

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



فجر

الملف مذكرة مراجعة ذا واي Way The منهاج جديد

موقع المناهج ← ملفات الكويت التعليمية ← الصف التاسع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



روابط مواد الصف التاسع على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

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الصف
التاسع



THE WAY

في اللغة الانجليزية



ABC



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Grade 9 - unit 5 (A)- vocabulary

Word	P.O.S	Definition & Example	Arabic Meaning
athlete	n	A person who is trained in or good at sports and physical exercise. <i>The athlete trained hard for the upcoming race.</i>	رياضي
flexibility	n	The ability to bend or move easily; the ability to adapt to new situations. <i>Yoga improves body flexibility.</i>	مرونة
injury	n	Damage done to a person's body, especially by accident. <i>He couldn't play because of a leg injury.</i>	إصابة
performance	n	The act of doing something, especially an activity or sport. <i>The team's performance was excellent today.</i>	أداء
persistence	n	The quality of continuing to do something even when it is difficult. <i>Her persistence helped her achieve her goals.</i>	إصرار / مثابرة
self-confidence	n	Belief in your own abilities or judgment. <i>Public speaking can boost your self-confidence.</i>	الثقة بالنفس
technique	n	A particular way of doing something, especially a skillful way. <i>He used a special technique to paint the picture.</i>	تقنية / أسلوب
adopt	v	To start using or following something new. <i>The school decided to adopt a new teaching method.</i>	يتبنى
boost	v	To increase or improve something. <i>Eating healthy food can boost your energy.</i>	يعزز / يقوي
compete	v	To try to win or be better than others. <i>Many countries compete in the Olympic Games.</i>	يتنافس
require	v	To need something. <i>Good results require hard work.</i>	يحتاج / يتطلب

unite	v	To bring people or things together. <i>Sports can unite people from different backgrounds.</i>	يوحد
diverse	adj	Showing a great deal of variety; very different. <i>The company hires people from diverse cultures.</i>	متنوع
fulfilling	adj	Making you feel happy and satisfied because you are doing something worthwhile. <i>Teaching is a very fulfilling career.</i>	مُرص / مُلبّي
key	adj	Very important or essential. <i>Communication is a key skill in teamwork.</i>	أساسي / رئيسي
mutual	adj	Felt or done by two or more people toward each other. <i>They have mutual respect for one another.</i>	متبادل
recreational	adj	Done for enjoyment when not working. <i>The park offers many recreational activities.</i>	ترفيهي
significant	adj	Important or meaningful. <i>She made a significant contribution to the project.</i>	مهم / ملحوظ
strategic	adj	Planned carefully to achieve a specific goal. <i>They made a strategic decision to expand the business.</i>	استراتيجي
enthusiastically	adv	In a way that shows strong excitement and interest. <i>The crowd cheered enthusiastically for the team.</i>	بحماس
individually	adv	Separately, for each person rather than as a group. <i>Each student was tested individually.</i>	بشكل فردي



Choose the right word:

1. The young trained every day for the big race.
 (A) injury (B) athlete (C) technique (D) mutual
2. Good helps a dancer move smoothly and bend easily.
 (A) flexibility (B) injury (C) key (D) strategic
3. The player stopped running because of a leg
 (A) injury (B) recreational (C) persistence (D) performance
4. Her strong in the exam impressed all the teachers.
 (A) technique (B) diversity (C) performance (D) requirement
5. With and hard work, he finally passed the difficult test.
 (A) recreation (B) injury (C) strategy (D) persistence
6. Daily practice can your skills in any sport.
 (A) require (B) boost (C) unite (D) compete
7. The coach taught a new for swimming faster.
 (A) confidence (B) diversity (C) technique (D) recreation
8. Many people a healthy lifestyle after a medical scare.
 (A) boost (B) adopt (C) unite (D) compete
9. Teams from many countries will in the world tournament.
 (A) require (B) boost (C) adopt (D) compete
10. This job will you to work on weekends.
 (A) unite (B) boost (C) require (D) adopt
11. The festival will people from different cultures.
 (A) adopt (B) compete (C) unite (D) require
12. Our class is very; students come from many countries.
 (A) mutual (B) diverse (C) key (D) strategic
13. Helping others can make life more for many people.
 (A) strategic (B) fulfilling (C) repair recreational (D) mutual
14. Trust is a element in a strong friendship.
 (A) recreational (B) key (C) significant (D) individually

15. Children played in the park after school.

- A** strategic **B** recreational **C** individually **D** enthusiastically

Fill in the Spaces – Test 1

(performance – injury – flexibility - athlete – persistence – self-confidence)

1. The young won three medals in one day.
2. After months of stretching, her improved a lot.
3. His strong helped him believe he could win.
4. A serious knee kept her out of the game.
5. Because of his continuous training, his became much better.

Fill in the Spaces – Test 2

(require - adopt – boost – technique - compete– strategic)

1. The artist used a special to create the painting.
2. Many families new habits to live more healthily.
3. Extra practice will your speaking skills.
4. The rules all players to wear safety equipment.
5. The team made a plan to for the title.

Fill in the Spaces – Test 3

(significant - diverse – fulfilling – mutual - unite – recreational)

1. The new sports club will students from all classes.
2. Our school has a group of learners.
3. They share respect for each other.
4. Volunteering at the center is very for her.
5. Playing football in the evening is a fun activity, and it has an effect on their health.

Grade 9 – unit 5 (A) – Grammar

يتكون الماضي التام من Had+v3

- I had finished.
- They had written their homework.

متى نستخدم الماضي التام: إذا كان هناك حدثان في الماضي * الحدث الذي تم أولاً يكون ماضي تام والحدث الثاني يكون ماضي بسيط

- He studied his lessons. Then he slept.
- After he **had studied** his lessons, he **slept**.
- Before he slept, he had studied his lessons.

Examples with Before

She **had eaten before** the movie started.

(كانت قد أكلت قبل بدء الفيلم)

They **had left before** we arrived.

(كانوا قد غادروا قبل وصولنا)

He **had finished** his homework **before** dinner.

(كان قد أنهى واجبه قبل العشاء)

Examples with After

After she **had cooked**, they ate.

(بعد أن كانت قد طبخت، أكلوا)

The train left **after** we **had waited**.

(غادر القطار بعد أن كنا قد انتظرنا)

He called **after** I **had gone** to bed.

(اتصل بعد أن كنت قد ذهبت إلى الفراش)

after, as soon as, because of, by

هناك كلمات يأتي بعدهم ماضي تام مثل

before, by the time, when

لا يأتي بعدهم ماضي تام



Choose the right answer:

1. She dinner before the guests arrived.

- A** had cooked **B** cooked **C** cooks **D** cooking

2. After the team the coach celebrated.

- A** had won **B** won **C** wins **D** winning

3. They the movie before it started.

- A** watch **B** watched **C** had watched **D** watching

4. The rain after we had left.

- A** has fallen **B** falling **C** falls **D** had fallen

5. He his keys before he went.

- A** had lost **B** has lost **C** loses **D** losing

6. After I she came.

- A** called **B** had called **C** calls **D** calling

7. The children before bedtime.

- A** had slept **B** have slept **C** sleep **D** sleeping

8. We went home after the shop

- A** had closed **B** closed **C** closes **D** closing

9. She the letter before he read it.

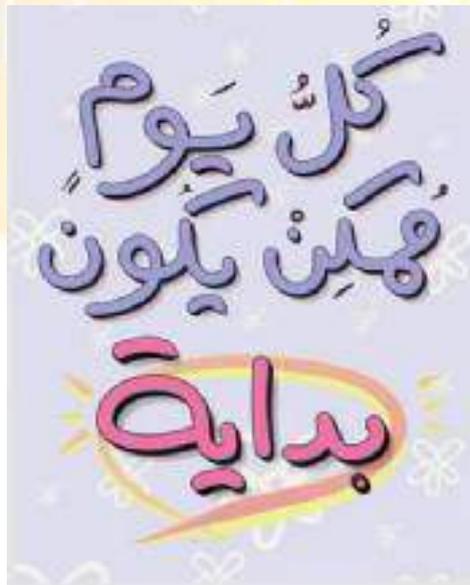
- A** has written **B** wrote **C** writes **D** had written

10. The bell rang after students

- A** had finished **B** finished **C** have finished **D** finishing

Correct the verb:

1. She (eat) before the guests arrived.
2. After he (finish), we played.
3. They (leave) before the rain started.
4. The movie started after we (buy) tickets.
5. He (go) home before dinner.
6. After the kids (sleep), mom cleaned.
7. We (visit) the park before it closed.
8. She smiled after I (help) her.
9. The dog (eat) before the cat came.
10. They laughed after he (tell) the joke.



Grade 9 – unit 5 (A) – Writing



E-sports and traditional sports are two popular types of competition enjoyed by people around the world.

Plan and write a two-paragraph report about E-sports and physical sports, explaining how they are similar and how they are different.

Introduction:

Paragraph 1 (Similarities between E-sports and physical sports)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

Concluding sentence:

Paragraph 2 (Differences between E-sports and physical sports)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

Concluding sentence:

Conclusion:

No.	Traditional Sports	E-Sports
1	Played on a field or court	Played on a computer or console
2	Needs physical movement	Needs mental focus and hand control
3	Uses real sports equipment	Uses keyboards, mice, or controllers
4	Players run, jump, and sweat	Players sit and play for long hours
5	Teams meet face-to-face	Teams meet online
6	Training needs physical practice	Training needs gaming and strategy practice
7	Can be played outdoors	Played indoors
8	Sportswear and shoes are needed	Headsets and screens are needed
9	Fans cheer at stadiums	Fans watch live streams online
10	Old and traditional	New and modern

Topic

Lined writing area for the student to write the topic.



Grade 7 - unit 5 (B)- vocabulary

Word	P.O.S	Definition & Example	Arabic Meaning
dedication	n	A strong effort or hard work to do something important. <i>Her dedication to her studies helped her win the scholarship.</i>	التفاني / الالتزام
fame	n	The state of being well known by many people. <i>The actor became famous and gained great fame quickly.</i>	الشهرة / الاسم
income	n	The money that a person earns from work or business. <i>His main income comes from his job as a driver.</i>	الدخل / المدخول
nutritionist	n	A person who gives advice about healthy eating and diet. <i>The nutritionist told her to eat more fruit and vegetables.</i>	أخصائي التغذية / خبير التغذية
platform	n	A place or opportunity to speak or share ideas publicly. <i>Social media gives everyone a platform to express opinions.</i>	منصة / منبر
strategy	n	A careful plan to achieve a particular goal. <i>The team used a winning strategy to beat the champions.</i>	استراتيجية
emerge	v	To appear or become visible, often after being hidden. <i>The sun emerged from behind the clouds after the storm.</i>	يظهر / يبرز
evolve	v	To develop or change slowly over time. <i>Technology continues to evolve every year.</i>	يتطور / ينمو
pursue	v	To try to achieve a goal or follow a path. <i>She decided to pursue a career in medicine.</i>	يسعى / يتابع
addicted	adj	Strongly dependent on something, often in a way that is hard to stop. <i>He is addicted to computer games and plays every day.</i>	مدمن / مولع

experienced	adj	Having a lot of knowledge or skill because of long practice. <i>The experienced teacher helped the students understand the lesson.</i>	خبير / متمرس
genuine	adj	Real, true, and not fake or pretending. <i>She gave him a genuine smile when he arrived.</i>	حقيقي / صادق
massive	adj	Very large in size, amount, or degree. <i>The company made a massive profit this year.</i>	ضخم / هائل
professional	adj	Having the high skill and behavior expected in a job. <i>The doctor gave a very professional opinion.</i>	احترافي / مهني
rapidly	adv	Very quickly; at a fast speed. <i>The city is growing rapidly and new buildings are going up every year.</i>	بسرعة كبيرة / بسرعة مهولة
intensively	adv	With great effort, focus, or concentration. <i>The students trained intensively for the final exam.</i>	بشكل مكثف



Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

1. The footballer became famous because of his great talent and worldwide
 (A) fame (B) nutritionist (C) strategy (D) evolve
2. She is trying to become aso she can help people eat healthy food.
 (A) addiction (B) nutritionist (C) income (D) emerge
3. Most of hiscomes from his job as a taxi driver every day.
 (A) experience (B) evolve (C) income (D) fame
4. The company created a new marketingto sell more products.
 (A) emerge (B) pursue (C) strategy (D) dedication
5. Many young people use Instagram as ato share their music and videos.
 (A) evolved (B) income (C) fame (D) platform
6. The company hasfrom a small shop into a big international business.
 (A) pursued (B) rapidly (C) evolve (D) experience
7. The coach sees her strongand believes she can become a champion.
 (A) addicted (B) experience (C) dedication (D) platform
8. The teacher gave an excellent and lesson that everyone understood.
 (A) intensively (B) experienced (C) genuine (D) pursue
9. The software update caused the problem to only after a few days.
 (A) experience (B) emerge (C) strategy (D) evolve
10. The teacher is very and has taught in many different countries.
 (A) require (B) experience (C) rapidly (D) intensively
11. He is to video games and sometimes forgets to eat or sleep.
 (A) emerge (B) intensively (C) addicted (D) experience
12. The country's economy is growing each year.
 (A) intensively (B) pursue (C) rapidly (D) experience
13. The company trained its workers for two weeks before the big event.
 (A) addiction (B) experience (C) massive (D) intensively

14. The stone fell and made a hole in the roof.

- A** experience **B** pursue **C** intensively **D** massive

15. Her smile looked very and everybody felt happy around her.

- A** genuinely **B** experience **C** genuine **D** evolve

Fill in the Spaces – Test 1

(**experience — fame — income - dedication — pursue — evolve**)

1. Many young people want to become famous and achieve great
2. If you want to become a doctor, you mustthat career with hard work.
3. The company's technology is expected toover the next ten years.
4. Her only mainis from her part-time job at the small shop.
5. The coach praised the team'sand hard work during the tournament.

Fill in the Spaces – Test 2

(**massive - platform — strategy — emerge — addicted — experience**)

1. The website gives users ato share their opinions with thousands of people.
2. The army developed a secretto win the war without losing many soldiers.
3. The sun finallyfrom behind the thick clouds after the long storm.
4. Many teenagers areto mobile games and spend hours playing every day.
5. Theteacher organized the lessons very well and helped all students.



Fill in the Spaces – Test 3

(genuine — massive — rapidly - professional — intensively – emerge)

1. The chef wore a uniform and looked very serious in the kitchen.
2. The city is changing with new buildings, roads, and shopping centers.
3. The students worked every day to prepare perfectly for the final test.
4. The hole in the wall caused by the storm was very
5. The kind old man gave her asmile that made her feel warm inside.

Grade 9 – unit 5 (A) – Grammar

Grammar Explanation – Third Conditional (if) الحالة الشرطية الثالثة (if)

If + had+v3, would have + V3

نستخدم هذه الحالة للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية أو لم تحدث في الماضي

If I had studied hard, I would have passed the exam.

(لو كنت درست بجد، لنجحت في الامتحان – لكنني لم أدرس ولم أنجح)

Example Sentences

1. If she **had woken** up early, she **would have caught** the bus
2. If we **had known** the truth, we **would have helped** you.
3. If I **had eaten** breakfast, I **wouldn't have felt** hungry.
4. They **would have arrived** earlier If they **had left** on time.
5. If he **had studied**, he **would have passed** the test.
6. I **would have come** to help If you **had called** me.

Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

1. If I harder, I would have passed the exam.
 (A) study (B) studied (C) had studied (D) have studied
2. She would have come to the party if you her.
 (A) invite (B) invited (C) had invited (D) inviting
3. If they the map, they wouldn't have gotten lost.
 (A) read (B) had read (C) reads (D) reading
4. We would have taken a taxi if it
 (A) rains (B) rained (C) had rained (D) raining
5. If he more money, he would have bought a new phone.
 (A) had (B) has (C) had had (D) have had
6. If you me, I would have helped you.
 (A) tell (B) told (C) had told (D) telling
7. They the match if they had practiced more.
 (A) win (B) won (C) would have won (D) would win
8. If we the teacher's advice, we would have done better.
 (A) follow (B) had followed (C) have followed (D) following
9. The baby wouldn't have cried if it hungry.
 (A) was (B) were (C) has been (D) had been
10. If I your address, I would have sent you a card.
 (A) knew (B) have known (C) know (D) had known



Write the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. If she (be) at home, she would have answered the phone.
2. If I (see) him, I would have said hello.
3. He would have come earlier if he (know) the time.
4. If they (study) harder, they would have passed the test.
5. We would have stayed longer if we (have) more time.
6. If you (listen) to me, you wouldn't have made that mistake.
7. She would have gone to the meeting if she (feel) better.
8. If it (rain), we would have taken an umbrella.
9. If I (understand) the question, I would have answered it.
10. He wouldn't have failed if he (prepare) well.

Grade 9 - unit 5 - Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Traditional sports like football, basketball, and tennis have been played for many years. They need **physical** energy, teamwork, and outdoor spaces. Players train their bodies to run fast, jump high, and stay strong. These sports help people build fitness and learn cooperation. Fans also enjoy watching live games and cheering for their favorite teams.

On the other hand, e-sports are video game competitions played on computers or consoles. They need quick thinking, focus, and hand-eye coordination. Although players do not move much, **they** train their minds and practice daily to get better. E-sports are becoming very popular because they are easy to watch online and connect people from around the world. Both traditional sports and e-sports bring people joy, challenge, and a sense of teamwork, but they use different kinds of skills.

Choose the correct answer:

- The best title for this passage is:

A The Rules of Football	B The Growth of Games
C Traditional Sports and E-Sports	D Playing Alone
- The meaning of the underlined word **physical** is:

A About the body	B About the mind
C About machines	D About school
- The pronoun **they** in “*they train their minds and practice daily*” refers to:

A Fans	B Sports	C E-sport players	D Coaches
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- The writer’s main purpose is to:

A Tell a story	B Compare two kinds of sports
C Explain game rules	D Describe one famous player
- All the sentences are **right** *except*:

A Traditional sports need body movement.	B E-sports make players run for long hours.
C E-sports need computers.	D Both sports bring people fun.
- Based on the information, we can say that:

A E-sports train the body more than the mind	B Both kinds of sports help teamwork.
C Only traditional sports are popular.	D E-sports are played outside.

Answer the following questions:

7. What are two main differences between traditional sports and e-sports?
-

8. Why do you think e-sports are becoming more popular today?
-

Grade 9 - unit 6 - Reading (A) - vocabulary

Word	POS	Definition & example	Arabic meaning
Alert	n	We received an alert about heavy rain in the city.	إنذار / تنبيه
Concern	n	There is growing concern about air pollution in big cities.	قلق / اهتمام
Data	n	The company used traffic data to improve the road system.	بيانات
Privacy	n	People worry about their privacy when apps collect their location.	خصوصية
Public transport	comp.n	Many people use public transport to go to work.	وسائل النقل العام
sustainability	n	Recycling is important for environmental sustainability .	الاستدامة
traffic jam	comp.n	We were late because we were stuck in a traffic jam .	ازدحام مروري
Flow	v	Cars flow smoothly when the traffic lights are well timed.	يتدفق
Monitor	v	The city will monitor air quality near the busy roads.	يراقب / يتابع
Report	v	Citizens can report broken streetlights to the city council.	يبلغ / يقدم تقريراً
Upgrade	v	The city plans to upgrade the old bus stations.	يطور / يحدّث
Costly	adj	Building new train lines can be very costly .	مكلف
Current	adj	The current bus system needs more routes in the suburbs.	حالي / جاري
Engaging	adj	The teacher used an engaging video about public transport.	شيق / جذاب
increasing	adj	There is an increasing number of people using bicycles in the city.	متزايد
Risky	adj	It is risky to cross the road when the light is red.	مخوف بالمخاطر
Firmly	adv	The driver held the steering wheel firmly in the heavy rain.	بإحكام / بحزم
Smoothly	adv	The traffic moved smoothly after the new rules were applied.	بسلاسة / بانسياب

Choose the right word:

1. The police sent an to drivers about the dangerous storm.
 (A) upgrade (B) alert (C) privacy (D) flow
2. Many parents show great about their children's safety at night.
 (A) current (B) data (C) traffic jam (D) concern
3. The scientist used weather to predict heavy rain in the city.
 (A) risky (B) data (C) concern (D) engaging
4. Some people worry that social media apps can harm their
 (A) flow (B) privacy (C) alert (D) upgrade
5. The government encourages to protect natural resources for the future.
 (A) traffic jam (B) sustainability (C) report (D) risky
6. We were late to school because we got stuck in a
 (A) public transport (B) concern (C) traffic jam (D) upgrade
7. Many citizens prefer to use to save money and reduce pollution.
 (A) public transport (B) data (C) privacy (D) current
8. Cameras were installed to the number of cars on the main road.
 (A) engage (B) concern (C) upgrade (D) monitor
9. Please any broken traffic lights to the city office.
 (A) report (B) flow (C) costly (D) firmly
10. The city decided to the old bus system to make it faster and safer.
 (A) upgrade (B) concern (C) alert (D) increasing
11. Building a new metro line is very for a small city.
 (A) current (B) engaging (C) smoothly (D) costly
12. The plan for the buses includes more routes and new buses.
 (A) risky (B) current (C) smoothly (D) privacy
13. The teacher showed an video about traffic safety in big cities.
 (A) engaging (B) firmly (C) costly (D) data
14. There is an number of cars on the road during the morning.
 (A) current (B) increasing (C) risky (D) alert
15. It is to cross the street without looking at the traffic lights.
 (A) risky (B) smoothly (C) public transport (D) concern

Fill in the Spaces – Test 1**(data - alert – public transport - traffic jam – monitor – privacy)**

1. The city uses air quality from sensors around the main roads.
2. Many people use to get to work and avoid driving their own cars.
3. The police sent an to residents about the heavy rain and strong wind.
4. New cameras were installed to the number of cars entering the city center.
5. Some users worry that phone apps collect too much information and hurt their

Fill in the Spaces – Test 2**(current - costly – upgrade – sustainability — flow — increasing)**

1. There is an number of cyclists using the new bike lanes every morning.
2. Building a new train station can be very for a small town.
3. The city wants to the old buses to make them safer and more comfortable.
4. Good traffic lights help the cars smoothly through busy intersections.
5. Planting more trees in the city is an important step toward environmental

Fill in the Spaces – Test 3**(smoothly - report - concern – engaging — risky – firmly)**

1. The driver held the steering wheel while driving in heavy rain.
2. Please any broken streetlights to the local council.
3. It is to cross the road without using the pedestrian crossing.
4. Parents often show great about the air quality near schools.
5. The teacher used an presentation to teach students about road safety.



Grade 9 – unit 6 (A) – Grammar

Linkers of Contrast(while – although – however – on the other hand)**1** "بمعنى 'بينما / في حين أن (While)"

تُستخدم "while" لربط جملتين فيهما تباين أو اختلاف في المعنى

examples

1. While Ali is tall, his brother is short.
2. While it's summer in Kuwait, it's winter in Australia.
3. While I like tea, my friend prefers coffee.

2 "بمعنى 'على الرغم من أن (Although)"

لربط جملتين فيهما تناقض بين الفكرة الرئيسية والفكرة الثانية تُستخدم

examples

1. Although it was raining, they went out.
2. Although he is young, he is very clever.
3. Although I was tired, I finished my homework.

3 "بمعنى 'مع ذلك / ولكن (However)"

تستخدم في بداية جملة ثانية لتظهر تعارضاً مع الجملة السابقة

examples

1. The test was difficult. However, I got a high mark.
2. It was cold. However, we went swimming.
3. He was sick. However, he went to school.

4

"بمعنى 'من ناحية أخرى' (On the other hand)

تستخدم لتقديم وجهة نظر مختلفة أو مقارنة بين شيئين

examples

1. My father likes sports. On the other hand, my mother prefers reading.
2. Online learning is easy. On the other hand, it can be boring.
3. Dogs are friendly. On the other hand, cats are quiet.

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. I like pizza, my brother likes burgers.
 (A) However (B) Although (C) While (D) On the other hand
2. It was late., he continued working.
 (A) Although (B) On the other hand (C) However (D) While
3. he studied hard, he failed the exam.
 (A) Although (B) While (C) However (D) On the other hand
4. Sarah loves summer., her sister enjoys winter.
 (A) Although (B) On the other hand (C) However (D) While
5. He is poor., he is always happy.
 (A) However (B) While (C) Although (D) On the other hand
6. the movie was long, it was interesting.
 (A) Although (B) However (C) On the other hand (D) While
7. My car is small., it's very fast.
 (A) Although (B) However (C) While (D) On the other hand
8. The hotel was expensive., it was comfortable.
 (A) However (B) While (C) On the other hand (D) Although
9. he is friendly, he doesn't talk much.
 (A) On the other hand (B) However (C) Although (D) While
10. I like coffee., my friend hates it.
 (A) However (B) On the other hand (C) Although (D) While
11. I was tired, I watched the match.
 (A) Although (B) While (C) However (D) On the other hand

12. I wanted to buy the red shirt., the blue one looked better.

- A** While **B** Although **C** However **D** On the other hand

13. I don't like sweets, I eat cake sometimes.

- A** However **B** On the other hand **C** Although **D** While

14. My brother likes action movies., I prefer cartoons.

- A** While **B** However **C** On the other hand **D** Although

15. The exam was easy., many students got low marks.

- A** Although **B** On the other hand **C** While **D** However

Do as shown:

1. Although It (rain), the children played football. **(Correct the verb)**

2. While I (watch) TV, the light went out. **(Correct the verb)**

3. We watched the movie although it (boring). **(Correct the verb)**

4. While we (have) lunch in the park, it rained suddenly. **(Correct the verb)**

5. He did well in the interview, he didn't get the job. **(join with: Although)**

6. It was cold. They went camping. **(join with: however)**

7. My father likes watching sport programs. Mum likes watching cooking ones. **(join with: on the other hand)**

8. He was sick. He went to work. **(join with: however)**

9. I didn't get high marks. I studied hard. **(join with: Although)**



Grade 9 – unit 6 (A) – Writing

Around the world, smart cities are becoming popular because they help people live more comfortably, however, opinions differ. Some people are for smart cities, while others are against them.

Plan and write a two-paragraph report explaining both views and giving your own opinion.

Write Your Outline

Introduction (Introducing the topic):

Paragraph 1 (Argument for)

Topic sentence:

Supporting Details (Arguments for):

Concluding sentence:

Paragraph 2 (Argument against)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details (Arguments Against):

Concluding sentence (Your Opinion):

Conclusion:

English Learning

People Who Support Smart Cities	People Who Are Against Smart Cities
Make life easier with technology	Too much control by technology
Save energy and protect the environment	High cost to build and maintain
Improve transport and traffic	Risk to people's privacy
Better safety with smart cameras	May increase job loss
Faster and easier public services	Hard for poor people to afford
Cleaner air and less pollution	Technology can fail sometimes
Smarter waste management	People may depend too much on machines
Helps city planning and growth	May reduce face-to-face communication

Topic

Lined writing area for student response.



Grade 7 - unit 6 (B)- vocabulary

Word	POS	Definition (with example)	Arabic
appliance	n	The refrigerator is a common kitchen appliance .	جهاز
conservation	n	Water conservation saves precious supplies.	حفظ
resource	n	Oil is a key natural resource .	مورد
solar panel	comp.n	Solar panels power many homes.	لوحة شمسية
leak	n	The pipe has a leak .	تسريب
emit	v	Cars emit exhaust fumes.	يُصَدِّر
lower	v	Turn off lights to lower energy use.	يُخَوِّض
rely on	ph.v	We rely on the sun for solar power.	يَعْتَمِدُ عَلَى
eco-friendly	adj	Eco-friendly products reduce waste.	ودود للبيئة
considerable	adj	Considerable savings come from efficiency.	كبير
crucial	adj	Conservation is crucial for the planet.	حاسم
permanent	adj	Permanent changes help the environment.	دائم
precious	adj	Water is a precious resource.	ثمين
thoughtful	adj	Thoughtful habits save energy.	مدروس
locally	adv	Buy locally to reduce transport emissions.	محلياً



Choose the right word:

1. Homes use many electrical like fridges and washers.

- (A) leak (B) appliance (C) emit (D) resource

2. Water helps future generations.

- (A) conservation (B) lower (C) solar panel (D) leak

3. Oil and forests are natural

- (A) emit (B) precious (C) rely on (D) resource

4. Install a to generate clean power.

- (A) leak (B) conservation (C) solar panel (D) lower

5. Fix the pipe before it floods.

- (A) appliance (B) emit (C) leak (D) eco friendly

6. Factories harmful smoke daily.

- (A) lower (B) rely on (C) emit (D) conservation

7. Close curtains to heating bills.

- (A) resource (B) solar panel (C) lower (D) leak

8. We shouldn't fossil fuels completely.

- (A) emit (B) rely on (C) appliance (D) precious

9. Choose bags to cut plastic waste.

- (A) lower (B) eco friendly (C) strategy (D) evolve

10. Efficiency brings energy savings.

- (A) solar panel (B) considerable (C) rely on (D) conservation

11. Insulation is for heat retention.

- (A) leak (B) crucial (C) appliance (D) lower

12. Use fixtures to stop drips.

- (A) permanent (B) emit (C) resource (D) eco friendly

13. Natural gas is a commodity.

- (A) thoughtful (B) locally (C) precious (D) solar panel

14. Her approach cuts waste.

- (A) rely on (B) permanent (C) thoughtful (D) considerable

15. Source food to save fuel.

- (A) leak (B) locally (C) lower (D) emit

Fill in the Spaces Test 1

(eco-friendly - conservation - leak - appliance - lower - rely on)

1. The old fridge is an energy-saving
2. efforts protect forests.
3. Check pipes for any water
4. Insulate walls to costs.
5. We cannot imported oil forever.

Fill in the Spaces Test 2

(solar panel - resource - eco-friendly - considerable- emit – crucial)

1. Wind is a renewable
2. Mount the on the roof.
3. Old cars too much pollution.
4. Switch to cleaning products.
5. Recycling brings benefits.

Fill in the Spaces Test 3

(precious - thoughtful - locally - permanent - leak - solar panel)

1. Make changes to habits.
2. Soil is a natural asset.
3. actions preserve resources.
4. Grow food when possible.
5. Seal the roof quickly.

Grade 9 – Unit 6 (B) – Grammar

The passive voice for Present Continuous, Past Continuous, and Present Perfect tenses

يُستخدم المبني للمجهول (Passive Voice)

للتركيز على الفعل أو المفعول به بدلاً من الفاعل، خاصة إذا كان الفاعل غير معروف أو غير مهم.

كيف نحول إلى المبني للمجهول؟

1. نبدأ بالمفعول به

نضع **verb to be** في نفس زمن الجملة

نحول الفعل الأساسي إلى التصريف الثالث

نضع الفاعل بعد **By**

Present Continuous Passive

يُستخدم لأفعال تحدث الآن. **am/is/are + being + past participle (V3)**.

1. The cake is being eaten now.
2. The room is being cleaned by the maid.
3. Books are being read in the library.

Past Continuous Passive

يُستخدم لأفعال كانت مستمرة في الماضي. **was/were + being + past participle (V3)**.

1. The house was being painted yesterday.
2. Dinner was being cooked when I arrived
3. Letters were being written by the students.

Present Perfect Passive

يُستخدم لأفعال انتهت لكن لها تأثير حالي. **have/has + been + past participle (V3)**.

1. The work has been finished.
2. The car has been washed by my brother.
3. Many gifts have been given to the children.

Choose the right form:

1. The homework by the students right now.
 (A) is being done (B) has been done (C) was being done (D) is done
2. The windows when the rain started.
 (A) are being cleaned (B) were being cleaned (C) have been cleaned (D) was cleaned
3. Many emails this week.
 (A) are being sent (B) have been sent (C) is sent (D) were being sent
4. The song by the children at the moment.
 (A) has been sung (B) was being sung (C) is being sung (D) is sung
5. The cake in the kitchen yesterday.
 (A) was being baked (B) wisas being baked (C) has been baked (D) have been baked
6. The report already by the team.
 (A) is being written (B) was being written (C) has been written (D) is written
7. Toys by the kids now.
 (A) were being played (B) have been played (C) are being played (D) was played
8. The lesson when the teacher arrived.
 (A) is being taught (B) has been taught (C) was being taught (D) is taught
9. Three books yesterday.
 (A) are being read (B) have been read (C) were being read (D) was read
10. The car by the mechanic right now.
 (A) has been fixed (B) is being fixed (C) was being fixed (D) is fixed
11. Dinner last night when guests came.
 (A) is being cooked (B) was being cooked (C) has been cooked (D) have been cooked
12. The room cleaned already.
 (A) is being (B) was being (C) has been (D) are being
13. Letters by the postman now.
 (A) have been delivered (B) are being delivered (C) were being delivered (D) is delivered
14. The game by friends yesterday.
 (A) is being played (B) has been played (C) was being played (D) are played
15. All tasks this month.
 (A) are being done (B) have been done (C) were being done (D) is done

(Correct the verb)

1. The food (cook) now.

.....

2. The room (clean) yesterday when mum arrived.

.....

3. The letters (already write) by the secretary .

.....

4. The e- mails (send) at the moment.

.....

5. The cake (bake) for the party last night.

.....

Change into passive:

6. We are decorating the house for the wedding party.

.....

7. Ali has already washed the car.

.....

8. The students are doing the exercises at the moment.

.....

9. Salim was doing the project in groups.

.....

10. Dad was saving the money to buy a new house.

.....



Grade 9 - unit 6 - Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Some people believe that smart cities are the future of modern life. These cities use advanced technology to make transportation, energy, and communication faster and easier. Smart cities help save time, reduce traffic, and improve the quality of life for citizens. They also use sensors to control streetlights, waste collection, and water systems automatically. This makes the city more **efficient**, meaning it works well without wasting time or energy. Supporters say smart cities create safer and cleaner places to live.

However, not everyone agrees. Some people worry that smart cities collect too much personal data, like where people go or what they buy. They fear that information could be misused or stolen. Others say that building and running smart cities costs a lot of money, which could be better used for education or healthcare. They also believe that technology can sometimes replace human workers, causing job loss. In the end, people must decide whether the benefits of smart cities are greater than their possible problems. **They** will shape the way our future cities look and work.

Choose the right answer:

1. The best title for this passage is:

- A The Cost of Technology
- B The Future of Smart Cities
- C The Dangers of Traffic
- D The History of Computers

2. The word **efficient** means:

- A The Cost of Technology
- B The Future of Smart Cities
- C The Dangers of Traffic
- D The History of Computers

3. The pronoun **They** refers to:
- A The Cost of Technology
 - B The Future of Smart Cities
 - C The Dangers of Traffic
 - D The History of Computers
4. The writer's main purpose is to:
- A Tell a story about a smart city
 - B Describe how to build a smart city
 - C Explain both sides of an argument about smart cities
 - D Give the history of smart cities
5. All the sentences are right **except**:
- A Smart cities use technology to manage city services.
 - B Everyone agrees that smart cities are a great idea.
 - C Some people worry about privacy and cost.
 - D Smart cities can help reduce pollution.
6. According to the passage, some people dislike smart cities because:
- A They make cities more beautiful.
 - B They cause job loss and high costs.
 - C They make people happier.
 - D They use fewer resources.

Answer the following questions:

7. What are two ways smart cities can make life better for people?
-

8. Why do you think e-sports are becoming more popular today?
-



Grade 9 - unit 7 - Reading (1) - vocabulary

Word	P.O.S	Example Sentence	Meaning (Arabic)
budgeting	n.	Good budgeting helps families save money.	إعداد الميزانية
entrepreneur	n.	The young entrepreneur started her own online shop.	رائد أعمال
expense	n.	Travel is the biggest expense in our company.	مصرف / نفقة
feedback	n.	The teacher gave helpful feedback on my project.	تعقيب / ملاحظات
imagination	n.	Children have a powerful imagination .	خيال
opportunity	n.	She took the opportunity to study abroad.	فرصة
teenager	n.	Every teenager faces new challenges in life.	مراهق
delay	n.	The flight had a two-hour delay .	تأخير
form	n.	Please fill out this form carefully.	استمارة / نموذج
balance	v.	She tries to balance work and family life.	يوازن
handle	v.	He can handle any kind of stressful situation.	يتعامل مع
promote	v.	The company will promote its new product online.	يروجج / يروج لـ
struggle	v.	Many students struggle with difficult subjects.	يعاني / يكافح
adaptable	adj.	She is highly adaptable to new environments.	قابل للتكيف
financial	adj.	He needs better financial planning skills.	مالي
handmade	adj.	I bought a beautiful handmade bracelet.	مصنوع يدويًا
independent	adj.	She wants to be independent and live alone.	مستقل
local	adj.	We love buying food from local markets.	محلي
unexpected	adj.	The rain was an unexpected surprise.	غير متوقع
visible	adj.	The moon was clearly visible in the sky.	مرئي
remarkably	adv.	The child is remarkably good at solving puzzles.	بشكل لافت / بشكل ملحوظ



Choose the right word:

1. The company hired an to help improve its online business plan.
 (A) experiment (B) request (C) expert (D) trend
2. The scientist planned a new to test the medicine.
 (A) experiment (B) scent (C) spending (D) interest
3. She showed great in learning how small businesses work.
 (A) appeal (B) purchase (C) scent (D) interest
4. Good can help a product become popular very quickly.
 (A) responsibility (B) marketing (C) spending (D) trend
5. It is your to finish the project on time.
 (A) responsibility (B) purchase (C) request (D) experiment
6. The strong of coffee filled the small room.
 (A) scent (B) trend (C) expert (D) interest
7. Careless can cause serious money problems.
 (A) spending (B) request (C) marketing (D) scent
8. There is a new fashion among teenagers this year.
 (A) responsibility (B) custom (C) expert (D) trend
9. Many people their clothes online now.
 (A) transform (B) purchase (C) request (D) satisfy
10. I would like to a day off next week.
 (A) request (B) trend (C) purchase (D) appeal
11. The teacher tried to all students by answering their questions.
 (A) transform (B) purchase (C) request (D) satisfy
12. The old factory will into a modern shopping center.
 (A) satisfy (B) purchase (C) transform (D) appeal
13. The bright colors made the poster very to children.
 (A) appealing (B) critical (C) custom (D) part-time
14. Wearing a helmet is for your safety on a motorbike.
 (A) eye-catching (B) critical (C) vibrant (D) custom
15. She worked as a designer while finishing her studies.
 (A) high-quality (B) vibrant (C) part-time (D) custom

Fill in the Spaces – Test 1**(expert – experiment – interest – marketing – responsibility – trend)**

1. The company started a new to reach more customers on social media.
2. It is your to keep your password safe.
3. The fashion changed quickly that season.
4. The school invited an to talk about healthy eating.
5. The students did an in class to see how plants grow.

Fill in the Spaces – Test 2**(scent – spending – purchase – request – satisfy – transform)**

1. The flowers gave a sweet that filled the garden.
2. You should plan your so you do not waste money.
3. Many people their tickets online before the concert.
4. The manager will try to your complaint today.
5. The city plans to the old bus station into a park.

Fill in the Spaces – Test 3**(appealing – critical – custom – eye-catching – high-quality – vibrant)**

1. The design on the box caught everyone's attention.
2. This paper is perfect for important school projects.
3. The lights made the party feel full of energy.
4. The new phone case has a very pattern.
5. Learning English is for getting a good job.

Grade 9 – unit 7 – Reading (1) – Grammar

Reported Speech: Yes/No Questions

* نستخدم "If / whether" لتحويل السؤال الى صيغة الكلام المنقول

*نحول كل فعل مضارع الى ماضي – نغير الضمانر

Present Simple → Past Simple

Past Simple → Past Perfect.

كلمات إشارة مثل

here → there that day today → Now → then

last week → the previous week Yesterday → the day before

أمثلة:

1. Direct: "Do you **like** tea?" → He asked if I **liked** tea.
2. Direct: "Does she **play** football?" → She asked if she **played** football.
3. Direct: "Do they **live** here?" → He asked if they **lived** there.
4. Direct: "**Did** you **see** him?" → He asked if I **had seen** him.
5. Direct: "**Did** he **go** to school?" → He asked if he **had gone** to school.
6. Direct: "**Did** we finish the work?" → They asked if we **had finished** the work.

Reported Speech: Wh-Questions

،(what, where, when, why, how, who) تحفظ بالكلمة الاستفهامية، وتتحول إلى جملة خبرية (فاعل + فعل)،
backshift: مع أسئلة Wh-

Present Simple → Past Simple

Past Simple → Past Perfect.

أمثلة:

1. Direct: "Where do you **live**?" → He asked where I **lived**.
2. Direct: "What does she **eat**?" → She asked what she **ate**
3. Direct: "When do they **come**?" → He asked when they **came**.
4. Direct: "Where **did** you **go**?" → She asked where I **had gone**.
5. Direct: "What **did** he **buy**?" → He asked what he **had bought**.
6. Direct: "Why **did** we **leave**?" → They asked why we **had left**.

Choose the right reported form:

1. "Where did she go yesterday?" → He asked where she the day before.
 (A) go (B) goes (C) had gone (D) went
2. "What do they drink?" → She asked what they
 (A) drank (B) drinks (C) drunk (D) had drunk
3. "Did he call you?" → The boy asked if he me.
 (A) call (B) calls (C) had called (D) called
4. "How do you feel?" → She asked how I
 (A) feel (B) feels (C) felt (D) had felt
5. "When did the train leave?" → He asked when the train
 (A) had left (B) left (C) has left (D) leave
6. "Do you know him?" → She asked if I him.
 (A) know (B) knows (C) knew (D) had known
7. "Does your brother live here?" → He asked if my brother there.
 (A) live (B) lives (C) lived (D) had lived
8. "Why did you come late?" → The teacher asked why I late.
 (A) had come (B) came (C) come (D) has come
9. "What did she say?" → He asked what she
 (A) say (B) says (C) had said (D) said
10. "Where does the shop open?" → She asked where the shop
 (A) open (B) opens (C) opened (D) had opened



Change into reorted:

1. She asked, "Do you live in Kuwait?"

.....

2. "Does he play the piano?" Ali asked

.....

3. "Did they eat lunch?" → She asked

.....

4. "Where do you work?" He asked

.....

5. She asked "What does she want?"

.....

6. "When did you arrive?" He asked

.....

7. The teacher asked "Did you understand the lesson?"

.....

8. Mum asked the maid "Did you finish cleaning the kitchen?"

.....

9. "Did you buy the book?" Salim asked me.

.....

10. "Why does the baby cry?" She asked

.....



Grade 9 – unit 7- Writing

Many countries encourage young people to start their own businesses.

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs discussing **the skills that teenagers need when starting a business, and the role of the local community in helping their businesses grow.**

Introduction:

Paragraph 1 (Skills teenagers need when starting a business)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

Concluding sentence:

Paragraph 2 (The role of the local community)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

Concluding sentence:

Conclusion:

Teen Skill	Community Help
1. New ideas	Listen to teen ideas.
2. Using money	Teach how to save and spend.
3. Working together	Let teens join local teams.
4. Talking clearly	Let them speak in events.
5. Using time well	Share tips from local workers.
6. Solving problems	Give advice and support.
7. Selling things	Help show their work in shops or fairs.
8. Feeling confident	Cheer for their effort.

Topic

Lined writing area for student input.



Grade 7 - unit 7 Reading 2 - vocabulary

Word	POS	Example	Arabic Meaning
expert	n	The expert fixed the computer quickly.	خبير
experiment	n	Scientists do a new experiment every week.	تجربة
interest	n	Her main interest is reading books.	اهتمام
marketing	n	Good marketing sells more products.	تسويق
responsibility	n	Cleaning the room is your responsibility .	مسؤولية
scent	n	The flower has a sweet scent .	رائحة
spending	n	Family spending went up last month.	إنفاق
trend	n	Wearing blue is the new trend .	اتجاه
purchase	v	They purchase food every weekend.	يشترى
request	v	Please request more time if needed.	يطلب
satisfy	v	Good service will satisfy all customers.	يُرضي
transform	v	Paint can transform an old house.	يُحوّل
appealing	adj	The cake looks very appealing .	جذاب
critical	adj	This job needs critical thinking.	حاسم
custom	adj	She wants a custom made dress.	مخصص
eye-catching	adj	The poster is very eye-catching .	جذاب للعين
high-quality	adj	Buy high-quality shoes for school.	عالي الجودة
part-time	adj	He has a part-time job after school.	بدوام جزئي
vibrant	adj	The city has vibrant colors everywhere.	نابض بالحياة
gradually	adv	Plants grow gradually over time.	تدريجياً



Choose the right word:

1. The gave a talk about skin care at our school.
 (A) spending (B) expert (C) custom (D) request
2. The science helped the students learn about plants.
 (A) scent (B) part-time (C) trend (D) experiment
3. She has a strong in learning new languages.
 (A) interest (B) marketing (C) purchase (D) critical
4. The company used online to reach more customers.
 (A) scent (B) responsibility (C) marketing (D) gradually
5. It is your to finish the project on time.
 (A) responsibility (B) appeal (C) scent (D) trend
6. The flower had a sweet that filled the room.
 (A) spending (B) scent (C) purchase (D) request
7. His on clothes has increased this month.
 (A) trend (B) spending (C) interest (D) appeal
8. There is a new fashion among teenagers this year.
 (A) custom (B) trend (C) expert (D) request
9. Many people their groceries online now.
 (A) request (B) purchase (C) satisfy (D) transform
10. I want to a day off next week.
 (A) purchase (B) request (C) appeal (D) transform
11. Good service can customers and make them come back.
 (A) satisfy (B) scent (C) trend (D) custom
12. The artist will the old room into a bright studio.
 (A) satisfy (B) request (C) transform (D) spend
13. The bright colors make the poster very
 (A) appealing (B) gradual (C) critical (D) custom
14. Good sleep is for students' health.
 (A) eye-catching (B) part-time (C) critical (D) vibrant
15. She wore a dress with bright patterns.
 (A) high-quality (B) vibrant (C) part-time (D) custom

Fill in the Spaces – Test 1

(expert – experiment – interest – marketing – responsibility – scent)

1. The teacher did an with water and food coloring.
2. It is your to keep your room clean.
3. The new in the shop brings in many customers.
4. He showed great in science class today.
5. The candle gave a soft in the living room.

Fill in the Spaces – Test 2

(spending – trend – purchase – request – satisfy – transform)

1. The manager will more chairs for the meeting.
2. This style of shoes is the latest fashion
3. Her high on games worried her parents.
4. The gift will surely the young child.
5. They plan to the garden into a play area.

Fill in the Spaces – Test 3

(appealing – critical – custom – eye-catching – high-quality – part-time)

1. The red sign is very and easy to notice.
2. She bought a bag that will last for years.
3. Drinking enough water is for good health.
4. He has a job after school at the bookstore.
5. The shop sells cakes for birthday parties.



Grade 9 - Unit 7 - Reading (2) - Grammar

درس حروف الجر الزمنية during, for, by, between

هذه حروف جر تستخدم للدلالة على الزمن بطرق مختلفة.

During (خلال / أثناء)

تُستخدم **"during"** للإشارة إلى حدوث شيء داخل فترة زمنية محددة، مثل حدث أو موسم، وتأتي بعد اسم "

1. I slept **during** the class.
2. She ate lunch **during** the break.
3. We played football **during** the summer.

For (لمدة / لـ)

للدلالة على مدة الزمن، أي كم من الوقت استمر الفعل، مثل ساعات أو أيام تُستخدم **"for"**

1. He studied **for** two hours.
2. They waited **for** ten minutes.
3. I lived there **for** three years.

By (بحلول / قبل / حتى)

للاشارة إلى أن الفعل يجب أن يحدث قبل أو بحلول وقت معين، كموعد نهائي تُستخدم **"by"**

1. Finish the homework **by** 5 PM.
2. Come home **by** dinner time.
3. Send the email **by** tomorrow.

Between (بين)

تُستخدم **"between"** للإشارة إلى الفترة الزمنية بين نقطتين محددتين، مثل بين ساعتين أو أيام.

1. Meet me between 2 and 3 PM.
2. The shop opens between Monday and Friday.
3. Call me between lunch and dinner.

Choose the right word:

1. I will finish my work 8 o'clock.
 (A) during (B) for (C) by (D) between
2. She slept the movie.
 (A) for (B) by (C) during (D) between
3. We played games two hours.
 (A) during (B) between (C) for (D) by
4. The meeting is 10 and 11 AM.
 (A) between (B) by (C) for (D) during
5. Read the book the holiday.
 (A) by (B) for (C) between (D) during
6. Do your homework bedtime.
 (A) between (B) during (C) for (D) by
7. He ran five kilometers.
 (A) during (B) by (C) between (D) for
8. Eat lunch class and break.
 (A) for (B) by (C) during (D) between
9. We will arrive noon.
 (A) during (B) for (C) between (D) by
10. She visited us the weekend.
 (A) for (B) by (C) between (D) during
11. Study 30 minutes every day.
 (A) for (B) during (C) by (D) between
12. The bus comes 7 and 8 AM.
 (A) during (B) for (C) by (D) between
13. Clean your room Saturday.
 (A) for (B) between (C) during (D) by
14. They talked the lesson.
 (A) by (B) for (C) between (D) during
15. Wait me here lunch time.
 (A) for / during (B) by / between (C) between / by (D) during / for

Grade 9 - unit 7 - Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Many teenagers today dream of starting their own small businesses. Some sell handmade crafts, design digital products, or offer cleaning or tutoring services. To make their ideas successful, they need to learn important **skills** such as communication, time management, teamwork, and problem-solving. These skills help them plan their work, serve customers politely, and handle difficult situations with patience. A positive attitude and self-confidence also make a big difference because starting a business is not always easy. Teenagers will face ups and downs, but every challenge helps them learn something new.

However, teenagers cannot succeed *alone*. They need help, guidance, and encouragement from their **community**. This includes support from families, schools, business centers, and local leaders. Parents can give advice, teachers can guide them in planning, and local business owners can share their real-life experiences. When young people have mentors, they make smarter choices and avoid common mistakes. Community programs that teach financial awareness or business planning also help teenagers become more prepared for the future. When communities support their youth, they build a stronger and more creative future for all. Together, *they* can create change, open new opportunities, and encourage others to believe in themselves.

Choose the right answer:

1. The best title for this passage is:
 - A The Power of Community and Teen Entrepreneurs
 - B Teenagers and Their Favorite Games
 - C How to Spend Free Time
 - D Rules for School Projects
2. The meaning of the underlined word **skills** is:
 - A Expensive tools
 - B Mistakes people make
 - C Personal abilities to do something well
 - D A type of hobby

3. The underlined pronoun *they* refers to:

- A Communities only
- B Teenagers and their supporters together
- C Business owners only
- D Teachers only

4. The writer's purpose in this passage is to:

- A Entertain readers with jokes
- B Explain how teenagers can succeed in business with support
- C Warn students not to study business
- D Describe famous businesspeople

5. All the sentences are right *except*:

- A Teenagers need communication skills.
- B Community members can guide young people.
- C Teenagers can easily succeed without anyone's help.
- D Mentors help them learn and plan better.

6. According to the passage, teenagers can make smarter choices when they:

- A Ignore other people's ideas
- B Listen to advice from mentors and teachers
- C Stop learning new things
- D Work alone without support

Answer the following questions:

7. Mention two types of people or groups that can help teenagers succeed in business.

.....

8. Why do you think strong community support helps teenagers believe in themselves?

.....



Grade 9 - unit 8 - Reading (1) - vocabulary

Word	POS	Example Sentence	Arabic Meaning
astronaut	n	An <u>astronaut</u> travels to space.	رائد فضاء
atmosphere	n	The <u>atmosphere</u> protects Earth.	الغلاف الجوي
gravity	n	<u>Gravity</u> pulls objects down.	الجاذبية
issue	n	We face a big <u>issue</u> .	قضية
lack	n	The <u>lack</u> of water is serious.	نقص
universe	n	The <u>universe</u> is vast.	الكون
differ	v	Their ideas <u>differ</u> greatly.	يختلف
fascinate	v	Stars <u>fascinate</u> many people.	يفتن
facilitate	v	Tools <u>facilitate</u> work.	يسهل
overcome	v	She will <u>overcome</u> challenges.	يتغلب
present	v	They <u>present</u> the show.	يقدم
supply	v	We <u>supply</u> fresh food.	يزود
expose	v	Do not <u>expose</u> skin to sun.	يعرض
advanced	adj	This is <u>advanced</u> technology.	متقدم
artificial	adj	Use <u>artificial</u> light.	اصطناعي
distant	adj	A <u>distant</u> star shines.	بعيد
lonely	adj	He feels <u>lonely</u> at night.	وحيد
protective	adj	Wear <u>protective</u> gear.	وقائي
actively	adv	She <u>actively</u> participates.	بنشاط



Choose the right word:

1. The stars always people.
 (A) fascinate (B) lack (C) supply (D) expose
2. Earth has a layer around it.
 (A) issue (B) atmosphere (C) gravity (D) universe
3. A person who goes to space is an
 (A) lonely (B) differ (C) astronaut (D) supply
4. Objects fall due to
 (A) protective (B) gravity (C) actively (D) fascinate
5. There is a of fresh air in space.
 (A) universe (B) lack (C) overcome (D) present
6. Technology can learning.
 (A) expose (B) differ (C) issue (D) facilitate
7. Pluto and Jupiter are two planets in size.
 (A) astronaut (B) differ (C) atmosphere (D) lonely
8. The teacher will the lesson.
 (A) supply (B) overcome (C) present (D) gravity
9. Ships food to the station.
 (A) fascinate (B) actively (C) supply (D) lack
10. Do not wires to water.
 (A) expose (B) facilitate (C) universe (D) differ
11. This phone uses intelligence.
 (A) protective (B) artificial (C) distant (D) issue
12. Stars are very from Earth.
 (A) advanced (B) lonely (C) distant (D) overcome
13. The helmet is gear.
 (A) actively (B) protective (C) fascinate (D) astronaut
14. He works on projects.
 (A) supply (B) actively (C) present (D) gravity
15. Robots use technology.
 (A) issue (B) lack (C) universe (D) advanced

Fill in the Spaces Test 1

(gravity - actively - atmosphere - fascinate - astronaut - distant)

1. The floated in space.
2. Strong keeps us on the ground.
3. Our blocks harmful rays.
4. Space stories children.
5. That planet looks very

Fill in the Spaces Test 2

(universe - lonely - issue - lack - overcome - - artificial)

1. The holds many secrets.
2. Pollution is a major
3. There is a of oxygen outside.
4. Teams hard problems.
5. Use lights in the dark.

Fill in the Spaces Test 3

(facilitate - protective - supply - present - - differ - expose)

1. Planets in color.
2. Maps travel.
3. Stars a beautiful view.
4. Trucks daily needs.
5. Suits are for space walks.

Grade 9 – unit 8 – Reading (1) – Grammar

Tag question

Tag questions (أسئلة التأكيد) are short questions added to the end of statements to check or confirm information. They reverse polarity: positive statements get negative tags, and negative statements get positive tags, using the auxiliary verb from the tense.

القاعدة العامة

تستخدم أسئلة التأكيد للتحقق من معلومة أو طلب موافقة، وتبنى بعكس الجملة الرئيسية :

سلبى ← إيجابى إيجابى ← سلبى

Past Simple

- She **visited** her friend, **didn't she?**
- They **played** football, **didn't they?**
- Salim **ate** lunch, **didn't he?**

Negative:

- You **didn't** come, **did you?**
- We **didn't** see the movie, **did we?**
- She **didn't** call, **did she?**

Past Continuous

- He **was** reading a book, **wasn't he?**
- They **were** playing outside, **weren't they?**
- She **was** cooking dinner, **wasn't she?**

Negative:

- You **weren't** listening, **were you?**
- We **weren't** sleeping, **were we?**
- He **wasn't** working, **was he?**

Past Continuous

- He was reading a book, wasn't he?
- They were playing outside, weren't they?
- She was cooking dinner, wasn't she?

Negative:

- You weren't listening, were you?
- We weren't sleeping, were we?
- He wasn't working, was he?

Present Perfect

- You have finished, haven't you?
- Ali and Salim have visited London, haven't they?
- Sara has eaten, hasn't she?

Negative:

- Ali hasn't arrived, has he?
- We haven't seen it, have we?
- You haven't called, have you?

Modals (Can, Could, Must)

- You can swim, can't you?
- She could help, couldn't she?
- Rashid must go, mustn't he?

Negative:

- They can't drive, can they?
- We couldn't wait, could we?
- You mustn't smoke, must you?

Choose the right tag question:

1. She played tennis yesterday..... ?
 (A) didn't she (B) did she (C) does she (D) she didn't
2. They didn't eat cake,?
 (A) did they (B) didn't they (C) do they (D) doesn't they
3. He was watching TV,?
 (A) wasn't he (B) was he (C) is he (D) does he
4. We weren't running,?
 (A) were we (B) wasn't we (C) are we (D) did we
5. You have seen the film,?
 (A) haven't you (B) have you (C) has you (D) don't you
6. She hasn't cleaned the room,?
 (A) does she (B) hasn't she (C) did she (D) has she
7. You can help you,?
 (A) can you (B) can't you (C) do you (D) did you
8. He couldn't sleep,?
 (A) could he (B) couldn't he (C) can he (D) must he
9. They went home,?
 (A) did they (B) didn't they (C) have they (D) are they
10. The cat was sleeping,?
 (A) wasn't it (B) was it (C) does it (D) didn't it
11. We have done our homework,?
 (A) have we (B) do we (C) did we (D) haven't we
12. She must study,?
 (A) mustn't she (B) must she (C) can she (D) does she
13. I didn't buy milk,?
 (A) have I (B) didn't I (C) do I (D) did I
14. You were eating apples,?
 (A) were you (B) weren't you (C) have you (D) can you
15. He has lost his keys,?
 (A) hasn't he (B) has he (C) did he (D) must he

Add Tag Question:

1. Haya cooked dinner, ?
2. They didn't go to school, ?
3. Salim was drawing a picture, ?
4. They weren't happy, ?
5. You have read the book, ?
6. He hasn't washed the car, ?
7. I can run fast, ?
8. He couldn't find it, ?
9. They visited grandma, ?
10. The baby must sleep now, ?
11. You were singing a song, ?
12. We haven't finished yet, ?
13. She can read the Quran well, ?
14. He didn't call, ?
15. They must clean the room, ?



Grade 9 – unit 8- Reading (1) – Writing

Space exploration is a two-sided issue. Some people support it, while others believe it is a waste of money.

Plan and write a two-paragraph report explaining both views and clearly giving your own opinion.

Write Your Outline

Introduction (Introducing the topic):

Paragraph 1 (What supporters believe)

Topic Sentence:

Supporting Details (Arguments for):

Concluding Sentence:

Paragraph 2 (What opponents claim)

Topic Sentence:

Supporting Details (Arguments Against):

Concluding Sentence (Your Opinion):

Conclusion:

For Space Exploration

1. We discover new planets.
2. It creates new technology.
3. It gives jobs to scientists and engineers.
4. It helps us understand our universe.
5. It could find new places to live.
6. It inspires young people to learn science.
7. It helps improve communication satellites.
8. It builds peace through international teamwork.

Against Space Exploration

1. It costs too much money.
2. The money could help poor people.
3. Space travel is dangerous.
4. It damages the environment.
5. Astronauts risk their lives.
6. There are many problems on Earth first.
7. Rockets create a lot of waste in space.
8. Only rich countries can afford it.

Grade 9 – unit 8 – Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and answer the questions:

People have always looked at the stars and dreamed of visiting them. Many believe that space exploration is important for the future of humankind. It helps us **discover** new planets and learn more about our universe. Space travel also brings new inventions that make our lives easier, like better computers and satellites. Some people say it gives jobs to scientists and inspires young students to study science. Others think it teaches countries to work together. They see space as a place for peace, not war.

However, not everyone agrees. Some scientists say space exploration is too expensive and dangerous. Rockets use fuel that can harm the environment. **They** believe that we should spend money to solve problems on Earth, such as hunger and pollution. Astronauts also face big risks in space, and not all missions are successful. Although space travel sounds exciting, many worry that only rich countries benefit from it. In the end, people still discuss whether exploring space is really worth the cost.

Choose the right answer:

1. The best title for this passage is:
 - A Life on Other Planets
 - B For and Against Space Exploration
 - C The History of Rockets
 - D Dangerous Journeys
2. The meaning of the underlined word **discover** is:
 - A To hide something
 - B To lose something
 - C To forget something
 - D To find something new

3. The pronoun ***They*** in paragraph one refers to:

- A Students
- B Scientists
- C Countries
- D Astronauts

4. The writer's purpose is to:

- A Tell us only the good things about space
- B Show both sides of the topic
- C Describe life on the Moon
- D Convince us to stop space travel

5. All the sentences are right **except**:

- A Space travel creates new technology.
- B Some people think it is too expensive.
- C Everyone supports space travel.
- D Astronauts can face danger.

6. Based on the passage, which of the following is true?

- A Only poor countries explore space.
- B Some people think space travel helps peace.
- C No one thinks space travel is dangerous.
- D Space travel solves all Earth's problems.

Answer the following questions:

7. What are two benefits of space exploration mentioned in the passage?

.....

8. Why do you think some people still support space exploration even though it is expensive?

.....

Grade 9 - unit 8 - Reading (2) - vocabulary

Word	POS	Example Sentence	Arabic Meaning
attention	n	She needs your <u>attention</u> .	انتباه
investment	n	His <u>investment</u> grew fast.	استثمار
opponent	n	The <u>opponent</u> lost the game.	خصم
supporter	n	He is a big <u>supporter</u> .	نصير
enhance	v	Music can <u>enhance</u> the mood.	يعزز
extract	v	They <u>extract</u> oil from ground.	يستخرج
pose	v	Clouds <u>pose</u> a risk now.	يشكل
stress	v	Do not <u>stress</u> the point too much.	يجهد
threaten	v	Storms <u>threaten</u> the city.	يهدد
intensive	adj	It was <u>intensive</u> training.	مكثف
numerous	adj	There are <u>numerous</u> options.	عديد
pressing	adj	This is a <u>pressing</u> matter.	عاجل
pure	adj	She drinks <u>pure</u> water daily.	نقي
vast	adj	The desert is <u>vast</u> .	واسع
worthwhile	adj	The trip was <u>worthwhile</u> .	يستحق
excitedly	adv	She spoke <u>excitedly</u> about it.	بحماس
unintentionally	adv	He broke it <u>unintentionally</u> .	دون قصد

Choose the right word:

1. The teacher gave the class her full

- A opponent
 B attention
 C investment
 D extract

2. They made a smartin stocks.

- A supporter
 B pure
 C stress
 D investment

3. The home team beat their tough
- A** threat **B** pose **C** opponent **D** vast
4. Fans cheered for their favorite
- A** intensive **B** supporter **C** numerous **D** unintentionally
5. Flowers canthe garden beauty.
- A** extract **B** enhance **C** threaten **D** stress
6. Minersgold from rocks.
- A** extract **B** pose **C** investment **D** worthwhile
7. Tall trees candangers in wind.
- A** enhance **B** pose **C** pure **D** attention
8. Workersthe importance of safety.
- A** stress **B** threaten **C** supporter **D** excitedly
9. Cloudsrain this afternoon.
- A** extract **B** intensive **C** threaten **D** pose
- 10.The course usedmethods.
- A** worthwhile **B** pressing **C** intensive **D** opponent
- 11.She hasfriends online.
- A** vast **B** pure **C** numerous **D** stress
- 12.We face a / anneed for water.
- A** pure **B** vast **C** pressing **D** enhance
- 13.The lake holdsfresh water.
- A** pressing **B** threaten **C** worthwhile **D** pure
- 14.Oceans cover aarea.
- A** intensive **B** numerous **C** vast **D** extract
- 15.Reading books is always
- A** pose **B** unintentionally **C** worthwhile **D** attention

Fill in the Spaces Test 1

(intensive - pure - enhance - attention - numerous - pose)

1. The chef uses only water in recipes.
2. Practice will your skills quickly.
3. The desert has sand dunes.
4. The model will for the photo.
5. Give the baby your full

Fill in the Spaces Test 2

(threaten - supporter - opponent - pressing investment - stress)

1. Bad weather may the event.
2. Her in art paid off well.
3. He is my biggest
4. We have a deadline today.
5. The coach will key points.

Fill in the Spaces Test 3

(extract - excitedly - unintentionally - unintentionally - vast - worthwhile)

1. She shared the news
2. The library holds books.
3. Gold miners metal daily.
4. He hurt her feelings.
5. The project was very



Grade 9 - Unit 8 - Reading (2) - Grammar

1 جدًا / إلى درجة "so ... that"

- so + adjective: He is **so** tall **that** he can reach the shelf.
- so + adverb: She spoke **so** quickly **that** I didn't understand.

Example. امثلة

1. The movie was **so** exciting **that** we watched it twice.
كان الفيلم مثيرًا لدرجة أننا شاهدناه مرتين.
2. She was **so** tired **that** she went to bed at eight.
كانت متعبة لدرجة أنها ذهبت إلى السرير في الثامنة.
3. The weather is **so** hot **that** we can't play outside.
الجو حار لدرجة أننا لا نستطيع أن نلعب في الخارج.

2 لدرجة أن / "such ... that"

- such + (a) + adj + noun: He is **such a** good student **that** he always gets A.

Example. امثلة

1. It was **such a** nice day **that** we went to the park.
كان يومًا جميلًا لدرجة أننا ذهبنا إلى الحديقة.
2. He is **such a** clever boy **that** he solves every problem.
هو ولد ذكي لدرجة أنه يحل كل مسألة.
3. They are **such** good friends **that** they never fight.
الجو حار لدرجة أننا لا نستطيع أن نلعب في الخارج.



Choose the right form:

1. The soup was hot that I couldn't eat it.
 (A) such (B) so (C) so a (D) such an
2. It was a beautiful day that we went to the beach.
 (A) so (B) such (C) such a (D) so the
3. He is tall that he can reach the top shelf.
 (A) such (B) such a (C) so (D) so a
4. They are friendly people that everyone likes them.
 (A) so (B) such (C) such a (D) so an
5. The exam was not difficult that the students failed.
 (A) so a (B) for (C) such a (D) so
6. She told an interesting story that we all listened.
 (A) so (B) such a (C) such (D) so an
7. Was the road long that you got tired?
 (A) such (B) so (C) such a (D) so a
8. It was a cold night that we stayed inside.
 (A) so (B) such (C) such a (D) so the
9. They are not noisy that the neighbours complain.
 (A) such a (B) such (C) so (D) so the
10. Was it an easy test that everyone finished early?
 (A) so (B) such (C) such a (D) so an



Join the two sentences with (so...that / such a ...that)

1. The sun was hot. We stayed inside.

.....

2. The bag was heavy. I couldn't lift it.

.....

3. It was a long movie. We fell asleep.

.....

4. She runs fast. No one can catch her.

.....

5. He is a good singer. Everyone claps.

.....

6. The room was noisy. We couldn't hear the teacher.

.....

7. It was an easy test. All students passed.

.....

8. The cake tasted bad. Nobody ate it.

.....

9. They are smart students. They solve all problems.

.....

10. The rain was heavy. The match stopped.

.....



Grade 9 – unit 8- Reading (2) – Writing



Space exploration offers many benefits but also presents serious challenges. Plan and write a two-paragraph report explaining the main difficulties astronauts face when living and working in space and describing some solutions being developed to overcome these problems.

Write Your Outline

Introduction:

Paragraph 1 (Main difficulties astronauts face in space)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

Concluding sentence:

Paragraph 2 (Solutions to overcome these problems)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

Concluding sentence:

Conclusion:

Problem	Fix
Problem	Exercise machines
Muscles weaken and bones break down	Better shields
Dangerous space radiation	VR Earth views and AI friends
Feeling very lonely	Smarter room designs
No privacy in tight space	Remote doctor checks
Body fluids shift and eyes hurt	Faster antennas
Slow talks with Earth	Recycling toilets
Hard to manage waste	Calm apps and mind training

Grade 9 - unit 8 - Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Astronauts face many problems when they live and work in space. First, there is no gravity, so their muscles get weak and bones lose strength. They also feel sick at first because their body is not used to floating. Radiation from space can harm their health and cause cancer. Living far from Earth makes them feel lonely and stressed. They eat special food from tubes and sleep in bags tied to the wall.

Scientists are working on good solutions for these problems. Astronauts use bikes and straps to exercise two hours each day. This helps keep muscles and bones strong. New shields block some radiation. For loneliness, they talk to family by video and use games or virtual reality. Smart machines grow food like plants in space. These ideas make life better for long trips to Mars.

Choose the right answer:

1. Best Title for the Passage

- A Fun Games in Space
- B Eating Food on Earth
- C Problems and Fixes for Astronauts
- D Building Rockets

2. Meaning of the Underlined Word "muscles" (in the first paragraph)

- A Sleeping bags
- B Types of food
- C Colors in space
- D Parts of the body that help move

3. What does "They" refer to in the sentence "They also feel sick at first.."?

- A Stars
- B Astronauts
- C Bones
- D Machines

4. Purpose of the Writer is..... .

- A To teach how to build a rocket
- B To show difficulties in space and solutions
- C To list favorite foods
- D To describe Earth weather

5. All Sentences are Right **EXCEPT**

- A Astronauts exercise two hours each day.
- B Radiation comes from space and harms health.
- C They sleep on soft beds with pillows.
- D Video calls help with loneliness.

6. Based on Information in the Passage
Which is a solution for weak muscles?

- A Eating more candy
- B Using bikes and straps
- C Watching TV all day
- D Flying faster

Answer the following questions:

7. What exercise do astronauts do every day to stay strong?

.....

8. Why might astronauts feel unhappy in space?

.....



عزيزي الطالب،

تهدف هذه المذكرة إلى تقديم خطة علاجية تساعد جميع الطلاب من مختلف المستويات على تحسين مهاراتهم وفهم الدروس بشكل أفضل ... وقد تم إعداد هذه المذكرة لدعمك ومساندتك في التعلم، وهي ليست بديلاً عن كتاب الوزارة ولا تغني عنه ، بل تُعد أداة مساعدة لتعزيز استيعابك للمادة

نؤكد أن هذه المذكرة وُضعت لغايات تعليمية فقط، وليست مخصصة لتحقيق أي ربح مادي. نتمنى لك الاستفادة والتوفيق في رحلتك التعليمية

تذكر دائماً أن لكل خطوة تبذلها اليوم أثراً يصنع غدك، فأمن بقدرتك، واجتهد، فالعلم طريق النور والنجاح

منصة فجر