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

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

Choose the right word:

1. The police sent an …… to drivers about the dangerous storm.

A upgrade B alert C privacy D flow

2. Many parents show great …… about their children's safety at night.

A current B data C traffic jam D concern

3. The scientist used weather …… to predict heavy rain in the city.

A risky B data C concern D engaging

4. Some people worry that social media apps can harm their ……

A flow B privacy C alert D upgrade

5. The government encourages …… to protect natural resources for the future.

A traffic jam B sustainability C report D risky

6. We were late to school because we got stuck in a ……

A public transport B concern C traffic jam D upgrade

7. Many citizens prefer to use …… to save money and reduce pollution.

A public transport B data C privacy D current

8. Cameras were installed to …… the number of cars on the main road.

A engage B concern C upgrade D monitor

9. Please …… any broken traffic lights to the city office.

A report B flow C costly D firmly

10. The city decided to …… the old bus system to make it faster and safer.

A upgrade B concern C alert D increasing

11. Building a new metro line is very …… for a small city.

A current B engaging C smoothly D costly

12. The …… plan for the buses includes more routes and new buses.

A risky B current C smoothly D privacy

13. The teacher showed an …… video about traffic safety in big cities.

A engaging B firmly C costly D data

14. There is an …… number of cars on the road during the morning.

A current B increasing C risky D alert

15. It is …… to cross the street without looking at the traffic lights.

A risky B smoothly C public transport D concern

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Fill in the Spaces – Test 1

(data - alert – public transport - traffic jam – monitor – privacy)

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

Fill in the Spaces – Test 2

(current - costly – upgrade – sustainability — flow — increasing)

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

Fill in the Spaces – Test 3

(smoothly - report - concern – engaging — risky – firmly)

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



Grade 9 – unit 6 (A) – Grammar

Linkers of Contrast
(while – although – however – on the other hand)

1 بمعنى "بينما / في حين أن" (While)

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

examples

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

2 بمعنى "على الرغم من أن" (Although)

تُستخدم لربط جملتين فيهما تناقض بين الفكرة الرئيسية والفكرة الثانية

examples

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

3 بمعنى "مع ذلك / ولكن" (However)

تستخدم في بداية جملة ثانية لتُظهر تعارضاً مع الجملة السابقة

examples

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

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

تستخدم لتقديم وجهة نظر مختلفة أو مقارنة بين شيئين

examples

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

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. ……. I like pizza, my brother likes burgers.

Ⓐ However Ⓑ Although Ⓒ While Ⓓ On the other hand

2. It was late. ……., he continued working.

Ⓐ Although Ⓑ On the other hand Ⓒ However Ⓓ While

3. …….. he studied hard, he failed the exam.

Ⓐ Although Ⓑ While Ⓒ However Ⓓ On the other hand

4. Sarah loves summer. ……., her sister enjoys winter.

Ⓐ Although Ⓑ On the other hand Ⓒ However Ⓓ While

5. He is poor. ……., he is always happy.

Ⓐ However Ⓑ While Ⓒ Although Ⓓ On the other hand

6. ……. the movie was long, it was interesting.

Ⓐ Although Ⓑ However Ⓒ On the other hand Ⓓ While

7. My car is small. ……., it's very fast.

Ⓐ Although Ⓑ However Ⓒ While Ⓓ On the other hand

8. The hotel was expensive. ……., it was comfortable.

Ⓐ However Ⓑ While Ⓒ On the other hand Ⓓ Although

9. ……. he is friendly, he doesn't talk much.

Ⓐ On the other hand Ⓑ However Ⓒ Although Ⓓ While

10. I like coffee. ……., my friend hates it.

Ⓐ However Ⓑ On the other hand Ⓒ Although Ⓓ While

11. ……. I was tired, I watched the match.

Ⓐ Although Ⓑ While Ⓒ However Ⓓ On the other hand

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

A While B Although C However D On the other hand

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

A However B On the other hand C Although D While

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

A While B However C On the other hand D Although

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

A Although B On the other hand C While D However

Do as shown:

1. Although It (rain), the children played football. **(Correct the verb)**
……
2. While I (watch) TV, the light went out. **(Correct the verb)**
……
3. We watched the movie although it (boring). **(Correct the verb)**
……
4. While we (have) lunch in the park, it rained suddenly. **(Correct the verb)**
……
5. He did well in the interview, he didn't get the job. **(join with: Although)**
……
6. It was cold. They went camping. **(join with: however)**
……
7. My father likes watching sport programs. Mum likes watching cooking ones. **(join with: on the other hand)**
……
8. He was sick. He went to work. **(join with: however)**
……
9. I didn't get high marks. I studied hard. **(join with: Although)**
……

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Grade 9 – unit 6 (A) – Writing

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

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

Write Your Outline

Introduction (Introducing the topic): .....

.....

Paragraph 1 (Argument for)

Topic sentence: .....

.....

Supporting Details (Arguments for): .....

.....

.....

.....

Concluding sentence: .....

.....

Paragraph 2 (Argument against)

Topic sentence: .....

.....

Supporting details (Arguments Against): .....

.....

.....

.....

Concluding sentence (Your Opinion): .....

.....

Conclusion: .....

.....

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

Topic

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Grade 7 – unit 6 (B)– vocabulary

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

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Choose the right word:

1. Homes use many electrical …….. like fridges and washers.

A leak B appliance C emit D resource

2. Water …….. helps future generations.

A conservation B lower C solar panel D leak

3. Oil and forests are natural ……..

A emit B precious C rely on D resource

4. Install a …….. to generate clean power.

A leak B conservation C solar panel D lower

5. Fix the pipe …….. before it floods.

A appliance B emit C leak D eco friendly

6. Factories …….. harmful smoke daily.

A lower B rely on C emit D conservation

7. Close curtains to …….. heating bills.

A resource B solar panel C lower D leak

8. We shouldn't …….. fossil fuels completely.

A emit B rely on C appliance D precious

9. Choose …….. bags to cut plastic waste.

A lower B eco friendly C strategy D evolve

10. Efficiency brings …….. energy savings.

A solar panel B considerable C rely on D conservation

11. Insulation is …….. for heat retention.

A leak B crucial C appliance D lower

12. Use …….. fixtures to stop drips.

A permanent B emit C resource D eco friendly

13. Natural gas is a …….. commodity.

A thoughtful B locally C precious D solar panel

14. Her …….. approach cuts waste.

A rely on B permanent C thoughtful D considerable

15. Source food …….. to save fuel.

A leak B locally C lower D emit

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Fill in the Spaces Test 1

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

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

Fill in the Spaces Test 2

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

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

Fill in the Spaces Test 3

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

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

Grade 9 – Unit 6 (B) – Grammar

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

يُستخدم المبني للمجهول (Passive Voice)

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

كيف نحول إلى المبني للمجهول؟

1.نبدأ بالمفعول به

نضع verb to be في نفس زمن الجملة

نحول الفعل الأساسي إلى التصريف الثالث

نضع الفاعل بعد By

Present Continuous Passive

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

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

Past Continuous Passive

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

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

Present Perfect Passive

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

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

Choose the right form:

1. The homework ……. by the students right now.

A is being done B has been done C was being done D is done

2. The windows ……. when the rain started.

A are being cleaned B were being cleaned C have been cleaned D was cleaned

3. Many emails ……. this week.

A are being sent B have been sent C is sent D were being sent

4. The song ……. by the children at the moment.

A has been sung B was being sung C is being sung D is sung

5. The cake ……. in the kitchen yesterday.

A was being baked B wisas being baked C has been baked D have been baked

6. The report ……. already by the team.

A is being written B was being written C has been written D is written

7. Toys ……. by the kids now.

A were being played B have been played C are being played D was played

8. The lesson ……. when the teacher arrived.

A is being taught B has been taught C was being taught D is taught

9. Three books ……. yesterday.

A are being read B have been read C were being read D was read

10. The car ……. by the mechanic right now.

A has been fixed B is being fixed C was being fixed D is fixed

11. Dinner ……. last night when guests came.

A is being cooked B was being cooked C has been cooked D have been cooked

12. The room ……. cleaned already.

A is being B was being C has been D are being

13. Letters ……. by the postman now.

A have been delivered B are being delivered C were being delivered D is delivered

14. The game ……. by friends yesterday.

A is being played B has been played C was being played D are played

15. All tasks ……. this month.

A are being done B have been done C were being done D is done

(Correct the verb)

1. The food (cook) now.

   .....

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

   .....

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

   .....

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

   .....

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

   .....

Change into passive:

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

   .....

7. Ali has already washed the car.

   .....

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

   .....

9. Salim was doing the project in groups.

   .....

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

    .....

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Grade 9 – unit 6 – Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

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

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

Choose the right answer:

1. The best title for this passage is:

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

2. The word **efficient** means:

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

3. The pronoun **They** refers to:

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

4. The writer's main purpose is to:

A Tell a story about a smart city
B Describe how to build a smart city
C Explain both sides of an argument about smart cities
D Give the history of smart cities

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

A Smart cities use technology to manage city services.
B Everyone agrees that smart cities are a great idea.
C Some people worry about privacy and cost.
D Smart cities can help reduce pollution.

6. According to the passage, some people dislike smart cities because:

A They make cities more beautiful.
B They cause job loss and high costs.
C They make people happier.
D They use fewer resources.

Answer the following questions:

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

.....

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

.....





