



Grade 9 Pamphlet

مذكرة الصف التاسع

لغة إنجليزية

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Explorers

expedition	n	بعثة / حملة	seek	v	يبحث
accompany	v	يرافق	itinerary	n	مسار الرحلة
wilderness	n	برية	sled	n	مزجلة
cracked	adj	مجروش / مكسور	globe	n	الكرة الارضية
constant	adj	متواصل	crash	v	يتحطم
prey on	Ph. Verb	يفترس	meteorology	n	علم الأرصاد الجوية
embark on	Ph. Verb	يياشر / يشرع في	achievement	n	انجاز
quest	n	بحث / تحقيق	shelter	n	مأوى
bond	n	رباط / سند	backpacks	n	حقائب الظهر

Grammar

Parts of Speech

أقسام الكلام

* يمكن تقسيم كلمات اللغة الآتي:

Part of speech	Arabic meaning	function	Example words	Example sentence
noun	اسم	thing or person	Ali / dog / man	Ali saw a dog .
verb	فعل	action or state	be / work / like	I like fish.
adjective	صفة	describes a noun	happy - good	I am happy .
adverb	حال	describes a verb	Happily - well	She speaks well
pronoun	ضمير	replaces a noun	I / you / we/ he	<u>Huda</u> cooks / She cooks
preposition	حرف جر	Links a verb with a word	to / at / in / after	I went to school.
conjunction	كلمة ربط	Joins sentences	and - but - or	I eat and I drink.

Present Simple

المضارع البسيط

* يتكون المضارع البسيط من التصريف الأول ويعبر عن:

1- عادة (habit):

I **pray** at the mosque **every** day.
We always **get** up early.

2- حقيقة (Fact):

It **gets** cold in winter in Kuwait.
Ice **melts** in hot weather.

He = Ali	+ Verb → + s
She = Huda	
It = Cat	

Ali usually reads the Quran.

* يأتي المضارع البسيط مع:

every....	كل	always	دائما	usually	عادة
sometimes	احيانا	often	غالبا	rarely	نادرا

Correct the following verbs:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. They usually (play) football at school. | 1. |
| 2. Hamad (visit) his uncle every day. | 2. |
| 3. We (go) to the club every Friday. | 3. |
| 4. She always (eat) chocolate. | 4. |
| 5. The boy always (come) here. | 5. |
| 6. He (like) drinking milk. | 6. |
| 7. My friend rarely (eat) ice cream. | 7. |
| 8. They (like) to repair cars. | 8. |
| 9. She (drink) tea every day. | 9. |
| 10. Children (suffer) from diseases in poor countries. | 10. |

* لنفي جملة في المضارع البسيط نأتي بـ (don't / doesn't) قبل الفعل:

I	Play	with a ball every day.
You	don't play	
We		
They		
He (Ali)	plays	
She (Huda)	doesn't play	
It (Cat)		

* لعمل سؤال في المضارع البسيط نبدأ بـ (Do / Does) كالاتي:

Yes/No Question:

Statement	Question
Yes, I like to go on an expedition.	Do you like to go on an expedition?
Yes, she gets the highest mark in the class.	Does she get the highest mark in the class?
No, we don't go abroad.	Do you go abroad?

○ يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني:

- I visited my uncle yesterday.
- We met Sara last week.

○ يأتي الماضي البسيط مع:

yesterday	أمس	Last..... الماضي	ago	منذ
In the past	في الماضي	once	ذات مرة	in 2015	في أي سنة ماضية

○ لنفي زمن الماضي البسيط نضع (didn't) قبل الفعل:

- I visited my uncle yesterday.
- I **didn't** visit my uncle yesterday.
- I met Sara last week.
- I **didn't** meet Sara last week.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Yesterday, Salma (visit – visited – visits – visiting) Nora.
- 2- We (buy – bought – buys – has bought) a new villa last week.
- 3- Salem (swim – swam – swimming - swims) in the sea yesterday.
- 4- Mum (made – make – makes – is making) a cake last night.
- 5- I (went – go – goes – have gone) to the zoo last Friday.

○ لعمل سؤال في الماضي نبدأ بـ (Did) كالاتي:

Yes/No Question:

Statement	Question
Yes, I went to the cinema yesterday.	Did you go to the cinema yesterday?
No, my father didn't buy that car.	Did your father buy that car?

Forming Question

تكوين السؤال

What	ماذا	When	متى	Where	أين	1- كلمات الاستفهام
Why	لماذا	Who	من	How	كيف	
am	is	are	was	were	can	2- أفعال مساعدة
could	will	would	shall	should	have...	

3- يتكون السؤال من:	3- باقي الجملة بدون الإجابة	2- فعل مساعد	1- كلمة استفهام
---------------------	-----------------------------	--------------	-----------------

Ali is eating **fish**.

What	is	Ali eating?
------	----	-------------

Huda will travel to **Lebanon**.

Where	will	Huda travel?
-------	------	--------------

Ahmed can run **fast**.

How	can	Ahmed run?
-----	-----	------------

إذا كان الفعل مضارع	do	يأتي الفعل بدون إضافة (تصريف أول) بعد: do/does/did	إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد تأتي به:
إذا كان الفعل مضارع به S	does		
إذا كان الفعل ماضي	did		

The boys **like** playing football.

What	do	the boys like?
------	-----------	----------------

Nora **plays** tennis at the club.

Where	does	Nora play tennis?
-------	-------------	-------------------

Sami **bought** a car yesterday.

When	did	Sami buy a car?
------	------------	-----------------

Make questions:

- 1- Manal will make a cake.
.....?
- 2- I can go at 7 o'clock.
.....?
- 3- Sami went to the cinema.
.....?
- 4- Osama goes to the market to buy a shirt.
.....?
- 5- I ate 3 apples for breakfast.
.....?
- 6- The car costs 7000 KD.
.....?
- 7- There are 5 books in my bag.
.....?
- 8- The bridge is 2 km long.
.....?

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

1) ~~~~~

* عند وجود فعل مساعد بالجملة فإننا نأتي بكلمة (not) بعد الفعل المساعد:

I am a doctor. (Negative)

I am **not** a doctor.

She can cook meat. (Negative)

She can **not** cook meat.

Answer:

1- Ali is a policeman.

.....

2- They will travel to Bahrain.

.....

3- We are eating fish now.

.....

2) ~~~~~

* إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد نأتي به (don't / doesn't / didn't) كما يلي:

I like fish. (Negative)

I **don't** like fish.

do not إذا كان الفعل مضارع

Samy plays football. (Negative)

Samy **doesn't** play football.

does not إذا كان الفعل مضارع بهـ

She washed the dishes. (Negative)

She **didn't** wash the dishes.

did not إذا كان الفعل ماضي

Answer:

1- We study in the street.

.....

2- Hamad eats rice.

.....

3- Nada walked to school.

.....

3) ~~~~~

* عند وجود بعض الأحوال فإنها تقلب إلى (never):

Sara { always
usually
sometimes } walks to school.
Sara { often
rarely } walks to school.

Sara **never** walks to school.

Exercises
Vocabulary

A- Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

1. Lamees Nijem was a part of a Euro-Arabian..... organised in 2018.
a) bond b) quest c) wilderness d) expedition
2. In fact, success is always by happiness.
a) accompanied b) preyed c) sought d) embarked
3. I think Alaska is the last great..... in the globe.
a) bond b) wilderness c) quest d) expedition
4. They skied a long distance across ice above water.
a) constant b) embarked c) cracked d) accompanied

B- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(embarking – bond – preys – quest – constant)

5. The use of some medicines may cause health problems.
6. The spider on flies and small insects.
7. Fortunately, our company is upon new projects this year.
8. He has aerobics four times a week in his to achieve the perfect body.

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

A good student always (study – studies – is studying) his lessons regularly. Yesterday, I (seek – seeks – sought) my English notebook to do my homework. I (don't – didn't – doesn't) find it. My parents were annoyed because I sometimes (leave – left – leaves) my belongings in the class.

B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Yes, Lamees started her journey in 2018. (Ask a question)
.....
- 2- People keep sheep for riding. (Make Negative)
.....
- 3- Salma needs to study to pass the exam. (Make negative)
.....
- 4- I needed to sleep early to get up early. (Ask a question)
.....

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

- 1- My fatheralways busy with his work.
a) is b) are c) am d) be
- 2- Aunt Fatima usuallyus every weekend.
a) visit b) visiting c) visited d) visits
- 3- Dana and her friend Hayathe same hobby.
a) has b) have c) had d) having
- 4- Ilike to stay alone at home.
a) doesn't b) haven't c) don't d) am not
- 5- My teacherwork in a noisy class.
a) don't b) hasn't c) doesn't d) isn't
- 6- Weto school every day.
a) goes b) go c) going d) went
- 7- Youkarate three times a week. Is it right?
a) does b) did c) doing d) do

Writing

“Certain people like adventure. They have the desire to escape the familiar”. **Plan and write** a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about “**Going on an Expedition to Alaska Wilderness**” explaining **Why you like this kind of adventure** and **What helps you to succeed in this journey**.

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

Title: Going on an Expedition	
o Paragraph one	
Topic sentence	<input type="radio"/> <i>It's a very exciting experience to go to Alaska Wilderness.</i>
Supporting details	<input type="radio"/> <i>scaping the familiar</i>
	<input type="radio"/> <i>discovering new life</i>
	<input type="radio"/> <i>breaking world record</i>
	<input type="radio"/> <i>embarking cultural quest</i>
o Paragraph two	
Topic sentence	<input type="radio"/> <i>It's important to take care of many things to go on this journey.</i>
Supporting details	<input type="radio"/> <i>planning the journey</i>
	<input type="radio"/> <i>having special equipment</i>
	<input type="radio"/> <i>working in a team</i>
	<input type="radio"/> <i>determination and patience</i>
Concluding sentences	<input type="radio"/> <i>It's a fact that literature has the power to purify man's soul.</i>

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

My car was stolen last week. I had left it in one of the side-streets from 6 o'clock till 6 thirty p.m., but when I returned, it was gone. I was surprised that it had been taken because there were many modern-model cars in the street. I was foolish to leave the door unlocked.

I decided to take an action so, I immediately reported the incident to the police. It was the first time I had ever entered a police station, so I felt very nervous. The officer on duty asked me to write down a description of the lost car to help the police catch the thief. I mentioned that it was a large 1990 Ford, number 44837, Hawally. It was in good condition except there was a lot of play in the steering wheel. In fact, I was in my way to the garage to have the steering wheel adjusted when the car was stolen. I was certain that the thief would change its colour and number plates.

The next day, the police told me that they had found the car in a side-street five hundred meters away. It was not damaged, but someone had stuck a note to the windscreen. It read "To the owner; if you want to kill yourself with this steering wheel, go ahead; I've got better things to do." Anyway, the thief didn't laugh for long. He was soon arrested and then it was my turn to laugh.

a) Choose the best answer from a, b, c & d:

1-The best title for this passage is:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a-The Use of Modern Cars. | b-The End of a Funny Theft. |
| c-Visit to the Garage. | d-A visit to a police station |

2-The underlined word "foolish" in the 1st paragraph means:

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|----------|-----------|
| a-lucky | b-sad | c-stupid | d-nervous |
|---------|-------|----------|-----------|

3-The word "it" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| a-a note | b- the windscreen | c-the steering wheel | d-the car |
|----------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------|

4-The police found the car:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a-near the house | b-in a main street |
| c-in the same street | d-in a side-street |

5-How long has the writer left his car in the street?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| a-fifteen minutes | b-an hour | c-half an hour | d-twenty minutes |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|

6-The purpose of the writer in this passage is:

- a-to focus on parking cars in the street.
- b- to explain the importance of modern cars.
- c-to show the necessity of having friends to help in need.
- d-to emphasise that thieves must be caught at the end.

b) Answer the following questions:

7-Where did the writer want to go before the car was stolen?

.....

8-Why was the writer's car stolen?

.....

Authors

novelist	N	كاتب روائي	document	V	يوثق
variety	N	تنوع	author	N	مؤلف
regard	V	يُحترم - يُنظر اليه	encyclopedia	N	موسوعة
influence	N	تأثير	essay	N	مقالة
popularity	N	شعبية	poem	N	قصيدة
reputation	N	سمعة	generation	N	جيل
association	N	جمعية	brochure	N	كتيب
literature	N	أدب / فن الكتابة	optimistic	Adj	متفائل
devotedly	Adv	بإخلاص	curious	Adj	فضولي / شغوف
significant	Adj	مهم / له مغزى	guilty	Adj	مذنب

Grammar

المستقبل Future

am/is/are + going to + verb

will + verb

○ تستخدم (going to) للتعبير عن:

1- الخطط المستقبلية:

- I am **going to** buy a new car.

(Future plan)

2- التنبؤ بدليل:

- Look at the cloud. It is **going to** rain soon.

(Prediction with evidence)

○ تستخدم (will + verb) للتعبير عن:

1- أحداث مستقبلية:

You seem cold. I **will make** you some hot soup.

(Future events)

2- التنبؤ بدون دليل:

The story is great. You **will love** it.

(Prediction without evidence)

3- القرارات السريعة:

I'm thirsty. I think I **will buy** a drink.

(Quick decision)

4- عمل العروض:

That looks heavy. I **will help** you with it.

(Making offer)

5- عمل الوعود:

Do not worry. I **will not tell** anyone.

(making promises)

Choose the correct answer:

Tomorrow, I (am going to go – will go – go) to the club. The weather (is – will be – is going to be) fine because the sky is clear. My brother is clever. He (is going to play – will play – playing) many games. If it rains, we (aren't going to enjoy – don't enjoy – won't enjoy) our time there. My father bought me a new camera last week, so I (will take – am going to take – take) some photos.

Exercises

Vocabulary

A- Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

- 9. I dream of being a famous to write real life stories.
a) reputation b) influence c) novelist d) expedition
- 10. My father's company has a of modern cars.
a) novelist b) wilderness c) literature d) variety
- 11. Her parents always her as the cleverest of their children.
a) regard b) prey c) document d) seek
- 12. Oral historians need to everything while writing real life stories.
a) prey b) document c) accompany d) regard

B- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(association – significant – prey – popularity – devotedly)

- 1. The talks between the two presidents were very for the relationship between the two countries.
- 2. The increasing of organic food is due to its healthy effects.
- 3. My uncle is workaholic. He serves all people
- 4. Kuwaiti writers encourage young author by publishing their literary works.

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

In fact, my father offered that he (will give – is going to give – gives) me his I-phone mobile if I do well in the exam. Because I am always clever, I promised him I (get – will get – am going to get) the highest mark in the class. My mother is very rich. She gives me a lot of money. I am going to (buy – buys – buying) her a gold necklace for her great effort.

B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 5- I (take) you to the movie if you like. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 6- My younger brother will listen to what I say. (Make Negative)
.....

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

When was the last time you lost something? According to a recent study, we spend about ten minutes a day looking for lost things. Over an average lifetime, this adds up to an incredible 3,680 hours. The study of 3,000 adults was carried out by home insurance companies. They found that mobile phones and car keys were the most frequently lost items because they are mostly taken outdoors. Other things on the list included: umbrellas, bank cards, train or bus tickets hats, laptops, watches, socks, jewelry (particularly rings and earrings, shoes, and tables. They also found out that very old people lose things more than young

So, what's going on? Most blame it on a tiring lifestyle. Others say it's the fault of family members or children for not putting things back where they belong. A few admitted to untidiness, absent mindedness and poor memory, with more than half wishing they were organized.

What's the solution of this serious problem? You need to choose a fixed place for something and always put it back there and you need to make sure everyone else in the house knows where to put it back too. You also need to keep your house tidy, **label** boxes clearly and put them in a special place near the front door for all the items that you need in the morning. A good idea would be to have a shelf there with a bowl for your keys, purse, wallet and anything else.

a) Choose the best answer from a, b, c & d:

- 1- The best title for the passage is:
 - a) A Tiring Lifestyle
 - b) Poor Memory
 - c) Lost Things
 - d) Smart Ideas
- 2- The underlined word "**label**" in the 3rd paragraph means:
 - a) put names on
 - b) push out
 - b) Take up
 - d) set off
- 3- The underlined pronoun "**they**" in the 1st paragraph refers to:
 - a) recent studies
 - b) mobiles phones and car keys
 - c) ten minutes
 - d) insurance companies
- 4- According to the passage, the most frequently lost items were:
 - a) car keys and mobile phones
 - b) tickets hats and car keys
 - c) mobile phones and jewelry
 - d) car keys and laptops
- 5- One of the following situations can make you lose things:
 - a) being careful
 - b) being absent mind
 - c) putting things indoors
 - d) taking things outdoors
- 6-The purpose of the writer in this passage is:
 - a) to focus on the importance of being well organized.
 - b) to show the consequences of being tired.
 - c) to explain the steps of solving problems.
 - d) to entertain the readers with thrilling stories.

b) Answer the following questions:

7- How do we lose things?

.....

8- Why do very old people lose things more than the young ?

.....

Unit 3

Philanthropy

essentially	Adv	بالضرورة / اساسا	merciful	Adj	رحمن
assistance	N	مساعدة	compassionate	Adj	رحيم
regardless	Adv	بصرف النظر	membership	N	عضوية
ethnic	Adj	عريقي	humanitarian	Adj	انساني
catastrophe	N	كارثة	bestow	V	ينفق
annual	Adj	سنوي	tribute	N	ضريبة
rush	V	يندفع / يسرع	volunteer	N	متطوع
extend	V	يمتد	participant	N	مشارك
appreciation	N	تقدير	campaign	N	حملة
gratitude	N	عرفان	spills	n	المواد المنسكبة
philanthropy	N	الإنسانية / حب الخير	trash	n	قمامة

Grammar

إذا | If

○ تستخدم الحالة الثانية من قاعدة (if) للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية في الماضي:

If	past simple	would + verb
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If I were you, I would help the poor.

If you went to bed earlier, you wouldn't be so tired.

We would buy a larger house if we had a lot of money.

Choose the correct answer:

Water is very important. If I were a plant, I (will love – would love – love) water. We should save water. Drinkable water is rare. If I (am – was – were) you, I wouldn't waste it. Unless people used water wisely, there (will be – would be – is) a fatal problem.

علامات الاختصار | Acronyms

○ Acronyms هي كل لفظ مركب من أوائل حروف مجموعة من الكلمات كالاتي:

UN	United Nations
DIY	Do it yourself
FYI	For your information
BTW	By the way
VIP	Very important person
ASAP	As soon as possible
ATM	Automated teller machine

○ يستخدم ضمير الوصل (who) مع الفاعل العاقل:

The musician wrote the song. He is Kuwaiti.
The musician, **who** wrote the song, is Kuwaiti.

This boy plays well. He is my brother.
The boy, **who** plays well, is my brother.

○ يستخدم ضمير الوصل (which) مع غير العاقل:

This car is old. The car works well.
This car, **which** is old, works well.

The shirt is very expensive. It suits you.
The shirt, **which** is very expensive, suits you.

○ يستخدم ضمير الوصل (whose) للملكية:

That woman played the piano. The woman's name is Mona.
The woman, **whose** name is Mona, played the piano.

I like helping the people. Their life is difficult.
I like helping the people **whose** love is difficult.

A Choose the correct word:

Mr. Hamdi is the man, (**which – who – whose**) depend on himself, always smiles. His wife, (**who – which – whose**) name is Faten, is happy with him. He doesn't shout at all. He says, "Life is short. We should **live (peace – peaceful – peacefully)**". He drives a car (**which – who – whose**) is very old. He didn't change it because it never stopped.

Exercises

Vocabulary

A- Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

13. Hethe children off to school so they wouldn't be late.

- a) rushed b) extended c) document d) regard

14. In the time of troubles, we all need each other's

- a) catastrophe b) wilderness c) literature d) assistance

15. We shouldn't judge people according to their nationalities or theirorigin.

- a) ethnic b) annual c) significant d) constant

16.his tough words, he has a kind heart and his friends aren't angry.

- a) Devotedly b) Regardless c) essentially d) significantly

B- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(gratitude – ethnic – extends – annual – essentially)

- 5. Not all rich people arehappy nor poor people are sad.
- 6. Hala February is anfestival which coincide with the National Day.
- 7. I bought two presents for my parents to express my
- 8. It's known that the Sahara Desertfor miles in Africa.

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

Dreams are very important in man's life. A person, (which – who – whose) has a dream, can work hard to reach it. If you were a dreamer, you (will be – are – would be) creative. You can think of creating a machine (whose – which – who) helps a lot of people. A student, (who – whose – which) mind is active, can do the best.

B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 7- The boy solved the puzzle. He was thanked by the teacher. (Join the sentences)
.....
- 2- Bring me the file. The file is on the table. (Join the sentences)
.....
- 3- Ms. Amina is a clever teacher. Her jacket is fashionable. (Join the sentences)
.....
- 4-The dog bit the thief Was trying to break into the house. (Complete)
.....
- 5- If I were a president, (Complete)
.....
- 6- He would succeed, if he (Complete)
.....
- 7- If my father were richer, I (buy) the most expensive car. (Correct)
.....

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

In a small village in South Africa people used to plant vegetables and fruits. One day, last spring after a heavy rainfall, the villagers suddenly saw some strange trees growing fast in their gardens and fields. All people were astonished, no one had ever seen something like that before. And no one knew where they had come from or how. Some trees started to produce some beautiful flowers of different colours and fantastic smell. Others produced strange fruits in large sizes. Some people thought that those trees were dangerous. A big mess was there in the village because of these trees.

The newspapers in that village took the advantage of this event and started to tell false stories about the strange trees. Every morning the newspapers told people a new story. They even told that the trees could walk and bite children. One new story said that the trees could run and move from one place to another

The journalists provided the newspapers with some false pictures. Actually, some villagers started to believe those stories, so they started cutting down some of those trees. Other villagers were wise enough to watch the trees day and night to discover the truth. They found that trees couldn't move or bite children. All those stories were lies. The newspapers just wanted to sell more and more to gain much money. After discovering the truth, all people in that village united and decided to stop buying newspapers.

a) Choose the best answer from a, b, c & d:

1- What is the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) The Large Village | b) The Strange Trees |
| c) The Famous Newspapers | d) The African Villagers |

2- The underlined word "**astonished**" in the 1st paragraph means:

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| a) surprised | b) beautiful | c) wise | d) dangerous |
|--------------|--------------|---------|--------------|

3- The underlined word "**they**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------|----------|
| a) people | b) stories | c) newspapers | d) trees |
|-----------|------------|---------------|----------|

4- The villagers were astonished when they saw the trees because:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) the trees were strange and growing fast | b) the newspapers were true |
| c) the stories were not correct | d) the villagers used to plant vegetables |

5- In time of trouble, we should:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| a) be careless and naïve. | b) have a good memory. |
| c) be wise and responsible. | d) be enthusiastic. |

6- The moral lesson of this story is:

- | |
|---|
| a) Media should enlighten people's life |
| b) Trees are important for villagers. |
| c) Media can't be deceiving. |
| d) We should believe rumors. |

b) Answer the following questions:

7- How could the trees be dangerous 7- ?

.....

8- What should we do to the false media?

.....

Countries and Cities

fusion	N	اندماج	tropical	Adj	استوائي
monsoonal	Adj	موسمي	imitation	N	تقليد
peninsula	N	شبه جزيرة	currency	N	عملة
appeal	V	يجذب	archaeological	Adj	أثري
habitat	N	موطن / بيئة طبيعية	pepper	N	فلفل
species	N	انواع	tobacco	N	التبغ
major	Adj	كبير / عظيم	salutation	N	سلام / تحية
Consist of	V	يتكون من	appropriate	Adj	مناسب
showcase	V	يعرض	emoji	N	رمز تعبير
borders	V	حدود			

Grammar**Present Continuous****المضارع المستمر**

○ يتكون المضارع المستمر من:

I	am	+ verb + ing
He/she/it	is	
You/we/they	are	

I am studying English **now**.

Look, a car is coming quickly.

Listen, the girls are speaking too much.

○ يدل المضارع المستمر على شي يحدث الآن وقت حدوث الكلام ويأتي مع كلمات مثل:

now	الآن	look	أنظر	listen	استمع
at the moment	في هذه اللحظة	at the present time	في الوقت الحالي	still	لا يزال

Choose the correct answer:

Today is a fine day. We are on the beach. I (sit – sat – am sitting) in front of the sea. The sun (shine – shines – is shining). Look, the boys (are playing – were playing – playing) with the sand. Listen, someone (cries – is crying – cried) to his sons. My mother (walk – walks – is walking) on the beach at the moment. My father is still (talk – talks – talking) on the phone.

○ يتكون الماضي المستمر من:

I, He, She, It	was	verb + ing
You, We, They	were	

○ يعبر عن حدث مستمر في الماضي ثم قطعه حدث آخر:

while	ماضي مستمر	ماضي بسيط
While	I was walking on the beach.	I saw my friend.

ماضي مستمر	when	ماضي بسيط
I was walking on the beach.	when	I saw my friend.

○ يعبر الماضي المستمر عن شيء كان مستمر في الماضي (ماضي مستمر) ثم يقطعه حدث آخر (ماضي بسيط) ويأتي مع:

while	بينما	when	عندما	as	عندما
--------------	--------------	-------------	--------------	-----------	--------------

Choose the correct answer from between brackets:

Huda (**read – was reading – reads**) a story when her mother called her. She likes reading English stories. When the father came, Huda and her mum (**was cooking – were cooking – cook**) lunch. I offered to help my father as he (**carried – was carrying – carry**) heavy things,

Exercises
Vocabulary

A- Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

17. Thebetween cultures enriches life and generates common sense.
a) fusion b) habitat c) novelist d) wilderness
18. Malaysia has aclimate. Its east coast is tropical and rainy.
a) annual b) constant c) major d) monsoonal
19. There are many rareof animals in Sobah Al-Ahmed Nature Reserve.
a) peninsula b) species c) assistance d) catastrophe
20. His polite way of speech.....most of his friends.
a) seeks b) rushes c) showcases d) appeals

B- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(Peninsula – major – showcase – consists – essentially)

5. I didn't know that the TV serialof two parts.
6. Traffic jam is aproblem in most of the big cities.
7. The Arabianin Asia is considered the largest in the world.
8. The main aim of the documental film is tothe Kuwaiti life in the past.

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

While I (am crossing – is crossing - was crossing) the street, a car stopped. The old man, who (was driving – is driving – driving) the car, asked me about the nearest bank. At night, when I went to the park next to my house, that man (giving – was giving – is giving) a lot of money to the poor. Now, I (helping – am helping – was helping) people like that man.

B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 8- My friend is still (study) Engineering in Canada. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 2- Look, she is quarrelling with the bus driver. (Make negative)
.....
- 3- While my father was reading a book, my mother (clean) the kitchen. (Correct the verb)
.....

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

The year is 2020, and it's 7.45 on a rainy Monday morning, and you are in your car and on your way to work. You stop at a traffic light, when the light turns green, you continue on your way. Ten minutes later, you arrive at work and you stop reading the morning paper. Then, you get out of your car and you say to it, "Thank you!" Your car replies, "You're welcome!" This possible future may sound unreal, but in fact many car companies are already testing robotic cars, or "driverless cars", on the roads today, although the cars don't speak very much yet.

In 1980s, Germany and the United States tested the first driverless cars, and by 2020 companies such as Volvo, GM, Nissan and BMW plan to sell driverless cars. Driverless cars are not really driverless, the drivers are computers that use radar, computer maps and other modern technology.

Actually, these driverless cars offer many facilities. Perhaps the most important of these is fewer deaths caused by road accidents. In addition, people will spend less time stuck in traffic jams and there will be no need for people to have a driving license. It's not free. \$ 5000 to \$ 10.000 is added to the price of a new car. Nevertheless, at some time in your life, you will probably be sitting in a robotic, driverless car on your way to work. Who knows? Life in the future may have amazing improvements in all fields of life.

a) Choose the best answer from a, b, c & d:

1-The main idea of the 3rd paragraph is:

- a) The advantages of the future cars. b) future cars will be expensive.
c) The disadvantages of the future cars. d) future cars will be expensive.

2-The underlined word "**robotic**" in the 2nd paragraph means:

- a) socialized b) fantastic c) scientific d) computerized

3-The underlined word "**it**" in the 1st paragraph refers to:

- a) car b) work c) light d) morning paper

4-The future cars will today's cars.

- a) be cheaper than b) have the same price of
c) be more expensive than d) be free for people

5- Driverless cars run on:

- a) petrol b) water c) fossil fuel d) electricity

6- What is the purpose of the writer?

- a) to explain the causes of car accidents
b) to compare old cars with modern ones
c) to encourage people to get a driving license
d) to show how cars will look like in the future

b) Answer the following questions:

7- What modern technology do driverless cars use?

.....

8-When will robotic cars be available in the market?

.....

Unit 5

The Environment

obviously		بوضوح	definitely		بالتأكيد
suffocate		يخنق	chimney		مدخنة
emit		يبعث / يقذف	fume		دخان
depend on		يعتمد على	vessel		وعاء
fossil fuels		وقود احفوري	consume		يستهلك
pollutant		ملوث	emissions		انبعاثات
toxic		سام	trash		قمامة
pesticides		مبيدات حشرية	construction		تعمير
seriously		بخطورة	consequences		نتائج

Grammar

Passive

المجهول

Ali	eats	an apple
فاعل	فعل	مفعول

* لتحويل جملة للمجهول نأتي بـ:

1	2	3
المفعول Object	Verb (to be)	Verb 3
	Present simple = verb 1	am/is/are
	Past simple = verb 2	was/were
	Present continuous = am/is/are + v + ing	being
	Past continuous = was/were + v + ing	being
	can / could / will / would / shall / should / must	be
Ali eats an apple.		
<i>An apple</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>eaten.</i>
Huda wrote the letters.		
<i>The letters</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>written.</i>
Mona is cooking the lunch.		
<i>The lunch</i>	<i>is being</i>	<i>cooked.</i>
My mother was cooking lunch.		
<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Was being</i>	<i>cooked</i>
Manal must do the homework.		
<i>The homework</i>	<i>must be</i>	<i>done</i>

Change into passive:

- 1. Hind is doing homework now.
.....
- 2. Sami is writing e-mails.
.....
- 4. The boys were playing football.
.....
- 5. Salwa was buying some dresses.
.....
- 6. They will build a new house.
.....
- 7. He must ride the bicycle in a safe place.
.....
- 8. Mr. Saif was buying many presents for the brilliant students.
.....
- 9. My uncles were discussing some family affairs before my sister's wedding.
.....

Exercises

Vocabulary

A- Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

- 21....., his way of speaking expresses that he is well-qualified and cultured.
a) Regardless b) Devotedly c) Seriously d) Obviously
- 22.The Earth became a planet and it needs our care.
a) suffocating b) consisting c) documenting d) rushing
- 23.I prefer fruits and vegetables grown without the use of
a) fuels b) species c) pesticides d) catastrophes
- 24.All the vehicles and factories smoke which causes a lot of diseases.
a) seek b) emit c) suffocate d) appeal

B- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(depend – major – seriously – extends – pollutants)

- 5. The worst thing is that cars give off gases which destroy the ozone layer.
- 6. After buying a car, I don't have to on public transport all the time.
- 7. New regulation will reduce dangerous air which destroy health.
- 8. We should talk about the importance of peace among countries.

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

Books (write – are written – can write) to give information about many aspects of life. Nowadays, information (can include – can be included – is including) in e-books. In the future, other ways of getting information (will invent – invent – will be invented) for easy life.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

People always have strange, funny and exciting stories in their life. Bill was a journalist working in one of the most well-known magazines in his city. Once he had to go to the bus stop to take it for the first time trying to go to Oxford Street. He never travelled by bus before as he has been driving his car for many years. It was easy for him to go to work on his car. But it happened that his car broke down. He was going to Oxford Street to buy a digital television from one of the famous shops that sells Japanese Electronics.

He put his money in an envelope and kept **it** in his pocket. Bill went to the bus stop where he got on a bus. Every now and then he put his hands on his pockets to make sure that the envelope was still there. Suddenly, he felt that it had gone!

Bill didn't get **irritated** or nervous. A middle-aged man was sitting next to him. With a smile he said to that man, "A foolish thief has taken an envelope full of newspaper cuttings from my pocket. I think the foolish thief thought it was full of money". Then, exactly as he was expecting, Bill looked down and saw his envelope under his feet. He picked it up and left the bus. He was really pleased as got all his money safe back again.

a) Choose the best answer from a, b, c & d:

1- What is the best title of the passage?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| a) A Bad Dream | b) A Funny Story |
| c) Intelligent Bill | d) Oxford Street |

2- The meaning of the word "**irritated**" in the 3rd paragraph means:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a) pleased | b) quiet |
| c) troubled | d) joyful |

3- The pronoun "**it**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) the bus | b) the envelope |
| c) the pocket | d) the shop |

4- Bill was going to Oxford Street to:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) take the bus | b) meet the man |
| c) buy a digital TV | d) get pocket money |

5- You feelif you are in a sudden situation.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) pleased | b) confused |
| c) lonely | d) grateful |

6- The purpose of the writer in this story is:

- to focus on the importance of self-control when getting in trouble.
- to explain the steps of solving problems.
- to show how we should deal with strangers.
- to entertain the readers with a funny story.

b) Answer the following questions:

7- How did Bill get his envelop back?

.....

8- What is the best way to catch a thief without calling the police?

.....

The Environment

Hard-packed	Adj	صلبة	slope	N	ميل - انحدار
splendid	Adj	فاخر - رائع	exterior	Adj	خارجي
Hark back	V	يعود - يرجع إلى	interior	Adj	داخلي
marvellously	Adv	بشكل مدهش	symbolize	V	يرمز
flank	V	يحيط به	unique	Adj	فريد
prodigious	Adj	مذهل - غير معتاد	murals	N	جداريات
depict	V	يصور - يوصف	mosaic	Adj	فسيفساء
convert	V	يحول	antiquities	N	اثار قديمة
hiking	N	السفر على الاقدام	artifact	N	اثر فني

Grammar**Order of Adjectives** ترتيب الصفات

* عند وصف اسم بصفتين أو أكثر نقوم بترتيب الصفات قبل الاسم كما يلي:

When two or more adjectives are used in front of a noun, they are usually in this order:

رأي	حجم	عمر	شكل	لون	بلد	مادة	الاسم الموصوف
Opinion	Size	age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	noun
wonderful	small	old	round	brown	Kuwaiti	wooden	table

- He bought a pair of **nice, white, leather** trainers.
- A **fat old Chinese** man came to the door.
- I kept all my money in a **small black metal** box.

* يمكن جمع هذه الصفات في كلمة **(osacom)**:

Reorder the adjectives:

1- Have you seen my (leather – new – black) bag?

.....

2- Huda has (brown – beautiful – long) hair.

.....

3- My brother has a (large – brown – scary) dog. I'm afraid of it.

.....

4- My father would like to sell his (German – old – small) car.

.....

Grammar

الزمن	المضارع التام Present perfect	المضارع التام المستمر Present perfect continuous
تكوينه	have / has + v3	have / has + been + v + ing
أمثلة	She has made cakes for 3 hours. انتهت من عمل الكيك	She has been making cakes for 3 hours. لا تزال مستمرة في عمل الكيك
استخدامه	يعبر عن شيء حدث وانتهى في الماضي ومازال له أثر أو نتيجة في الحاضر.	يعبر عن شيء بدأ في الماضي ومازال مستمر حتى وقت الكلام.
كلماته	Since – for – just – already – not...yet – recently – ever – never – lately	Since – for – all day – the whole day

Since – for

منذ: يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية مفتوحة أي اننا نعرف بدايتها و لانعرف نهايتها **Since**

EX:

- Since 1999, 1988 ..., etc.
- Since 8 O'clock, 5 O'clock ..., etc.
- Since yesterday, last week, last month, last year, ..., etc.
- Since I was child, he was 10...
- Since November, Monday, the liberation of Kuwait, this morning..., etc.

لمدة: يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية محددة لانعرف بدايتها **For:**

Ex:

- For an hour, two hours...etc.
- For three days, four days...etc.
- For two months, three months...etc.
- For five years, three years...etc.
- For a long time, a short time...etc.

Choose the correct answer:

I have lived in Kuwait (since – for – ago) 18 years. I have been teaching Science (since - for – ago) 1990. I have (never – already– yet) had my dear students. They have (ever – never – yet) made me angry with them. I haven't finished teaching (just – yet – ever).

Choose the correct answer:

My father **is** always busy. He (has done – do – hasn't done) his work yet. He (has been sending – has sent – is sending) emails the whole day. I'd like to help him but I (have written – have been writing – write) my homework since the afternoon.

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- I have met my favourite movie star. (Make negative)
.....
- 2- Ahmed has seen a flying saucer. (Make negative)
.....
- 3- We have worked in this factory for more than six years. (Ask a question)
.....
- 4- Salma has written the report since the morning. (Ask a question)
.....

Exercises

Vocabulary

A- Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

- 25. It's important to ski on a ground.
a) annual b) toxic c) splendid d) hard-packed
- 26. Our house has got view on the bank of the river.
a) ethnic b) constant c) major d) monsoonal
- 27. The thief couldn't scape because the police him.
a) flanked b) depicted c) converted d) emitted
- 28. My friend got the first prize in drawing. He paints
a) marvellously b) seriously c) showcases d) essentially

B- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(flanked – converted – prodigious – hark back – essentially)

- 5. The newest styles to the clothes of seventies.
- 6. They left the house when the fire all around it.
- 7. He insisted to marry that girl because she has got a of beauty.
- 8. My father the spare bedroom into an office.

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

While I (cross – crossed - was crossing) the street, a car stopped. The old man, who (was driving – drives – driving) the car, asked me about the nearest bank. At night, when I went to the park next to my house. that man (gives – was giving – give) a lot of money to the poor. Now, I (help – am helping – helped) people like that man.

B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- My friend is still (study) Engineering in Canada. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 2- Look, she is quarrelling with the bus driver. (Make negative)
.....
- 3- While my father was reading a book, my mother (clean) the kitchen. (Correct the verb)
.....

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

No wonder that salt has many uses in our life. It is added to food, pickle and fish. It is also used to preserve some types of food. Many people prefer salty dishes than sweet ones. Despite the bad side effects of adding salt randomly or too much in some dishes, still many people like it. But have you ever asked yourself about the time and place where it was first discovered and used?

In fact, we don't know when man first began to use salt, but we do know that it has been used in many different ways throughout the history. People who lived over 3000 years ago ate salted fish. Thousands of years ago in Egypt, salt was used to **embalm** the dead. Stealing salt was considered a major crime during some periods of history.

In the 18th century, for instance, if a person was caught stealing salt, he could be put in jail. About 150 years ago, taking more salt than once was considered a crime. The criminal's ear was cut off as a punishment for the crime he has committed. In the Roman Empire, one of the most important roads was the one that carried salt from the salt mines to Rome. Guards were kept along the route to protect it against **its** thieves.

In the early days in the USA, salt was scarce. So, the store-keeper was very careful with his salt. As he poured out salt for his customers, he did not like anyone to cross the floor of the store.

a) Choose the best answer from a, b, c & d:

- 1- What is the main idea of the 4th paragraph?
a) Storing Salt b) Salt in Rome c) Stealing Salt d) Salty Dishes
- 2- The underlined word "**embalm**" in the 2nd paragraph means:
a) preserve a dead body from decay. b) put the dead body in the fridge.
c) support put or take on board a ship d) bury the dead body
- 3- The underlined word "**its**" in the 4th paragraph refers to:
a) route's b) salt's c) Rome's d) mine's
- 4- Theused salt to embalm the dead bodies.
a) Arabian countries b) Ancient Egyptians
c) Roman Empire d) Americans.
- 5-are called the white poison.
a) Flour and salt b) Coco nut and sugar
c) Salt and sugar d) Maize corn and salt
- 6- The purpose of the writer in the passage is:
a) to give us a review on the history and the importance of salt.
b) to show the role of guards to protect salt from thieves in the past.
c) to explain how salt was stored and sold in the USA.
d) to tell us about the benefits of salt.

b) Answer the following questions:

7- How were the thieves of salt punished in the past?

.....

8- Why is eating too much salt harmful?

.....