # 1****Airplane Journey**

Airplanes have a reputation for being dangerous and even inveterate travelers are intimidated by them. They also have the serious disadvantage of being the most expensive means of transportation, but nothing can match them for speed and comfort, traveling at an altitude of 30,000 feet, well above the clouds, and at more than 500 miles per hour is an admirable experience. You don't have to come up with ways to take your mind off the journey, as a plane whisks you quickly to your destination.

For a few hours, you settle into a deep armchair to enjoy the flight. The true escapist can watch a free movie and have a hot or cold drink at some services. But even when such snacks aren't available, there's plenty to keep you busy. An airplane offers you an unusual and impressive view of the world. You soar effortlessly over high mountains and deep valleys. You really see the shape of the earth.

If the landscape is hidden from view, you can enjoy the extraordinary sight of unbroken clouds, plains stretching for miles before you as the sun shines brightly in a clear sky. The ride is so smooth that there is nothing to stop you from reading or sleeping. Regardless of how you decide to spend your time, one thing is for sure: you will arrive at your destination fresh and wrinkle-free. You won't have to spend the next few days recovering from a long and arduous journey.

<b>1. The main disadvantage of air journey is:</b>			
(A) It is very dangerous	(B) It is very expensive	(C) It is very boring	(D) It is a fearsome experience.
<b>2. The best advantage of air journey is that:</b>			
(A) watch a free film	(B) sip coffee or tea	(C) easily sleep or read during the flight	(D) not feeling tired after the journey
<b>3. Find the synonym of 'uncommon' from the passage.</b>			
(A) available	(B) plenty	(C) unusual	(D) shape
<b>4. The exhilarating experience that the author talks about is:</b>			
(A) Flying at a height	(B) Flying above the clouds	(C) Flying at a speed of 500 miles per hour.	(D) All of the above
<b>5. After an airplane journey, you do not have to spend time recovering because:</b>			
(A) a long and arduous journey	(B) travelled above the clouds	(C) feel fresh and uncrumpled	(D) spent time reading coffee books or sipping
<b>6. Which of the following is a synonym for intimidated</b>			
(A) terrified	(B) excited	(C) bored	(D) none of the above

**Comprehension # 2****Garbage Danger**

Garbage is a great danger to the environment. It comes from various sources: waste paper, tiffin packaging, plastic bags, ice cream wrappers, bottle caps, fallen leaves from trees and much more. Garbage makes the premises ugly, neglected and generates diseases.

A large amount of garbage that is thrown away contains material that can be recycled and reused, such as paper, metals and glass, which can be sent to the nearest recycling center or disposed of at the junkyard. It also contains organic matter like leaves that can enrich soil fertility.

A compost pit can be made in a convenient place where the waste can be laid out with layers of soil and an occasional sprinkling of water. This would help the decomposition to make valuable fertilizer. This would also prevent the pollution that is usually caused by burning such organic waste.

<b>1. Garbage originates from:</b>			
(A) waste paper, tiffin, packings, plastic bags and fallen leaves from trees	(B) leftovers of food	(C) fallen branches from trees	(D) building materials.
<b>2. Garbage can create havoc to the mankind by</b>			
(A) spreading foul smell	(B) slowing our vehicles on the road	(C) spreading several diseases	(D) all the above.
<b>3. Find the synonym of 'stop' from the passage.</b>			
(A) make	(B) usually	(C) prevent	(D) disposed
<b>4. What happens to the disposed material at the recycling centre?</b>			
(A) thrown away	(B) recycled for reuse	(C) dumped into the ground	(D) sold to the rag pickers
<b>5. Garbage makes the _____ ugly, neglected and generates diseases.</b>			
(A) soil	(B) caused	(C) burned	(D) premises
<b>6. Garbage contains _____ like leaves that can enrich soil fertility.</b>			
(A) Organic matter	(B) paper	(C) trees	(D) pollution

## Comprehension # 3: Muhammad Ali

In 1954, a shy boy named Cassius Clay, Jr., learned to box at a gym in Louisville, Kentucky. He was only 12 years old. At the gym, he met a trainer who taught him to move with light, quick steps. Cassius had a natural talent for boxing. With his skills and good training, he quickly became a champion.

In 1959, Clay won the National Golden Gloves title. The next year, he won an Olympic gold medal and became a professional boxer. Clay believed in himself. His famous words were "I am the greatest!" He told everyone that he was going to be champion of the world. Cassius Clay got a lot of attention. He wanted to use his fame to help get more rights for African-Americans.

In 1964, Clay became heavyweight champion of the world. Then he changed his faith and became a Muslim. He also changed his name to Muhammad Ali. In 1967, Ali refused to go into the army and fight in the Vietnam War. He said his reasons were religious. The World Boxing Association took away his title. They said that he could not box in the United States again.

Years later, the people in the association changed their minds. They allowed him to come back to fight in the ring. In 1974, Ali became champion again. He was the only man to be champion three times. Everyone in the world knew about Muhammad Ali. Everyone agreed that Ali was the greatest.

Eventually, Ali began to slow down. He lost his title to other boxers. In the 1980s, Ali told the world that he had a brain disease called Parkinson's disease. Now it is hard for him to speak and to use his arms and legs. But he still works for many charities. Ali likes to help young people in his town. He also travels all over the world to talk about human rights. He is a true hero of his time.

### COMPREHENSION

#### UNDERSTANDING THE READING

#### Circle the letter of the correct answer.

**1. Ali was the only boxer to \_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) get an Olympic gold medal    (b) fight for his faith    (c) be champion three times

**2. The World Boxing Association took away Ali's title because he \_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) was Muslim    (b) changed his name    (c) didn't want to fight in the war

**3. Today Ali still \_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) boxes    (b) help people    (c) is the world champion

**Reread the passage and answer the questions.**

1. What did Clay win at the Olympics?

.....

2. Who did Clay believe in?

.....

3. When did Clay first become heavyweight champion of the world?

.....

4. What did he change his name to?

.....

5. What war did Muhammad Ali refuse to fight in?

.....

6. What are his famous words?

.....

7. What disease did Ali have?

.....

**Vocabulary:**

**Write the correct words in the blanks:**

1- Muhammad Ali learned how to be good at boxing. He learned all the necessary

.....

2- Ali belongs to the Muslim .....

3- People who are well known have .....

4- A ..... is a person who teaches sports.

5- The association said Ali could not box in the United States for a while. They said he was not ..... to box.



**DICTIONARY: ENGLISH- ARABIC WORDS****CHAPTER: 23**

WORDS	MEANING	ARABIC MEANING
<b>reproduction</b>	<b>a remake</b>	استنساخ
<b>motorcade</b>	<b>a procession of moving machines</b>	موكب
<b>disbelief</b>	<b>not believing</b>	عدم الإيمان
<b>teletype</b>	<b>distance typing</b>	برقية كتابية
<b>partnership</b>	<b>a condition of sharing</b>	شراكة
<b>encourage</b>	<b>cause to be fearless, give support</b>	يشجع
<b>focused</b>	<b>attentive</b>	ركز
<b>experience</b>	<b>practice</b>	خبرة
<b>equipped</b>	<b>prepared</b>	مجهزة
<b>designer</b>	<b>trendy/ stylish</b>	مصمم
<b>passion</b>	<b>desire</b>	عاطفة
<b>exactly</b>	<b>precisely/ correctly</b>	بالضبط
<b>seriously</b>	<b>truly</b>	بجدية
<b>suppressed</b>	<b>inhibited /bottled up</b>	مكبوت
<b>journalism</b>	<b>press / reporting</b>	صحافة
<b>generation</b>	<b>age group</b>	جيل

**CHAPTER: 24**

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
<b>poised</b>	<b>on the verge</b>	تستعد
<b>frame</b>	<b>a single exposure</b>	إطار
<b>virtual</b>	<b>almost real</b>	الظاهري
<b>thumbnail</b>	<b>small or brief</b>	ظفر الإبهام
<b>expression</b>	<b>a look or gesture that conveys meaning</b>	تعبير
<b>astronomical</b>	<b>unusually large</b>	فلكي
<b>digital</b>	<b>numerical</b>	رقمي
<b>species</b>	<b>types / kinds</b>	فصيلة
<b>visual</b>	<b>optical</b>	مرئي
<b>motion</b>	<b>moving gesture</b>	حركة
<b>puppets</b>	<b>glove / hand dolls</b>	الدمي
<b>animations</b>	<b>moving picture</b>	الرسوم المتحركة
<b>technical</b>	<b>mechanical</b>	تقني

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Term

# **PART - 3**

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

### **CHAPTER 25- Sharing an Opinion**

## Should Public School Students Wear Uniforms?

CH 25: READING SELECTION, Pg: 719, 720 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Information questions:

1. What is persuasion?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What do police officers and basketball players have in common?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. What function does uniform serve mainly?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

### VOCABULARY: ( Write the words and make your own sentence.)

<u>Words</u>	<u>Meanings</u>	<u>Synonyms</u>	<u>Own sentence</u>
<b>1. profuse</b>	<b>freely flowing</b>	<b>abundant</b>	The girl spoke in a profuse way.
syn. _____ ant. _____			
<b>2. infringe</b>	<b>to go too far</b>	<b>overstep</b>	Mousetrap doesn't like other cats to infringe on his territory.
syn. _____ ant. _____			
<b>3. explicitly</b>	<b>expressed clearly</b>	<b>definitely</b>	The zoo's policy about feeding animals is stated explicitly.
syn. _____ ant. _____			
<b>4. diminish</b>	<b>to make smaller or reduce</b>	<b>lessen</b>	In the warm sun, the ice of the ice sculptor will diminish.
syn. _____ ant. _____			
<b>5. diversity</b>	<b>variety</b>	<b>difference</b>	Rocks come in a diversity of shapes and sizes.
syn. _____ ant. _____			
<b>6. compels</b>	<b>force or insists</b>	<b>requires</b>	The coach compels the team to do push-ups.
syn. _____ ant. _____			

Teacher's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete the sentences:**

1. The writer believes that school “uniforms would improve the \_\_\_\_\_ for students.
2. The writer states that school uniforms \_\_\_\_\_ per year than do most clothes that students want to wear.
3. Uniforms help people focus on the quality of a student’s \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Students may say that the paragraph appeal to their \_\_\_\_\_ because it discusses emotions, such as anxiety, and suggests that \_\_\_\_\_ might lessen this anxiety.

**CH 25:                    COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known): Pg719**

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**Should Public School Students Wear Uniforms?**

When I was a kid in school, we didn't wear uniforms. In junior high, I argued for school uniforms, believing they would save students—especially girls— time and hassle. Thirty-five years later, as a parent of a ten-year-old, I still think uniforms would improve the quality of life for students. Uniforms in public schools are legal, as long as the uniform does not infringe upon students' political speech or impose different standards for males and females. Although the Supreme Court has not addressed the legality of uniforms in schools, lower courts have upheld the right of public schools to require uniforms. California has gone so far as to pass a law explicitly making it legal for public schools to adopt uniform requirements, an action designed to reinforce the legality of this kind of local decision. . . .

From Seattle to Phoenix to Charleston, praise of uniform policies is profuse. One of the most often cited benefits of requiring uniforms is economic. Uniforms generally cost less than do most clothes that students want to wear. For instance, the yearly cost of uniforms in Long Beach, California, is \$70 to \$90 for a set of three. Compare that to a trip to the mall!

Uniforms also can diminish the display of material wealth among students. If expensive jackets, shoes, and outfits aren't allowed, students are relieved of anxiety over their attire. Wearing uniforms during the school day provides a time when economic privilege seems equalized.

**Answer in full sentence:**

1. In which schools are uniforms legal?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What diminishes the display of material wealth among students?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete the following sentences:**

1. When I was a kid in school, we didn't wear \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Wearing uniforms during the school day provides a time when \_\_\_\_\_ seems equalized.

**Find the words from the passage which mean:**

1. The same type of clothes: \_\_\_\_\_.

2. lawful: \_\_\_\_\_.

**Give the antonyms of:**

1. illegal # \_\_\_\_\_      3. increase # \_\_\_\_\_

2. more # \_\_\_\_\_      4. private # \_\_\_\_\_

**Write True (T) or False (F):**

1. The yearly cost of uniforms in Long Beach, California, is \$70 to \$90 for a set of three. [    ]

2. Uniforms generally cost more than do most clothes that students want to wear. [    ]

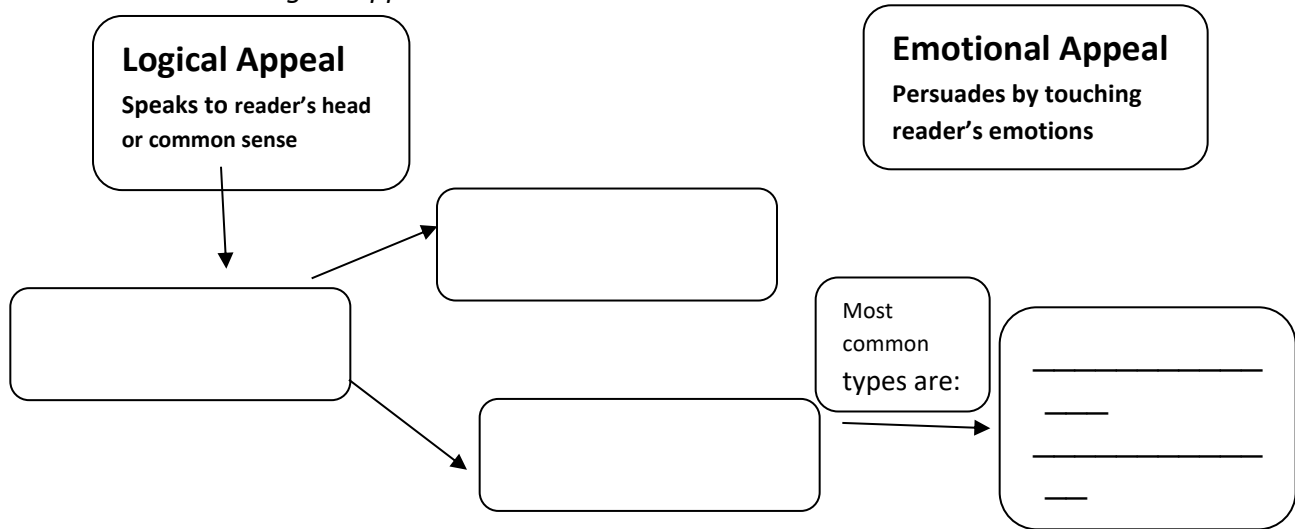
3. If expensive jackets, shoes, and outfits are allowed, students are relieved of anxiety over their attire. [    ]

**The suitable title for this passage is:**

\_\_\_\_\_

## Logical Appeals Pg.: 721- 723 DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

The most persuasive opinions are those that speak to the reader's head, or common sense. Knowing this, persuasive writers use *logical appeals*.



### Match the following evidences with their definitions.

Type of Evidence	Definition
1. Fact	A. A brief story that illustrates a general idea.
2. Statistic	B. A statement that can be proved.
3. Example	C. A fact in number form.
4. Anecdote	D. A specific instance that illustrates a general idea.

### Answering Questions about Persuasive Devices Pg. 725

To answer these kinds of test items successfully, you have to understand how the writer supports his or her opinion. How would you answer the test item following the passage below?

**Washington Middle School students should be required to wear uniforms. Uniforms will help families save money. For the cost of a jacket with a popular sports team logo, a student can have a year's worth of school clothes. Parents of quickly growing middle school students will no longer feel the need to waste money on expensive clothes that their children will outgrow before the end of the school year.**

The writer states, "For the cost of a jacket with a popular sports team logo, a student can have a year's worth of school clothes," in order to

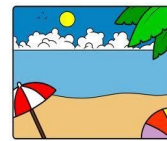
- A. show how clothes can affect a student's social status in a positive way (        )
- B. persuade people that students should be able to wear whatever they want (        )
- C. inform readers that uniforms will last longer than regular clothes (        )
- D. convinces readers that school uniforms are cost-effective (        )

**CH 25:**

**SPELLING & VOCABULARY**

**1. Rearrange the letters:**

- A. g/l/a/f/i/e/r \_\_\_\_\_
- B. y/n/t/i/e/x/a \_\_\_\_\_
- C. o/d/p/a/t \_\_\_\_\_
- D. c/e/b/a/h \_\_\_\_\_
- E. p/u/e/s/r/s/r/e \_\_\_\_\_



**2. Fill in the missing letters:**

- a) infr\_\_\_nge
- b) exp\_\_\_icitly
- c) div\_\_\_rsity
- d) dim\_\_\_nish
- e) co\_\_\_pels
- f) pro\_\_\_use



**3. Choose the correct spelling:**

- a) (embose, impose, impoce, inpose)
- b) (aproove, abprov, approve, aprobe).
- c) (generally, genrally, jenirally, generraly)
- d) (ewidence, evedense, avidense, evidence)



**4. Label the given pictures:**

(expensive, beach, diversity, instance, equalized)



\_\_\_\_\_



Match the following words with their meanings:

<b>1. profuse</b>		<b>A) to make smaller or reduce</b>
<b>2. explicitly</b>		<b>B) to go too far</b>
<b>3. infringe</b>		<b>C) variety</b>
<b>4. diminish</b>		<b>D) force or insists</b>
<b>5. diversity</b>		<b>E) freely flowing</b>
<b>6. compels</b>		<b>F) worry</b>
<b>7. anxiety</b>		<b>G) expressed clearly</b>
<b>8. adopt</b>		<b>H) a single exposure</b>
		<b>I) accept</b>

<b>1. beach</b>		<b>A) like</b>
<b>2. pressure</b>		<b>B) small or brief</b>
<b>3. impose</b>		<b>C) weight / force</b>
<b>4. approve</b>		<b>D) commonly</b>
<b>5. evidence</b>		<b>E) sea shore</b>
<b>6. expensive</b>		<b>F) steady</b>
<b>7. equalized</b>		<b>H) sign</b>
<b>8. fragile</b>		<b>I) enact</b>
<b>9. generally</b>		<b>J) costly</b>
		<b>K) glove / hand dolls</b>
		<b>L) delicate</b>

**Comprehension:**

**Use the information in the passage to answer the questions below.**

When I was a kid in school, we didn't wear uniforms. In junior high, I argued for school uniforms, believing they would save students especially girls' time and hassle. Thirty-five years later, as a parent of a ten-year-old, I still think uniforms would improve the quality of life for students.

Uniforms in public schools are legal, as long as the uniform does not infringe upon student's political speech or impose different standards for males and females. Although the Supreme Court has not addressed the legality of uniforms in schools, lower courts have upheld the right of public schools to require uniforms. California has gone so far as to pass a law explicitly making it legal for public schools to adopt uniform requirements, an action designed to reinforce the legality of this kind of local decision.

From Seattle to Phoenix to Charleston, praise of uniforms policies is profuse. One of the most often cited benefits of requiring uniforms is economic. Uniforms generally cost less than do most clothes that students want to wear. For instance, the yearly cost of uniforms in Long Beach, California, is \$70 to \$90 for a set of three. Compare that to a trip to the mall!

**Write whether the statement is True or False:**

1) The yearly cost of uniforms in Long Beach, California, is \$70 to \$90 for a set of three.	T	F
2) Uniforms generally cost more than do most clothes that students want to wear.	T	F
3) Uniforms in public schools are legal.	T	F
4) The Supreme Court has addressed the legality of uniform in school.	T	F
5) The writer said "When I was a kid in school, we wore uniforms."	T	F
6) The writer thinks that uniforms would improve the quality of life for students.	T	F
7) One of the benefits of requiring uniforms is economic	T	F

**COMPREHENSION: Choose the best answer: -****1. The meaning of "uniform" is: -**

(A) the same type      (B) legal      (C) private      (D) decrease

**2. From Seattle to Phoenix to Charleston, praise of uniforms policies is \_\_\_\_\_.**

(A) more      (B) profuse      (C) less      (D) much

**3. Uniform generally cost \_\_\_\_\_ than do most clothes.**

(A) more      (B) enough      (C) less      (D) much

**4. The writer still thinks that: -**

(A) uniform is illegal      (B) uniform is expensive      (C) uniform improves the quality of life.      (D) uniform is not necessary.

**5. Uniforms in public school are .....**

(A) illegal      (B) legal      (C) rugged      (D) private

**6. California has gone so far as to pass a \_\_\_\_\_ explicitly making it legal for public schools.**

(A) illegal      (B) law      (C) rugged      (D) private



# Glossary

	WORD	MEANING		WORD	MEANING
1.	adopt (v.) <b>Syn: accept</b>	to choose or take as one's own; make one's own by selection or assent	11.	absent-minded (adj.) <b>syn: forgetful</b>	lost in thought, or not realizing what one is doing or what is happening, etc.
2.	adolescent (n.) <b>Syn: teenage</b>	growing to manhood or womanhood; youthful	12.	athletic (adj.)	physically active and strong; good at athletics or sports
3.	billboards (n.)	a flat surface or board, usually outdoors, on which large advertisements or notices are posted	13.	beneficial (adj.) <b>Syn: useful</b>	conferring benefit; advantageous; helpful
4.	harassment (n.)	an act or instance of harassing; torment, vexation	14.	cognitive (adj.) <b>syn: mental</b>	concerned with the act or process of knowing, perceiving, etc.
5.	hassle (v.) <b>Syn: bother</b>	to take time or effort	15.	complaint (n.)	an expression of discontent, regret, pain, censure, resentment
6.	heartstrings (n.)	the deepest feelings; the strongest affections	16.	efficient (adj.) <b>syn: structured</b>	performing or functioning in the best possible manner with the least waste of time and effort
7.	jammed (v.)	to become stuck, wedged, fixed, blocked	17.	fake (v.) <b>Syn: false</b>	prepare or make (something specious, deceptive, or fraudulent)
8.	persuasion (n.) <b>Syn: coaxing</b>	a deep conviction or belief	18.	generous (n.) <b>Syn: lavish</b>	liberal in giving or sharing; unselfish
9.	political (adj.)	having a definite policy or system of government	19.	pessimistic (adj.) <b>syn: negative</b>	the tendency to expect only bad outcomes; gloomy; joyless; unhopeful
10.	policy (n.) <b>Syn: rule</b>	Strategy or guidelines.	20.	qualification (n.) <b>syn: accomplishment</b>	a quality, accomplishment, etc., that fits a person for some function, office, or the like.

# **PART - I**

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

### **CHAPTER 26- USING BROCHURES**

CH 26: **USING BROCHURES:** READING SELECTION Pg: 755-757

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

❖ **Information Questions:**

1. What is a promotional brochure?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Where do you find promotional brochures?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Where is the 'point of view' of the brochure expressed?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY:** ( Write the words two times and make your own sentences.)

WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
<b>meander</b>	to wander without purpose	During the picnic, we just meandered in the forest.
syn.		
ant.		
<b>explore</b>	to search	We learn a lot when we explore the world.
syn.		
ant.		
<b>recuperating</b>	recovering from an illness or hurt	The recuperating patients are usually sent to the rehabilitation centers.
syn.		
ant.		
<b>diversity</b>	variety	There is a vast diversity in the animals and plants of the ecosystem.
syn.		
ant.		
<b>excursions</b>	short trips	We love to go on excursions.
syn.		
ant.		
<b>adventures</b>		
syn.	people who have interesting and often dangerous experiences	The adventures of my dad as a young man are so wonderful.
ant.		

**CH 26: COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known): Pg756, 757****The Wildest Places in Naples Are at The Conservancy**

Our two nature centers offer a great way to take a walk on the *wild side!* At the **NAPLESNATURE CENTER**, touch a snake, count an alligator's teeth, and explore Southwest Florida's underwater world in the **Nature Discovery Center**. With hands-on exhibits, daily presentations and special programs, you'll discover a whole new side to Southwest Florida's *wild side!*

Next, visit a special "hospital" for native wild animals at the **Wildlife Rehabilitation Center**. Through the "O.L.W.S." video monitoring system, watch recuperating "patients" and learn why wild animal rehabilitation is so important. You can also see several of the Center's permanent residents, including bald eagles, hawks and owls.

For a real walk on the *wild side*, join a naturalist-guided trail walk or take a boat ride through a mangrove forest. Or, rent a canoe or kayak and explore the *wild side* on your own!

Stop off at the **Nature Store** for guides and gear before heading off to **BRIGGSNATURE CENTER**, located in the 12,700-acre Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.

In the **Interpretive Center**, meet some *wild side* residents of the mangrove estuary ecosystem—a system second only to the rainforests in species diversity and productivity— then take a walk through the **Butterfly Garden**, filled with native plants that attract more than 27 species of butterflies.

**Answer in full sentence:**

1. What does the nature centers offer?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

2: Through what can we watch recuperating "patients"?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

3: Who are the Center's permanent residents?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

**Where can you ....?**

1. Touch a snake, count an alligator's teeth. \_\_\_\_\_
2. explore Southwest Florida's underwater world \_\_\_\_\_
3. visit a special "hospital" for native wild animals \_\_\_\_\_
4. for guides and gear \_\_\_\_\_
5. meet some wild side residents of the mangrove estuary ecosystem \_\_\_\_\_

**Give the synonyms or antonyms of the following from the passage:**

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. to search = _____ | 2. display = _____   |
| 2. occupants = _____ | 4. temporary # _____ |

**Complete the following sentences by using words from the brackets**

( Briggs Nature Center, Naples Nature Center, Butterfly Garden)

1. Take a walk through the \_\_\_\_\_, filled with native plants that attract more than 27 species of butterflies.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is located in the 12,700-acre Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.

**CH 26: Identifying Persuasive Techniques Pg.: 768****Common Persuasive techniques are:**

(Bandwagon, Testimonial, Emotional Appeals, "Plain Folks", Snob Appeal)

Identify the persuasive technique used in each sentence that follows.

1. Our watches adorn the most fashionable wrists in town.

2. Visit the country everyone is talking about—Brazil.

3. The Food Bank needs your help to make sure everyone has a meal for the festival "Eid".

4. Vana Lariat, nationally renowned rodeo star, wears Bart's Boots.

5. Mama Sue's Restaurant: Where good folks gather for good food.

**SPELLING & VOCABULARY****1. Rearrange the letters:**

- A. i/x/t/e/b/i/h \_\_\_\_\_
- B. r/n/t/i/d/e/e/s \_\_\_\_\_
- C. r/t/c/a/a/t/t \_\_\_\_\_
- D. o/a/e/c/n \_\_\_\_\_
- E. f/r/y/t/e/u/b/l/t \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Fill in the missing letters:**

- a) rec\_pe\_\_ating      b) m\_\_an\_\_er      c) ex\_\_ur\_\_ion
- d) ad\_\_ent\_\_res      e) dive\_\_s\_\_ty      f) e\_\_p\_\_ore



3. Correct the misspelled word:

- a) exhipit: \_\_\_\_\_
- b) cano: \_\_\_\_\_
- c) konzervancy: \_\_\_\_\_
- d) ecocystem: \_\_\_\_\_



3. Label the given pictures:

(alligator, brochure, mangrove, butterfly, rehabilitation center, ecosystem, aquatic)



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Match the following words with their meanings:

	Column (1)		Column (2)
1.	adventures		A. short trips
2.	recuperating		B. to wander without purpose
3.	excursions		C. to search
4.	meander		D. people who have interesting and often dangerous experiences
5.	explore		E. recovering from an illness or hurt
6.	rehabilitation		F. digital
			G. opinion
			H. ways
			I. recover
			J. sign

	Column (1)		Column (2)
	<b>1. generally</b>		<b>A. catalogue</b>
	<b>2. mangrove</b>		<b>B. occupant</b>
	<b>3. aquatic</b>		<b>C. numerical</b>
	<b>4. brochure</b>		<b>D. marine</b>
	<b>5. resident</b>		<b>E. ecology / environment</b>
	<b>6. ecosystem</b>		<b>F. trees</b>
			<b>G. images</b>
			<b>H. animation</b>
			<b>I. commonly</b>
			<b>J. shots</b>

	Column (1)		Column (2)
<b>1.</b>	<b>canoe</b>		<b>A. notice</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>attract</b>		<b>B. example</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>exhibit</b>		<b>C. enact</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>instance</b>		<b>D. boat</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>impose</b>		<b>E. freely flowing</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>profuse</b>		<b>F. display / show</b>
			<b>G. light</b>
			<b>H. frame</b>
			<b>I. expression</b>
			<b>J. a single exposure</b>

	Column (1)		Column (2)
1.	approve		A. force or insists
2.	adopt		B. expressed clearly
3.	compels		C. to go too far
4.	explicitly		D. like
5.	diminish		E. accept
6.	infringe		F. theory
			G. to make smaller or reduce
			H. digital
			I. visual
			J. Synthespians
	Column (1)		Column (2)
1.	diversity		A. worry
2.	anxiety		B. weight / force
3.	pressure		C. costly
4.	expensive		D. variety
5.	beach		E. sign
6.	evidence		F. trainer
			G. sea shore
			H. universe
			I. faith

**COMPREHENSION PASSAGE:**

Our two nature centers offer a great way to take a walk on the wild side! At the Naples Nature Center, touch a snake, count an alligator's teeth, and explore Southwest Florida's underwater world in the Nature discovery Center. With hands-on exhibits, daily presentations and special programs, you'll discover a whole new side to Southwest Florida's wild side! Next, visit a special "hospital" for native wild animals at the wildlife.

Rehabilitation Center through the "O.L.W.S" video monitoring system, watch recuperating "patients" and learn why wild animals' rehabilitation is so important. You can also see several of the center's permanent residents, including bald eagles, hawks and owls.

For a real walk on the wild side, join a naturalist-guided trail walk or take a boat ride through a mangrove forest. Or, rent a canoe or kayak and explore the wild side on your own! Stop off at the Nature Store for guides and gear before heading off to BRIGGS NATURE CENTER, located in the 12,700-acre Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.

**Write whether the statement is True or False**

1. The two nature centers offer a great way to take a walk on the wild side.	T	F
2. At the Naples Nature Center, you can't touch a snake.	T	F
3. Only with hands-on exhibits, you will discover a whole new side to south west.	T	F
4. There is a special hospital for native wild animals.	T	F
5. Through "O.L.W.S video monitoring system, you can watch recuperating "patients".	T	F
6. For a real walk on the wild side, you cannot join the naturalist-guided trail walk.	T	F
7. The Centre's permanent residents includes bald eagles, hawks and owls.	T	F
8. The antonym of "temporary" is permanent.	T	F
9. BRIGGS NATURE CENTER, located in the 12,200-acre Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	T	F
10. The synonym of search is to explore.	T	F

**Choose the correct answer:**

1.	<b>The synonym of "search" is _____.</b>			
	A. to fragile	B. to explore	C. to meander	D. to impose
2.	<b>Next, visit a special " _____ "for native wild animals at the wildlife.</b>			
	A. wild side	B. hospital	C. rehabilitation	D. under
3.	<b>In line (6) recuperating means:</b>			
	A. recovering from an illness or hurt	B. to wander without purpose	C. to make smaller or reduce	D. expressed clearly
4.	<b>The antonym of "temporary" is _____.</b>			
	A. monitoring	B. guided	C. permanent	D. exhibits
5.	<b>You can also see several of the center's permanent _____, including bald eagles, hawks and owls.</b>			
	A. temporary	B. new	C. residents	D. reserve
6.	<b>At the Naples Nature Center, you _____.</b>			
	A. can't touch a snake	B. can touch a snake	C. visit the mall	D. visit the park

**COMPREHENSION PASSAGE:**

In the interpretive Center, meet some wild side residents of the mangrove estuary ecosystem – a system second only to the rainforests in species diversity and productivity then take a walk through the Butterfly Garden, filled with native plants that attract more than 27 species of butterflies. Next, hike into the heart of Rookery Bay along the half-mile boardwalk or meander through the maze of mangroves during a guided boat tour, canoe trip or wilderness excursion offered seasonally. Guided boat trips include a bird-watching tour, a beachcombing and shelling trip to a nearby barrier island, and a backwater tour through Rookery Bay's mangrove islands. And, guided canoe and wilderness are a great way to explore more of Southwest Florida's wild side! For independent adventures, canoe and kayak rentals are also available along with a self-guided aquatic trail. Take a walk on the wild side with The Conservancy.

<b>1. In the Rehabilitant Center, meet some wild side residents of the mangrove estuary ecosystem.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>2. In the Rookery Bay, you can meander through the maze of mangroves during a guided boat tour.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>3. The Butterfly Garden is filled with native plants that attract more than 28 species of butterflies.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>4. For independent adventures, canoe and kayak rentals are not available</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>5. Guided boat trips include a bird-watching tour.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>6. Canoe trip or wilderness excursion offered daily.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>7. A great way to explore more of Southwest Florida's wild side is with guided canoe and wilderness.</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>



# Glossary

	WORD	MEANING		WORD	MEANING
1.	conservancy (n.)	an association dedicated to the protection of the environment and its resources	11.	accidentally (adv.) <b>syn: by chance</b>	happening by chance or accident; not planned; unexpected
2.	ecosystem (n.)	Ecology. a system, or a group of interconnected elements, formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their environment	12.	conservationist (n.)	person who advocates or promotes conservation, especially of natural resources
3.	estuary (n.)	that part of the mouth or lower course of a river in which the river's current meets the sea's tide	13.	environment (n.) <b>syn: habitat</b>	the aggregate of surrounding things, conditions, or influences; surroundings; milieu
4.	glance (v.) <b>syn: peep</b>	to look quickly or briefly	14.	exhaustion (n.)	extreme weakness or fatigue
5.	illustration (n.) <b>syn: graphic</b>	the act of clarifying or explaining; elucidation	15.	globalized (v.)	to extend to other or all parts of the globe; make worldwide
6.	native (adj.) <b>syn: local</b>	belonging to a person by birth or to a thing by nature; inherent	16.	harmony (n.)	agreement; accord; harmonious relations
7.	permanent (adj.) <b>syn: lasting</b>	intended to exist or function for a long, indefinite period without regard to unforeseeable	17.	interfere (v.) <b>syn: intrusive</b>	to come into opposition, as one thing with another, especially with the effect of hampering action or procedure
8.	promotional	Advertising or marketing	18.	preference (n.) <b>Syn</b>	a practical advantage given to one over others
9.	Rehabilitation <b>Syn: therapy/ recovery</b>	the treatment of physical disabilities by massage, electrotherapy, or exercises	19.	punctual (adj.) <b>Syn: prompt/ on time</b>	Accurate, like being on exact time
10.	residents (n.)	a person who resides in a place	20.	scenic (adj.) <b>Syn: lovely</b>	representing a scene, action, or the like

**DICTIONARY: ENGLISH- ARABIC WORDS****CHAPTER: 25**

WORDS	MEANINGS	SYNONYMS	
profuse	freely flowing	abundant	وافر
infringe	to go too far	overstep	اختراق
explicitly	expressed clearly	definitely	صراحة
diminish	to make smaller or reduce	lessen	يقلل
diversity	variety	difference	تنوع
compels	force or insists	requires	يجبر
fragile	delicate	breakable	هش \ قابل للكسر
anxiety	worry	nervousness	قلق
adopt	accept	approve	تبنى
beach	sea shore	coast	شاطئ
pressure	weight / force	stress	الضغط
impose	enact	force	فرض
approve	like	accept	الموافقة
generally	commonly	normally	عموما
evidence	sign	proof	دليل
expensive	costly	lavish	مكلفة
diversity	variety	range	تنوع
instance	example	illustration	مثل

**CHAPTER: 26**

WORDS	MEANINGS	
meander	to wander without purpose	تسكع
explore	to search	بحث
recuperating	recovering from an illness or hurt	يتعافى
diversity	variety	تنوع
excursions	short trips	الرحلات
exhibit	display / show	عرض
resident	occupant	مقيم
attract	appeal	جذب
canoe	boat	قارب
conservancy		مجلس لتنظيم الملاحة
ecosystem	ecology / environment	النظام الإيكولوجي
butterfly		فراشة
alligator		تمساح
brochure	catalog	كراسة
mangrove	kind of trees	شجرة استوائية
aquatic	marine	مائي
rehabilitation center		مركز إعادة تأهيل



# Reading Comprehensions TERM-3

S. No.	Comprehension	Page no.
1.	Marie Curie	82-83
2.	Albert Einstein	84-85
3.	Jane Goodall	86-87
4.	Abu Ali Hasan Ibn Al-Haitham	88-89

## Comprehension # 1: Marie Curie

Marie Curie was a great scientist. She was born in Marja Sklodowska, Warsaw, Poland, in 1867. Both of her parents were teachers. When Marie was only 10 years old, her mother died.

Marie was a very good student. She loved science, math, and languages. She and her sister Bronya wanted to go to college. But in those days, only men could go to college in Poland. The girls had to go to France to study. There was not enough money for both sisters to go. So, Marie worked as a teacher in Poland. She sent money to Bronya to pay for medical school in Paris. After Bronya became a doctor, she helped Marie.

When she was 24, Marie became a science student at the Sorbonne, a university in Paris. Even with her sister's help, she did not have much money. She lived in a small room near the college. It had no lights, no water, and no heat. Sometimes Marie only had bread and tea to eat.

Marie studied hard and graduated in 1894. A year later, she married Pierre Curie. He was also a scientist. They worked together for many years. Their most important discovery was radium. Today, doctors use the rays from radium to treat cancer. The Curies won a Nobel Prize for their discovery. This is the highest award for a scientist. Marie Curie was the first woman to receive this award.

When Marie Curie was 39, Pierre died in a road accident. But she continued their work. Curie became the first woman professor in France. In 1911, she won a second Nobel Prize. But years of working with radium ruined her health. She died of cancer in 1934. Her daughter Irene continued Curie's work. She also received a Nobel Prize. Sadly, Irene also got cancer and died young. Both women gave their lives for their work.

**VOCABULARY****Write the correct words in the blanks.**

scientist - award - graduated - treat - discovery - award – ruin

1. Marie Curie was a \_\_\_\_\_. She studied the world around her.
2. Marie and Pierre Curie found something new. No one had found it before. Their \_\_\_\_\_ was radium.
3. Radium is used to \_\_\_\_\_ cancer.
4. Marie Curie finished her studies at the university. She \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Nobel Prize is a prize that people receive when they do something very special. It is an important \_\_\_\_\_.

**Reread the passage and answer the questions.**

1. Where was Marie Curie born?  
.....
2. Where was the university Marie went to?  
.....
3. What was Pierre Curie's job?  
.....
4. What did the Curies discover?  
.....
5. When did she get a second Nobel Prize?  
.....

## Comprehension # 2:

### Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein is one of the greatest scientists who ever lived. But he couldn't find his way home when he went for a walk. He dressed in wrinkled clothes and an old coat. He often forgot things. Once he used a \$1,500 check to mark a page in a book. Then he lost the book! Einstein had other things to think about. Science was more important to him than the ordinary things in life.

Albert Einstein was born in 1879 in Ulm, Germany. When he was a child, he learned things very slowly. Albert didn't speak until he was three years old. His parents worried about him. The principal of his school told his father, "Your son will never make a success of anything." His grades in school were bad. The only thing he liked to do was play the violin.

When he was 12, Albert began reading math and science books. He was excited about the things he learned. At age 17, he started college in Switzerland. Einstein wanted to be a teacher. He graduated in 1900, but he could not find a job. A friend helped him get a job at government office.

While he was in school, Einstein became more and more interested in math and physics. He wanted to find the answers to questions about the universe. In 1905, Einstein published his ideas. At first, other scientists laughed at them. But Einstein's theory of relativity changed the world. Scientists looked at the universe in a new way. Because of Einstein, we have such things as computers, television, and space travel today.

Einstein quickly became famous. He traveled around the world and talked about his ideas. In 1922, he received the Nobel Prize for physics. In 1933, Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany. Life became difficult for Jews like Einstein. So Einstein moved to America. He lived and taught in Princeton, New Jersey, for 22 years until he died in 1955. He once said, "The important thing is not to stop questioning." Albert Einstein never did.

**UNDERSTANDING THE SEQUENCE**

Number the correct sequence for the sentences below based on the comprehension read.

..... Einstein began reading math and science books.

... .. Einstein was a poor student.

..... Einstein became famous.

..... Einstein got the Nobel Prize.

..... Einstein worked at Princeton University.

**Vocabulary****Write the correct words in the blanks:**

mark, wrinkled, ordinary, theory, principal, physics, universe

- 1- When clothes get ....., we iron them.
- 2- Albert Einstein was not an ..... scientist. He was a genius.
- 3- The speed of light is one thing you study in .....
- 4- The head of a school is called a .....
- 5- Einstein used a \$1,500 check to ..... a page in a book.

<b>1. principal</b>		<b>A) everything that exists</b>
<b>2. physics</b>		<b>B) a written or printed symbol</b>
<b>3. universe</b>		<b>C) head of the school</b>
<b>4. mark</b>		<b>D) trust</b>
<b>5. fame</b>		<b>E) the scientific study of matter and energy</b>
<b>6. faith</b>		<b>F) a person who teaches skills to people</b>
<b>7. trainer</b>		<b>G) to give permission for someone to do something</b>
<b>8. allowed</b>		<b>H) an ability to do an activity or job well</b>
<b>9. skills</b>		<b>I) the state of being known or recognized by many people</b>
		<b>J) embalming</b>
		<b>K) space</b>

### **Comprehension # 3:**

## **Jane Goodall**

Jane Goodall was born in 1934 in London, England. When she was two years old, her father gave her a toy chimpanzee named Jubilee. It was her favorite toy. In fact, she still has Jubilee at her home in England. She also loved to play with animals and read stories. Her favorite stories were about Africa. Her childhood dream was to go there.

Jane went to secretarial school and then she worked for a film company. A friend invited her to Kenya, so she worked as a waitress and saved enough money for the boat trip to Kenya. She was 23 years old.

In Kenya, she met the famous anthropologist Louis Leakey. Goodall knew so much about Africa that Leakey hired her as his assistant. She traveled with him and his wife, Mary, to search for evidence of prehistoric man. Leakey and Goodall wanted to study chimpanzees because they were very similar to humans. Goodall did not have a university degree. But Leakey thought she was the ideal person to study chimpanzees.

At first the government did not approve of Goodall's work. It was unusual for a woman to live in the wild country alone. Her mother decided to go with her, so the government finally agreed.

In July 1960, Goodall began to study the chimpanzees. It wasn't easy at first. Every morning she went to the same place. After about six months, the chimps came near her. She gave each one a name, like a person. Goodall was the first scientist to do this. She thought that each chimpanzee had its own personality, just like people. One day, she noticed that the chimpanzees used tools to get their food. Scientists always thought only people knew how to use tools! She also discovered that chimps eat meat as well as fruit and plants.

Goodall was married twice. She also has a son. Her first husband was a photographer, and her second husband was the Director of National Parks. Both men shared Goodall's love of Africa and animals.

Goodall studied chimpanzees for over 40 years. She changed the way scientists study animals. Today she travels the world and talks about the importance of chimpanzees.

**SENTENCE COMPLETION**

Match the words in Column A and Column B to make sentences.

A	B
___ 1. Goodall read stories	a. the chimpanzees.
___ 2. She went to	b. a son.
___ 3. She studied	c. about Africa.
___ 4. She had	d. as a waitress.
___ 5. The chimps used	e. Kenya.
___ 6. Goodall worked	f. tools.

**UNDERSTANDING THE READING****Circle the letter of the correct answer.****1. As a child, Goodall\_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. wanted to go to Africa      b. had bad dreams      c. did not like animals

**2. In Kenya, Goodall\_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. studied Leakey      b. worked for Leakey      c. worked for a university degree

**3. Goodall found that chimpanzees\_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. do not eat meat      b. eat meat      c. do not use tools to get food

**Reread the passage and answer the questions.****1. Where was Goodall born?**

.....

**2. How did Goodall get to Kenya?**

.....

**3. How old was Goodall when she went to Kenya?**

.....

**4. Who did Goodall meet in Kenya?**

.....

**5. When did Goodall start to study chimpanzees?**

.....

**6. How long did Goodall study chimpanzees?**

.....

**Comprehension # 4:****Abu Ali Hasan Ibn Al-Haitham****( 965 - 1040 A.D.)**

Abu Ali Hasan Ibn Al-Haitham was one of the most eminent physicists, whose contributions to optics and the scientific methods are outstanding. Known in the West as Alhazen, Ibn al-Haitham was born in 965 A. D. in Basrah, and was educated in Basrah and Baghdad. He also traveled to Spain and, during this period, he had ample time for his scientific pursuits, which included optics, mathematics, physics, medicine and development of scientific methods on each of which he has left several outstanding books. He made a thorough examination of the passage of light through various media and discovered the laws of refraction. He also carried out the first experiments on the dispersion of light into its constituent colors. His book Kitab-at-Manazir was translated into Latin in the Middle Ages, as also his book dealing with the colors of sunset. He dealt at length with the theory of various physical phenomena like shadows, eclipses, the rainbow, and speculated on the physical nature of light. He is the first to describe accurately the various parts of the eye and give a scientific explanation of the process of vision. He is known for the earliest use of the camera obscura. He contradicted Ptolemy's and Euclid's theory of vision that objects are seen by rays of light emanating from the eyes; according to him the rays originate in the object of vision and not in the eye. Through these extensive researches on optics, he has been considered as the father of modern optics.

The Latin translation of his main work, Kitab-at-Manazir, exerted a great influence upon Western science e.g. on the work of Roger Bacon and Kepler. It brought about a great progress in experimental methods. His contribution to mathematics and physics was extensive. In mathematics, he developed analytical geometry by establishing linkage between algebra and geometry. He studied the mechanics of motion of a body and was the first to maintain that a body moves perpetually unless an external force stops it or changes its direction of motion. This would seem equivalent to the first law of motion. Ibn al-Haitham's influence on physical sciences in general, and optics in particular, has been held in high esteem and, in fact, it ushered in a new era in optical research, both in theory and practice.





# 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Words

Nouns	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Sentence Adverbs	Idioms
acclaim	patent	abandon	adequate	absolutely	Better late than never
acronym	pavement	access	alert	actually	Catch (someone) red handed
affluence	perspective	accumulate	bold	admittedly	Flying colors
affluence	pesticides	air	breathtaking	almost	Green thumb
allergen	pickpocket	analyze	calming	apparently	Green with envy.
alternative	portion	appreciate	captive	barely	Honesty is the best policy.
appeal	power	associate	commercial	certainly	Laughter is the best medicine.
armload	outage	assume	committed	clearly	Nothing ventured, nothing gained.
armload	precaution	break into	compact	completely	Roll out of the red carpet.
asthma	prototype	broadcast	cozy	enough	Silence is golden.
bagful	purity	charge	culinary	evidently	The apple doesn't fall far from the tree.
blunder	ranger	conceive	cutting	extremely	
bond canopy	ranger	conserve	cyber	frankly	<b><u>ASKING FOR FAVORS</u></b>
burglar	reduction	contract	desperate	hardly	Do me a favor and...
callus	sacrifice	contribute	determining	honestly	Do you could...?
characteristic	satisfaction	cooperate	distinct	just	Don't you think it would be a good idea + infinitive?
characteristic	self-reliance	cure	disturbing	moderately	How about + gerund?
coincidence	source	decline	enormous	naturally	I hate to ask, but...
conservation	spa	demonstrate	extraordinary	nearly	I'd really appreciate it if you would...?
consumption	status	depend	factual	obviously	If you don't mind, I would like to suggest + gerund...
contestant	surface	determine	fatal	officially	What are the chances you could...?
course	surface	dispatch	feasible	presumably	World it be possible/ too much trouble...?
deforestation	surface	download	forensic	probably	You might want to consider + gerund...
deforestation	suspect	embed	glossy	quite	
disbelief	swarm	encounter	grim	rather	
display	swarm	entail	harsh	relativity	
documentary	tendency	feature	identical	scarcely	
double	thermostat	feature	illustrious	undoubtedly	
ecosystem	toiletries	fulfill	innovative	unfortunately	
ecosystem	toiletries	hijack	inseparable		
efficiency	tranquility	identify	lush		
episode	treatment	infiltrate	methodical		
evolution	trekking	install	mysterious		
fabric	trend	insure	obsessed		
flair	truckload	launch	organic		
fraud	tweezers	manipulate	pending		
funeral	utility	monitor	pristine		
gateway	vacuum	network	prosperous		
hike	version	offload	puzzling		
host	victim	overload	remote		
igloo	virus	patent	respectful		
igloo	vitality	perform	reusable		
impact	waste	plate	stunning		
incentive	wonder	plot	tasteful		
income	wrapper	post	tremendous		
infection		preserve	unauthorized		

inhibition inmate inspiration landfill loner milestone misdemeanor mobility mourning obstacle panel paramedic		propose prune rely represent reschedule sentence symbolize tamper transmit unleash upload urge utilize	undisturbed unique vibrant virtual widespread	<b><u>JOBS</u></b> air traffic controller arborist engineer pediatrician race car driver social worker surgeon telemarketer zoologist	
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