

Grade 9 Pamphlet
مذكرة صف تاسع / فصل ثاني
لغة إنجليزية

مفردات - شرح القواعد - تدريبات متنوعة

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Unit 7
Happiness

spiritual	Adj	روحي	psychologist	N	عالم نفسياني
material	Adj	مادي	identify	V	يتعرف - يميز
massive	Adj	ضخم - هائل	positive	Adj	ايجابي
depression	N	كآبة	poverty	N	فقر
quality	N	خاصية	standards	N	مستويات - معايير
confusion	N	تشويش - ارتباك	state	N	حالة
anxiety	N	قلق	sociable	Adj	اجتماعي
regret	N/V	ندم / يندم	loneliness	N	وحدة - عزلة
vendor	N	بائع	obedience	N	طاعة
immune	N	مناعة	disappointment	N	احباط - خيبة أمل

Grammar

Past Perfect الماضي التام

= يتكون الماضي التام من:

had + v3

After I ¹ **had done** ² my homework, I went to bed.

Before she ² slept, she ¹ **had studied** her lessons.

When he ² went to the airport, the plane ¹ **had taken off**.

= عند حدوث شيئين في الماضي فإن الذي يحدث أولاً يكون في الماضي التام (1) والذي يحدث بعده يكون في الماضي البسيط (2).

Use Past Perfect Tense to refer to the first of two actions in the past.

= يأتي الماضي التام مع:

after	بعد	when	عندما	because	لان
before	قبل	by the time	بحلول الوقت	until	حتى

More Examples:

- * After Dana **had finished** her school project, she **went** shopping.
- * They **stopped** the show because it **had rained** heavily.
- * Laila **had cooked** dinner by the time her mother **came** home.
- * When we **arrived** at the theatre, the concert **had started**.

Choose the correct:

Parents were sleeping. Thieves (**break – broke – had broken**) into and (**steal – stole – had stolen**) their jewellery. After their little son (**see – saw – had seen**) the thieves, he cried. The thieves (**had left – left – leave**) the jewellery before they ran away.

Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets:

- 1- The careless driver got a ticket because he at the red light. (not stop)
- 2- The woman..... the good news, until they told her. (not hear)
- 3- Sam the movie but couldn't remember the title. (see)
- 4- My mother was worried because I sick. (be)
- 5- After Jake for two months, he won the marathon! (train)

Suffixes

Suffixes * هي مجموعة من الاحرف تستخدم في نهاية الكلمة لتغيير معناها من فعل او صفة إلى اسم مثل:

ness	tion/ion	er	(e)nce	ment
blind blind ness	possess possess ion	angry anger	different differ ence	excite excite ment
happy happ iness	contribute contribu tion	hungry hunger	intelligent intellig ence	improve improve ment
sad sad ness	examine examinat ion	dangerous dang er	obedient obedi ence	disappoint disappoint ment

wish

wish* تستخدم للتمني في الحاضر والمستقبل وفي هذه الحالة الفعل بعدها يكون في زمن الماضي البسيط:

wish + past simple

↓ Real actions	↓ Wishful actions (not real)
I don't study well.	I wish I studied very well.
I'm very busy today.	I wish I weren't busy today.
It's raining heavily.	I wish it stopped raining.

wish* تستخدم للتمني في الماضي او الندم وفي هذه الحالة الفعل بعدها يكون في زمن الماضي التام:

wish + past perfect (had + v3)

I got lost while camping.	I wish I had brought a map.
I lost my wallet.	I wish I had been more careful.
The movie was long and boring.	I wish I hadn't watched it.
My brother could play the piano, but I can't.	I wish I had learned how to play the piano.

Use wish in the following situations:

1- I got lost in another country.

.....

2- I was stuck in traffic.

.....

3- The bookshop was closed.

.....

4- I forgot some information.

.....

5- It is still raining.

.....

* تستخدم (if) للتعبير عن شيء لم يحدث في الماضي وتخيل نتائجه وتعبر كذلك عن الندم:

If	Past perfect (had + v 3)	would have + v3
-----------	---------------------------------	------------------------

If I **had driven** more carefully, I **would have avoided** the accident.

I **would have gone** to the beach if the weather **had been** better.

Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- If he had trained more, he (**win**) the first place in the Olympics.
.....
- 2- If I (**remember**) his birthday, I wouldn't have forgotten to buy a gift for him.
.....
- 3- If she had gone to the doctor, she (**not be**) in so much pain.
.....
- 4- The city air wouldn't have been polluted if they (**plant**) more trees.
.....
- 5- You (**not fall**) down the stairs if you had been more careful.
.....

Exercises

Reading

Vocabulary

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

1. Islam was inspired by the teachings of ourleader Mohammed (s.a.a.w)
a) annual b) massive c) material d) spiritual
2. Nowadays, people are overwhelmed by the feeling of.....
a) depression b) quality c) vendor d) immune
3. I respect the person who.....when he makes a mistake.
a) depicts b) regrets c) converts d) emits
4. Experiments proved that happiness gives strong.....system.
a) regret b) immune c) confusion d) anxiety

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

(anxiety – immune – material – vendor – massive)

5. He's been working as a streetselling fruits and vegetables.
6. The fear of unemployment can be a source of deep..... to people.
7. If the drought continues, deaths will occur on ascale.
8. Spiritual people aren't concerned with theworld.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Helen packed a small suitcase حقيبة and hurried out of the house to catch the bus to the station. There was no one else waiting at the bus stop محطة الباص, so it looked as if a bus had just left. Helen looked at her watch anxiously بقلق. It was already two o'clock. Her train leaves at two-thirty, and since it would take at least twenty minutes to reach the station, she did not have much time to spare. Just then a taxi came slowly down the road. Helen knew that the fare الأجرة to the station was at least two pounds, which was more than she could afford تتحمل; but she quickly made up her mind that it would be well worth the extra expense in order to catch her train. So, she stopped the taxi and got in. She told the driver that she had to catch a train which leaves at two-thirty.

All went well until, just as they were coming out of a side-street into the main road that led to the station, the taxi ran into a car. There was a loud crash تصادم and Helen was thrown forward so **violently** بشدة that she hit her head on the front seat. Both drivers got out and began shouting at each other. Helen got out as well, to ask **them** to stop quarrelling, but neither of them took any notice of her at all. She was wondering what to do when a bus came into sight, going in the direction of the station. The bus stop was not far off, so Helen got her suitcase out of the taxi and ran towards the bus, which had stopped to let some passengers get off. ينزلوا The bus conductor كمسري saw her running so he did not ring the bell for the bus to start until she had got on. Helen reached the station just in time and managed to catch her train after all.

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

1. The best title of this story might be:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Catching the train | b. Helen and the suitcase |
| c. Shouting in the street | d. The bus station |

2. The underlined word “**violently**” in line (12) means:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| a. happened in future | b. acted by force |
| c. directed by someone | d. having problems |

3. The underline pronoun “**them**” in line (13) refers to:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a. bus conductors | b. the front seats |
| c. both drivers | d. passengers |

4. Helen took a taxi because she was afraid of:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a. missing the train | b. her mother |
| c. busses | d. the car accident |

5. According to the passage, all the following sentences are TRUE except:

- a. It was 2 o'clock when Helen looked at her clock anxiously
- b. Helen knew that the fare to the station was at least twelve pounds
- c. The bus conductor saw Helen running so he waited for her until she had got on
- d. Both drivers were angry after the crash

6. The purpose of the writer is:

- a. to tell us that the bus conductor is a kind man
- b. to show how Helen behaved when she missed the bus
- c- to entertain us by telling a daily life story
- d. to suggest ways of solving problems

B: Answer these questions:

7. What did Helen tell the taxi driver when she stopped the taxi and got in?

.....

8. Why didn't the bus conductor ring the bell for the bus to start?

.....

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

I was very happy after I (pass – have passed – had passed) my mid-year exam. If I hadn't worked hard, I (won't get – wouldn't have got – won't get) the highest marks. Unfortunately, my best friend didn't pass because he (has been – is being – had been) sick during exams. I wish he (has joined – joins – had joined) the exam.

B- Do as shown between brackets:

1- I was worried after I had seen the accident. (Ask a question)

.....

2- I was driving very fast so I had an accident. (Complete)

I wish.....

3- If she had invited me, I (attend) her birthday party. (Correct the verb)

.....

4- Before we slept, we (do – had done – did) our homework. (Correct the verb)

.....

Unit 8
Sports

spectator	N	متفرج - مشاهد	participant	N	مشارك
endurance	N	تحمل - ثبات	principal	Adj	رئيسي
coordination	N	تنسيق - تأزر	certain	Adj	معين - محدد
opponent	N	خصم - عدو	agility	n	رشاقة
bounce	V	يرتد - يثب	strokes	N	ضربات
tournament	N	سلسلة مباريات	strategy	N	خطة
traditionally	Adv	بشكل تقليدي	endurance	N	تحمل
conventional	Adj	متعارف عليه - تقليدي	capture	V	يمسك
eliminate	V	يزيل - يستأصل	vision	N	رؤية - بصيرة
strike / struck	V	يضرب/مضروب	venue	N	مكان

Grammar

play - do - go

play	do	go
تأتي مع الأنشطة التي تستخدم الكرة او الرياضة التي يستخدم فيها اما القدم او اليد فقط	تستخدم مع الأنشطة القتالية او الرياضة التي يستخدم فيها اليد والقدم معا	تستخدم مع الأنشطة المنتهية بـ ing
<input type="radio"/> tennis	<input type="radio"/> karate	<input type="radio"/> swimming
<input type="radio"/> football	<input type="radio"/> judo	<input type="radio"/> hiking
<input type="radio"/> basketball	<input type="radio"/> taekwondo	<input type="radio"/> running
<input type="radio"/> volleyball	<input type="radio"/> boxing	<input type="radio"/> fishing
<input type="radio"/> chess	<input type="radio"/> athletics	<input type="radio"/> skiing
<input type="radio"/> squash	<input type="radio"/> aerobics	<input type="radio"/> skating
<input type="radio"/> golf	<input type="radio"/> Kungfu	<input type="radio"/> surfing
<input type="radio"/> hockey	<input type="radio"/> wrestling	<input type="radio"/> climbing
<input type="radio"/> badminton	<input type="radio"/> gymnastics	<input type="radio"/> dancing
<input type="radio"/> baseball	<input type="radio"/> warm-up	<input type="radio"/> cycling

Use (play / do / go) to complete the following sentences and correct the verb:

- 1- He used to..... jogging every morning when he was young.
- 2- I am always busy, but I soccer with my friends when I have time.
- 3- His grandmother is 80, but she gymnastics in the morning.
- 4- When he was seven, he loved basketball.
- 5- Last Friday, my uncle and I fishing and caught 3 big fish.
- 6- Learning how to golf takes a lot of time.

Indefinite Articles

أدوات التنكير

a an

○ تستخدم أداة التنكير (an) قبل الاسم المفرد المبدوء بحرف متحرك (a/e/i/o/u):

an apple	an egg	an ice cream	an orange	an uncle
----------	--------	--------------	-----------	----------

○ تستخدم أداة التنكير (a) قبل الاسم المفرد المبدوء بحرف ساكن (b/c/d/f/g/h/l/m.....):

a book	a cat	a dog	a fish	a hen
--------	-------	-------	--------	-------

Nouns

الأسماء

Countable nouns

أسماء تعد

uncountable nouns

أسماء لا تعد

اسماء تعد		اسماء لا تعد	
Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns	
Singular مفرد	Plural جمع		
a car	cars	water	juice
a boy	boys	milk	fuel
a book	books	oil	soup
a map	maps	honey	food
an apple	apples	bread	meat
an egg	eggs	rice	flour
a child	children	butter	cheese
a man	men	sugar	fruit
a foot	feet	sun cream	soap
a tooth	teeth	information	luggage
a person	people	furniture	wood

some - any

تستخدم (some) مع الجملة المثبتة والطلب: ○

There are some birds in the sky.
Can I have some water, please?

تستخدم (any) مع السؤال والجملة المنفية: ○

Have you got any money?
No, I haven't got any money.

A- Use (a / an / some / any):

1. I usually have cup of tea after breakfast.
2. I'd like to have rice, please.
3. Fahad hasn't got brothers.
4. I usually visit my grandma 3 times week.
5. Have you got books?
6. Ali had accident yesterday.

Exercises

Reading

Vocabulary

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

5. Whenever I go to the stadium, it's packed with cheerful.....
a) depressions b) spectators c) qualities d) catastrophes
6. My mother prefers more style of dress.
a) toxic b) ethnic c) material d) conventional
7. The ball twice before the player could reach it.
a) bounced b) regretted c) converted d) emitted
8. The little child ran into the road and wasby a fast car.
a) bounced b) eliminated c) struck d) regretted

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

(coordination – traditionally – material – endurance – eliminate)

5. Some sports test one's mental and physical
6. Tennis is the sport that needs hand-eyeto play well.
7. Housework has been regardedas women's work.
8. In my opinion, healthy food cantoxins from our bodies.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

It is hard to imagine how certain products were invented. How did someone think of the eraser, clay, and potato chips? It turns out many of society's most well-known inventions were simply mistakes made by scientists trying to invent. No one could ever imagine that the flavoured potato chips and the morning best preferred breakfast, corn flakes, were accidentally introduced to the world's kitchens.

Potato chips were first meant to be a plate of fried potato. It was invented by George Crum, a chef at the Carey Moon Lake House. How was it created? One day, a customer sent back his plate of potatoes many times and kept asking for them to be more fried and thinner. Crum lost his temper, sliced the potatoes **extremely** thin and fried them until they were hard as a rock. To the chef's surprise, the customer loved them and wanted more!

Corn Flakes were invented by the Kellogg brothers, John and Will. They were trying to make pots of boiled grain. How was it created? The brothers accidentally left a pot of boiled grain on the stove for several days. The mixture turned bad but there was something that was dry and thick. Through experimentation **they** removed the bad part and created corn flakes. Wouldn't it be nice if you could invent something by mistake?

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer: (4x2=8 M)

1- The best title for the passage is :

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Potato Chips | b. Chefs and Scientists |
| c. Accidental Discoveries | d. Morning Breakfast |

2- The underlined word **extremely** in paragraph (2) means:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. very | b. strangely |
| c. accidentally | d. alternatively |

3- The underlined pronoun **they** in paragraph (3) refers to:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. Corn Flakes | b. The brothers |
| c. pots | d. days |

4- The main idea of the last paragraph could be:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Life of the Kellogg Brothers | b. How corn flakes were made |
| c. Cooking grains | d. Experimenting mixtures |

5- According to the passage, all the following sentences are true except:

- a. Cornflakes was invented by accident.
- b. George Crum worked at the Carey Moon Lake House.
- c. It's bad that you can invent something by mistake.
- d. Chips and corn flakes are well-known all over the world.

6- The purpose of the writer is to:

- a- inform us about two famous inventions
- b- tell us about the dangers of corn flakes
- c- advise us to eat chips and corn flakes
- d- show us that mistakes are not always bad

C. Answer the following questions: (3x2=6 M)

7- How were potato chips invented?

.....

8- Who invented the corn flakes?

.....

Writing
Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

My father always advises me to (play – do – go) exercises. He used to (play – do – go) volleyball when he was young. My brother doesn't practise (some – an – any) sports. He likes reading (any – some – a) storybooks. He was very happy when I gave him (a – an – any) book.

B- Do as shown between brackets:

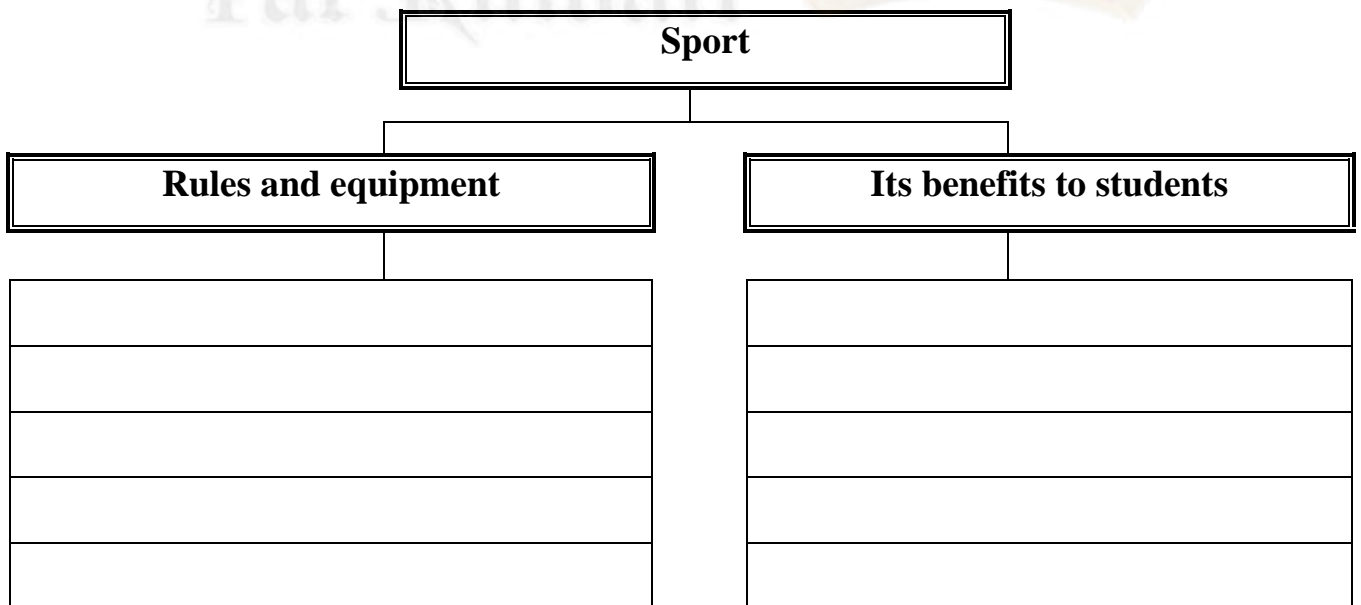
- 1- This sheep is very fat. (Change into plural)
.....
- 2- My mother bought some fruits and vegetables. (Make negative)
.....
- 3- Yes, I do some exercises daily to be fit and healthy. (Ask a question)
.....

Writing

“Playing sports is very important for our fitness.” Plan and write an article to your school magazine of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about “**A Sport**” to be included in your school activities describing **its rules and equipment** and showing **its benefits to students**.

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

Planning





symptom	N	عرض لمرض	Alzheimer's	N	مرض الزهايمر
interfere	V	يتضارب - يتعارض	severe	Adj	حاد - قاسي
contagious	Adj	معدي	psychiatrist	N	طبيب نفسي
currently	Adv	حاليا	pathologist	N	اخصائي أمراض
indicate	V	يشير إلى	swallow	V	يبلع
suspicious	N	شكوك	engage	V	ينشغل
eventually	Adv	أخيرا	maximize	V	يزيد للحد الاعلى
concern	N	اهتمام	vaccination	N	تطعيم
intellectual	Adj	عقلاني	anaesthetic	Adj	مخدر
maintain	V	يصون - يحافظ على	antiseptic	Adj	مطهر

Grammar

الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

* هو نقل الكلام على لسان آخرين (غير المتكلم) ولا يوضع بين علامات تنصيص.

عند نقل الكلام المباشر إلى كلام غير مباشر نقوم بمجموعة من التغييرات كالآتي:

1- استخدام فعل القول (said/told) قبل الجملة المراد نقلها و يمكن ان تتبعها ب (that).

2- يتم تغيير ضمائر الفاعل والملكية.

3- تغيير زمن الجملة إلى الزمن الذي يسبقه.

4- يتم تغيير العبارات الزمنية والظرفية.

Doctor: "I need to see the x-ray of the patient."

The doctor said **that he needed** to see the x-ray of the patient.

Ali: "We bought our new house yesterday."

Ali said that **they had bought their** new house **the day before**.

Changing tenses		Changing time and place expressions	
Direct Speech → Reported Speech		Direct Speech → Reported Speech	
Present simple (play)	Past simple (played)	here	there
Past simple (played)	Past perfect (had played)	now	then
Present continuous (am/is/are playing)	Past continuous (was/were playing)	yesterday	the day before
Present perfect (have/has played)	Past perfect (had played)	last week	the previous week/ the week before
(am/is/are)	(was/were)	a year ago	a year before
(can)	(could)	next	the following
(will)	(would)	tomorrow	The next/following day
(may)	(might)	today	that day
		tonight	that night
		in one hour	one hour later
		this	that
		these	those
Changing pronouns			
I	he/she	my	his/her
we	they	our	their
You (subject)	he/she/they	me	him/her
You (object)	me/him/her/them	us	them
your	my/his/her/their	mine	his/hers
yours	mine/his/hers/theirs	ours	theirs

Change the following direct speech into reported speech:

- 1- "He works in a bank."
She said
- 2- "We went out last night."
Sami said.....
- 3- "I didn't go to the party."
Nora said
- 4- "I can help you tomorrow."
Noor said
- 5- "I don't like chocolate and I will never buy it."
My sister said.....
- 6- "I was sleeping when my father called."
Salma said.....

Prefixes

هي مجموعة من الاحرف تستخدم بداية الكلمة لتغيير المعنى الأصلي وعمل كلمة جديدة وهذه البادئات تعطي عكس الكلمة:

prefix	Root word	meaning	New word
ir	responsible	مسؤول	irresponsible
	regular	منتظم	irregular
	resistible	يمكن مقاومته	irresistible
il	legal	قانوني	illegal
im	perfect	كامل	imperfect
	moral	اخلاقي	immoral
	mature	ناضج	immature
un	happy	سعيد	unhappy
	real	حقيقي	unreal
	married	متزوج	unmarried
	balanced	متوازن	unbalanced

Exercises

Reading

Vocabulary

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

9. High temperature, sore throat and headache are theof influenza.
 a) concerns b) symptoms c) qualities d) catastrophes
10. Alzheimer disease is very dangerous, but it isn't.....
 a) toxic b) ethnic c) material d) contagious
11. No doubt, an increase in crimea decline in moral standards.
 a) indicates b) maintains c) interferes d) emits
12. Mywere confirmed when the police asked about my neighbour.
 a) tournaments b) spectators c) suspicions d) immunes

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

(intellectual – eventually – material – maintaining – interfere)

5. He hopes to get a job on the local newspaper, buthe works for “The Times”.
6. Students should be able to develop their creative and powers.
7. Most teenagers feel angry when their parents in their lives.
8. You can improve your memory by physical, brain-healthy lifestyle.

B- Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions below:

16-year-old Pat Tulloch has an unusual hobby. She makes cheese on the family farm in Australia. She began by making yoghurt with her mother when she was little. Then, she started watching her father’s workers make cheese. When she was ten, she made some cheese by herself for the first time. ‘**It** wasn’t great,’ she says, ‘but the workers told me what I was doing wrong and that helped me to slowly get better.’

Pat always needs good milk for her cheese, but she doesn’t have to buy it. Her mother and father keep 20 cows on their farm. Pat can just ask them when she needs more. Last year, Pat’s neighbour gave her a young cow to keep and look after, but it doesn’t **produce** milk to make cheese, yet.

Pat and her family make many types of cheese. Recently, they won a prize for one of them. ‘It’s been great for helping people find out about us,’ says Pat. ‘Last month we started selling cheese in New Zealand. People there read about our prize in a food magazine. Soon we’re going to do some advertisements, too.’

Pat’s next idea is to post some online recipes for cooking with cheese. ‘One of my favourites is cheese with eggs for breakfast. It’s great! Our cheese is also lovely with pasta – I hope a restaurant might buy some of our recipes one day.’ But right now, Pat is still at school. ‘Making cheese is fun and winning a prize for it is great but doing well in my studies matters more for now.’

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (6x2 = 12Marks)

9. What could be the best title for this passage?
 - a) A Young Cheese Maker
 - b) A milky Cow
 - c) Cheese in New Zealand
 - d) A Famous Restaurant
10. The underlined word ‘**produce** in the 2nd paragraph means:
 - a) give
 - b) drink
 - c) sell
 - d) feed

11. What does the underlined word “it” in the 1st paragraph refer to?
- a) farm
 - b) cheese
 - c) yoghurt
 - d) hobby
12. How old was Pat when she made cheese for the first time?
- a) 4
 - b) 10
 - c) 16
 - d) 20
13. According to the passage, one of the following statements is **TRUE**:
- a) Pat’s prize was posted online.
 - b) Pat’s cheese is sold in different restaurants.
 - c) Pat has already posted her recipes online.
 - d) The workers helped Pat make better cheese.
14. The purpose of the writer is to:
- a) describe Pat’s unusual hobby.
 - b) show how to make good cheese.
 - c) inform us about the benefits of cheese.
 - d) advise us to buy Pat’s cheese.

B) Answer these questions: (2X2= 4 Marks)

15. Where did Pat get the milk for her cheese?

.....

16. What is Pat thinking of most now?

.....

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

I wonder why my parents speak to me from early in the morning until midnight. My mother said that she (**decides – decide – had decided**) to have a big party. She told me that (**me – I – you**) would invite all (**me – I – my**) friends. My father said that I should buy new clothes (**the following day – tomorrow – today**).

B- Change into reported speech:

1- Ahmed: "I live in Kuwait."
.....

2- Mother said, "I'm cooking dinner now."
.....

3- Nora said, "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived."
.....

4- My friend said, "We won't see you tomorrow"
.....

5- "I did my homework last night", said my sister.
.....

Writing

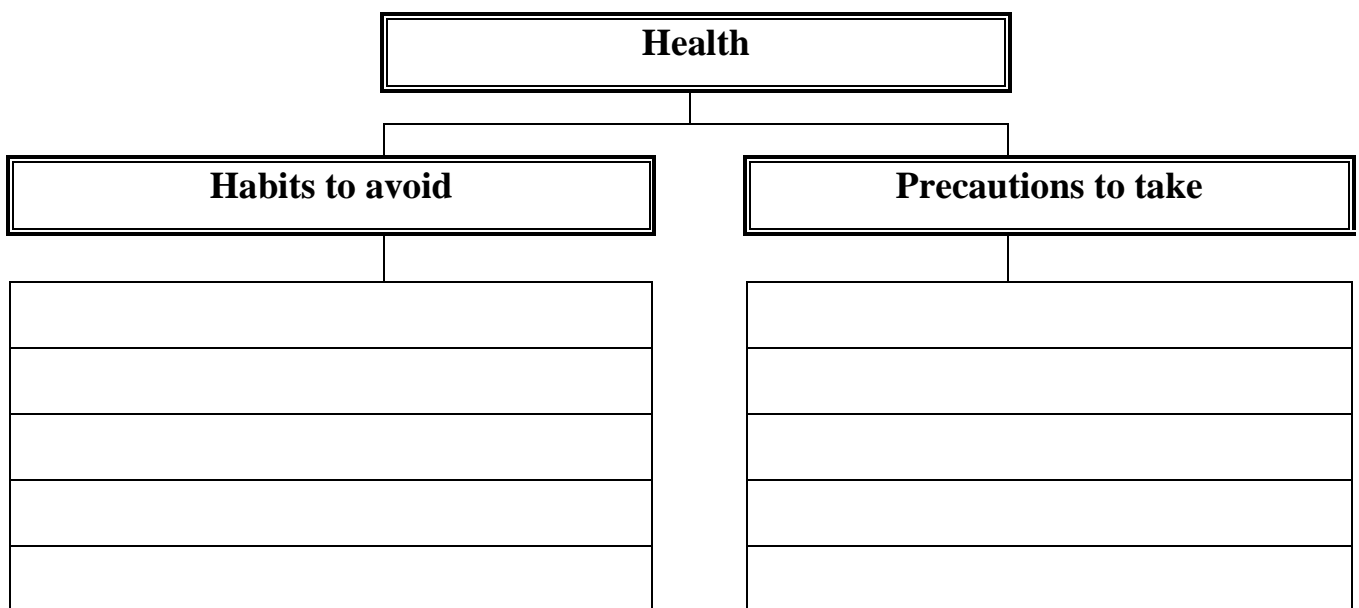
"Prevention is better than cure. Health is the crown the healthy wear, but only the sick can see it."

Plan and write an e-mail of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about **"Health"** showing to your friend **the habits to avoid** and **the precautions to take**.

Your name is Sami/Samia and your friend's name is Noor.

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

Planning



Unit 10 Animal Intelligence

species	N	أنواع كائنات	come up with	Ph. Verb	يطلع بفكرة
thrive	V	يزدهر	exhibit	V	يظهر
scorching	Adj	حارق	creatures	N	مخلوقات
supreme	Adj	أعلى	accomplish	V	يستكمل
perseverance	N	مثابرة	intellect	N	عقل - فطنة
collective	Adj	كلي - جمعي	tandem	Adj	ترادفي (يتبع الآخر)
giant	Adj	عملاق	squirrel	N	سنجاب
demonstrate	V	يبين - يشرح	owl	N	بومة
squeeze	V	يضغط - يعصر	genetically	Adv	جينيا
give up	Ph. Verb	يتخلى عن	awareness	N	إدراك - وعي

Grammar

أقسام الكلام Parts of Speech

* تتكون الجملة من مجموعة من الكلمات كل منها له وظيفته: من اسم، فعل، صفة او حال كالاتي.

فعل	اسم	صفة	حال
verb	noun	adjective	adverb
يشك	doubt	doubtful	doubtfully
يوضح	demonstrate	demonstrative	demonstratively
يجمع	collect	collective	collectively
يتواصل	communicate	communicative	communicatively

كلمات الربط Conjunctions

* هي أدوات تربط بين جملتين أو معنيين، اما بإضافة معنى أو توضيح تناقض أو لإظهار سبب أو نتيجة:

addition للإضافة	furthermore	He speaks English well. Furthermore , he writes English poems.
	in addition,	
	moreover	
contrast مع الجمل المتناقضة	however,	He helps all people; however , no one helped him when he was in need.
	on the other hand,	
	in contrast	
	despite	
cause & effect مع السبب والنتيجة	therefore	Kuwait lies on the Arabian Gulf: therefore , it has got long beaches.
	for this reason,	
	because of this	
	as a result,	

Choose the correct answer:

Some people deal with animals badly. Animals don't speak; (**furthermore – however – therefore**) some of them understand well. Dogs are very loyal. (**In addition – In contrast – However**) they can help people. (**On the other hand – However – Furthermore**) they help the police catch criminals. Tame animals are easy to accompany; (**Furthermore – On the other hand – as a result**), wild animals can hurt you.

قواعد إملائية Spelling rules

- إذا انتهت الكلمة بـ e فإنها تحذف عند إضافة .ing
give + ing = take + ing =
- إذا انتهت الكلمة بـ s , sh , ch , x , o فإننا نضيف لها .es
brush + s = box + s =
- إذا انتهت الكلمة بـ y فإننا نقلبها إلى الـ .ie
city + s = study + s =
- إذا انتهت الكلمة بـ f أو fe فإننا نقلبها إلى .ves
chief + s = wife + s =
- إذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك فإننا نكرر الحرف الأخير.
big + er = begin + ing =
- إذا انتهت الكلمة بـ ie فإنها تقلب إلى .y
Lie + ing = die + ing =

Combine the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| live + ing = | come + ing = |
| run + ing = | hit + ing = |
| glass + s = | potato + s = |
| country + s = | cry + ed = |
| shelf + s = | knife + s = |

Exercises
Reading
Vocabulary

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

13. Some plants can.....in hot desert and don't need a lot of water.

- a) indicate b) squeeze c) thrive d) demonstrate

14. I think.....decisions are better than individual ones.

- a) collective b) scorching c) massive d) contagious

15. Once my mother finished cleaning the floor, shethe cloth out.

- a) thrived b) demonstrated c) interfered d) squeezed

16. Dinosaurs areanimals which died out thousand years ago.

- a) supreme b) giant c) collective d) contagious

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

(perseverance – scorching – supreme – giving up – come up)

5. Many people like travelling in summer because ofweather here.

6. Chewing gum can help people who aresmoking.

7. Through hard work andhe became the richest businessman.

8. The fireman was awarded a medal for showingbravery.

B- Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions below:

It is bad to have food stuck between your teeth for long periods of time. This is because food **attracts** germs which produce acid, and acid hurts your teeth and gums. Flossing helps to remove the food that gets stuck between your teeth. It has been widely accepted that the use of floss has a favourable effect on plaque removal and disease prevention more than regular brushing.

The American Dental Association which provided many researches on dental health issues, reports that up to 80% of plaque can be removed with flossing. This fact explains why flossing helps to keep your mouth healthy, but some doctors say that **it** can be also good for your heart. It may seem strange that something you do for your teeth can have any effect on your heart.

One idea is that the germs that hurt your teeth can leave the mouth and travel into your blood. Germs that get into the blood can attack your heart. Another idea is based on the fact that when there are too many germs in your mouth, the body tries to fight against these germs. For some reason, the way the body fights these mouth germs may end up weakening the heart over time.

Some doctors think that people who have bad flossing habits also have heart problems, and people who have good flossing habits have healthy hearts. The theory that flossing your teeth helps to keep your heart healthy might not be true. But every doctor agrees that flossing is a great way to keep your teeth healthy.

a) Choose the best answers from a, b, c and d: (6x2)=12 Marks.

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

- a) Teeth Problems
- b) Fighting Teeth Germs
- c) How to Brush Your Teeth
- d) A Healthy Heart by Flossing

10. The meaning of the underlined word "**attracts**" in paragraph (1) is:

- a) pushes
- b) pulls
- c) loses
- d) force

11. The underlined word "**it**" in paragraph (2) refers to?

- a) fact
- b) plaque
- c) mouth
- d) flossing

12. One of the major benefits of flossing is:

- a) weakening your heart over time.
- b) helping germs to reach your blood
- c) preventing food from entering your body
- d) removing the food that stuck between teeth.

13. The health of your mouth can be badly affected by:

- a) preventing diseases.
- b) fighting mouth germs.
- c) acid that hurt your gum.
- d) removing the remains of food.

14. The purpose of the writer from this passage is to :

- a) teach people how to floss.
- b) ensure the importance of flossing.
- c) prove that doctors have researches on flossing .
- d) show the difference between flossing and brushing .

b) Answer the following questions (2x2)=4 Ms.

15. What do doctors recommend people to do to keep their teeth healthy?

.....
.....

16. How do mouth germs reach the heart?

.....
.....

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

My uncle is a talented artist, (however – moreover – therefore), he is a professional footballer. His sons are very intelligent; (therefore – moreover – however), they are not good at school. My uncle’s wife is very rich; (therefor – in contrast – however), she helps the poor in the village. (However – On the other hand – In addition), she is a member in a charity organization.

B- Do as shown between brackets:

17- My friend is extremely ill. He decided to travel abroad for a cure. (Join)

.....

18- A (collect) work is better than working individually. (Correct)

.....

19- She has very kind heart. Her friends don’t appreciate her kindness. (Join)

.....

20- Many people don’t respect him because he is poor. (Ask a question)

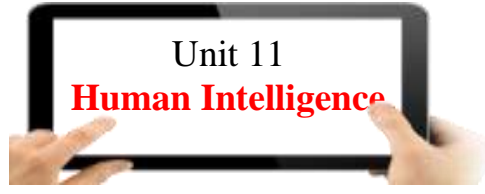
.....

21- If I had got a lot money, I (travel) all over the world. (Correct)

.....

22- My favourite hobby is (doing) basketball in my free time. (Change the verb)

.....



scholarship	N	منحة دراسية	belittle	V	يقلل
cosmology	N	علم أصل الكون	devise	V	يبتكر
diagnose	V	يشخص	bachelor	adj	بكالوريوس
world-renowned	Adj	مشهور عالميا	pioneering	adj	رائدة
economist	N	رجل اقتصاد	reveal	N	يُظهر
formula	N	وصفة - صيغة	financial	N	مالي
ground-breaking	Adj	مهم	quantum	Adj	مقدار - كمية
revolutionise	V	يثور	influential	Adj	مؤثر
rank	V	يرتب - يصنف	engage	V	ينشغل
graduation	N	تخرج	approach	N	طريقة

Grammar

الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

عند نقل الكلام المباشر إلى كلام غير مباشر نقوم بمجموعة من التغييرات كالآتي:

1- استخدام فعل القول (said/asked) قبل الجملة المراد نقلها.

2- يتم تغيير ضمائر الفاعل والملكية.

3- تغيير زمن الجملة إلى الزمن الذي يسبقه.

4- يتم تغيير العبارات الزمنية والظرفية.

3- قسم الامر Command	2- القسم الاستفهامي Reported question	1- القسم الخبري Statement sentence
-------------------------	--	---------------------------------------

1- القسم الخبري:

Ali: "I like ice cream."

Ali says that he likes ice cream.

Ali said that he liked ice cream.

"I'll go to the cinema tonight." Said Arwa.

Arwa said that she would go to the cinema that night.

Sara said, "I must study at the weekend."

Sara said that she had to study at the weekend.

2- القسم الاستفهامي:

يتم فيه تغيير الأزمنة والضمائر والأحوال مثل القسم الخبري، إلا أن ترتيب كلمات السؤال تختلف.

هناك نوعان من الأسئلة:

Question

Yes/No Question

"Can you speak English?"

Wh-Question

"Where is my pen?"

Yes/No Question:

Ahmed told me, "Can you speak English?"

Ahmed asked me if I could speak English.

Ahmed wanted to know if I could speak English.

نلاحظ عند التحويل نستبدل كلمة **told/said** بكلمة **asked** أو **wanted to know** وتبعها بكلمة **if/whether**

"Have you ever been to France?" said Sami.

Sami asked if I had ever been to France.

Sama said to Aya, "Are you living here?"

Sama asked Aya if she was living there.

He said: "Can you help me?"

He asked if I could help him.

Hosam said: "Do you love me?"

Hosam asked whether I loved him.

"Did your father buy the new car?" said Ali.

Ali wanted to know whether my father had bought the new car.

Wh-Question:

"Where is the post office?" said the old man.

The old man asked where the post office was.

The teacher: "Where are your books?"

The teacher wanted to know where my books were.

He said: "Why didn't you say something?"

He asked me why I hadn't said anything.

She said: "What are you doing?"

She asked what I was doing.

The girl said: "Who was this fantastic man?"

The girl asked who the fantastic man had been.

نستبدل فعل القول بـ **asked/requested/advised** و نحذف الاقواس ونربط بكلمة **to** في الاثبات وكلمة **not to** في النفي.

The teacher: "Open your book."

The teacher asked me to open my book.

Grandfather: "Obey your parents."

My grandfather advised me to obey my parents.

Mohammed said to me, "Lend me your pen, please."

Mohammed requested to lend him my pen.

"Don't sleep late." said my father.

My father ordered me not to sleep late.

Nasser: "Never speak with me."

Nasser asked not to speak with him.

Change the following direct speech into reported speech:

1- Basma: "What is going on in the classroom?"

.....

2- Nada: "How did you manage to finish your homework?"

.....

3- Ali and Omar: "Do you like eating chips?"

.....

4- Amirah: "Who were they travelling with yesterday?"

.....

5- Helen asked me, "What does he do for a living?"

.....

6- They asked me, "How are you going?"

.....

7- Ali asked Huda, "Are you married?"

.....

8- Sally asked Harry, "How long have you been back?"

.....

9- Sami asked Nora, "Can you go up the hill?"

.....

10- Nasser asked me, "Do you smoke?"

.....

Exercises
Reading
Vocabulary

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

17. Kuwait offers students many to famous universities all over the world.
a) scholarships b) cosmology c) formulas d) catastrophes
18. Scientists should be proud of their inventions which made our life easier.
a) toxic b) ethnic c) material d) ground-breaking
19. Since his illness was, he seemed to be upset and stopped working.
a) indicated b) diagnosed c) ranked d) revolutionised
20. Luxor is for its temples, antiquities and beauty.
a) massive b) contagious c) world-renowned d) intellectual

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

(revolutionised – belittle – material – Cosmology – economists)

5. is the study of the nature and origin of the universe.
6. Many expect unemployment to fall over the next year.
7. The competition between the USA and Japan mobile phone manufacture.
8. I'm against those cruel people who and humiliate the needy.

B- Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions below:

Today in my fridge, there are a few grapes, a bunch of bananas, some fruit juice, a pizza, and some burgers. I know what this food does to my body, but what does it do to the environment around me? It's time to think how different kinds of food use up our earth's resources.

Firstly, labels give lots of **valuable** information: how long we can keep our food, how many calories it has and where it comes from. A few hundred years ago, most of our food came from places we could walk to, but today food travels thousands of miles. We refrigerate it, then transport it in planes and ships all over the world. This creates pollution and causes global warming. I look at the slices of pizza and immediately feel guilty - not because it's unhealthy, but because the prawns on **it** are from Thailand. Moreover, in the USA making burgers from cows creates the same amount of greenhouse gases as 20 million cars!

Next, in the UK, we don't recycle all our packaging. We throw away more than 30% of it. This waste goes to the rubbish dump and not to the recycling centre. Luckily, we don't need to package food like bananas, but food like grapes needs protection. So, I have decided to make a checklist for my next trip to the supermarket. First, read the label. Next, look at the packaging and third, don't buy a lot of meat. Maybe I could grow my own vegetables, too. It's eco-friendly. I would save some money and I wouldn't feel guilty about eating burgers.

A- From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer: (6 × 2 = 12M)

9. What is the best **title** of the passage?
- a) Eating Burgers
 - b) Fridges and Fruit
 - c) Different kinds of grapes
 - d) Food and the Environment
10. The underlined word **valuable** in paragraph 2 means:
- a) useful
 - b) friendly
 - c) constant
 - d) organised
11. The underlined pronoun **it** in paragraph 2 refers to:
- a) pizza
 - b) pollution
 - c) the world
 - d) Global warming
12. According to the last paragraph, the writer has made a checklist for:
- a) making burgers.
 - b) saving more money.
 - c) her next shopping trip.
 - d) growing vegetables at home.
13. According to the text, one of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**:
- a) In the past food came from far places.
 - b) In the UK they don't recycle all packaging.
 - c) Grapes need packaging but bananas don't.
 - d) Burgers create a serious environmental problem.
14. The **purpose** of the writer in this text is to:
- a) Warn people against local food.
 - b) Show how people harm the environment.
 - c) Inform the reader about difficulties of food transport.
 - d) Suggest ways to help save the earth's resources.

B- Answer the following questions, according to the passage: (2 × 2 = 4M)

15. Why is it important to read the food labels?

.....
.....

16. How can a person be eco-friendly?

.....
.....

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

Really, I'm lucky. Wherever I go, people talk to me. My best friend Marawan said that he (loves – loved – is loving) me. I asked him when the first time we (had met – meet – met). He answered that he (sees – has seen – had seen) me on my last birthday. I requested him (to visit – visit – will visit) me weekly.

B- Change into reported speech:

1- Rawan told me, "What are you doing now?"

.....

2- Noha told Soha, "Why did you come late?"

.....

3- Saif said to me, "How many times did you ring?"

.....

4- Mona asked me, "Are you OK?"

.....

5- My friend said, "Who was that beautiful woman?"

.....

6- Sally said to her brother: "What are you going to do tomorrow?"

.....

7- "Tidy your room." Said my mother.

.....

8- "Don't forget your books." said my teacher.

.....

9- Father: "Help me carry this bag."

.....

10- "Can you help me to answer the question, please?"

My classmate asked

Unit 12
Artificial Intelligence

artificial	Adj	صناعي	characteristic	N	ميزة
intelligence	N	ذكاء	specific	Adj	محدد
achieve	V	يحقق	associated	adj	مرتبط بـ
goal	N	هدف	Self-driving	N	قيادة ذاتية
trait	N	ميزة	analyse	N	يحلل
relatively	Adv	نسبياً	foe	N	عدو
due to	Prep	بسبب	optimistic	Adj	متفائل
abundance	N	زيادة	independent	Adj	مستقل
increased	Adj	زائد	navigation	N	الملاحة - السير
advance	N	تقدم	sensor	N	محسس

Grammar

Adjectives الصفات

1- Regular Adjectives: صفات منتظمة

Adjective الصفة	Comparative degree المقارنة	Superlative degree التفضيل
Short Adjectives صفات قصيرة		
- tall	- taller than	- the tallest
- nice	- nicer than	- the nicest
- sad	- sadder than	- the saddest
- busy	- busier than	- the busiest
Long Adjectives صفات طويلة		
- beautiful	- more beautiful than	- the most beautiful
- fantastic	- more fantastic than	- the most fantastic
- interesting	- more interesting than	- the most interesting
- fashionable	- more fashionable than	- the most fashionable

2- Irregular Adjectives: صفات غير منتظمة

adjective	comparative degree	superlative degree
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
much / many	more than	the most
far	farther / further than	the farthest / furthest

Choose the correct answer:

Owning cars is my father's favourite hobby. He has got 5 cars. The blue car is the (**new – newer – newest**) one. Toyota car is (**cheap – cheaper – cheapest**) than Mercedes. I think Lexus is the (**expensive – more expensive – most expensive**) one. It's very (**fast – faster – fastest**).

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of adjectives:

- 1- Do you think money is (**important**) good health?
- 2- This coat is (**big**) that one.
- 3- Rubbish is (**bad**) problem in some streets.
- 4- Mount Everest is (**high**) mountain on Earth.

Exercises

Reading

Vocabulary

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

21. Scientists have got high levels of and creativity.
a) abundance b) cosmology c) formula d) intelligence
22. My elder brother has many attractive; specially his sense of humour.
a) scholarships b) goals c) traits d) formulas
3. He finally his ambition and became a famous artist.
a) indicated b) achieved c) ranked d) revolutionised
4. Home-made food is free from any colours or flavour.
a) artificial b) contagious c) world-renowned d) intellectual

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

(**advances – belittle – due to – relatively – increased**)

5. E-commerce is a/an recent phenomenon in our society.
6. No doubt, in medical sciences will help decrease illness.
7. Population dramatically in the second half of this century.
8. Most car accidents are using mobile phones while driving.

B- Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions below:

We know that editors have organized newspapers well for readers with the most important stories on page one with big headlines and stories of lesser importance somewhere in the back of the newspapers. That isn't the way that we read **them** though.

I come to work on a train most mornings, with a lot of other people, all of whom are reading newspapers. We have about an hour, but an editor would be discouraged to see how we go about reading the paper. We don't follow his directions at all. We all look at the headlines quickly- we don't read the front-page stories unless we have time to come back to them later. We go directly to the articles that interest us most. Of course, there are a few people who do it right. They are often the most successful-looking people on the train. They read the important stories first and then go on to the other one.

Other newspaper readers on the train buy a good newspaper, take out their glasses and pencils, and turn immediately to the crossword puzzle. It takes them an hour to finish the puzzle, and I don't think that many of them ever look at anything else in the paper.

The way we read newspapers is what gives papers their edge over TV. Unlike TV, with newspapers, the reader is in charge. We can read our newspaper frontward or backward. We can skip what bores us and read the parts that we like. We can study the advertisement that interests us and **ignore** what doesn't.

a) Choose the best answer from a, b, c and d: (6x 2= 12 Marks)

9. The best title of the passage is:

- What People Do on Trains
- Why Newspapers Are Important
- How People Read Newspapers
- How People Solve Crossword Puzzles

10. The underlined word " ignore " in the last paragraph means:

- neglect
- seek
- achieve
- lead

11. The underlined word " them " in the 1st paragraph refers to:

- editors
- stories
- headlines
- newspapers

12. According to the 3rd paragraph, the writer thinks that many of those who do crossword puzzles:

- always read everything else that there in a newspaper.
- rarely read anything else that there in a newspaper.
- are not that smart because they take too long doing puzzles.
- should read a newspaper backward, not frontward.

13. According to the last paragraph, all the following statements are TRUE EXCEPT:

- a. Readers can read the parts they like in newspapers.
- b. Readers can skip advertisements that interest them.
- c. Readers can skip the parts that bore them in newspapers.
- d. Readers can read newspapers either frontward or backward.

14. The purpose of the writer is to:

- a. persuade us to read newspapers.
- b. entertain us with a story about newspapers.
- c. inform us of the different ways people read newspapers.
- d. explain to us how editors organise newspapers.

b. Answer the following questions: (2x2= 4 Marks)

15. How do the most successful-looking people read newspapers?

.....
.....

16. Where, in a newspaper, would you look for important news and stories?

.....
.....

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

Books are very (important – more important than – the most important) in our life. I think science books are (useful – more useful – most useful) than story books. I have got 3 uncles. The (old – older – oldest) one always buys my valuable books. In fact, The Holy Quran is the (great – greater – greatest) book I have ever read.

B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Sara is the (beautiful) girl in the class. (Correct)
.....
- 2- Nasser is (fat) than Nadir. (Correct)
.....
- 3- Damascus is the biggest city in the world. (Ask a question)
.....
- 4- Shrook bought the most fashionable dress. (Ask a question)
.....
- 5- Osama: "I had written my homework by midnight". (Reported speech)
.....
- 6- "Did you play tennis with your friend yesterday. (Reported speech)
Ahmed asked me.....
- 7- "Stand up when you speak with me." Said my mother. (Reported speech)
.....

