

تلخيص وتشعير الصف الخامس (كفايات) للفصل الدراسي الاول تساعد على فهم الدروس وتحديد المواضيع الهامة في المنهج مع الكلمات والقواعد المهمة كما يوجد الطريقة الجديدة لكتابة الجبر.

Unit 1 Explorers

Vocabulary Corner:

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
expedition	n.	رحلة أو رحلة استكشاف	prey on	ph. v.	يفترس
accompany	v.	يصاحب أو يرافق	embarking on	ph. v.	يشرع أو يبدأ في
wilderness	n.	البرية	quest	n.	البحث
cracked	adj.	متصدع أو متشقق	bond	n.	صلة أو رابطة
constant	adj.	مستمر أو متواصل	seek	v.	يبحث

Main Topics: (Exploration & adventure expedition)



Lamees Nijem is the first Kuwaiti explorer to reach the North Pole.

طبعين نعيم اولت كويتي لتستكشف القطب الشمالي



She went in a team of brave women who faced many challenges there. The reason for her adventure was to escape the familiar.

استكشاف نسائي وواجهوا العديد من المخاطر

سبب هذا رغبة هذه المغامرة هو كسر الطقوس



Biography

What is a biography?

A biography is a story about a real person written by someone else.

هي قصة عن شخص حقيقي يكتبها شخص آخر

What does a biography include?

It includes personal information about the person then facts and achievements of that person.

تتضمن معلومات شخصية وبعض المعلومات الشخصية وما هي إنجازاته.

Grammar Review:

Present Simple Tense

We use the **present simple** to talk about habits and facts. (We add -s to the verb if the subject is : He/ She/ It or a singular noun.) In the negative we use (don't - doesn't).

القاعدة الأولى: المصارع البسيط إذا كان الفاعل اسم مفرد أو أحد هذه الضمائر (it / he / she) نقوم بإضافة حرف (s) على الفعل، أما إذا كان الفاعل اسم جمع أو أحد هذه الضمائر (They / We / I / You) لا نضيف شيئاً على الفعل.



My mother usually **cooks** fish on Friday.

الأمثلة

We **stay** at the farm every weekend.



نستخدم هذا الزمن مع مناسبات الزمن (every ... , at or on) انذار لتكرار له (sometimes / often / never / usually / always)



Do as shown in brackets:

- Salim (take) the iPad to school every Monday. [correct]
Salim takes the iPad to school every Monday.
- I play tennis with my friends at the weekend. [Ask a question]
When do you play tennis with your friends?
- The teacher collects our books every Thursday. [Make negative]
The teacher doesn't collect our books.

لديه الفعل في الجملة عليه (doesn't) كلمة النفي بكلمة (doesn't)

Past Simple Tense

القاعدة الثانية: (الماضي البسيط)

We use the past simple to talk about finished events in the past. The keywords are (yesterday, ...ago, last..., in the past) Some verbs are changed to the past by adding (-ed) to it, but some verbs change completely in the past.

التحويل الفعل الى ماضى باضافة (-ed) على الافعال المنتظمة أو تغيير شكل الفعل عند تحويله للماضى في الافعال غير المنتظمة.



Ahmed bought a new house last year.
My friend joined an expedition to explore Mount Everest.

الأداة ←

Do as shown in brackets:

- Salim (start) the piano lessons last Monday [correct]
Salim started the piano lessons last Monday.
- Farah sprinted fast in the Olympic Race. [Make negative]
Farah didn't sprint fast in the Olympic Race.
- The manger received many emails yesterday.
What did the manager receive yesterday?

كيف يكون السؤال بالاختبار؟



Writing Practice

(كتابة لتقرير)

The biography of a famous adventurer

In not less than 12 sentences, plan & write a report about "a famous adventurer". First write about their life and personality, then write about their famous achievements. You can conclude by writing about why they inspire you.

His Life and Personality

- from Kuwait
- Born in 1966
- mountaineer and coffee merchant

His Famous Achievements

- captivated by the Himalayas
- Climbed Mount Everest
- First Arab and Kuwaiti

Dalal Al-Mutairi

الطريقة الأولى

البغیر الاول
↓
كتابة سيره ذاتية عنه
مختار مشهور

ملكه لطابة الصف
النجاح
رسم المخطط
بطريقته

تكم المخطط (تماماً كما تقودنا في الصف السادس)

تلاظ بأند التفاصيل أو الإغلا الجزئية من الأعبارات وليست جمل كاملة

صفحة 2

الطريقة الثانية لرسم الخط (تماماً كما هو في المرحلة الثانوية حالياً)

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Plan your writing here (Outline)

Grade 9

الجديد في هذه الطريقة هو إضافة (مقدمة وخاتمة) (وإن الاقتدار الجزئية تكونه جعل كاملة)

Introduction: Zaid Al-Refaei is a famous adventurer.

Paragraph 1:

Topic sentence: The life and personality of Zaid Al-Refaei.

- Supporting details:**
- He is from Kuwait.
 - He is a mountaineer and coffee merchant
 - He was born in 1966

Paragraph 2:

Topic sentence: Zaid Al-Refaei had many achievements in his life.

- Supporting details:**
- He climbed Mount Everest
 - First Arab and Kuwaiti to reach the top.
 - Captivated by the Himalayas.

Conclusion: Finally, I think that we all should be proud of this great man.

The introduction

Many people like to go on adventures to explore the world. One of the Arab adventurers is Zaid Al-Refaei.

Zaid Al-Refaei is a famous adventurer. He comes from Kuwait. Zaid Al-Refaei was born in 1966 which makes him 53 years old. He is a mountaineer and a coffee merchant. He was a good student and mostly interested in math and science.

Zaid Al-Refaei had many achievements in his life. He explored many places and travelled a lot. He was mostly captivated by the Himalayas. Zaid Al-Refaei climbed Mount Everest. He was the first Arab and Kuwaiti to reach the top of the mountain.

Finally, I think that we should all be proud of this great Kuwaiti man.

conclusion

عند كتابة
التقرير نراعي
ترك مسافة
في بداية كل فقرة
ونبدأ كل جملة
بحرف كبير
وننتهيها بنقطة
(نكتب المقدمة ثم
الفقرة الأولى
ثم الفقرة الثانية
ثم الخاتمة)

A
biography

لذلك
يبدأ مقالها
فقرات ولكنها بالاساس
فقرة فقط

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ms_dalal74 MDalalnow

صفحة 3

Unit 2
Authors

Grade 9
الوحدة الثانية
(الكتاب والروائيون)

Vocabulary Corner:

* نبدأ بدراسة كلمات الوحدة وحفظ معانيها

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
novelist	n.	كاتب أو روائي	association	n.	جمعية أو اتحاد
variety	n.	تنوع أو مجموعة متنوعة	literature	n.	الأدب
regard	v.	يعتبر	devotedly	adv.	باخلاص
influence	n.	تأثير	significant	adj.	هام أو واضح
popularity	n.	شعبية	document	v.	يوثق
reputation	n.	سمعة			

Main Topic (Famous Authors, e-books vs paper books):

أهلة على كتاب مشهورين
Examples of Famous Authors

① **Jules Verne:** A famous novelist who is regarded the father of sci-fi. His most famous novel is "Around the World in Eighty Days".
اشهر روايته هي رواية (حول العالم في ٨٠ يوماً)



Talal Al-Rumaidi: A famous Kuwaiti writer who documented the history of Kuwait in his book "Kuwait & the Arabian Gulf in the Ottoman Calendar".
في كتابه المعروف (الكويت والخليج العربي في السالفة العثمانية)



هناك جدل بين مستخدمي الكتاب الإلكتروني ومستخدمي الكتاب الورقي.
There is a debate between readers of e-books and readers of paper books.
ما هي مميزات ومساوئ كل نوع؟
What are the advantages and disadvantages of each?

- e-books** الكتاب الإلكتروني
- ☺ They are cheaper. ① - أرخص
 - ☺ You can download many books in one device. ② يمكن تحميل عدة كتب في جهاز واحد
 - ☺ They are light and you can carry them anywhere. ③ فضفت الوزن ويمكن حملها لأي مكان
 - ☹ They need power and the internet. ④ دائماً يحتاج الى السطح والإنترنت
 - ☹ They might hurt your eyes. ⑤ قد يؤذي العينين

- Paper books** الكتاب الورقي
- ☺ They don't hurt your eyes. ① لا يؤذي العينين
 - ☺ You can use them to decorate. ② يمكن استخدامه للتزيين والديكور
 - ☺ After reading, you can share them. ③ يمكن مشاركته مع الآخرين بعد القراءة
 - ☹ Paper books are more expensive. ④ قد تكون الكتب الورقية أكثر تكلفة
 - ☹ They are heavy to carry. ⑤ ثقيلة الوزن
 - ☹ They can be damaged easily. ⑥ تلف بسهولة

القاعدة الأولى (المستقبل البسيط)
 نعتبر عند المستقبل باستخدام (will + فعل مضارع)
 أو (is/are/am + going to + فعل مضارع)

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 Grammar Review:

The Future Simple Tense

Grade 9
 توضيح للفرد في المعنى باستخدام (will) أو (going to) للتعبير عن المستقبل ولكنه قاعدة لفضل في الحاضر والتعبير عن المستقبل



I will start the diet this weekend.

He is going to fly to Istanbul in March.



WILL

GOING TO

Express future actions decided at the moment of speaking (immediate decision)

E.g: I'll have salad now.

Express a prediction based on personal opinions or experiences

E.g: I think United will win the game.

Express a future fact

E.g: The sun will rise tomorrow.

Express future plans decided before the moment of speaking (prior plans)

E.g: I'm going to visit my aunt next Friday.

Express a prediction based on present evidence

E.g: Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.

Express that something is about to happen

E.g: Get back! The bomb is going to explode.

Both Will and Going to can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning.

E.g: I think it will be foggy tomorrow. = I think it is going to be foggy tomorrow.

Choose the right alternative in brackets:



I will (make - makes - making) some tea. Would you like to drink some? No, thanks! I must visit my friends. They (goes to - are going to - going to) watch the football match at home tonight.

كيفية للفرد ولكنه في المعنى والاستخدام ولكنه كتاب عن الفرد لا يذكر

Remember: The verb is always in the infinitive form after will & going to.

Do as shown in brackets:

- I've decided. I (change) my mobile phone. [Correct]
 I've decided. I will change my mobile phone.
- She is going to write a short story in the summer. [Ask]
 When is she going to write a short story?

Question Formation

القاعدة الثانية
 تكوين السؤال

السؤال عبارة عن نوعين (النوع الأول يبدأ بأداة استفهام Wh)
 (Wh)
 (Short answer question)

There are two types of questions: (Wh- question) & (Short answer question)

The Formula (Wh- question)

Wh-Q	Helping verb	Subject	Main Verb	+?
What	do	She / he	play	
When	does	they / you	read	
Why	did	Samia	stay	
Where	can	Ali	go	
How	will	the boys	study	



كيفية تكوين السؤال في النوع الأول
 (1) أداة الاستفهام
 (2) الفعل المساعد المناسب
 (3) الفاعل
 (4) الفعل الرئيسي
 (5) أداة الاستفهام

النوع الثاني من الاسئلة هو (سؤال الاجابات المختصرة) (Yes/No Questions)

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Grade 9

Short answer questions: starts with a helping verb (Did / Do / Will / Does / Can.....)

Examples:

Did you enjoy the film?

Are they listening to the teacher?

Yes, I did

No, I didn't

Yes, they are

No, they aren't

The Formula (Short answer questions)

Helping verb + Subject + Main Verb +?

Did Manar stay in a hotel?

Will you help me with the project?

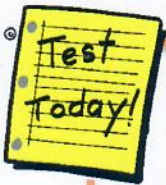
① الفعل المساعد

② المفعول

③ الفعل

④ المفعول الثاني

كتابة
تكون
النوع الثاني



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- (Where - What - Why) did they travel this year? Japan.
- (Have - Will - Did) they return home yesterday? Yes, they did.

Do as shown in brackets:

1. Khalid watched a nice film yesterday. [Form a question]

- What did Khalid watch? / When did Khalid watch a film?

2. Yes, she played the piano in a concert. [Ask]

- Did she play the piano in a concert?

Note: For the short answer you can form only one question!



Writing Practice:

التعبير الثاني (مقارنة بين)

الكتاب الالكتروني والورقي

In not less than 12 sentences, plan & write an account describing the "two different types of books that people use". First write about the e-books books, then write about using the paper books. You can conclude by writing about which type you prefer.

e-books and Paper Books

Some people use the e-books.

cheaper

download many books

carry them everywhere

Other people use the paper books.

share after reading

use to decorate

don't hurt your eyes

Dalal Al-Mutairi

تمكده للطالبة عمل الخطة بوضوح الطريقة

ms_dalal74 MDalalnow

ادخل المخطط بهذه الطريقة .
 ملاحظة هامة : قد تقوم التوجيه الفني الذي أعد الاختبار بتجدد طريقة
 Plan your writing here (Outline)
 معينه يجب على الطلبة استذامر ولذلك لابد من التدريب على الطريقة

Introduction: People use two different types of books to enjoy reading: e-books and paper books.

Paragraph 1:

Topic sentence: Some people prefer the e-books for reading.

- Supporting details:**
- ♣ e-books are cheaper.
 - ♣ You can download more books in one device.
 - ♣ Can carry them anywhere you go.

Paragraph 2:

Topic sentence: Other people prefer the paper books for reading.

- Supporting details:**
- ♣ People can share paper books after reading.
 - ♣ You can use them to decorate.
 - ♣ They don't hurt your eyes.

Conclusion: I believe that both types are good, but I enjoy using the e-books for reading.

The introduction

عند كتابة التعبير نراعي ترك مسافة في بداية كل فقرة ولانفسر علامات الترقيم
 (بداية بالمقدمة ثم الفقرة الاولى ثم الفقرة الثانية ثم الخاتمة)

There is a debate between readers of e-books and readers of paper books. People use two different types of books to enjoy reading, e-books or paper books.

Some people prefer to use the e-books. E-books are much cheaper. You can download many books and collect them in one device, your tablet or iPad. E-books are very light, so you can carry them anywhere with you. But, they need power and the internet to work.

Other people prefer to use the paper books. Paper books are used for reading and decorating your home. After reading a paper book, you can share it with your friends. They don't hurt your eyes. However, paper books are heavier and can be damaged easily.

I believe that both types are good, but I prefer using the e-books to enjoy reading.

conclusion

الوحدة الثالثة

محل الخيرية الإنسانية

Unit 3 Philanthropy

اولاً: نبدأ بترجمة الكلمات وحفظ معانيها

Vocabulary Corner:

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
essentially	adv.	بشكل أساسي أو خاص	annual	adj.	سنوي
assistance	n.	مساعدة	rush	v.	يندفع الى
regardless	adv.	بغض النظر عن	extend	v.	يمتد
ethnic	adj.	عريقي	appreciation	n.	تقدير
catastrophe	n.	مصيبة أو كارثة	gratitude	n.	الامتنان أو الشكر

Main Topic (Humanitarian Leader, acronyms & Voluntary Work):



This is H.H. Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad. What title was he given in 2014? Why was he given this title?
His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad was given the title of Humanitarian Leader because he provides assistance to all countries or people in need.

عالمو الاعيان الذي منح لصاحب السمو في 2014

منح لقب قائد الإنسانية من قبل منظمة الأمم المتحدة للسلامة الإنسانية العالمية

Acronym

Acronym: is a word or name formed using the first letters from each word to shorten it.
UN: United Nations.
ASAP: As Soon As Possible



ما هو الاختصار؟
كلمة تتشكل من الحروف الأولى لكلمات الاختصار

عناوين على الاختصار

Relative clauses

Grammar Review:

We use them to join two sentences, **who** for people- **which** for things, **whose** for possessions.

The red box, **which** was full of chocolates, is on the table.

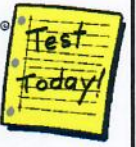


Saad , **who** lives nextdoor , is a policeman.

My friend, **whose** mother is a teacher, likes writing stories.

Choose the right alternative in brackets:

- The building, (who - **which** - whose) was built in 1991, has fallen.
- My friend Maha (who - which - **whose**) dress is red, went to the party.



نشان على طريقة السؤال في الاختبار

Do as shown in brackets:

1. My brother was late for work. His car broke down. [Join with whose]

My brother, whose car broke down,



machine is very useful. If works on solar energy. [Join]

The machine, which works on solar energy, is very useful.

If Conditional II:

لذلك في الجزء الثاني من الجملة نستخدم would + infinitive

When the verb in the (if part) is in the past simple we use (would / wouldn't + infinitive):

If she wanted to get fit, she would do some exercises.

I would travel around the world if I had the money.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- 1-If you (offer - offers - offered) me some tea, I would drink it.
- 2-If I (has - were - was) you, I would leave this team now.
- 3-If I saw Reem earlier, I (will tell - would tell - told) her to visit.

Do as shown in brackets:

1. If she came early to the party, she (help) us. [Correct]

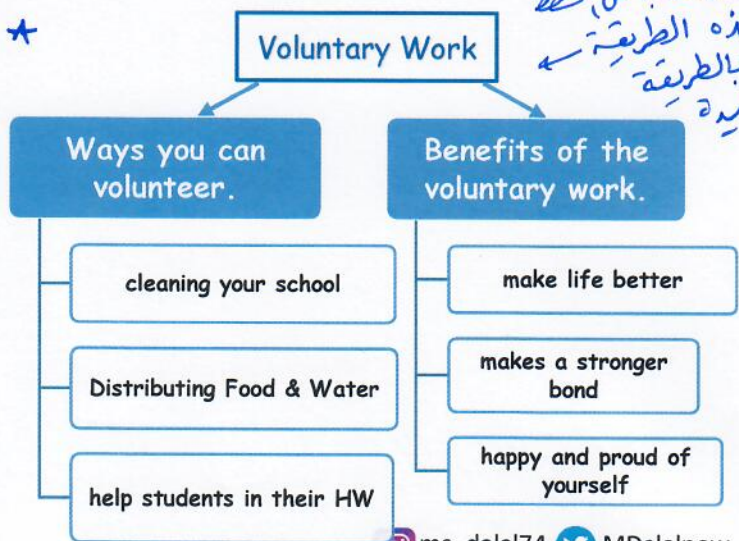
If she came early to the party, she would help us.

2. If I had the time, I would travel to different countries. [Complete]

Writing Practice:

"Many people nowadays join voluntary groups to help others." Plan & write a two-paragraph report about the ways you can volunteer in your community and the benefits of that voluntary work in not less than 12 sentences. (an introduction, two main ideas, supporting details and a conclusion).

Dalal Al-Mutairi



* يجب أن لا ننسى بأننا نكتب المقدمة والخاتمة في الموضوع (جملة واحدة في كل حالة) تكملي

It is important to volunteer for the community. Voluntary work has become a part of our lives.

There are many things that you can do alone or with others. People think that volunteering only in cleaning the beach. But you can volunteer in your school by cleaning it. You can volunteer in distributing food and water to workers in the street. You can volunteer to help students in their homework.

Voluntary work has many benefits. If everyone volunteer to help others, life will be better. Volunteering to help others makes the bond stronger between people. People in need will not feel alone, and we will all feel like a big family. Voluntary work makes you feel happy and proud of yourself.

To conclude, everybody should share and volunteer to help each other.

Unit 4 Countries & Cities

الوحدة الرابعة
الدول والمدن

Vocabulary Corner:

* يجب أن ننبدأ بدراسة كلمات الوحدة وحفظ معانيها

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
fusion	n.	اندماج	species	n.	فصائل أو أنواع
monsoonal	adj.	موسمي	major	n.	رئيسي
peninsula	n.	شبه جزيرة	consist	v.	يتكون من
appeal	v.	يجذب	showcase	v.	يعرض
habitat	n.	موطن طبيعي أو مسكن			

Main Topic (Travelling & Malaysia)

الاشارة العامة : السفر
وماليزيا

I'd like to visit Malaysia to enjoy nature and shop at the malls.

أود السفر الى ماليزيا للاستمتاع بالطبيعة والسوق في ملائكو

Would you like to visit Malaysia? Why?

هل تود السفر الى ماليزيا ولماذا؟

Where is Malaysia?

① أيد ماليزيا؟
Malaysia is in the Southeast of Asia. في الجنوب الشرقي لآسيا

what's the weather like there?

② كيف هو الطقس في ماليزيا؟
It's hot, humid, monsoonal and rainy. الطقس حار و رطب وموسمي وكثير الامطار

Why do people usually travel to Malaysia?

③ لماذا يسافر الناس الى ماليزيا؟

* ماليزيا تجذب الناس بالمعارض الفنية والشواطئ وحدائق الفراشات
It appeals to people with galleries, malls, beaches and the butterfly park.

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القاعدة الأولى

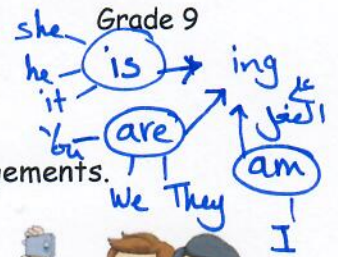
present continuous for future arrangements

استخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الخطة المستقبلية.

Sometimes we use the present continuous to express the future arrangements.

Keywords are : { tonight, this evening, tomorrow, next ..(week)..}

نستخدم هذا الزمن في هذه الكلمات



I **am buying** a new computer next week.



Saleh **is visiting** his friends this evening.

كيف يكون السؤال في الاختبار



They **are camping** in the desert tomorrow.



Choose the right alternative in brackets:

- Basam (travels - travelling - **is travelling**) to Abu Dhabi this weekend.
- They (**are opening** - opened - open) the new restaurant tonight.

التعبير عن المستقبل يمكنه كذلك
You can also use will + inf. To express the future
فعل + مصدر



Do as shown in brackets:

- *Mr. Hassan (sell) his old car tonight. [Correct]
Mr. Hassan is selling his old car tonight.
- *My mother is changing the furniture next month. [Negative]
My mother isn't changing the furniture next month.

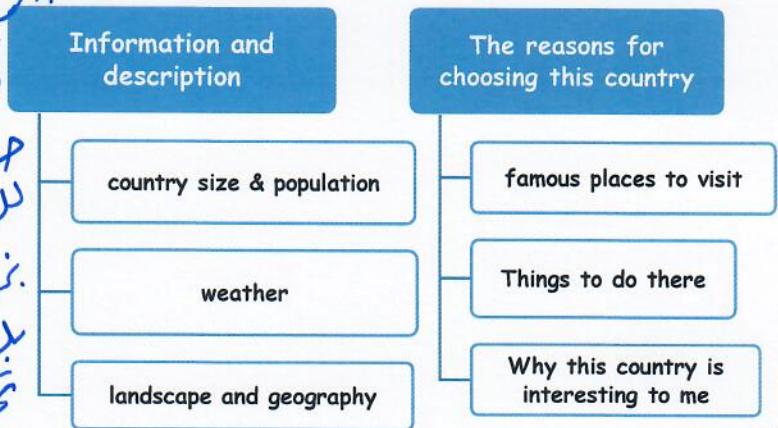
Writing Practice:

تعبير الوحدة الرابعة هو كتابة النص

A country I'd like to visit

In not less than 12 sentences, plan & write an email about a country that you would like to visit, persuading your friend to visit it, too. First state why people like travelling then talk about that country you wish to visit. Name is "Sara". Your friend's name is "Mariam". Her email address is: mariam05@gmail.com

لأفان
هدية
للز
زيارة
بلد
تجسد انه تنزوايه



نلاحظ تعدد الاسماء والافعال
Dalal Al-Mutairi

عند كتابة الاملح في الاختبار نلتزم
بالاسم الذي تم تحديده في رأس
السؤال ولتكون الاملح كذلك

To: mariam05@gmail.com

Subject: Let's travel to Japan

The introduction

Hi Mariam,

I hope you liked my last email and the photos I sent. I read a lot about Japan on the web and I really wish to visit Japan next year.

Japan is a very interesting country with a beautiful history. Japan is a country of many islands in Asia. The cities are very crowded. It has a lot of famous mountains and hills. The weather there is usually cold and snowy in the north parts. Japan is famous for its culture which is different from the whole world

There are many famous tourist attractions in this country. Japan is famous for its high tech and modern cities. People visit car and computer factories to see how robots and robocars are made. You can enjoy climbing and hiking in Fuji Mountain. The museums and parks there are very interesting using 3D & 4D technology. You can enjoy eating the Japanese cuisine and watching the sumo wrestling.

To conclude, If we visit Japan, we will have a completely different travelling experience. I'd like to go there next year, and I hope you will visit it too.

Yours sincerely
Sara

The conclusion

Unit 5 The Environment

Vocabulary Corner:

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
obviously	adv.	بشكل واضح	pollutant	n.	ملوثات
suffocate	v.	يخنق أو يخنق	toxic	adj.	سام
emit	v.	ينبعث أو يصدر	pesticides	n.	مبيدات حشرية
depend on	ph. v.	يعتمد على	seriously	adv.	جدياً
fossil fuels	n.	الوقود الاحفوري			

Main Topic (Pollution)

بعض الحلول
استخدام الطاقة الشمسية بدلاً من الوقود الاحفوري
وزراعة الاشجار لتنظيف الهواء والقوانين الخازمة.

4. Less fossil fuels and using solar energy instead.

Planting more trees to clean the air and passing laws to protect the environment.

اقترح بعض الحلول
للتلوث ؟

Suggest some solutions for pollution.

What are the different types of pollution?

- ما هي أنواع التلوث المختلفة ؟
1. They are land pollution, water pollution, air pollution and noise pollution.
- تلوث التربة وتلوث
البحر وتلوث
الهواء والصوت

Who is responsible of causing pollution?

من هو المسؤول عن
التلوث ؟
* التصرفات البشرية
الخاطئة هي المسؤولة عن التلوث

2. Human actions are responsible of causing pollution.

Name some of the causes of pollution.

3. Using fossil fuels, factories smoke and wastes in the sea, and the chemicals in cleaners and pesticides.
- الوقود الاحفوري والمصانع التي تصدر
الغاز والمخلفات في البحر، وكذلك المواد الكيميائية
في المنظفات والطبيبات.

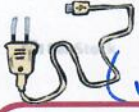
Dalal Al-Mutairi

ms_dalal74 MDalalnow

اذكر بعض مسببات التلوث ؟

صفحة 12

القاعدة الأولى : المبنى للمجهول



She **can** use this charger anytime.
This charger **can be** used anytime.

أولاً: إذا كانت
في الجملة فعل مساعد مثل (must/can / will)

خطوات الحل: ① تبدأ بالمفعول به ثم نضع بعده الفعل المساعد الموجود في الجملة (can أو will) ② نضع بعد الفعل المساعد كلمة (be) ③ نضع بعد الفعل المساعد كلمة (be) ④ نضع الفعل المساعد (can) في الموضع الثالث

(1) To change a sentence to the passive with a modal:

- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use (can be) (will be) ...etc
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.

ثانياً: إذا كانت الجملة في المضارع المستمر

(2) To change a sentence to the present continuous passive:

- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use (is / are/ am/ being)
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.

They **are** painting the walls now.

The walls **are being** painted now



④ نضع الفعل في التصريف الثالث

(3) To change a sentence to the past passive:

- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use (was / were)
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle

He **was** washing the car last night.
The car **was being** washed last night.



④ نبدأ الحل بالمفعول به ثم نضع بعده (were / was) حسب المفعول به ثم نضع (being) نضع الفعل في التصريف الثالث

Do as shown in brackets:

1. She will cook some potatoes this evening.
Some potatoes will be cooked this evening.
2. They can make good cars in Japan.
Good cars can be made in Japan.
3. The coastguard is rescuing the sailors now.
The sailors are being rescued by the coastguard.
4. Fahad was writing an email to Majid.
An email was being written to Majid by Fahad.

أمثلة على التحويلات الاختياري

[Change into Passive]

قد تكون صيغة السؤال في الاختيار (change focus)

[Change into Passive]



يمكن إضافة الفاعل في نهاية الجملة المبنية للمجهول

You can add the agent at the end of the passive sentence preceded with (by).

تجبر الوحدة الخاصة
عند التلوث

Amra Al-Ansariya School

Writing Practice:

"Pollution is a major problem in the modern cities." Plan and write an email in not less than 12 sentences to a local magazine discussing the causes of pollution in your city and suggesting some solutions. Your Name is Hussein and the magazine's email is: environ_issues@yahoo.com

* كتابة ايميل لجريدة او مجلة عن اسباب التلوث

Pollution

Grade 9

The causes of pollution

using fossil fuels

factories smoke and wastes

using chemicals in all products

Some suggestions and solutions

using solar energy

planting more trees

passing laws

↓ الالتزام بالاسم و عنوانه الاعملى المجدد

* تراعى اسم و كتابة الاعملى

To: environ_issues@yahoo.com
Subject: Pollution; causes and solutions

The introduction

Dear sir,

We are all worried about the problem which is facing the environment. Pollution is destroying the air, the land and the water in our world.

There are many causes for pollution. People use cars, trucks and planes for transport and they need fossil fuels. Using fossil fuels is causing pollution to land and the air. Factories are also emitting smoke and wastes which pollutes the air and the water. All products that we use in our daily life also have chemicals which cause pollution.

However, every problem has a solution and pollution has many solutions. We can start by planting more trees and green parks in the city to clean the air. We can also use less fossil fuels and more solar energy instead. There should be some strict laws to protect the environment.

Finally, I believe that human actions are responsible of pollution, so all humans must work together and take some actions to stop it.

The conclusion

Thank you,
Hussein

مقدمة
الفقرة الاولى
الفقرة الثانية
الخاتمة
خاتمة الاعملى

سؤال

الوحدة السادسة
(المعالم الثقافية لمذب السياح)

Unit 6
Cultural Attractions

Vocabulary Corner:

* نبدأ بدراسة كلمات الوحدة وحفظ معانيها

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
hard-packed	adj.	اندماج	flank	v.	يحيط بالشيء
splendid	adj.	موسمي	prodigious	adj.	استثنائي او غير معتاد
hark back	v.	شبه جزيرة	depict	v.	يصف
marvellously	adv.	يجذب	convert	v.	يحول او يغير

Main Topic (Cultural Attractions in Kuwait):

House of mirrors is a museum where the walls are covered with mirror mosaic. It belongs to Lydia Al-Qattan.



② بيت المرايا



Mutla Ridge is the highest point in Kuwait where you can enjoy camping and hiking.

If you visit Tareq Rajab museum, you will see a collection of Arabic & Islamic historical items.



④ متحف طارق رجب



Sadou House depicts Bedouin crafts namely sadou weaving. You can learn a lot about the Bedouin culture in Old Kuwait.

③ بيت السدو

Grammar Review

Order Of Adjectives

Which adjective comes first?

القاعدة الاولى: ترتيب الصفات
اذا كان هناك اكثر من صفة قبل الاسم يكون ترتيبها حسب
الرؤية

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	material
الرائي	الحجم	العمر	الشكل	اللون	الأصل	مادة الصنع
beautiful	Large	old	round	red	Kuwaiti	wooden
bad	big	young	square	black	Spanish	plastic

Examples:

① She has got a **lovely small white** cat.

② My mother keeps her bags in an **old brown wooden** box.

Present Perfect Tense

has
or + P.P.
have

تكونه الزمن مع
has او have
التعريف للفعل الثالث

القاعدة الثانية: المضارع التام

We use the **present perfect** to talk about past experiences that happened recently (He/ She/ It or a singular noun takes **has**. I/ you/ They/ We or plural nouns take **have**)

Have you **seen** that film yet?

لاستخدام هذا الزمن مع (yet / already / just) recently

No, I haven't seen it yet.



Yes, I have **already** seen it.

My friend **has eaten** Italian food.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- She _____ her expensive watch in the airport recently.
- a) have lost b) loses c) has lost d) losing

من المهم حفظ التعريف

Do as shown in brackets:

- Yes, I haven't already sent the email. (Ask)
Have you sent the email yet?

- 2. Salih (act) in a Kuwaiti play recently. [Correct]
Salih has acted in a Kuwaiti play recently.

عند وضع السؤال نلخص كلمة (already) ونضع بدلها كلمة (yet) في نهاية السؤال

It's important to know the Past Participle of a verb



القاعدة الثالثة: المضارع التام المستمر. وهو يعتبر عند الاحداث في الماضي وما زالت مستمرة في الحدوث.

Amra Al-Ansariya School

Present Perfect Continuous

has
or + been + (V)ing
have

Grade 9
يتلوه من
has
have أو
+ been + (ing)
في الفعل

We use it to talk about actions that were in progress at a time in the past and are continuing in the present. (generally with since / for)

Manar has been waiting here for many hours.



الاصلة

ENGLISH

We have been studying English since 2007.



Choose the right alternative in brackets:

- She (was making - has been making - makes) a cake for two hours.
- They (have working - work - have been working) here since last month.



(since) to express a specific time:

Since 2018

Since this morning

(For) to express a

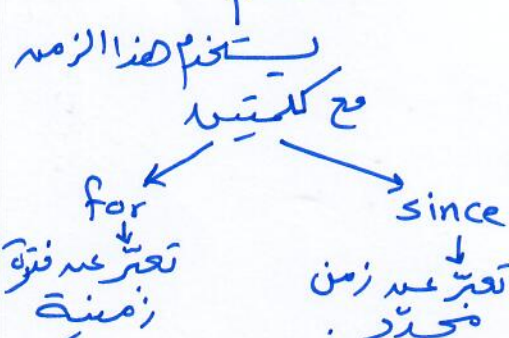
Do as shown in brackets:

1. They (live) in Rabia Area since 2005. [correct]

They have been living in Rabia Area since 2005.

2. Saud has been studying English for many years. [Negative]

Saud hasn't been



Study Hard
Dalal Al-Mutairi

مع تمنياتي للجميع بالنجاح

والتوفيق
دلال المطيري