



FIRST TERM  
**ENGLISH**  
**GRADE 9**

## فهرس مذكرة اللغة الإنجليزية (Grade 9)

دليل شامل ومباشر لجميع الدروس والقواعد وأرقام الصفحات

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# UNIT 1

GRADE 9

# STORIES OF SUCCESS



*Every success story begins with a goal.*

## WHAT IS SUCCESS?

Success is not just about talent. It is a journey made of **courage**, **effort**, **determination** and a positive mindset.



### FACE CHALLENGES

Be brave and face difficulties.



### KEEP GOING

Work hard and never give up.



### LEARN & GROW

Learn from mistakes and every experience.



### DREAM BIG

Set meaningful goals and believe in yourself.



### INSPIRE OTHERS

Let your success make a difference and inspire others.



## SUCCESS IS A JOURNEY, NOT A DESTINATION.

Every small step you take today brings you closer to the person you want to become tomorrow.



### THINK ABOUT IT

What does success mean to you?

.....

# VOCABULARY ONE

## 1 curious (adj.)

MEMORY

فضولي - محب للاطلاع

The **curious** child asked many questions about the stars.



## 7 inspire (v.)

COMMUNICATION

يلهم - يحفز

Great leaders can **inspire** people to achieve more.



## 2 talent (n.)

موهبة

She has a natural **talent** for painting.



## 8 remarkable (adj.)

MEMORY

بارز - استثنائي

She did a **remarkable** job on the project.



## 3 explorer (n.)

مستكشف

The **explorer** discovered new lands in the jungle.



## 9 fulfil (v.)

ينجز - يفي بـ

He worked hard to **fulfil** his dreams.



## 4 proudly (adv.)

بفخر

He **proudly** showed his medal to his family.



## 10 expedition (n.)

رحلة استكشافية

The team went on an **expedition** to the Arctic.



## 5 highlight (v.)

COMMUNICATION

يسلط الضوء - يبرز

The teacher asked us to **highlight** the key points in the text.



## 11 will (n.)

إرادة - عزيمة

With strong **will**, you can overcome any challenge.



## 6 represent (v.)

يمثل

The athlete will **represent** her country in the Olympics.



## 12 survive (v.)

يصمد أمام - ينجو من

The plants can **survive** in very dry conditions.



# VOCABULARY TWO

1



**merely** (adv.)

• فقط / ليس إلا

**Example:**

Success is not merely a matter of luck.

2



**mindset** (n.)

• عقلية / طريقة تفكير

**Example:**

A positive mindset helps students face difficult tasks.

3



**consistently** (adv.)

• باستمرار / بانتظام

**Example:**

She consistently practises the piano to improve her skills.

4



**efficiently** (adv.)

• بكفاءة / بطريقة فعّالة

**Example:**

The team worked efficiently and finished the project early.

5



**give up** (ph.v.)

• يستسلم / يتوقف عن المحاولة

**Example:**

Ahmed did not give up when the experiment failed.

6



**tough** (adj.)

• صعب / شاق

**Example:**

Climbing the mountain was a tough challenge for the young explorer.

7



**positive** (adj.)

• إيجابي

**Example:**

Her positive attitude encouraged everyone to keep trying.

8



**trust** (v.)

• يثق بـ

**Example:**

We trust our coach because he always gives us honest advice.

9



**progress** (n.)

• تقدم

**Example:**

The teacher was pleased with the students' progress in English.

10



**trait** (n.)

• سمة / صفة

**Example:**

Patience is an important trait of a successful leader.

11



**remain** (v.)

• يظل / يبقى

**Example:**

Despite the difficulties, the scientist remained focused on her goal.

12



**equally** (adv.)

• بالتساوي / على قدم المساواة

**Example:**

The two players worked equally hard to win the competition.

# Vocabulary Practice

## Exercise 1

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:

remarkable      trait      progress      talent      curious

1. The students have made great \_\_\_\_\_ in English this year.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ child asked several questions about the experiment.
3. Honesty is an important personal \_\_\_\_\_.
4. His \_\_\_\_\_ achievement made everyone proud.

## Exercise 2

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:

efficiently      trust      proudly      survive      inspire

1. You should \_\_\_\_\_ people who are honest and responsible.
2. Great teachers \_\_\_\_\_ students to achieve their goals.
3. The new machine works \_\_\_\_\_ and saves valuable time.
4. The athlete \_\_\_\_\_ displayed his medal after winning the race.

## Exercise 3

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:

equally      mindset      consistently      expedition      will

1. A positive \_\_\_\_\_ helps students deal with failure.
2. The explorers prepared for an exciting \_\_\_\_\_ across the desert.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ gets high marks because she studies hard.
4. The prize money was \_\_\_\_\_ shared among the team members.

## Exercise 4

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:

tough      represent      positive      remain      fulfil

1. The final competition was \_\_\_\_\_, but our team never gave up.
2. The students managed to \_\_\_\_\_ calm during the difficult test.
3. He worked hard to \_\_\_\_\_ his dream of becoming a doctor.
4. The athlete will \_\_\_\_\_ his school in the national competition.

# Vocabulary Practice

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

(Adjectives)

- The \_\_\_\_\_ student asked several questions about the new experiment.  
a) tough                      b) remarkable                      c) curious                      d) positive
- She kept a \_\_\_\_\_ attitude despite facing several challenges.  
a) positive                      b) curious                      c) tough                      d) remarkable
- The final competition was \_\_\_\_\_ and required great effort.  
a) positive                      b) tough                      c) curious                      d) remarkable
- His \_\_\_\_\_ achievement made everyone in the school proud.  
a) curious                      b) tough                      c) positive                      d) remarkable

(Nouns)

- The company has made great \_\_\_\_\_ in developing new technology.  
a) talent                      b) trait                      c) progress                      d) mindset
- Honesty is an important personal \_\_\_\_\_ that builds trust.  
a) expedition                      b) trait                      c) will                      d) talent
- The explorers went on an exciting \_\_\_\_\_ across the desert.  
a) mindset                      b) progress                      c) expedition                      d) talent
- Her natural \_\_\_\_\_ for music became clear at an early age.  
a) talent                      b) will                      c) trait                      d) mindset

(Verbs)

- You should \_\_\_\_\_ people who are honest and responsible.  
a) remain                      b) inspire                      c) trust                      d) survive
- Only strong animals can \_\_\_\_\_ in such difficult conditions.  
a) highlight                      b) survive                      c) represent                      d) fulfil
- Great teachers often \_\_\_\_\_ their students to work harder.  
a) inspire                      b) survive                      c) trust                      d) remain
- The athlete will \_\_\_\_\_ his country at the international competition.  
a) fulfil                      b) trust                      c) represent                      d) survive

# Vocabulary Practice

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

(Verbs)

13. The teacher asked us to \_\_\_\_\_ the main ideas in the text.  
a) remain                      b) highlight                      c) trust                      d) survive
14. She worked hard to \_\_\_\_\_ her dream of becoming a doctor.  
a) represent                      b) inspire                      c) fulfil                      d) remain
15. The students promised never to \_\_\_\_\_ on their dreams.  
a) give up                      b) represent                      c) highlight                      d) trust
16. The students managed to \_\_\_\_\_ calm during the difficult test.  
a) inspire                      b) survive                      c) remain                      d) represent

(Adverbs)

17. He \_\_\_\_\_ displayed his medal after winning the competition.  
a) merely                      b) equally                      c) proudly                      d) efficiently
18. The two teams were \_\_\_\_\_ matched throughout the final game.  
a) proudly                      b) efficiently                      c) merely                      d) equally
19. She \_\_\_\_\_ practises every day to improve her performance.  
a) consistently                      b) proudly                      c) merely                      d) equally
20. The new system works \_\_\_\_\_ and saves valuable time.  
a) equally                      b) proudly                      c) consistently                      d) efficiently

(Adverbs)

21. It was \_\_\_\_\_ a suggestion, not a final decision.  
a) proudly                      b) efficiently                      c) merely                      d) equally
22. The coach praised the team for training \_\_\_\_\_ all season.  
a) merely                      b) proudly                      c) consistently                      d) equally
23. The money was \_\_\_\_\_ shared among all team members.  
a) consistently                      b) proudly                      c) merely                      d) equally
24. He \_\_\_\_\_ spoke about his success without showing arrogance.  
a) efficiently                      b) equally                      c) consistently                      d) proudly



# Past Simple Tense

— (زمن الماضي البسيط) —



## Think & Discover

Yesterday, I **visit** my grandfather. ❌

Yesterday, I **visited** my grandfather. ✅

What changed? →

visit → **visited**



## The Core Rule

We use **Verb 2** to talk about an action that happened and finished in the past.

Subject + **Verb 2** + Object

### Example:

Ali **played** football yesterday.



## Forms at a Glance



### Affirmative

Subject + **Verb 2** + Object.

### Example:

Sara **watched** TV last night.



### Negative

Subject + **didn't** + Verb 1 + Object.

### Example:

We **didn't** visit the museum.



### Yes / No Question

**Did** + Subject + Verb 1 + Object?

### Example:

**Did** Ali play football yesterday?



### Wh- Question

Wh-word + **did** +  
Subject + Verb 1 + Object?

### Example:

Where **did** Sara go last weekend?



## Remember!

After did / didn't, we use Verb 1 (base form).

played → play • went → go



## When Do We Use Past Simple?



### 1. A finished action

We use the Past Simple for an action that happened and finished in the past.

### Example:

I **visited** the pyramids yesterday.

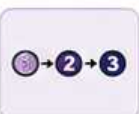


### 2. A finished period of time

We use the Past Simple for a period of time that started and ended in the past.

### Example:

Lina **studied** at this school from 2019 to 2022.



### 3. A series of past actions

We use the Past Simple for a series of actions that happened one after another.

### Example:

Ahmed **woke up**, **brushed** his teeth, and **went** to school.



## Key Words

yesterday | last night | last week | last month | last year | ago | in + year | once | then



## Common Mistakes

❌ She **didn't cleaned** her room.

✅ She **didn't clean** her room.

❌ Did he **went** to the park?

✅ Did he **go** to the park?

# Past Simple Tense

## Practice Time



### A. Choose the correct answer.

1. **Yesterday**, Ali \_\_\_\_\_ a science project with his friends after school.  
a) works                      b) worked                      c) is working                      d) has worked
2. Sara \_\_\_\_\_ her grandmother at the hospital **last week**.  
a) visits                      b) visited                      c) is visiting                      d) has visited
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the famous museum **last Friday afternoon**.  
a) didn't go                      b) don't go                      c) aren't going                      d) haven't gone
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Ahmed watch the exciting match on television **yesterday**?  
a) Does                      b) Did                      c) Is                      d) Was
5. My father \_\_\_\_\_ a new laptop **two years ago** for his work.  
a) buys                      b) is buying                      c) has bought                      d) bought
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ their homework before the teacher arrived.  
a) didn't finish                      b) don't finish                      c) aren't finishing                      d) haven't finished
7. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you go with your family **last weekend**?  
a) do                      b) are                      c) did                      d) were
8. Mona \_\_\_\_\_ her room carefully **yesterday morning** before breakfast.  
a) cleans                      b) cleaned                      c) is cleaning                      d) has cleaned
9. \_\_\_\_\_ your brother visit Kuwait during the summer holiday **last year**?  
a) Does                      b) Is                      c) Has                      d) Did
10. Ahmed \_\_\_\_\_ up early, brushed his teeth, and \_\_\_\_\_ to school **yesterday**.  
a) wakes / goes                      b) is waking / is going                      c) has woken / has gone                      d) woke / went



### B. Do as required.

1. The young inventor develop a useful machine last year. (Correct the verb)
2. Sara visited the science exhibition last Thursday. (Make negative)
3. Yes, Ahmed won the school competition last month. (Make a question)
4. Mona went to the National Museum yesterday. (Make a Wh-question)

# Past Continuous Tense

## Form & Structure

### زمن الماضي المستمر

We use the Past Continuous to talk about an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past.

نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن حدث كان مستمراً في وقت محدد في الماضي.



### 1 Affirmative (الإثبات)

Subject + was / were + V-ing

| Subject           | Helping Verb |
|-------------------|--------------|
| I / He / She / It | was          |
| You / We / They   | were         |

#### Examples

- I **was reading** a book yesterday at 8 p.m.
- They **were playing** football when it started to rain.



### 2 Negative (النفي)

Subject + wasn't / weren't + V-ing

نضيف بعد **was** أو **were** **not**

was not → **wasn't**

were not → **weren't**

#### Examples

- He **wasn't listening** to the teacher.
- They **weren't working** yesterday afternoon.



### 3 Yes / No Questions (الأسئلة بنعم / لا)

Was / Were + Subject + V-ing ?

#### Examples

- Was** she cooking dinner at 7 o'clock?  
Yes, she **was**. No, she **wasn't**.
- Were** you **studying** last night?  
Yes, I **was**. No, I **wasn't**.



#### Remember! تذكر

- was** → I / He / She / It
- were** → You / We / They
- After was or were, we use V-ing.



#### Common Mistake أخطاء شائعة

- × He was play. × They was studying.
- × He was playing. ✓ They **were** studying.

# Past Continuous Tense

## Uses & Questions

### الاستخدامات والأسئلة



#### A WH Questions (أسئلة أدوات الاستفهام)

Wh-word + was / were + Subject + V-ing ?

##### Examples

- What **were** you **doing** at 7 o'clock?  
– I was doing my homework.
- Where **were** you **studying**?  
– I was studying in my room.
- Who **was** **calling** you?  
– My friend was calling me.



#### B When Do We Use It?

##### 1 Action in progress at a specific time

حدث كان مستمراً في وقت محدد في الماضي

Past Continuous



At 10:00 pm last night, I **was still working**.



##### 2 Longer action interrupted by a shorter action

حدث طويل قطعه حدث قصير

While + Past Continuous



Past Simple (short action)



While I **was walking** in the garden, I **met** an old friend.

When + Past Simple (short action)



Past Continuous



They **were watching** TV when the power **went** off.

##### 3 Two actions happening at the same time

حدثان كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت

Past Continuous

Past Continuous

- While I **was studying**, my brother **was watching** TV.
- She **was cooking** while he **was setting** the table.



## Past Continuous Tense

# Key Words

| Keyword                                 | Meaning (المعنى)                       | Used with        | Example                                            |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| While / As                              | بينما / خلال                           | Past Continuous  | While I <b>was reading</b> , the phone rang.       |
| When                                    | عندما                                  | Past Simple      | When the teacher arrived, we <b>were talking</b> . |
| All night /<br>All day /<br>All evening | طوال الليل /<br>طوال اليوم /<br>المساء | Past Continuous  | She <b>was singing</b> all night.                  |
| Because                                 | لأن                                    | Gives the reason | I couldn't answer because I <b>was sleeping</b> .  |



### Quick Summary (الملخص)



#### Affirmative (الإثبات)

Subject + was / were + V-ing



#### Negative (النفي)

Subject + wasn't / weren't + V-ing



#### Question (السؤال)

Was / Were + Subject + V-ing ?



### Common Mistakes أخطاء شائعة



I was play.



I was playing.



They was studying.



They were studying.



Was you sleeping?



Were you sleeping?



### Remember! تذكر

- was → I / He / She / It
- were → You / We / They
- After was or were, we always use **Verb + ing**.



# Past Continuous

## Practice Time – Page 1



### A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

- 1 At 8 o'clock yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ my English homework.  
A did                      B was doing                      C do                      D have done
- 2 While Sara \_\_\_\_\_ to school, she saw her teacher.  
A walked                      B was walking                      C walks                      D has walked
- 3 When the teacher arrived, we \_\_\_\_\_ our project.  
A discussed                      B were discussing                      C discuss                      D have discussed
- 4 While I was studying, my brother \_\_\_\_\_ the door.  
A knocks                      B was knocking                      C knocked                      D has knocked
- 5 As Ahmed \_\_\_\_\_ home, he saw an old friend.  
A walked                      B was walking                      C walks                      D has walked
- 6 While my mother was cooking, I \_\_\_\_\_ the table.  
A set                      B was setting                      C sets                      D have set
- 7 They \_\_\_\_\_ football when it suddenly started raining.  
A played                      B were playing                      C play                      D have played
- 8 When the phone rang, Mona \_\_\_\_\_ for her exam.  
A studied                      B was studying                      C studies                      D has studied
- 9 While the students \_\_\_\_\_, the principal entered the classroom.  
A talked                      B were talking                      C talk                      D have talked
- 10 As we were walking home, a car \_\_\_\_\_ beside us.  
A stopped                      B was stopping                      C stops                      D has stopped
- 11 I didn't answer the phone because I \_\_\_\_\_ at that time.  
A prayed                      B was praying                      C pray                      D have prayed
- 12 While Ali was reading, his sister \_\_\_\_\_ TV in the next room.  
A watched                      B was watching                      C watches                      D has watched



## A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- 13 When I \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom, everyone was working quietly.  
A entered      B was entering      C enter      D have entered
- 14 While the boys were playing outside, their mother \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
A prepared      B was preparing      C prepares      D has prepared
- 15 As the teacher was explaining the lesson, the students \_\_\_\_\_ notes.  
A took      B were taking      C take      D have taken
- 16 When the lights went out, we \_\_\_\_\_ a movie.  
A watched      B were watching      C watch      D have watched
- 17 While I was doing my homework, my friend \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A called      B was calling      C calls      D has called
- 18 All evening yesterday, my father \_\_\_\_\_ on an important report.  
A worked      B was working      C works      D has worked



## B. DO AS REQUIRED

- 1 While I (read) a story, my sister called me. (Correct the verb.)  
.....
- 2 When the bus (arrive), the students were waiting outside. (Correct the verb.)  
.....
- 3 Mariam was preparing dinner at seven o'clock yesterday. (Ask a question.)  
.....
- 4 They were playing basketball when the rain started. (Make negative.)  
.....
- 5 While Ahmed was doing his homework, his brother (watch) TV. (Correct the verb.)  
.....

# Correlative Conjunctions

(both ... and, neither ... nor)

## BOTH ... AND

### 1 THINK!

Ali plays football at the weekend.  
Omar plays football at the weekend.

→ Both Ali and Omar play football at the weekend.

لأن Ali و Omar أصبحا فاعلين جمعاً.

### 2 HOW WE USE IT

We use both ... and to join two people, things or ideas.

تُستخدم لربط شخصين أو شيئين معاً.

#### SUBJECT + SUBJECT

Sara likes English.  
Mona likes English.



Both Sara and Mona like English.  
likes → like

عند ربط فاعلين، نستخدم فعل الجمع.

#### OBJECT + OBJECT

Mona bought a new notebook.  
Mona bought a useful dictionary.



Mona bought both a new notebook and a useful dictionary.  
both ... and → two objects

هنا تربط both ... and مفعولين، لذلك لا يتغير الفعل.

#### ADJECTIVE + ADJECTIVE

The film was very interesting.  
The film was very exciting.



The film was both interesting and exciting.  
both ... and → two adjectives

هنا تربط صفتين تصفان الشيء نفسه.

### 3 JOIN THE SENTENCES

Noura visits the library every week.  
Laila visits the library every week.



Both Noura and Laila visit the library every week.

لأن الفاعلين أصبحا جمعاً.

Hassan practices basketball after school.  
Khaled practices basketball after school.



Both Hassan and Khaled practice basketball after school.

لأن الفاعلين أصبحا جمعاً.

### 4 EXAM TIP

If both ... and joins two subjects, use a plural verb.

إذا ربطت both ... and فاعلين، استخدم فعل الجمع.

Both Ahmed and Khaled \_\_\_\_ their homework every day.

A) does B) do C) doing

☆ Look at the subject before choosing the verb.

### QUICK CHECK

Join the sentences using both ... and.

1 Hassan plays basketball after school.  
Khaled plays basketball after school.

→

2 Maya bought a new grammar book.  
Maya bought a useful dictionary.

→

# Correlative Conjunctions

(both ... and, neither ... nor)

## NEITHER ... NOR

### 1 THINK!

Huda doesn't drink tea in the morning.  
Huda doesn't drink coffee in the morning.

→ Huda **drinks neither** tea **nor** coffee in the morning.

نحذف doesn't ويعود الفعل إلى صورته الصحيحة في المضارع.

### 2 HOW DO WE USE IT?

We use **neither ... nor** when both choices are not true.

**neither ... nor** = لا هذا ولا ذاك

#### SUBJECT + SUBJECT

Yousef doesn't play tennis after school.  
Omar doesn't play tennis after school.



**Neither** Yousef **nor** Omar **plays** tennis after school.  
**doesn't play** → **plays**

Second subject = Omar  
→ singular verb

انظر إلى الفاعل الثاني  
لاختيار الفعل.

#### OBJECT + OBJECT

Laila didn't buy the red dress.  
Laila didn't buy the blue dress.



Laila bought **neither** the red dress **nor** the blue dress.  
**neither ... nor** → two objects

هنا تربط **neither ... nor**  
مفعولين، والفاعل هو Laila.

#### ADJECTIVE + ADJECTIVE

The test was **not** easy.  
The test was not difficult.



The test was **neither** easy **nor** difficult.  
**neither ... nor** → two adjectives

هنا تربط صفتين  
للشيء نفسه.

### 3 THE IMPORTANT POINT

**Neither** Salma **nor** Dina likes science.  
Dina → **likes**

**Neither** Salma **nor** the **students** like science.  
**students** → **like**

### 4 JOIN THE SENTENCES

Ahmed doesn't watch TV at night.  
Khaled doesn't watch TV at night.

→ **Neither** Ahmed **nor** Khaled **watches** TV at night.  
**doesn't plan** → **watches**

لا نضع V doesn't مع neither ... nor

### 5 EXAM FOCUS

With **neither ... nor**, check the second subject before choosing the verb.

ركز على الفاعل الثاني في سؤال الاختيار.

- Neither** Ali **nor** Omar \_\_\_\_ basketball.  
A) play B) plays C) playing
- Neither** Sara **nor** the students \_\_\_\_ ready.  
A) is B) are C) be
- Neither** Ahmed **nor** Khaled \_\_\_\_ to school yesterday.  
A) went B) goes C) didn't go

### 6 QUICK CHECK

Join the sentences using **neither ... nor**.

- Noura doesn't eat meat at dinner.  
Noura doesn't eat fish at dinner.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

- Hassan didn't visit the museum.  
Khaled didn't visit the museum.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

### 7 FINAL COMPARISON

#### BOTH ... AND

Meaning: the two together  
Example: **Both** Ali **and** Omar play football.  
Subject rule: two subjects → plural verb  
✓ الاثنان معاً

VS

#### NEITHER ... NOR

Meaning: not this one and not that one  
Example: **Neither** Ali **nor** Omar plays football.  
Subject rule: check the second subject  
لا هذا ولا ذاك

EXAM  
MEMORY

**BOTH ... AND** → the two are true.  
**NEITHER ... NOR** → both are not true.

**Both** Ali **and** Omar play.  
**Neither** Ali **nor** Omar plays.

#### A Choose the correct joined sentence.

1. Salem didn't go to the party. Ahmed didn't go to the party. (Join using: neither ... nor)
- a Neither Salem nor Ahmed went to the party.
  - b Neither Salem nor Ahmed didn't go to the party.
  - c Neither Salem and Ahmed went to the party.

2. Huda enjoys swimming. Lina enjoys swimming. (Join using: both ... and)
- a Both Huda and Lina enjoys swimming.
  - b Both Huda and Lina enjoy swimming.
  - c Both Huda or Lina enjoy swimming.

3. Nada doesn't like tea. Her sister doesn't like tea. (Join using: neither ... nor)
- a Neither Nada nor her sister likes tea.
  - b Neither Nada nor her sister like tea.
  - c Neither Nada and her sister likes tea.

#### B Do as Required.

4. Mona likes reading. Sara likes reading. (Join using: both ... and)
5. Khalid doesn't play tennis. Omar doesn't play tennis. (Join using: neither ... nor)
6. The teacher was happy. The students were happy. (Join using: both ... and)
7. Ali didn't call me. Ahmed didn't call me. (Join using: neither ... nor)
8. My brother speaks English. My sister speaks English. (Join using: both ... and)
9. Huda wasn't at school yesterday. Lina wasn't at school yesterday. (Join using: neither ... nor)
10. The teacher explained the lesson. The teacher gave us examples. (Join using: both ... and)

## Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a type of technology that allows computers and machines to act in smart ways. Just like humans can learn from experiences, AI systems can analyze data and improve their performance over time. For example, when you use a smartphone assistant like Siri or Alexa, it **recognizes** your voice and gets better at understanding you the more you use it. AI is also behind things like recommendations on Netflix or YouTube, where **it** predicts what you might want to watch based on your preferences.

AI is used in many areas to make life easier and solve problems faster. In healthcare, AI helps doctors by analyzing medical reports and suggesting treatments. In transportation, self-driving cars use AI to move safely on the roads. However, AI isn't perfect. Sometimes, it can make mistakes or work in ways we don't fully understand. There are also concerns about job loss, as machines can replace some tasks humans do. But at the same time, AI can create new opportunities by helping people with difficult tasks or boring, repetitive jobs. As AI continues to grow, it is important to use it wisely, ensuring that it benefits everyone and stays under human control.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: [ 6x2=12 ]

1 The best title for the passage could be.....

- |                                          |                                          |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| a) The Future of Healthcare              | b) Understanding Artificial Intelligence |
| c) Machine Learning in Self-Driving Cars | d) Jobs Lost to AI                       |

2 The underlined pronoun (**it**) in the 5<sup>th</sup> line refers to.....

- |                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| a) Artificial intelligence | b) Netflix |
| c) YouTube                 | d) Alexa   |

## Reading Comprehension

3 The underlined word (recognizes) in the 4<sup>th</sup> line means.....

- a) help
- b) try
- c) read
- d) know

4 All the following are examples of AI applications except.....

- a) Netflix recommendations
- b) Self-driving cars
- c) Human manual labor in factories
- d) Smartphone voice assistants

5 The writer's purpose in this text is to.....

- a) warn about the dangers of AI
- b) provide information about AI and its impact
- c) explain how to use AI assistants
- d) discourage people from relying on AI

6 According to the passage, AI is not perfect because.....

- a) It only works in transportation
- b) It can replace healthcare professionals
- c) It may make mistakes
- d) It is only helpful for entertainment purposes

Answer the following questions: [ 2x2=4 ]

7 What are some areas where AI is commonly used?

---

---

8 Why is it important to use AI wisely?

---

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# Writing Expedition

## 1 Understand the Task افهم المطلوب

Write a two-paragraph report about an expedition.

### Paragraph 1

#### Safety Preparations

هنا ستكتب: ماذا يجب أن يجهز  
المستكشف قبل الرحلة؟

### Paragraph 2

#### Challenges

هنا ستكتب: ما الصعوبات التي  
قد يواجهها؟

## 2 Think and Organize Your Ideas فكر ونظم أفكارك

For Paragraph 1

### What should explorers prepare?

اكتب أفكارك عن الأشياء التي يحتاجون إليها.



Food and water



Medical supplies



Proper clothes and  
safety shoes



Map / compass / GPS

For Paragraph 2

### What might explorers face?

اكتب أفكارك عن المخاطر أو الصعوبات.



Harsh weather



Dangerous wild animals



Health problems



Getting lost



Good! Now you have your ideas.  
Let's turn them into sentences.

رائع! الآن لديك أفكارك.  
لنحولها إلى جمل في الصفحة التالية.



# Writing Expedition

## 2 Build Your Paragraphs بناء الفقرات



كل فقرة في التقرير تتكون من ثلاث أجزاء:

1. Topic Sentence (جملة رئيسية) → 2. Supporting Details (تفاصيل داعمة) → 3. Concluding Sentence (جملة ختامية)

### Paragraph 1: Safety Preparations

الفقرة الأولى: الاستعدادات للسلامة

#### 1 Topic Sentence الجملة الرئيسية

اكتب جملة واحدة تقدم فكرة الفقرة.

Before going on an expedition, explorers should \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2 Supporting Details التفاصيل الداعمة

اكتب أربع جمل تشرح فكرتك.

- First, they should \_\_\_\_\_.
- They should also \_\_\_\_\_.
- In addition, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Finally, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 3 Concluding Sentence الجملة الختامية

اكتب جملة تلخص فكرة الفقرة.

Good preparation helps explorers \_\_\_\_\_.

### Paragraph 2: Challenges

الفقرة الثانية: التحديات

#### 1 Topic Sentence الجملة الرئيسية

اكتب جملة واحدة تقدم فكرة الفقرة.

However, explorers might face \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2 Supporting Details التفاصيل الداعمة

اكتب أربع جمل تشرح فكرتك.

- First, they might \_\_\_\_\_.
- They may also \_\_\_\_\_.
- In addition, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Finally, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 3 Concluding Sentence الجملة الختامية

اكتب جملة تلخص فكرة الفقرة.

Explorers' journeys can be challenging because \_\_\_\_\_.



**Remember:** Start with a topic sentence, give details, and end with a concluding sentence.

تذكر: أبدأ بجملة رئيسية، ثم قدم التفاصيل، واختتم بجملة ختامية.

## Writing Expedition

### 3 Write Your Report اكتب تقريرك



Now, use your ideas and the sentences you built in the previous page to write your two-paragraph report about an expedition.  
الآن، استخدم أفكارك والجمل التي كتبتها في الصفحة السابقة لكتابة تقريرك في فقرتين عن رحلة استكشافية.

#### Paragraph 1

#### Safety Preparations الاستعدادات للسلامة

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#### Paragraph 2

#### Challenges التحديات

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#### CHECK YOUR REPORT

#### راجع تقريرك

قبل أن تنتهي، تأكد من الآتي:

- |                                                                        |                                                                            |                                                                              |                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I wrote two paragraphs.<br>كتبت فقرتين.       | <input type="checkbox"/> I added supporting details.<br>أضفت تفاصيل داعمة. | <input type="checkbox"/> I wrote a concluding sentence.<br>كتبت جملة ختامية. | <input type="checkbox"/> I checked spelling.<br>راجعت الإملاء.           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I used a topic sentence.<br>كتبت جملة رئيسية. | <input type="checkbox"/> I used linking words.<br>استخدمت كلمات ربط.       | <input type="checkbox"/> I used complete sentences.<br>استخدمت جملًا كاملة.  | <input type="checkbox"/> I checked punctuation.<br>راجعت علامات الترقيم. |

# UNIT 2

GRADE 9

# STAYING SAFE ONLINE



*Think before you click. Stay smart. Stay safe.*

## ⚠️ ONLINE RISKS



### FAKE LINKS

Don't click suspicious links.



### PHISHING

Be careful of fake messages.



### SCAMS

If it sounds too good to be true, it is.

## 🛡️ SMART CHOICES



### PROTECT

Keep your personal information private.



### SECURE

Use strong passwords and keep your accounts safe.



### USE AI WISELY

AI can help, but it isn't human.



5

### USE AI WISELY

AI can help, but it isn't human.

4

### SECURE

Keep your accounts and passwords safe.

3

### PROTECT

Protect your personal information.

2

### CHECK

Think before you click.



## SMART ONLINE CHOICES MAKE A SAFER DIGITAL WORLD.



Think before you click.



Protect what you share.



Check what you trust.



## THINK ABOUT IT

How can you stay safe online?

# Staying Safe Online

## VOCABULARY ONE

### 1 casually (adv)

بشكل عابر / بشكل اعتيادي

He spoke **casually** as if nothing serious had happened.



### 7 update (v)

يحدث / يحدد

You need to **update** the app regularly.



### 2 claim (v)

يزعم / يدعي

The scientist **claims** that the new medicine can cure cancer.



### 8 install (v)

يثبت (برنامج - جهاز)

He will **install** the new software on his computer.



### 3 reject (v)

يرفض

They decided to **reject** his application.



### 9 phishing (n)

تصيد / احتيال إلكتروني

- Be careful of **phishing** emails that ask for personal details.
- I got a **phishing** email pretending to be from my bank.



### 4 fake (adj)

مزيف / غير حقيقي

He bought a **fake** watch that looked real.



### 10 scam (n)

عملية احتيال / خدعة

- The online job offer turned out to be a **scam**.
- That "free iPhone" offer was just a **scam**.



### 5 uneasy (adj)

قلق / غير مرتاح

She felt **uneasy** walking alone at night.



### 11 seriously (adv)

بجدية

You should take this warning **seriously**.



### 6 access (n)

امكانية الوصول / الدخول

Only staff members have **access** to this room.



### 12 security (n)

أمان / حماية

Airport **security** is very strict.



### 13 cautious (adj) حذر

Be **cautious** when giving personal information online.



# Staying Safe Online

## VOCABULARY TWO

### 1 manner (n)

طريقة / أسلوب

He spoke in a polite **manner**.



### 6 accurate (adj)

دقيق

She gave an **accurate** description of the suspect.



### 2 assist (v)

يساعد

The teacher will **assist** you with the task.



### 7 complex (adj)

معقد

The puzzle was very **complex**.



### 3 provide (v)

يقدم / يزود / يوفر

The company will **provide** free training.



### 8 increasingly (adv)

بشكل متزايد

People are **increasingly** using online banking.



### 4 efficient (adj)

فعال / عالي الكفاءة

This is an **efficient** way to save time.



### 9 genuinely (adv)

بصدق / بشكل حقيقي

She **genuinely** cares about her students.



### 5 customer (n)

عميل

The **customer** asked for a refund.



### 10 replace (v)

يحل محل / يستبدل

You need to **replace** the old battery with a new one.



### 11 software (n)

برنامج حاسوب

This **software** helps to protect your computer.



**1. Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:**

(reject) (access) (claim) (phishing) (update)

1. The student tried to \_\_\_\_\_ that the project was his own.
2. You should \_\_\_\_\_ your password regularly to protect your account.
3. Many people do not have proper \_\_\_\_\_ to the internet.
4. You should \_\_\_\_\_ suspicious offers that ask for your personal information.

**2. Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:**

(cautious) (genuinely) (fake) (efficient) (uneasy)

1. She bought an expensive-looking bag, but later discovered that it was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He felt \_\_\_\_\_ about sharing his bank details with someone he did not know.
3. The new machine is very \_\_\_\_\_ and saves both time and effort.
4. You should be \_\_\_\_\_ when opening links from unknown sources.

**3. Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:**

(software) (install) (security) (manner) (replace)

1. You need to \_\_\_\_\_ the latest antivirus program to protect your computer.
2. They decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the old computer with a newer one.
3. This \_\_\_\_\_ helps protect your files from viruses.
4. The company improved its online \_\_\_\_\_ to protect customers' personal information.

**4. Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:**

(seriously) (customer) (accurate) (complex) (increasingly)

1. The report gave an \_\_\_\_\_ description of what happened during the incident.
2. The problem was too \_\_\_\_\_ for the team to solve quickly.
3. Life is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ connected through digital technology.
4. You should take online safety \_\_\_\_\_, especially when sharing personal information.

## Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The athlete ..... that he had followed all the competition rules.  
a) claimed                      b) rejected                      c) assisted                      d) replaced
- 2- The app asks users to ..... their personal information every year.  
a) reject                      b) provide                      c) update                      d) install
- 3- Only registered members have ..... to the school's online library.  
a) software                      b) access                      c) manner                      d) security
- 4- The technician will ..... the damaged screen with a new one.  
a) provide                      b) replace                      c) claim                      d) reject
- 5- The bank may ..... a payment if it looks suspicious.  
a) install                      b) assist                      c) reject                      d) provide
- 6- The website promised a free phone, but the offer was completely .....  
a) efficient                      b) cautious                      c) accurate                      d) fake
- 7- Sara became ..... when she noticed someone following her online.  
a) complex                      b) efficient                      c) uneasy                      d) accurate
- 8- It is important to remain ..... when communicating with people you do not know online.  
a) cautious                      b) fake                      c) complex                      d) efficient
- 9- The new delivery system is highly ..... and helps the company save money.  
a) uneasy                      b) accurate                      c) efficient                      d) fake
- 10- The journalist checked the facts carefully before publishing an ..... report.  
a) complex                      b) accurate                      c) cautious                      d) uneasy.
- 11- The instructions were so ..... that several users needed help understanding them.  
a) fake                      b) cautious                      c) efficient                      d) complex
- 12- The bank warned its customers about a new ..... attack targeting their accounts.  
a) software                      b) security                      c) phishing                      d) access

# Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

- 13- The police warned people about a phone \_\_\_\_\_ that was asking for their credit-card numbers.  
a) scam                      b) customer                      c) manner                      d) software
- 14- Strong password protection is an important part of online \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) access                      b) security                      c) customer                      d) manner
- 15- You need special \_\_\_\_\_ to open and edit this type of file.  
a) phishing                      b) customer                      c) software                      d) manner
- 16- The \_\_\_\_\_ complained because the product he ordered arrived damaged.  
a) access                      b) security                      c) customer                      d) phishing
- 17- The receptionist welcomed the visitors in a friendly \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) software                      b) manner                      c) access                      d) security
- 18- A trained employee will \_\_\_\_\_ you if you have a problem with your account.  
a) reject                      b) claim                      c) assist                      d) replace
- 19- The school plans to \_\_\_\_\_ students with free accounts for the learning platform.  
a) install                      b) provide                      c) reject                      d) claim
- 20- He \_\_\_\_\_ believed that his team could win the competition.  
a) casually                      b) increasingly                      c) seriously                      d) genuinely
- 21- The principal \_\_\_\_\_ warned students that sharing their passwords could put their accounts at risk.  
a) casually                      b) genuinely                      c) increasingly                      d) seriously
- 22- During lunch, Ali \_\_\_\_\_ mentioned that he had won a school competition.  
a) seriously                      b) increasingly                      c) casually                      d) genuinely
- 23- Online shopping is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ popular among young people.  
a) casually                      b) genuinely                      c) seriously                      d) increasingly
- 24- The charity \_\_\_\_\_ food and blankets to families affected by the storm.  
a) replaced                      b) rejected                      c) provided                      d) claimed

# CONDITIONALS

## IF → CONDITION → RESULT

A condition is the situation. The result is what happens because of it.

الشرط = الموقف، والنتيجة = ما يحدث بسببه.

### 01 | FIRST CONDITIONAL

REAL / POSSIBLE

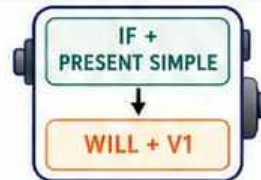
Used for something likely to happen.

نستخدمه لحدث محتمل أن يحدث.

#### RULE

CONDITION → RESULT  
IF + PRESENT SIMPLE → WILL + V1

#### CONDITION MACHINE



#### EXAMPLES

|   | CONDITION                           | RESULT                               |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | If Ali <b>forgets</b> his umbrella, | he <b>will get</b> wet.              |
| 2 | If you <b>don't sleep</b> early,    | you <b>will feel</b> tired tomorrow. |

### 02 | SECOND CONDITIONAL

UNREAL / UNLIKELY

Used for an unlikely or imaginary situation.

نستخدمه لموقف غير محتمل أو خيالي.

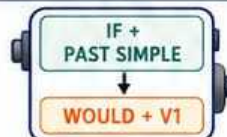
We can also use it to give advice.

يمكن استخدامه أيضًا لتقديم النصيحة.

#### RULE

CONDITION → RESULT  
IF + PAST SIMPLE → WOULD + V1

#### CONDITION MACHINE



#### EXAMPLES

|   | CONDITION                         | RESULT                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 | If I <b>knew</b> his number,      | I <b>would phone</b> him.                |
| 2 | If she <b>had</b> more free time, | she <b>would learn</b> another language. |
| 3 | If I <b>were</b> you,             | I <b>would study</b> harder.             |

★ **ADVICE**  
If I were you, I would...  
للتعبير عن النصيحة.

#### WHICH ONE?

- ✓ Can it really happen? هل يمكن أن يحدث في الواقع? → **FIRST**
- ? Unlikely or imaginary? غير محتمل أو خيالي? → **SECOND**
- 💡 Giving advice? تقديم نصيحة? → **SECOND**

**FIRST CONDITIONAL**  
REAL / POSSIBLE

If + Present → will + V1

VS

**SECOND CONDITIONAL**  
UNREAL / UNLIKELY / ADVICE

If + Past → would + V1

### QUICK HINTS

#### 01 LOOK AT IF

- If + Present Simple  
→ **WILL** + V1  
لو الفعل بعد IF مضارع بسيط.  
تستخدم + will المصدر في النتيجة.
- If + Past Simple  
→ **WOULD** + V1  
لو الفعل بعد IF ماضي بسيط.  
تستخدم + would + المصدر في النتيجة.

#### 02 WATCH OUT! ⚠

After IF →  
Present Simple OR  
Past Simple  
**× No WILL** after IF  
**× No WOULD** after IF  
انتبه: لا نضع will أو would مباشرة بعد IF.

#### 03 SPECIAL WERE ★

If + I / he / she / it + **WERE**  
→ **WOULD** + V1  
تستخدم were في المواقف الخيالية  
أو غير المحتملة. وتستخدم أيضاً  
في النصيحة.  
If I were you,  
I would...



REMEMBER:

PRESENT → **WILL**

PAST → **WOULD**



From a, b, c or d, choose the correct answer:

- If you use a strong password, your account \_\_\_\_\_ safer.  
A) would be      B) was      C) will be      D) were
- If Mona \_\_\_\_\_ more confident, she would join the school debate.  
A) is      B) was      C) will be      D) were
- If you click on that strange link, your computer \_\_\_\_\_ a virus.  
A) would get      B) will get      C) got      D) getting
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ invisible, I would explore the whole city without being noticed.  
A) am      B) will be      C) were      D) is
- If Ahmed finishes his project today, he \_\_\_\_\_ it to his teacher tomorrow.  
A) would send      B) sent      C) will send      D) sending
- If we \_\_\_\_\_ a bigger house, we would have a room for the library.  
A) have      B) had      C) will have      D) would have

 From a, b, c or d, choose the correct answer:

- 1 If the website \_\_\_\_\_ secure, I will enter my personal details.  
A) were                      B) was                      C) is                      D) would be
- 2 If I lived near the sea, I \_\_\_\_\_ swimming every morning.  
A) will go                      B) went                      C) would go                      D) am going
- 3 If you don't check the information carefully, you \_\_\_\_\_ the wrong answer.  
A) would choose                      B) will choose                      C) chose                      D) choosing
- 4 If Sara \_\_\_\_\_ the answer, she would tell us.  
A) knows                      B) will know                      C) would know                      D) knew
- 5 If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ sunny tomorrow, we will have our lesson outside.  
A) were                      B) was                      C) is                      D) would be
- 6 If my brother had more free time, he \_\_\_\_\_ a new sport.  
A) will try                      B) tried                      C) would try                      D) tries
- 7 If you \_\_\_\_\_ the safety rules, you will avoid many problems online.  
A) followed                      B) would follow                      C) follow                      D) following
- 8 If I were in your position, I \_\_\_\_\_ the message before sending it.  
A) will check                      B) checked                      C) would check                      D) am checking

 Do as required: (Correct the verb(s) in brackets)

- 1 If the internet (be) faster, I would download the files more quickly.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 If you (follow) these safety rules, you will protect your personal information.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 If my brother were older, he (can) travel alone.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 If the school (provide) better computers, students would learn more easily.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 If I were you, I (not share) my password with anyone.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

## WHO + WHICH



A relative clause **joins two sentences** about the same person or thing.

تربط جملة الوصل بين جملتين تتحدثان عن الشخص أو الشيء نفسه.

I met a man.

He won the race.

He → WHO



I met a man

who won the race.

### 1 WHO – FOR PEOPLE (للأشخاص)

We use **WHO** with **people** (He / She / They).

نستخدم WHO مع الأشخاص.

- I met a student at the school.
- He won the English competition.

He → WHO



I met a student **who** won the English competition.

- The teacher helped me with my homework.
- She teaches English at our school.

She → WHO



The teacher **who** teaches English helped me with my homework.

#### Quick Rule ★

**WHO** replaces He / She / They.

**WHO** = People (للأشخاص)



### 2 WHICH – FOR THINGS & ANIMALS (للأشياء والحيوانات)

We use **WHICH** with things or animals (It).

نستخدم WHICH مع الأشياء والحيوانات.

- I bought a new laptop.
- It has a very fast processor.

It → WHICH



I bought a new laptop **which** has a very fast processor.

- We watched an interesting documentary.
- It was about space exploration.

It → WHICH



We watched an interesting documentary **which** was about space exploration.

#### Quick Rule ★

**WHICH** replaces It.

**WHICH** = Things / Animals (للأشياء والحيوانات)



#### CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Choose the correct word (who / which) :

- 1 My cousin is a doctor \_\_\_\_\_ works in a big hospital.

a) who

b) which

- 2 The movie \_\_\_\_\_ we watched last night was very exciting.

a) who

b) which

# DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

➤ **THAT + WHERE + WHEN** ➤



## 1 THAT – PEOPLE & THINGS

**THAT** can replace **WHO** or **WHICH** in defining relative clauses.

يمكن استخدام **THAT** بدلاً من **WHICH** أو الأشخاص.

### ★ QUICK RULE

**WHO → THAT**  
**WHICH → THAT**

**THAT** can be used for people and things.

يمكن أن تأتي **THAT** مع الأشخاص والأشياء.

#### Example 1 – People

- The doctor examined my brother.
- He was very friendly and helpful.

He → **THAT**

✓ The doctor **that** examined my brother was very friendly and helpful.

#### Example 2 – Things

- I found a very useful website.
- It gives helpful study tips.

It → **THAT**

✓ I found a very useful website **that** gives helpful study tips.

## 2 WHERE – PLACES

**WHERE** comes after a noun that refers to a place.

نستخدم **WHERE** بعد اسم يدل على مكان.

**WHERE** can replace: here • there • at that place

#### Example 1

- This is the library.
- I used to study **there**.

there → **WHERE**

✓ This is the library **where** I used to study.

#### Example 2

- We visited a beautiful park.
- Many families relax **there**.

there → **WHERE**

✓ We visited a beautiful park **where** many families relax.



### WHERE QUICK RULE

PLACE + where + subject + verb



school



library



park



restaurant

**WHERE = PLACE**

## 3 WHEN – TIME

**WHEN** comes after a noun that refers to time.

نستخدم **WHEN** بعد اسم يدل على الزمن.

**WHEN** can replace: then • on that day • at that time

#### Example 1

- I remember the summer.
- We moved to Kuwait **in that summer**.

in that summer → **WHEN**

✓ I remember the summer **when** we moved to Kuwait.

#### Example 2

- She remembers the month.
- She started school **in that month**.

in that month → **WHEN**

✓ She remembers the month **when** she started school.



### WHEN QUICK RULE

**WHEN** comes after:



season



time



day



month



year



moment

**WHEN = TIME**

### LOOK AT THE NOUN BEFORE THE GAP



PERSON

→ **WHO / THAT**



THING / ANIMAL

→ **WHICH / THAT**



PLACE

→ **WHERE**



TIME

→ **WHEN**

# DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

## PRACTICE TIME



### QUICK HINTS



PERSON

شخص عاقل

→ WHO / THAT



THING / ANIMAL

شيء أو حيوان

→ WHICH / THAT



PLACE

مكان

→ WHERE



TIME

زمن

→ WHEN



WHERE replaces:

there / here / at that place



WHEN replaces:

then / on that day / at that time



### BEFORE YOU ANSWER:

انظر أولاً إلى الاسم الذي يسبق الفراغ.  
ثم اختر أداة الوصل المناسبة.

- ☒ Person (شخص) → who / that
- ☒ Thing or Animal (شيء أو حيوان) → which / that
- ☒ Place (مكان) → where
- ☒ Time (زمن) → when

☒ From a, b, c or d, choose the correct answer:

- 1 The student \_\_\_\_\_ won the science prize is my cousin.  
a) where      b) who      c) when      d) which
- 2 This is the sports centre \_\_\_\_\_ we play basketball.  
a) who      b) when      c) where      d) which
- 3 I bought a camera \_\_\_\_\_ takes excellent photos.  
a) when      b) where      c) who      d) which
- 4 I remember the year \_\_\_\_\_ my family moved to this city.  
a) who      b) where      c) when      d) which
- 5 The engineer \_\_\_\_\_ designed this bridge is very talented.  
a) which      b) when      c) who      d) where
- 6 The museum \_\_\_\_\_ we visited has many ancient objects.  
a) where      b) who      c) when      d) which
- 7 That is the café \_\_\_\_\_ my friends usually meet.  
a) when      b) which      c) where      d) who
- 8 Do you remember the day \_\_\_\_\_ we had our first school trip?  
a) where      b) who      c) which      d) when



# DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

## PRACTICE TIME



- ✓ From a, b, c or d, choose the correct answer:
- 9 The student \_\_\_\_\_ always checks his messages carefully never shares his password with anyone.  
a) where                      b) who                      c) when                      d) which
  - 10 I use an educational website \_\_\_\_\_ provides useful information for my English lessons.  
a) when                      b) where                      c) who                      d) which
  - 11 This is the website \_\_\_\_\_ students can report suspicious messages safely.  
a) who                      b) which                      c) where                      d) when
  - 12 I will always remember the day \_\_\_\_\_ we learned how to stay safe online.  
a) which                      b) where                      c) when                      d) who
  - 13 The woman \_\_\_\_\_ works at the computer centre gave us some useful advice.  
a) when                      b) who                      c) where                      d) which
  - 14 The computer \_\_\_\_\_ my brother uses for his schoolwork is very powerful.  
a) who                      b) when                      c) where                      d) which
  - 15 We visited a technology centre \_\_\_\_\_ young students learn about online safety.  
a) which                      b) when                      c) who                      d) where
  - 16 Winter is the season \_\_\_\_\_ some websites offer special educational programmes.  
a) where                      b) who                      c) which                      d) when



### DO AS REQUIRED

Join the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

- 1 I know a student. (Join using: **WHO**)  
He always helps his classmates with their computer projects.
- 2 We bought a new tablet. (Join using: **WHICH**)  
It has several useful educational applications.
- 3 This is the computer room. (Join using: **WHERE**)  
We usually practise our digital skills there.
- 4 I remember the evening. (Join using: **WHEN**)  
We discussed online safety on that evening.
- 5 The teacher gave us some important advice. (Join using: **THAT**)  
She teaches us computer skills.
- 6 I found a website. (Join using: **THAT**)  
It explains how students can protect their personal information.



## Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Some kinds of animals are endangered species. This means there are very few animals of that kind left on Earth. These animals could disappear. Extinction is when all the animals of that kind die. When a type of animal is extinct, we can not see them on Earth anymore.

There are many reasons that lead to the extinction of animals. One reason is that their habitat is spoiled by humans. Without a habitat, the number of some animals begins to reduce. As human populations increase, more space is needed for people. Building new areas for people to live pushed animals out of their natural homes. Cutting trees to make room for homes and factories also spoiled animals' natural habitats. A **major** cause why animals disappear is hunting by humans. Hunting animals as a sport can reduce their number and make some animals rare to find. Another reason is pollution. Throwing rubbish on land or in the sea may kill animals and also break their homes.

Humans need to think before they act and understand that their actions can make a difference. First, people should plan carefully when building cities. Second, governments should make people understand how their actions can save animals. Third, countries around the world must work together to make special laws that stop hunting animals. Various organisations are working hard to create natural reserves for endangered animals, and **they** are planning programmes to help their numbers grow.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: [ 6x2 = 12 ]

1 The best title for the passage is:

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Illegal Hunting    | b) Human Actions      |
| c) Building New Areas | d) Endangered Animals |

2 The underlined word "major" in the 2nd paragraph means:

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| a) easy  | b) main    |
| c) smart | d) patient |

## Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: [ 6x2 = 12 ]

3 The underlined word "they" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- a) special laws
- b) natural reserves
- c) endangered animals
- d) various organizations

4 According to the passage, "endangered animals" means:

- a) throwing rubbish on land or in the sea.
- b) the practice of shooting animals as a sport.
- c) there are very few animals of that kind left on Earth.
- d) all the animals of that kind die and can't be seen anymore.

5 All the following statements are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- a) Cutting trees protects animals' natural habitats.
- b) Extinction is when all the animals of that kind die.
- c) Organisations are planning programmes to help animals.
- d) Without a habitat, the number of animals begins to reduce.

6 The purpose of the writer is to:

- a) explain the causes of pollution.
- b) inform readers about breeding programmes.
- c) talk about the results of animals' extinction.
- d) discuss the problem of animals that are in danger.

Answer the following questions: [ 2x2 = 4 ]

7 What should people do to protect animals?

.....

.....

8 How do human activities lead to animals' extinction?

.....

.....



# Writing



Plan and write a two-paragraph expository report explaining how AI chatbots are used in our daily lives, their benefits, and their limitations. Give examples from school, work, or home.

## Paragraph 1: (The benefits of chatbots)

Topic sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Supporting details:

Concluding sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

## Paragraph 2: (The limitations of chatbots)

Topic sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Supporting details:

Concluding sentence: \_\_\_\_\_



# Writing



Writing area with horizontal dotted lines for text entry.

# Writing

Plan and write a two-paragraph expository report explaining how staying safe online is important in our daily lives, its benefits, and its limitations. Give examples from school, work, or home.

## Paragraph 1:

**Topic sentence:**

**Supporting details:**

**Conclusion:**

## Paragraph 2:

**Topic sentence:**

**Supporting details:**

**Conclusion:**



# Writing



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

# Staying Safe Online

## VOCABULARY EXAM BOOSTER

مراجعة مهمة للامتحان

### 1 IMPORTANT COLLOCATIONS



أهم الكلمات والتعبيرات المرتبطة

|                                         |                        |                               |                  |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| • <b>speak in a polite manner</b>       | يتحدث بطريقة مهذبة     | • <b>accurate information</b> | معلومات دقيقة    |
| • <b>assist someone with a task</b>     | يساعد شخصا في مهمة     | • <b>a complex problem</b>    | مشكلة معقدة      |
| • <b>provide information / training</b> | يقدم معلومات / تدريباً | • <b>replace X with Y</b>     | يستبدل X بـ Y    |
| • <b>an efficient way / system</b>      | طريقة / نظام فعال      | • <b>increasingly common</b>  | شائع بشكل متزايد |
| • <b>customer service</b>               | خدمة العملاء           | • <b>genuinely care about</b> | يهتم بصدق بـ     |

### 2 IMPORTANT SYNONYMS



مرادفات مهمة

|                     |   |                      |             |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|-------------|
| <b>assist</b>       | → | <b>help</b>          | يساعد       |
| <b>provide</b>      | → | <b>give</b>          | يقدم        |
| <b>manner</b>       | → | <b>way</b>           | طريقة       |
| <b>accurate</b>     | → | <b>correct</b>       | دقيق / صحيح |
| <b>efficient</b>    | → | <b>effective</b>     | فعال        |
| <b>complex</b>      | → | <b>complicated</b>   | معقد        |
| <b>customer</b>     | → | <b>client</b>        | عميل        |
| <b>genuinely</b>    | → | <b>truly</b>         | بصدق / حقاً |
| <b>replace</b>      | → | <b>substitute</b>    | يستبدل      |
| <b>increasingly</b> | → | <b>more and more</b> | بشكل متزايد |

### 3 EXAM TRAPS



كلمات قد تسبب لخبطة في الاختيار

|                                         |   |                                             |
|-----------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------|
| <b>assist</b><br>= help<br>يساعد        | ≠ | <b>accurate</b><br>= correct<br>دقيق / صحيح |
| <b>provide</b><br>= give<br>يقدم        | ≠ | <b>replace</b><br>= substitute<br>يستبدل    |
| <b>manner</b><br>= way<br>طريقة         | ≠ | <b>customer</b><br>= client<br>عميل         |
| <b>efficient</b><br>= effective<br>فعال | ≠ | <b>complex</b><br>= complicated<br>معقد     |

### 4 WORD FORM



أشكال مهمة للكلمة



**assist**  
↓  
assistance  
↓  
assistant



**accurate**  
↓  
accuracy



**efficient**  
↓  
efficiency



**provide**  
↓  
provider  
↓  
provision



**cautious**  
↓  
caution



**secure**  
↓  
security

# UNIT 3

## GRADE 9

# FOOD FOR LIFE, CULTURE, HEALTH AND THE FUTURE

*Discover how food shapes our culture, health and future.*



FOOD



CULTURE



HEALTH



FUTURE

This unit explores the connection between food, cultures, healthy living and the future.  
Good choices today lead to a **better tomorrow**.

1



### FOOD & CULTURE

Food tells the story of a culture.

- Traditional and national dishes
- Food as a symbol of history and traditions
- How food brings families and communities together
- Different food cultures around the world

Examples: Machboos – Kuwait | Pasta – Italy | Sushi – Japan

2



### HEALTHY EATING

Smart food choices lead to a healthier life.

- Balanced and healthy eating
- Fruits and vegetables
- Vitamins, minerals and fibre
- Homemade meals
- Fresh produce and organic food
- Reading food labels
- Choosing food with less sugar, salt and fat
- Maintaining a healthy lifestyle

3



### FOOD TRENDS

The way we eat is changing.

- Plant-based and protein-rich foods
- Healthy snacks, smoothies and salads
- New food choices and eating habits
- Social media and food trends
- New ways of preparing healthy meals

4



### FOOD & THE FUTURE

Better choices today can create a healthier future.

- Making smarter food choices
- Building healthier eating habits
- Sustainable and responsible food choices
- Awareness of what we eat
- The connection between food, health and the future



### EVERY CHOICE COUNTS!

Let's enjoy food, respect cultures, care for our health, and build a better future for everyone.



Respect  
Cultures



Eat  
Well



Choose  
Wisely



Think  
Future

## Food for Life: Culture, Health, and the Future

### VOCABULARY ONE

**1 reflect (v)**

يعكس / بظهر

The mirror will **reflect** your image clearly.



**7 distinctive (adj)**

مميز / فريد

She has a **distinctive** style of writing.



**2 serve (v)**

يقدم

The waiter will **serve** the food soon.



**8 recipe (n)**

وصفة (طعام)

My grandmother gave me her secret **recipe**.



**3 symbol (n)**

رمز

The dove is a **symbol** of peace.



**9 commonly (adv)**

عادة / غالباً

This fruit is **commonly** found in summer.



**4 occasion (n)**

مناسبة

They met on a special **occasion**.



**10 flavour (n)**

نكهة / مذاق

I like the sweet **flavour** of mangoes.



**5 ingredient (n)**

مكون / عنصر

Flour is an important **ingredient** in bread.



**11 variety (n)**

تنوع / تشكيلة

There is a wide **variety** of food at the market.



**6 aromatic (adj)**

عطري / ذو رائحة طيبة

The kitchen was full of **aromatic** spices.



**12 raw (adj)**

نيء

He ate a **raw** carrot.



**13 experience (v)**

يجرب / يخوض / تجربة

I want to **experience** life in another country.



## Food for Life: Culture, Health, and the Future

## VOCABULARY TWO

1 **energetic** (adj)

نشيط / حيوي

The children are very **energetic** today.

6 **produce** (n)

منتجات طازجة

The farmer sells fresh **produce** at the market.

2 **source** (n)

مصدر

The river is the main **source** of water.

7 **organic** (adj)

عضوي

They only buy **organic** vegetables.

3 **fibre** (n)

ألياف

Vegetables are rich in **fibre**.

8 **harmful** (adj)

ضار / مضر

Smoking is **harmful** to your health.

4 **significantly** (adv)

بشكل كبير / بصورة ملحوظة

Her English has improved **significantly**.

9 **label** (n)

ملصق / بطاقة المعلومات

Always read the **label** before using medicine.

5 **homemade** (adj)

منزلي

She baked a **homemade** cake.

10 **maintain** (v)

يحافظ على

You should **maintain** a healthy diet.



### Vocabulary Practice

**1** Fill in the spaces with words from the box. One word is not used.

reflect | serve | symbol | occasion | experience

1. The waiter will ..... the food as soon as all the guests are seated.
2. The dove is often used as a ..... of peace.
3. The clear water can ..... the mountains around the lake.
4. Visiting a different country can be a valuable ..... for young people.

**2** Fill in the spaces with words from the box. One word is not used.

aromatic | distinctive | ingredient | recipe | raw

1. The chef added a special ..... to give the dish a richer flavour.
2. The kitchen was filled with the ..... smell of fresh herbs and spices.
3. My grandmother shared her favourite ..... with me before the family dinner.
4. Some people prefer to eat vegetables ..... rather than cooked.

**3** Fill in the spaces with words from the box. One word is not used.

flavour | variety | source | commonly | significantly

1. Fresh herbs can add a wonderful ..... to many traditional dishes.
2. Eating a greater ..... of vegetables can help you maintain a healthy diet.
3. This type of fruit is ..... found in warm countries.
4. Regular exercise can ..... improve a person's health and energy levels.

**4** Fill in the spaces with words from the box. One word is not used.

maintain | experience | serve | produce | label

1. Eating a balanced diet can help you ..... a healthy and active lifestyle.
2. Travelling to another country allows students to ..... different cultures and traditions.
3. The waiter will ..... the meals as soon as they are ready.
4. Always check the ..... carefully before buying a food product.

# Vocabulary Practice

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

1. Traveling abroad gives young people a chance to \_\_\_\_\_ different cultures.  
a. serve                      b. experience                      c. maintain                      d. reflect
2. A healthy diet can help you \_\_\_\_\_ your energy throughout the day.  
a. maintain                      b. experience                      c. serve                      d. reflect
3. The restaurant will \_\_\_\_\_ traditional Tunisian dishes to its guests tonight.  
a. reflect                      b. maintain                      c. serve                      d. experience
4. Traditional clothes often \_\_\_\_\_ the history and culture of a country.  
a. experience                      b. serve                      c. maintain                      d. reflect
5. Fresh vegetables are an excellent \_\_\_\_\_ of vitamins and minerals.  
a. recipe                      b. symbol                      c. source                      d. occasion
6. Olive oil is an important \_\_\_\_\_ in many traditional Mediterranean dishes.  
a. ingredient                      b. variety                      c. label                      d. flavour
7. The national flag is a powerful \_\_\_\_\_ of unity and independence.  
a. recipe                      b. symbol                      c. source                      d. ingredient
8. Families often prepare special meals for important \_\_\_\_\_ such as weddings.  
a. labels                      b. recipes                      c. occasions                      d. ingredients
9. My grandmother taught me a traditional \_\_\_\_\_ for making homemade bread.  
a. flavour                      b. source                      c. recipe                      d. symbol
10. The chef added fresh herbs to give the soup a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. variety                      b. fibre                      c. flavour                      d. occasion
11. Supermarkets offer a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of fresh fruit throughout the year.  
a. recipe                      b. variety                      c. ingredient                      d. symbol
12. Always check the \_\_\_\_\_ carefully before buying packaged food.  
a. label                      b. source                      c. fibre                      d. occasion



# Vocabulary Practice

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

13. Whole grains are a rich \_\_\_\_\_ of dietary fibre and essential nutrients.  
a. recipe                      b. label                      c. source                      d. flavour
14. Eating foods rich in \_\_\_\_\_ can improve digestion and support good health.  
a. occasions                      b. fibres                      c. symbols                      d. recipes
15. The bread smelled very \_\_\_\_\_ because it contained fresh herbs and spices.  
a. organic                      b. harmful                      c. aromatic                      d. energetic
16. Her cooking style is very \_\_\_\_\_, so everyone recognizes her dishes immediately.  
a. raw                      b. distinctive                      c. homemade                      d. organic
17. Many people prefer \_\_\_\_\_ meals because they know exactly how they were prepared.  
a. aromatic                      b. harmful                      c. homemade                      d. energetic
18. Eating too much processed food can be \_\_\_\_\_ to your health.  
a. organic                      b. distinctive                      c. harmful                      d. raw
19. Some people choose \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables because they are grown without certain chemicals.  
a. energetic                      b. organic                      c. aromatic                      d. homemade
20. After eating a healthy breakfast, students usually feel more \_\_\_\_\_ during lessons.  
a. raw                      b. organic                      c. harmful                      d. energetic
21. Fresh vegetables are often \_\_\_\_\_ available in local markets during summer.  
a. significantly                      b. commonly                      c. energetically                      d. distinctly
22. Regular exercise can \_\_\_\_\_ improve your physical and mental health.  
a. commonly                      b. significantly                      c. aromatically                      d. distinctly
23. Some people eat \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables, while others prefer to cook them first.  
a. homemade                      b. distinctive                      c. raw                      d. harmful
24. The traditional meal was \_\_\_\_\_ prepared by the family using fresh local ingredients.  
a. commonly                      b. significantly                      c. energetically                      d. distinctively



# Passive Voice

From Active to Passive

من المعلوم إلى المجهول

ACTIVE



The chef **cooks** the pizza.  
الشيف يطبخ البيتزا.



الفكرة:  
نبدأ بالمفعول به ونركز على الفعل،  
وليس على الفاعل.

WHAT CHANGES?

ماذا يتغير؟

PASSIVE



The pizza **is cooked**.  
يتم طهي البيتزا.

HOW DO WE TRANSFORM?

OBJECT  
المفعول به



BE  
الفعل المساعد



V3  
التصريف الثالث



(+ by SUBJECT)  
(+ بواسطة الفاعل)

ACTIVE

The chef **cooks** the pizza.



PASSIVE

The pizza **is cooked** by the chef.

## 1 PRESENT SIMPLE

Active

The teacher **explains** the lesson.



The lesson **is explained**.  
يتم شرح الدرس.

في المضارع البسيط:  
نستخدم

am / is / are + V3

## 2 PAST SIMPLE

Active

The police **caught** the thief.



The thief **was caught**.  
تم القبض على اللص.

في الماضي البسيط:  
نستخدم

was / were + V3

## 3 MODAL VERBS

Active

Ali **can repair** the car.



The car **can be repaired**.  
يمكن إصلاح السيارة.

مع الأفعال الناقصة (Modal):  
نستخدم

modal + be + V3



لاحظ:

الذي يتغير هو الفعل المساعد (BE).  
أما التصريف الثالث (V3) فيبقى ثابتاً.

Present

is / am / are  
+ V3

Past

was / were  
+ V3

Modal

modal + be  
+ V3

الفاعل + by

نستخدمها فقط  
عندما يكون  
الفاعل مهمًا.

The book was written  
by a famous writer. ✓

The window was broken.  
(الفاعل غير مهم). ✗

# PASSIVE TRANSFORMATION LAB

— TRANSFORMATION LAB —



## QUICK REMINDER



OBJECT

المفعول به



TENSE

حدد الزمن



BE

اختر الفعل المساعد



V3

استخدم التصريف الثالث



(+ BY + SUBJECT)

بواسطة الفاعل إذا كان مهما

## 1 TRANSFORMATION PATH

مسار التحويل

★ ابدأ دائماً بالمفعول به

### ACTIVE

TRANSFORMATION LAB

The chef **cooked** **the meal**.

STEP 1  
FIND THE OBJECT



**the meal**

STEP 2  
FIND THE TENSE



**Past Simple**

STEP 3  
CHOOSE BE



**was**

STEP 4  
USE V3



**cooked**

STEP 5  
ADD BY



**by the chef**  
(if important)

### PASSIVE

TRANSFORMATION LAB

**The meal** **was** **cooked** **by the chef.**

new subject

BE

V3

optional

## 2 BUILD THE PASSIVE

حوّل الجمل التالية إلى المبني للمجهول

1 The teacher **explains** the lesson.

HELP ME

إبدأ بالمفعول به.

The lesson \_\_\_\_\_.

2 People **use** computers in every class.

A LITTLE HELP

Computers are \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Mother **cleaned** the room.

LESS HELP

The room \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Ali **can repair** the car.

YOUR TURN

\_\_\_\_\_.

## 4 QUICK CHECK

### PRONOUN CHANGE

by + object pronoun

|    |     |     |    |      |     |    |
|----|-----|-----|----|------|-----|----|
| I  | he  | she | we | they | you | it |
| me | him | her | us | them | you | it |

She writes the letter.



The letter is written  
**by her.**

### BY? WHEN?

نستخدم by والفاعل في آخر الجملة  
لو كان الفاعل مهم.

✓ The book was written by a famous writer.

✗ The window was broken.

الفاعل غير مهم.



★ بعد by نستخدم ضمير المفعول به

## 5 FINAL MEMORY STRIP



STOP

Find the Object.  
حدد المفعول به.



LOOK

Find the Tense.  
حدد الزمن.



BUILD

BE + V3  
كوّن المبني للمجهول.



CHECK

Is your sentence correct?  
راجع إجابتك.

# PRACTICE TIME

## (Passive Voice)

1. Fresh vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ in the school kitchen every morning.  
A) are washed      B) were washed      C) are washing      D) were washing
2. Healthy meals \_\_\_\_\_ at our school every day.  
A) are serving      B) were served      C) are served      D) was served
3. The food \_\_\_\_\_ by the chef yesterday.  
A) was prepared      B) is prepared      C) were prepared      D) was preparing
4. Traditional Kuwaiti dishes \_\_\_\_\_ during the festival last week.  
A) are cooked      B) was cooked      C) were cooking      D) were cooked
5. Milk \_\_\_\_\_ in a cool place to keep it fresh.  
A) should be kept      B) were kept      C) is keeping      D) are kept
6. A new healthy menu \_\_\_\_\_ at the school cafeteria last month.  
A) is introduced      B) was introduced      C) were introduced      D) was introducing
7. How often \_\_\_\_\_ fresh fruit \_\_\_\_\_ to the students?  
A) is / offered      B) are / offered      C) is / offering      D) was / offered
8. The ingredients for the traditional dish \_\_\_\_\_ carefully before cooking.  
A) was checked      B) is checking      C) are checked      D) were checking
9. The school food festival \_\_\_\_\_ last year.  
A) organized      B) was organized      C) has organized      D) were organized
10. Why \_\_\_\_\_ the old recipes \_\_\_\_\_ by the students last week?  
A) are / collected      B) were / collected      C) was / collecting      D) were / collecting
11. The importance of drinking enough water \_\_\_\_\_ in many health lessons.  
A) was explaining      B) explained      C) is explained      D) were explaining
12. All vegetables must \_\_\_\_\_ before they are used in the salad.  
A) checking      B) checked      C) be checked      D) is checked

# PRACTICE TIME

(Passive Voice)



13. A variety of fruits and vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ in the farmers' market every weekend.  
A) sells                      B) is selling                      C) has sold                      D) are sold
14. Fresh bread \_\_\_\_\_ at the local bakery every morning.  
A) is baked                      B) bakes                      C) baked                      D) is baking
15. This healthy smoothie \_\_\_\_\_ with natural ingredients.  
A) makes                      B) made                      C) is made                      D) is making
16. Too much sugar \_\_\_\_\_ for children.  
A) is not recommending                      B) is not recommended                      C) do not recommend                      D) didn't recommend
17. The traditional recipe \_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation every year.  
A) passes                      B) is passing                      C) was passed                      D) is passed
18. Healthy habits \_\_\_\_\_ every day for a better future.  
A) have practiced                      B) practice                      C) are practicing                      D) are practiced



## DO AS REQUIRED

- ① Local farmers grow organic vegetables on their farms. (Change into passive.)  
.....
- ② The chef cooked a delicious meal for the guests last night. (Change into passive.)  
.....
- ③ The school can organize a healthy food fair next month. (Change into passive.)  
.....
- ④ The students did not finish their nutrition project on time. (Change into passive.)  
.....
- ⑤ People should reduce food waste to protect the environment. (Change into passive.)  
.....
- ⑥ The restaurant uses fresh ingredients from local farms. (Change into passive.)  
.....

# COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

## GRAMMAR IN ACTION



When do we use them?



### Comparative

We compare **TWO** people or things.

المقارنة: نستخدمها للمقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين.



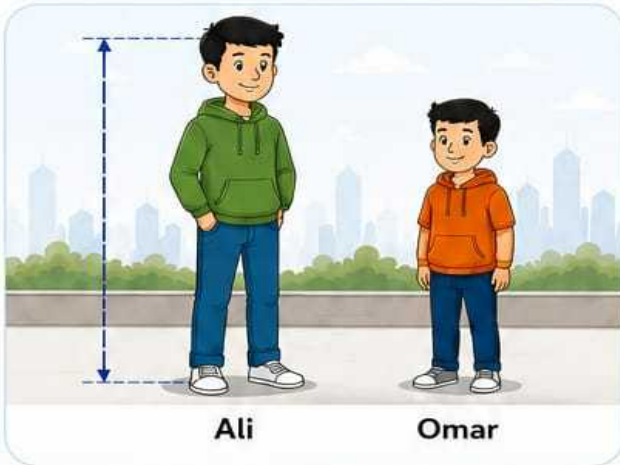
### Superlative

We compare **THREE or MORE** people or things.

التفضيل: نستخدمها للمقارنة بين ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أكثر.

## 1 COMPARATIVE = المقارنة

We compare **TWO** people or things.



Ali

Omar

### A. Short Adjectives (الصفات القصيرة)

Ali is **taller** than Omar.

adjective + **er** + **than**

• الصفة القصيرة: نضيف إلى الصفة. ثم نستخدم **than**.

• A car is **faster** than a bicycle.

### B. Long Adjectives (الصفات الطويلة)

English is **more interesting** than Maths.

**more** + adjective + **than**

• الصفة الطويلة: نستخدم **more** قبل الصفة. ثم **than**.

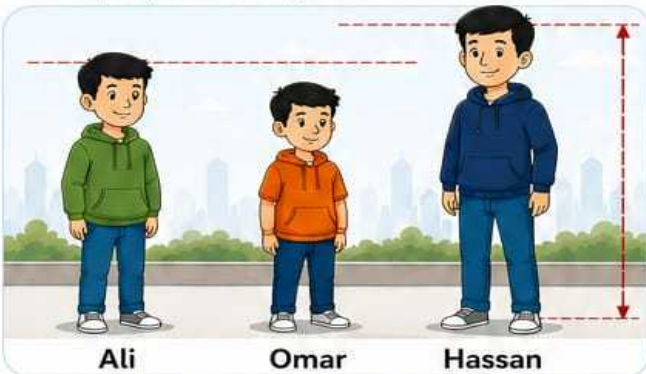
• This book is **more useful** than that one.

• This book is **less expensive** than that one.

**less** + adjective + **than**

## 2 SUPERLATIVE = التفضيل

We compare **THREE or MORE** people or things.



Ali

Omar

Hassan

### A. Short Adjectives (الصفات القصيرة)

Hassan is **the tallest** student in the class.

**the** + adjective + **est**

• الصفة القصيرة: نستخدم **the** قبل ثم نضيف **-est**.

### B. Long Adjectives (الصفات الطويلة)

This is **the most interesting** book in the library.

**the most** + adjective

• الصفة الطويلة: نستخدم **the most** قبل الصفة.



### REMEMBER

**TWO → COMPARATIVE**  
(شخصان أو شيئين)

- adjective + **er** + **than**
- **more** + adjective + **than**
- **less** + adjective + **than**

**THREE OR MORE → SUPERLATIVE**  
(ثلاثة أو أكثر)

- **the** + adjective + **est**
- **the most** + adjective
- **the least** + adjective

## 3 QUICK EXAM CHECK



If you see → **THAN**

**Comparative**

المقارنة

- Short adjective → **-er**
- Long adjective → **more** + adjective
- Long adjective → **less** + adjective



If you see →

**Superlative**

التفضيل

- Short adjective → **the** + adjective + **-est**
- Long adjective → **the most** + adjective
- Long adjective → **the least** + adjective

in the class

in the world

of all

ever

# COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

## SPELLING RULES & SPECIAL ADJECTIVES



### 1 SPELLING RULES



Short adjectives

tall → taller → the tallest

- نضيف **-er** للمقارنة، و **-est** للتفضيل

2

Ends with -y

y → i

happy → happier → the happiest

- إذا انتهت الصفة بـ -y نحول **y → i** ثم نضيف **-er / -est**

3

Double the final consonant

CVC

big → bigger → the biggest

- إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك واحد، نضاعف الحرف الأخير قبل **-er / -est**

4

Long adjectives



beautiful → more beautiful → the most beautiful

- مع الصفات الطويلة نستخدم **more** في المقارنة والتفضيل في **the most / the least**.

### 2 SPECIAL ADJECTIVES



| Positive | Comparative       | Superlative                 |
|----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| good     | better            | the best                    |
| bad      | worse             | the worst                   |
| far      | farther / further | the farthest / the furthest |

★ هذه الصفات لها صيغ خاصة، لذلك نحفظها كما هي.

### 3 QUICK EXAM CHECK



If you see → **THAN**

Comparative المقارنة

- Short adjective → **-er**
- Long adjective → **more / less + adjective**



If you see →

Superlative التفضيل

- Short adjective → **the + adjective + -est**
- Long adjective → **the most / the least + adjective**

in the class  
in the world  
of all  
ever



**THAN** تدل على المقارنة بين اثنتين.  
أما **in the class / in the world / of all / ever** فتدل غالباً على التفضيل.

### Practice Time

### (Comparatives & Superlatives)



A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

- 1 Ali is \_\_\_\_\_ than Omar because he exercises every morning before school.  
a) strong                      b) stronger                      c) strongest                      d) the strongest
- 2 This bag is \_\_\_\_\_ than the one I bought last year.  
a) more comfortable      b) comfortable                      c) most comfortable                      d) the most comfortable
- 3 Hassan is \_\_\_\_\_ student in our class at running.  
a) faster                      b) fast                      c) the fastest                      d) fastest
- 4 This is \_\_\_\_\_ book I have ever read about healthy living.  
a) more interesting      b) interesting                      c) most interesting                      d) the most interesting
- 5 My new school is \_\_\_\_\_ from our house than my old school.  
a) farther                      b) far                      c) the farthest                      d) farthest
- 6 Sarah's new dress is \_\_\_\_\_ than the one she wore yesterday.  
a) more beautiful                      b) beautiful                      c) the most beautiful                      d) most beautiful
- 7 This exercise is \_\_\_\_\_ than the previous one we did yesterday.  
a) more difficult                      b) difficult                      c) most difficult                      d) the most difficult
- 8 Mount Everest is \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in the world.  
a) high                      b) higher                      c) the highest                      d) highest
- 9 Of the two restaurants, the one near our school is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) cheaper                      b) the cheapest                      c) cheapest                      d) cheap
- 10 This soup is \_\_\_\_\_ than the one we had yesterday. It tastes amazing!  
a) tastier                      b) tasty                      c) the tastiest                      d) most tasty
- 11 English is \_\_\_\_\_ of the two subjects for me this year.  
a) good                      b) better                      c) the best                      d) best
- 12 My father is getting \_\_\_\_\_ now because he follows a healthy diet.  
a) healthier                      b) healthy                      c) the healthiest                      d) most healthy
- 13 Which is \_\_\_\_\_ for you, English or Maths?  
a) good                      b) better                      c) best                      d) the best

## Practice Time (Comparatives & Superlatives)



### A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

- 14 My brother thinks swimming is \_\_\_\_\_ than watching TV all day.  
a) healthier                      b) healthy                      c) the healthiest                      d) healthiest
- 15 This is \_\_\_\_\_ meal our family has prepared this week.  
a) healthier                      b) healthy                      c) the healthiest                      d) healthiest
- 16 Of the two bags, this one is \_\_\_\_\_ for carrying books to school.  
a) most comfortable                      b) the most comfortable                      c) more comfortable                      d) comfortable
- 17 Sara is \_\_\_\_\_ student in our group when it comes to helping others.  
a) kind                      b) kinder                      c) the kindest                      d) kindest
- 18 Which is \_\_\_\_\_, walking or cycling, if you want to exercise outdoors?  
a) good                      b) better                      c) the best                      d) best
- 19 This puzzle is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult than the one I solved yesterday.  
a) less                      b) least                      c) the least                      d) little
- 20 Mobile games are \_\_\_\_\_ useful for learning new things than educational apps.  
a) less                      b) least                      c) the least                      d) little

### B. Do as required.

- 1 Ali is a good student in the class because he studies hard. *(Correct the adjective.)*
- 2 My new bicycle is fast than my old one. *(Correct the adjective.)*
- 3 Sara is the beautiful girl in our class this year. *(Correct the adjective.)*
- 4 This new exercise is difficult than the one we did yesterday. *(Correct the adjective.)*
- 5 This is the bad film I have ever watched with my family. *(Correct the adjective.)*
- 6 Of the two restaurants, the one near our school is expensive. *(Correct the adjective.)*
- 7 This is the interesting story I have ever read about healthy habits. *(Correct the adjective.)*
- 8 My new school is far than my old school from our house. *(Correct the adjective.)*





## Reading Comprehension



Eating healthy food is one of the most important things you can do to keep your body strong and your mind sharp. A balanced diet acts like fuel for your body, giving you the energy to play, learn, and grow. Think of your body as a fast car; **it** needs the best fuel to run smoothly. This fuel comes from a variety of food groups.

Fruits and vegetables are rich in vitamins and minerals that improve your immune system and help fight off sickness. That is why it is advisable to eat them daily to be healthy and strong. They are a colourful gift of nature to our health. Whole grains, like brown rice and pasta, are **vital** sources of steady energy. They keep you feeling full and focused throughout the day. Proteins, such as chicken, fish, and beans, are essential for building and repairing muscles. Even healthy fats, found in avocados and nuts, are useful for brain development.

On the other hand, eating too much junk food, which is often high in sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats, can make you feel lazy and can lead to health problems over time. Making smart food choices is not about never eating for pleasure; it is about balance. By choosing healthy foods most of the time, you are investing in a healthier, happier, and more energetic future. It is a powerful habit that will benefit you for your life, ensuring you have the strength to achieve all your dreams.



# Reading Comprehension



- 1 The best title for this passage is:
  - a. Different Food Groups
  - b. Why Fruits Are Important
  - c. The Dangers of Junk Food
  - d. A Guide to Healthy Eating
- 2 The meaning of the underlined word "vital" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph is:
  - a. easy
  - b. personal
  - c. healthy
  - d. important
- 3 The underlined word "it" in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph refers to:
  - a. a fast car
  - b. the energy
  - c. your mind
  - d. a balanced diet
- 4 Proteins like chicken and fish help to:
  - a. provide steady energy.
  - b. build and repair muscles.
  - c. improve brain development.
  - d. support the immune system.
- 5 According to the passage, one of the following sentences is NOT TRUE:
  - a. Eating healthy food is important for both body and mind.
  - b. Avocados and nuts are high in sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats.
  - c. Fruits and vegetables are a colourful gift of nature to our health.
  - d. Junk food can make you feel lazy and can lead to health problems over time.
- 6 The purpose of the writer is to:
  - a. list all the foods that are unhealthy.
  - b. compare different types of fruits.
  - c. entertain the reader with a story about food.
  - d. persuade the reader of the benefits of a balanced diet.

7 What is the benefit of eating fruits and vegetables?

.....

.....

.....

8 Why is it important to make healthy food choices for your future?

.....

.....

.....

## WRITING

## STEP 1 — PLAN YOUR REPORT



## WRITING TASK

Plan and write a two-paragraph report explaining what healthy food choices people can make and why eating healthily is becoming more important today.

اقرأ السؤال جيداً. ستكتب فقرتين، وكل فقرة تتكون من 6 جمل. خطط لأفكارك أولاً قبل أن تبدأ الكتابة.



## PARAGRAPH 1

## HEALTHY FOOD CHOICES

What healthy choices can people make?

## Main Idea (Topic Sentence)

Healthy food choices can help people \_\_\_\_\_.

## Supporting Ideas

اكتب أفكاراً قصيرة، وليس جملاً كاملة.



Fresh fruits & vegetables



\_\_\_\_\_



Homemade meals



\_\_\_\_\_



Organic food



\_\_\_\_\_



Drinking enough water



\_\_\_\_\_

## Concluding Idea

These simple choices can help people \_\_\_\_\_.

اختر الأفكار التي ستستخدمها في فقرتك، ويمكنك إضافة أفكار أخرى مناسبة.



## PARAGRAPH 2

## WHY EATING HEALTHILY IS IMPORTANT

Why is healthy eating becoming more important today?

## Main Idea (Topic Sentence)

Eating healthily is becoming more important because \_\_\_\_\_.

## Supporting Ideas

اختر أهم الأسباب التي ستشرح فكرتك.



More energy



\_\_\_\_\_



Healthy body & mind



\_\_\_\_\_



Prevent diseases



\_\_\_\_\_



Feel better



\_\_\_\_\_

## Concluding Idea

For these reasons, healthy eating can \_\_\_\_\_.

رتب أفكارك منطقياً. لا تكتب التقرير الآن؛ سنحول هذه الأفكار إلى جمل في الصفحة التالية.

## LINKING WORDS

First

Also

For example

Furthermore

Moreover

In addition

As a result

Finally

In conclusion

استخدم كلمات الربط لتجعل أفكارك وجملك متصلة وواضحة.

## ★ REMEMBER

PLAN  
(الأفكار)



BUILD  
(الجمل)



WRITE  
(التقرير)



فكر في الفكرة  
حدّد التفاصيل  
اكتب الجملة

# WRITING

## → STEP 2 — BUILD YOUR REPORT ←



Use your plan from Page 1. Complete the sentences in your own words.

حوّل أفكارك إلى جمل، ثم اربط الجمل لتكوين فقرة متماسكة.



### PARAGRAPH 1 — HEALTHY FOOD CHOICES

Write about the healthy food choices people can make.

- 1 ★ **Topic Sentence** | People can make healthy food choices by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2  | **For example,** eating fresh fruits and vegetables \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3  | **Another** healthy choice is \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4  | **Also,** people can choose organic food because \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5  | **In addition,** drinking enough water \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6  | **As a result,** these simple healthy choices can \_\_\_\_\_.



### PARAGRAPH 2 — WHY EATING HEALTHILY IS IMPORTANT

Explain why eating healthily is becoming more important today.

- 7 ★ **Topic Sentence** | Eating healthily is becoming more important today because \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8  | **First,** healthy food provides the body with \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9  | **Moreover,** eating healthy meals can give people \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10  | **Furthermore,** healthy eating can help people \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11  | **As a result,** people who eat well often \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12  | **In conclusion,** eating healthily can \_\_\_\_\_.



### NEXT STEP

You have 12 sentences.  
Now use them to write your final  
two-paragraph report on a separate page.



# Vocabulary Exam Booster

Learn the word • Know the use • Ace the exam



## 1 SYNONYMS

Know the meaning

|             |   |           |        |
|-------------|---|-----------|--------|
| reflect     | → | show      | يظهر   |
| serve       | → | provide   | يقدم   |
| occasion    | → | event     | مناسبة |
| ingredient  | → | component | مكون   |
| distinctive | → | unique    | مميز   |
| commonly    | → | usually   | عادة   |
| flavour     | → | taste     | مذاق   |
| raw         | → | uncooked  | نقي    |
| energetic   | → | active    | نشط    |
| harmful     | → | damaging  | ضار    |



## 2 COLLOCATIONS

Words that go together



**serve +** food / a meal / a dish



**aromatic +** spices / herbs / food



**rich in +** fibre / vitamins / nutrients



**source of +** fibre / energy / vitamins



**wide variety of +** foods / products / choices

- **harmful to +** your health / the environment
- **maintain +** a healthy diet / good health
- **read the +** label



## 3 HOW CAN IT COME?

How vocabulary comes in the exam



### A. SYNONYM

The word "**raw**" is closest in meaning to:

- a) cooked
- b) **uncooked** ✓
- c) fresh
- d) sweet



### B. MEANING FROM CONTEXT

Flour is an important **ingredient** in bread.

The word "**ingredient**" means:

- a) **a part used to make food** ✓
- b) a cooking method
- c) a type of meal
- d) a restaurant



### C. COLLOCATION

Vegetables are rich \_\_\_\_\_ fibre.

- a) at
- b) **in** ✓
- c) on
- d) for



## 4 EXAM TIP

Watch out!

### EXPERIENCE — Noun or Verb?

**experience (n.)**

خبرة / تجربة

She has a lot of **experience** in cooking.

**experience (v.)**

يختبر / يُجرب

I want to **experience** life in another country.

Exam Tip:

- غالباً الاسماء → a / an / some / much → مماثليها
- غالباً الأفعال → to / will / can / want to → متماثلين



## 5 QUICK EXAM CHECK

Test yourself!

1

Always read the \_\_\_\_\_ before buying a food product.

- a) recipe
- b) **label** ✓
- c) flavour
- d) occasion



2

The word "**distinctive**" is closest in meaning to:

- a) ordinary
- b) **unique** ✓
- c) harmful
- d) raw



# UNIT 4

GRADE 9

# SIMPLE LIVING, BETTER WORLD

*Live simply. Choose wisely. Waste less.*

## 01 SIMPLE LIVING

Focus on What Really Matters



- Living with fewer unnecessary things
- Making thoughtful choices
- Reducing screen time
- Spending more time with family
- Enjoying meaningful experiences
- Finding a healthier life balance



LIVE SIMPLY



CHOOSE WISELY



WASTE LESS



MAKE A DIFFERENCE



SIMPLE LIVING



SMART CHOICES



LESS WASTE



A BETTER WORLD



## SMART CHOICES

Think Before You Buy



- Ask yourself: Do I really need this?
- Avoid unnecessary shopping
- Plan purchases carefully
- Choose useful and valuable things
- Saving money
- Choose homemade food instead of eating out
- Walk or cycle for short distances



## 03 LESS WASTE

Reduce. Reuse. Recycle.



- Reducing consumption
- Reusing everyday items
- Recycling paper, glass and plastic
- Using reusable bottles and bags
- Avoiding disposable products
- Donating old clothes
- Reducing food waste
- Using digital notes instead of paper



Small choices today can create a simpler, healthier and better world tomorrow.



## A BETTER WORLD

Small Actions Make a Big Difference

- Saving water and electricity
- Using fewer resources
- Protecting the environment
- Producing less waste
- Making responsible choices
- Living a more mindful lifestyle
- Building a healthier and cleaner future



## EVERY CHOICE COUNTS!

Use less. Save more. Live better.  
Protect our world.



Live Simply



Choose Wisely



Waste Less



Make a Difference

# Vocabulary

## 1 focus (v)

يركّز

To give your attention to something.

Please **focus** on your studies.



## 2 necessarily (adv)

بالضرورة

In a way that is needed or required.

We don't **necessarily** need a car.



## 3 instead (adv.)

بدلاً من ذلك

In place of something else.

Take the bus **instead** of driving.



## 4 thoughtful (adj)

مُتفكّر / مهتم بالآخرين

Showing care and consideration.

It was **thoughtful** of her to help.



## 5 benefit (v)

يستفيد

To be helped or improved.

We all **benefit** from clean air.



## 6 conserve (v)

يحافظ على / يصون

To use carefully and protect from loss.

We should **conserve** water.



## 7 meaningful (adj)

ذو معنى / مهم

Having a deep purpose or value.

Volunteering can be a **meaningful** experience.



## 8 gadget (n)

جهاز إلكتروني صغير

A small electronic device.

He has many useful **gadgets**.



## 9 valuable (adj)

قيّم

Very important or useful.

Education is a **valuable** gift.



## 10 balanced (adj)

متوازن

Having the right amount of each part.

A **balanced** diet is good for health.



# Vocabulary

## 1 discard (v.)

يتخلص من / يلقي

We should **discard** things we no longer need.

Please **discard** the old newspapers.



## 2 packaging (n.)

تغليف

The **packaging** of this product is made of cardboard.

Eco-friendly **packaging** reduces waste.



## 3 responsibly (adv.)

بمسؤولية

We should use resources **responsibly**.

Please act **responsibly** to protect our planet.



## 4 minimise (v.)

يقلل إلى الحد الأدنى

We must **minimise** our use of plastic.

Try to **minimise** waste in your daily life.



## 5 expense (n.)

مصرف / نفقة

Buying in bulk can reduce your **expenses**.

It was an **expensive** but necessary trip.



## 6 preserve (v.)

يحافظ على / يصون

We must **preserve** wildlife for future generations.

Refrigeration helps **preserve** food longer.



## 7 disposable (adj.)

قابل للتخلص / للاستعمال مرة واحدة

**Disposable** cups are not good for the environment.

Try to avoid **disposable** plastic products.



## 8 consumption (n.)

استهلاك

High **consumption** of energy harms the planet.

We should reduce our water **consumption**.



## 9 donate (v.)

يتبرع

You can **donate** clothes you no longer wear.

They **donate** books to children in need.



## 10 mindful (adj.)

واع / منتبه

Be **mindful** of the choices you make every day.

**Mindful** people think about how their actions affect others.



## 11 wasteful (adj.)

مصرف / مبذر

It is **wasteful** to leave the lights on when we don't need them.

We should avoid **wasteful** habits.



## Vocabulary Practice

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable word from the box.

### Exercise 1

(gadget) - (donate) - (preserve) - (expense) - (focus)

- 1 Students should \_\_\_\_\_ carefully on their studies before important final examinations.
- 2 Families should \_\_\_\_\_ their cultural traditions for future generations.
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ of repairing the old car was higher than expected.
- 4 Many people choose to \_\_\_\_\_ their old clothes to local charities.

### Exercise 2

(consumption) - (meaningful) - (valuable) - (thoughtful) - (balanced)

- 1 It was very \_\_\_\_\_ of Sara to remember her friend's special occasion.
- 2 His advice was extremely \_\_\_\_\_ when I was making an important decision.
- 3 A \_\_\_\_\_ diet should provide the body with all essential nutrients.
- 4 Volunteering at the children's centre was a very \_\_\_\_\_ experience.

### Exercise 3

(significantly) - (conserve) - (necessarily) - (minimise) - (responsibly)

- 1 We should \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of plastic we use every day.
- 2 During the hot summer months, families should \_\_\_\_\_ water carefully.
- 3 Everyone should use natural resources \_\_\_\_\_ to protect our planet.
- 4 A higher price does not \_\_\_\_\_ mean that a product is better.

### Exercise 4

(packaging) - (discard) - (gadget) - (maintain) - (expense)

- 1 You should never \_\_\_\_\_ useful items simply because they look old.
- 2 Regular exercise helps people \_\_\_\_\_ a healthy weight throughout their lives.
- 3 Buying an expensive electronic \_\_\_\_\_ is not always necessary.
- 4 The company changed its product \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce plastic waste.



**Choose the correct answer.**

- 1 To achieve your goals, you must \_\_\_\_\_ carefully on what matters most.  
a) preserve                      b) donate                      c) focus                      d) discard
- 2 The dove has long been a powerful \_\_\_\_\_ of peace and hope.  
a) expense                      b) symbol                      c) gadget                      d) packaging
- 3 My grandmother prepared a delicious \_\_\_\_\_ meal using vegetables from her garden.  
a) energetic                      b) valuable                      c) homemade                      d) disposable
- 4 Schools should teach students how to \_\_\_\_\_ natural resources for the future.  
a) discard                      b) experience                      c) preserve                      d) reflect
- 5 A more expensive product does not \_\_\_\_\_ mean that it is better.  
a) responsibly                      b) significantly                      c) necessarily                      d) commonly
- 6 The chef carefully selected fresh \_\_\_\_\_ to prepare the special family dinner.  
a) symbols                      b) expenses                      c) gadgets                      d) ingredients
- 7 You should be \_\_\_\_\_ of how your daily choices affect the environment.  
a) organic                      b) mindful                      c) valuable                      d) energetic
- 8 We decided to spend the weekend at home \_\_\_\_\_ of travelling abroad.  
a) commonly                      b) significantly                      c) necessarily                      d) instead
- 9 The charity asked local families to \_\_\_\_\_ clothes they no longer needed.  
a) conserve                      b) donate                      c) preserve                      d) minimise
- 10 This useful kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ can prepare vegetables quickly and easily.  
a) source                      b) variety                      c) label                      d) gadget
- 11 Her \_\_\_\_\_ advice helped me make the right choice at an important time.  
a) raw                      b) valuable                      c) disposable                      d) aromatic
- 12 The traditional design \_\_\_\_\_ the country's rich culture and long history.  
a) donates                      b) benefits                      c) reflects                      d) discards



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

- 13 Museums work hard to \_\_\_\_\_ important historical objects for future generations.  
a) donate                      b) discard                      c) preserve                      d) benefit
- 14 The community project became a \_\_\_\_\_ experience for everyone who participated.  
a) aromatic                      b) meaningful                      c) disposable                      d) raw
- 15 Eating well and exercising regularly can help you \_\_\_\_\_ a healthy weight.  
a) maintain                      b) discard                      c) experience                      d) minimise
- 16 The delicious \_\_\_\_\_ of the soup comes from a special blend of herbs.  
a) consumption                      b) occasion                      c) flavour                      d) label
- 17 After a good night's sleep, the students felt \_\_\_\_\_ and ready for their activities.  
a) wasteful                      b) energetic                      c) thoughtful                      d) organic
- 18 The restaurant serves fresh \_\_\_\_\_ fish prepared carefully by its experienced chefs.  
a) balanced                      b) disposable                      c) homemade                      d) raw
- 19 The new environmental policy will \_\_\_\_\_ reduce the amount of factory pollution.  
a) commonly                      b) significantly                      c) instead                      d) necessarily
- 20 Regular exercise can greatly \_\_\_\_\_ your physical and mental health.  
a) conserve                      b) serve                      c) benefit                      d) discard
- 21 Before buying food, always check the \_\_\_\_\_ for important nutritional information.  
a) gadget                      b) variety                      c) variety                      d) label
- 22 Many families prefer buying \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables because they are grown without pesticides.  
a) meaningful                      b) organic                      c) disposable                      d) balanced
- 23 The total \_\_\_\_\_ of renovating the house was higher than expected.  
a) consumption                      b) fibre                      c) expense                      d) gadget
- 24 People should use electricity \_\_\_\_\_ and avoid wasting energy whenever possible.  
a) responsibly                      b) significantly                      c) commonly                      d) necessarily

# QUANTIFIERS

## (Countable & Uncountable Nouns)

أدوات الكمية مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

### 1 Comic Box

**1** Can you help me make a shopping list?

Sure! We need some apples and some milk.



**2** How many apples do we have?

Only two. We need more.



**3** How much milk is left?

Only a little.



**4** Can we count milk?

No. We can count apples, but we can't count milk.



### 2 Think!

Look at the comic and answer.

- 1 Which noun can we count?  
.....
- 2 Which noun can't we count?  
.....
- 3 Why do we use many with apples but much with milk?  
.....



### 3 Think First!

- يمكن عدّ التفاح واحدة واحدة.
- اللبن لا يُعدّ مباشرة، بل يُقاس بالتر أو الكوب.
- إذن هناك أسماء تُعدّ وأسماء لا تُعدّ.



### 4 Grammar Box

#### Countable Nouns الأسماء المعدودة

هي أسماء يمكن عدّها بالأرقام، ولها مفرد وجمع.

| Singular  | Plural   |
|-----------|----------|
| an apple  | apples   |
| a car     | cars     |
| a student | students |



#### Remember

- ✓ can use a / an
- ✓ can be plural
- ✓ use many / a few / few

#### Uncountable Nouns الأسماء غير المعدودة

هي أسماء لا يمكن عدّها مباشرة: لأنها تُعامل ككتلة أو فكرة.

#### Examples:



#### Remember

- ✓ No plural
- ✓ No a / an
- ✓ use much / a little / little

### 5 Ali's Tip

Countable: إذا استطعت عدّ الاسم مباشرة → تصنيف

وأذا احتجت إلى وحدة قياس مثل:



→ فهو غالباً **Uncountable**.

### 6 Spot the Difference

#### Countable

apple – book – chair –  
student – coin

#### Uncountable

milk – water – rice –  
sugar – money



### 7 Quick Check

- 1 We need \_\_\_\_\_ water.  
a) some                      b) many
- 2 There are \_\_\_\_\_ apples on the table.  
a) much                      b) many
- 3 Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ sugar?  
a) some                      b) many
- 4 He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ coins left.  
a) much                      b) many



## QUANTIFIERS

WITH COUNTABLE &amp; UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

أدوات الكمية مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

## 1 COUNTABLE NOUNS

We use these words with nouns that we can count.

## MANY

a large number of

There are **many** students in our school.

يوجد عدد كبير من الطلاب في مدرستنا.

## A FEW ✓

a small number —  
but enough**A few** students attended the meeting,  
so we started on time.

حضر عدد قليل من الطلاب الاجتماع، لذلك بدأنا في الموعد.



POSITIVE ✓

The number was small, but it was enough.

## FEW ✗

a very small number —  
not enough**Few** students attended the meeting,  
so it was cancelled.

حضر عدد قليل جداً من الطلاب الاجتماع، لذلك تم إلغاؤه.



NEGATIVE ✗

The number was small, and it was not enough.



## QUICK REMINDER

A few → enough → POSITIVE ✓

Few → not enough → NEGATIVE ✗

## 2 UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

We use these words with nouns  
that we can't count directly.

## MUCH

a large amount of

There isn't **much** water in the bottle.

لا توجد كمية كبيرة من الماء في الزجاجة.

## A LITTLE ✓

a small amount —  
but enoughWe have **a little** water, so everyone  
can have a drink.

لدينا قليل من الماء، لذلك يمكن للجميع أن يشرب.



POSITIVE ✓

The amount was small, but it was enough.

## LITTLE ✗

a very small amount —  
not enoughWe have **little** water, so we can't  
give everyone a drink.

لدينا كمية قليلة جداً من الماء، لذلك لا نستطيع أن نعطي الجميع مشروباً.



NEGATIVE ✗

The amount was small, and it was not enough.

## 3 SOME vs ANY

## SOME ✓

- Affirmative sentences
- Offers
- Requests

- I have **some** books.
- Would you like **some** coffee?
- Can I have **some** water?

## ANY ✗

- Questions
- Negative sentences

- Do you have **any** brothers?
- I don't have **any** money.



## QUICK REMINDER

A little → enough → POSITIVE ✓

Little → not enough → NEGATIVE ✗

## 4 GOLDEN RULE



A = ENOUGH

A few / A little  
→ POSITIVE ✓Few / Little  
→ NEGATIVE ✗

# QUANTIFIERS

## QUICK SUMMARY & IMPORTANT UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

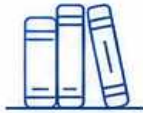
### 1 QUICK SUMMARY

#### COUNTABLE NOUNS

- many** → a large number
- a few** → a small number + enough ✓
- few** → a very small number + not enough ✗

Examples:

- many books
- a few students
- few cars



#### UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- much** → a large amount
- a little** → a small amount + enough ✓
- little** → a very small amount + not enough ✗

Examples:

- much milk
- a little water
- little sugar



### 2 SOME vs ANY

#### SOME ✓

We use **SOME** in:

- Affirmative sentences
- Offers
- Requests

Examples:

- I have **some** books.
- Would you like **some** tea?
- Can I have **some** water?

#### ANY ✗

We use **ANY** in:

- Questions
- Negative sentences

Examples:

- Do you have **any** questions?
- I don't have **any** money.

### 3 GRAMMAR TIPS

#### ONLY + A FEW / A LITTLE

- We have **only a few** chairs.  
لدينا عدد قليل فقط من الكراسي.
- There is **only a little** milk.  
يوجد قليل فقط من الحليب.

#### TOO + MANY / MUCH

- There are **too many** students.  
يوجد عدد كبير جدًا من الطلاب.
- We have **too much** homework.  
لدينا واجب منزلي كثير جدًا.

### 4 OTHER UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Some common nouns are uncountable.



rice – meat – chicken



milk – water – juice



**ACTIVITIES**  
running –  
swimming –  
walking



**SPORTS**  
tennis – football



**SCHOOL SUBJECTS**  
English – Arabic – Math



**MATERIALS**  
wood – metal – paper

### 5 IMPORTANT WORDS

- ✓ advice ✗ two advices ✓ two pieces of advice
- ✓ news ✗ three equipments ✓ three pieces of equipment
- ✓ equipment ✗ an information ✓ a piece of information
- ✓ lightning
- ✓ information

### 6 REMEMBER

We can count the unit, not the uncountable noun itself.



water →  
two bottles  
of water



paper →  
three sheets  
of paper



advice →  
two pieces  
of advice



equipment →  
three pieces  
of equipment



**GOLDEN RULE**

**A = ENOUGH**

A few / A little → POSITIVE ✓

Few / Little → NEGATIVE ✗

# PRACTICE TIME

## (QUANTIFIERS)

**A. Choose the correct answer:**

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_ interesting books in my bag. Would you like to borrow one?  
a) some                      b) any                      c) much                      d) little
2. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ students in the classroom now because the lesson has finished.  
a) some                      b) much                      c) any                      d) a little
3. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ coffee or would you prefer something else to drink?  
a) any                      b) some                      c) many                      d) few
4. How \_\_\_\_\_ brothers and sisters do you have in your family?  
a) much                      b) many                      c) little                      d) a little
5. How \_\_\_\_\_ water do you usually drink every day to stay healthy?  
a) many                      b) few                      c) much                      d) a few
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ apples on the table, so everyone can take one if they want.  
a) a few                      b) a little                      c) much                      d) little
7. There is \_\_\_\_\_ water left in the bottle, but it isn't enough for everyone.  
a) a few                      b) little                      c) a little                      d) many
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people at the bus stop this morning, so the bus is almost empty.  
a) little                      b) much                      c) few                      d) a little
9. We have \_\_\_\_\_ time before the lesson starts, so we can talk for a few minutes.  
a) a few                      b) little                      c) a little                      d) many
10. Unfortunately, \_\_\_\_\_ students understood the difficult question, so the teacher explained it again in a different way.  
a) a few                      b) few                      c) a little                      d) little
11. There are \_\_\_\_\_ chairs in the room, but there aren't enough for everyone.  
a) a little                      b) few                      c) a few                      d) much
12. I only have \_\_\_\_\_ money left in my wallet, but I can still buy a sandwich.  
a) few                      b) a few                      c) little                      d) a little

# PRACTICE TIME

## (QUANTIFIERS)

**A. Choose the correct answer:**

13. There is very little information in this report, so it is hard to understand the problem.  
a) few ..... b) a few ..... c) little ..... d) many .....
14. There are many cars on the road today, so the traffic is moving very slowly.  
a) much ..... b) a little ..... c) many ..... d) little .....
15. We don't have much sugar left. Could you buy some when you go to the shop?  
a) any ..... b) many ..... c) much ..... d) few .....
16. She has a few close friends at school, but she trusts them completely.  
a) a little ..... b) few ..... c) much ..... d) many .....
17. I asked him if he had any questions about the project, but he said everything was clear.  
a) some ..... b) much ..... c) any ..... d) a little .....
18. There were many people at the school event yesterday, so the hall was completely full.  
a) much ..... b) a little ..... c) many ..... d) little .....

**B. Do as required:**

19. I have some money in my wallet. (Make negative.)  
.....
20. Would you like any orange juice? (Correct the mistake.)  
.....
21. How much students are there in your class? (Correct the mistake.)  
.....
22. There are few chairs, so everyone can sit comfortably. (Correct the mistake.)  
.....
23. We have a few milk in the fridge. We need to buy more. (Correct the mistake.)  
.....

## PRESENT PERFECT vs PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

## 1 WARM-UP



## THINK

? Which sentence focuses on the activity or duration?

Which sentence focuses on the result?

## 2 PRESENT PERFECT

**USE** We use the Present Perfect to talk about a completed action when we focus on the result or its effect now.  
 نستخدمه عندما نهتم بالنتيجة أو أثر الفعل الآن.

## FORMULA

have / has + V<sup>3</sup>

## EXAMPLES

- She **has just cleaned** her room.
- They **have already finished** the project.

## FEATURES

- Focus on the result.
- Common keywords: **already, just, yet, ever, never**

## NOTE

The action is completed, and we focus on what has happened or the result now.  
 الفعل انتهى، ونهتم بما حدث أو بالنتيجة الآن.

## 3 PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

**USE** We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about an activity that has continued for a period of time.  
 نستخدمه عندما نهتم بالنشاط واستمراره لمدة من الوقت.

## FORMULA

have / has + been + V-ing

## EXAMPLES

- Mona **has been studying** for three hours.
- They **have been working** on the project since Monday.

## FEATURES

- Focus on the activity or duration.
- Common keywords: **since, for, all day, recently, lately**

## NOTE

The activity may still be continuing or may have just stopped. We focus on the activity, duration, or evidence of the activity.  
 قد يكون النشاط مستمراً أو توقف منذ قليل، ونهتم بالنشاط أو المدة أو آثاره.

## 4 RESULT vs ACTIVITY / DURATION



## RESULT (النتيجة)

The player **has scored** 23 goals this season.

→ **Focus:** the result / number of goals.



## ACTIVITY / DURATION (النشاط / المدة)

The player **has been playing** very well all season.

→ **Focus:** the activity / performance over time.

## 5 ALI'S TIP



لو مهتم  
 بالنتيجة أو بما حدث  
 → استخدم التام



لو مهتم  
 بالاستمرار أو المدة أو النشاط  
 → استخدم التام المستمر

## Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous

### SIGNAL WORDS

#### 1 PRESENT PERFECT

- ✓ **already**      have/has + **already** + V<sup>3</sup>  
She has **already** finished her report.
- L **just**      have/has + **just** + V<sup>3</sup>  
The teacher has **just** arrived.
- ? **ever**      have/has + **ever** + V<sup>3</sup>  
Have you **ever** visited London?
- ✗ **never**      have/has + **never** + V<sup>3</sup>  
He has **never** visited this country.

★ **YET** → usually at the end

- Negative: She hasn't finished her homework **yet**.
- Question: Have you finished your homework **yet**?

#### 2 PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- ☀ **all day**      He has been working **all day**.
- ☀ **all morning**      She has been studying **all morning**.
- 📅 **all week**      They have been practicing **all week**.
- ? **how long**      **How long** have you been learning English?



هذه الكلمات تدل على نشاط بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمراً حتى الآن.

PRESENT PERFECT

تُستخدم مع الزمانين حسب المعنى

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

**FOR** = (لمدة زمنية)



- for three hours
- for five days
- for a week
- for a month
- for two years
- for a long time

She has been studying **for five hours** **now**.

**PAST** ● — 5 hours — ● **NOW**

نشاط بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمراً حتى الآن.

**SINCE** = (نقطة بداية)



- since 2022
- since Monday
- since 8 o'clock
- since this morning
- since he was a child

**SINCE + PAST SIMPLE** (يأتي بعدها جملة ماضي بسيط)

- since he started school
- since she moved here
- since I was a child

### THE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE

**PRESENT PERFECT**

**RESULT / TOTAL** (النتيجة / الإجمالي)

The author has written 15 novels since he began his writing career.

نُستخدم المضارع التام البسيط عندما نريد معرفة كم عدد النتائج التي تحققت. (يسأل عن العدد)

VS

**PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

**ACTIVITY / DURATION** (النشاط / المدة)

The author **has been writing** novels since he was a child.

نُستخدم المضارع التام المستمر عندما نريد معرفة منذ متى يستمر النشاط أو المدة. (يسأل عن المدة)

### أمثلة مقارنة بين FOR و SINCE

**WITH FOR** (مدة زمنية)

She has been studying **for five hours** now.  
درست لمدة خمس ساعات حتى الآن.

**WITH SINCE** (نقطة بداية)

She has been studying **since 8 o'clock**.  
هي تدرس منذ الساعة الثامنة.

## PRESENT PERFECT vs PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

### Stative Verbs – Not Usually Used in the Continuous



Some verbs describe a **state** (not an activity).

They are **not usually** used in the continuous form.

بعض الأفعال تصف حالة (وليس نشاطا). لذلك لا نستخدمها عادة في صيغة الاستمرار (-ing).



#### 1. THINKING

أفعال التفكير

know – understand –  
believe – remember

✗ I have been knowing him for ten years.

✓ I **have known** him for ten years.



#### 2. FEELINGS

أفعال المشاعر

like – love – hate –  
prefer – want – need

✗ She has been wanting a new phone for months.

✓ She has **wanted** a new phone for months.



#### 3. POSSESSION

أفعال الملكية

have – own – belong

✗ They have been owning this house since 2018.

✓ They **have owned** this house since 2018.



#### COMMON MISTAKES

✗ I have been believing him for years.

✓ I have **believed** him for years.

✗ We have been understanding the lesson.

✓ We have **understood** the lesson.

✗ She has been having a car since 2019.

✓ She has **had** a car since 2019.



#### PRACTICE TIME

Choose the correct answer:

1 I \_\_\_\_\_ Ahmed since we were children.  
a) have known      b) have been knowing

2 She \_\_\_\_\_ this laptop for three years.  
a) has owned      b) has been owning

3 We \_\_\_\_\_ the answer to this question.  
a) have understood      b) have been understanding

4 They \_\_\_\_\_ a bigger house for a long time.  
a) have wanted      b) have been wanting



State →  
usually  
Present Perfect



Activity →  
usually  
Present Perfect Continuous

# PRACTICE TIME

## Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous

**A** Choose the correct answer from **A, B, C** and **D**.

- 1 The engineers \_\_\_\_\_ three bridges since the start of this year.  
A) designed      B) have designed      C) have been designing      D) are designing
- 2 Noura \_\_\_\_\_ for the school team since September.  
A) trained      B) was training      C) trains      D) has been training
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ the museum twice this year.  
A) visited      B) are visiting      C) have visited      D) visit
- 4 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ three projects since he joined the company.  
A) completed      B) was completing      C) has been completing      D) has completed
- 5 The company \_\_\_\_\_ five new employees recently.  
A) has hired      B) hires      C) hired      D) is hiring
- 6 How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ for the competition?  
A) have / been preparing      B) did / prepare      C) are / preparing      D) have / prepared
- 7 The teacher has \_\_\_\_\_ arrived at the school.  
A) ever      B) just      C) since      D) yet
- 8 The children are tired because they \_\_\_\_\_ outside for two hours.  
A) played      B) were playing      C) have been playing      D) play
- 9 My father \_\_\_\_\_ this car since 2021.  
A) has owned      B) is owning      C) owned      D) owns
- 10 The scientist \_\_\_\_\_ an important discovery recently.  
A) was making      B) has made      C) makes      D) made
- 11 Have you \_\_\_\_\_ visited a country outside Asia?  
A) since      B) already      C) ever      D) yet
- 12 Mona *hasn't finished her presentation* \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) since      B) already      C) never      D) yet



## PRACTICE TIME

### Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous

**A** Choose the correct answer from **A, B, C** and **D**.

- 13** We have lived in this town \_\_\_\_\_ five years.  
A) since                      B) for                      C) already                      D) yet
- 14** The author has lived in this city \_\_\_\_\_ 2018.  
A) for                      B) since                      C) yet                      D) already
- 15** Have you \_\_\_\_\_ seen a famous author in person?  
A) ever                      B) never                      C) since                      D) for
- 16** The manager \_\_\_\_\_ the report yet, but he has already checked the figures.  
A) hasn't finished                      B) hasn't been finishing                      C) didn't finish                      D) isn't finishing
- 17** The students \_\_\_\_\_ their project yet.  
A) haven't finished                      B) haven't been finishing                      C) didn't finish                      D) aren't finishing
- 18** The workers \_\_\_\_\_ the road for three hours, and they are still working.  
A) repaired                      B) have repaired                      C) have been repairing                      D) repair

**B** Do as required.

- 1** Ali has been working in this factory for 10 years. (Ask with: How long)  
.....
- 2** Sara has already finished her homework. (Make negative)  
.....
- 3** I (not / see) my friend since he travelled abroad. (Correct the verb)  
.....
- 4** They have lived in Kuwait (since) five years. (Correct the mistake)  
.....
- 5** Ahmed has just cleaned his room. (Make negative)  
.....

**B) READING COMPREHENSION**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Although it's not the longest river in America, the Rio Grande has great importance. Its location makes it important. Since 1846, it has been the official border of Texas and Mexico.

The Rio Grande is either the fourth or fifth longest river system in North America. It all depends on how it is measured. Because the river twists so much, it occasionally changes course. The river starts in Colorado and extends downward to the Gulf of Mexico. Not only does the river extend south, but it also starts in the mountains and gets lower and lower in elevation as it extends to the Gulf. Its name is Spanish for the "Big River," but the Rio Grande is known as Rio Bravo in Mexico. "Bravo" translates as **furious** so the name makes sense. Because of its twists and turns, it certainly does seem to be angrier than most rivers!

The Rio Grande is mostly used as a source of drinking water. Sadly, much water has been drained from the river. This is because people use more water from the river than the river can get back from rain and other sources. Parts of the river are almost dry! Experts are working to correct this, though, with hopes of restoring the river to its past strength. Today, the river is important as a source of water for Texans and Mexicans. More important, it is a symbol of cooperation between two nations. Though borders like the Rio Grande separate nations, **they** are also shared spaces. The Rio Grande is a symbol of friendship between two peoples.

1 The main idea of the second paragraph is.

- a) Rio Grande geography      b) Rio Grande today      c) Rio Grande length      d) Rio Grande location

2 The underlined word "**furious**" in the second paragraph means.

- a) large      b) twisted      c) angry      d) dry





## B) READING COMPREHENSION

3. The underlined pronoun "They" in the third paragraph refers to:
- a) nations
  - b) borders
  - c) peoples
  - d) spaces
4. The river Rio Grande is one of the most important rivers in America because:
- a) it is an official border between Texas and Mexico
  - b) it is the only source of drinking water in America.
  - c) It starts in Colorado and extends to the Gulf of Mexico.
  - d) it is a symbol of cooperation between two nations.
5. According to the passage, all the following statements are **NOT TRUE** except.
- a. Rivers can't be official borders between countries.
  - b. The length of Rio Grande depends on how it is measured.
  - c. The Rio Grande River gets back its water only from the rain.
  - d. The Rio Grande River starts from the Gulf of Mexico.
6. What is the **author's purpose** in writing this text?
- a. To encourage people to save drinking water.
  - b. To compare between different rivers in the world.
  - c. To give information about the Rio Grande River.
  - d. To explain the different sources of fresh water.

**B) Answer the following questions: (2 X2 = 4 marks)**

7. What is the Rio Grande River known in Mexico?

.....

8. How is the river a symbol of friendship between nations?

.....



# WRITING

Think • Plan • Write

“ Many people today are choosing a simpler lifestyle than what we usually see. ”



Plan and write a two-paragraph report explaining what living simply means and why some people choose to live a simple life. Give examples to support your ideas.

خطط واكتب تقريرًا من فقرتين يوضح معنى الحياة البسيطة ولماذا يختارها بعض الناس.  
اذكر أمثلة تدعم أفكارك.

## 1 UNDERSTAND THE TASK



Here is your outline: \_\_\_\_\_

### 1 Paragraph 1

What does living simply mean?

### 2 Paragraph 2

Why do some people choose a simple life?

فقرة أولى: معنى الحياة البسيطة — فقرة ثانية: أسباب اختيارها

## 2 THINK ABOUT YOUR IDEAS



**Paragraph 1**  
What does living simply mean?



**Spend wisely**  
make a shopping list • avoid unnecessary spending



**Choose simple food**  
cook at home • avoid too much fast food



**Enjoy family time**  
reduce screen time • spend time together



**Choose simple transport**  
walk • ride a bike

My ideas: \_\_\_\_\_



**Paragraph 2**  
Why do some people choose a simple life?



**Reduce stress**  
more time to relax • less pressure



**Save money**  
buy only what is needed • avoid waste



**Protect the environment**  
use less plastic • protect nature



**Reduce waste**  
reuse items • recycle • conserve water

My ideas: \_\_\_\_\_



USEFUL LINKING WORDS

For example

Also

Furthermore

Firstly

Additionally

In conclusion



Good! Your ideas are ready.  
In the next page, we will turn them into sentences.



# Simple Living



## Planning Outline

### Paragraph 1: What living simply means



Topic Sentence:

Living simply means focusing on what is important.



Supporting Details:

- make a shopping list to avoid spending
- choose home cooking over fast food
- reduce screen time to enjoy family activities
- walk or ride a bike instead of driving



Concluding Sentence:

In conclusion, these simple choices create a more balanced and happy life.

### Paragraph 2: Why some people choose to live a simple life



Topic Sentence:

People choose simple living for many reasons.



Supporting Details:

- to reduce stress
- to save money
- to protect the environment
- less waste, less plastic, recycle and conserve water



Concluding Sentence:

All these reasons make simple living a good choice for a better life.



## Simple Living

Living simply means focusing on what is important. **For instance**, some people make a shopping list to avoid unnecessary spending, while others choose home cooking over fast food. **Furthermore**, many reduce screen time to enjoy family activities. Some people **also** prefer to walk or ride a bike instead of driving. **In conclusion**, these simple choices create a more balanced and happy life.

People choose simple living for many reasons. **Firstly**, some people prefer this lifestyle to reduce life stress. Others spend only on important things to **save money**. **Additionally**, some people have a desire to **protect the environment**. **For example**, they produce less waste, use less plastic, recycle more, and conserve water and electricity. **All these reasons** make simple living a good choice for a better life.

# Writing



Plan and write a two-paragraph report explaining why reducing waste is important and suggesting practical ways to reduce waste. Support your ideas with examples from your own experience.

## Paragraph 1: (The importance of reducing waste)

Topic sentence:

.....

Supporting details:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Concluding sentence:

.....

## Paragraph 2: (Practical ways to reduce waste with examples)

Topic sentence:

.....

Supporting details:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Concluding sentence:

.....

# Vocabulary Exam Booster

Learn the word • Know the use • Ace the exam



### 1

## SYNONYMS

Know the meaning

|            |   |                      |                              |
|------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------|
| focus      | → | concentrate          | يركز                         |
| instead    | → | rather               | بدلاً من                     |
| thoughtful | → | carefully considered | مُتروّس / تمّ التفكير بعناية |
| benefit    | → | help                 | يستفيد                       |
| conserve   | → | save                 | يحافظ على / يوفر             |
| meaningful | → | significant          | ذو معنى                      |
| valuable   | → | useful               | قيم / مفيد                   |
| minimise   | → | reduce               | يقلّل                        |



### 2

## COLLOCATIONS

Words that go together

|  |                          |                                |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
|  | <b>focus on</b>          | your studies / your goals      |
|  | <b>benefit from</b>      | exercise / a healthy lifestyle |
|  | <b>conserve</b>          | water / energy / resources     |
|  | <b>minimise</b>          | waste / expenses / pollution   |
|  | <b>preserve</b>          | cultural heritage / traditions |
|  | <b>mindful of</b>        | your choices / your spending   |
|  | • disposable products    |                                |
|  | • eco-friendly packaging |                                |
|  | • donate to              | a charity / a library          |



### 3

## HOW CAN IT COME?

How vocabulary comes in the exam



### A. SYNONYM

The word "minimise" is closest in meaning to:

- a) increase
- b) **reduce** ✓
- c) discard
- d) waste



### B. MEANING FROM CONTEXT

A **thoughtful** plan helps us save time and money.

The word "thoughtful" means:

- a) kind and nice
- b) **carefully considered** ✓
- c) expensive
- d) full of thought



### C. COLLOCATION

We should be **mindful** \_\_\_\_\_ our choices.

- a) at
- b) **of** ✓
- c) on
- d) for



### 4

## EXAM TIP

Watch out!

### WORD FORM

**consumption** (n.)  
= the act of using or eating something

The **consumption** of energy is increasing.

**responsibly** (adv.)  
= in a responsible way

We should use resources **responsibly**.

- **noun** (n.) → consumption / expense / packaging
- **adjective** (adj.) → valuable / meaningful / thoughtful
- **adverb** (adv.) → responsibly / necessarily / wastefully



### 5

## QUICK EXAM CHECK

Test yourself!



- 1 We should \_\_\_\_\_ waste in our daily lives.
  - a) increase
  - b) **minimise** ✓
  - c) discard
  - d) consume



- 2 The word "valuable" is closest in meaning to:
  - a) useless
  - b) expensive
  - c) **useful** ✓
  - d) disposable



# NEU ACADEMY

learning that makes a difference

