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Neu Academy



FIRT TERM

ENGLISH

GRADE 9

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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

ACADEMY LIGHTS SERIES

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?

.....

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VOCABULARY ONE

1 curious *(adj.)* MEMORY

فضولي – محب للاطلاع

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



2 talent *(n.)*

موهبة

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



3 explorer *(n.)*

مستكشف

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



4 proudly *(adv.)*

بفخر

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



5 highlight *(v.)* COMMUNICATION

يسلط الضوء – يبرز

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



6 represent *(v.)*

يمثل

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



7 inspire *(v.)* COMMUNICATION

يلهم – يحفز

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



8 remarkable *(adj.)* MEMORY

بارز – استثنائي

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



9 fulfil *(v.)*

ينجز – يفي بـ

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



10 expedition *(n.)*

رحلة استكشافية

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



11 will *(n.)*

إرادة – عزيمة

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



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.)
- يستسلِم / يتوقف عن المحاولة

Example:
Ahmed did not give up when the experiment failed.

6


tough (adv.)
- 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.

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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.

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Vocabulary Practice

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

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

---

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

---

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

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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

UNIT 1

GRADE 9 | STORIES OF SUCCESS

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?

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Past Simple Tense

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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)

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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 مستمرًا 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.
- ✗ He was playing.
- ✗ They was studying.
- ✓ They were studying.

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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



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.

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Past Continuous Tense

Key Words

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

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

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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.)

.....

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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 Omar و Ali أصبحا فاعلين جمعًا.

2 HOW WE USE IT

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

تُستخدم لربط شخصين أو شيئين معًا.

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 جمعًا.

Hassan practices basketball after school.
Khaled practices basketball after school.
→ **Both** Hassan **and** Khaled **practice** basketball after school.

لأن الفاعلين أصبحا جمعًا.

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.
   → _____

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UNIT 1 English

Grade 9
Stories of Success

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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 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 بعد neither ... nor.

5 EXAM FOCUS

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

ركز على الفاعل الثاني في سؤال الاختيار.

1. Neither Ali nor Omar ____ basketball.
   A) play B) plays C) playing
2. Neither Sara nor the students ____ ready.
   A) is B) are C) be
3. Neither Ahmed nor Khaled ____ to school yesterday.
   A) went B) goes C) didn't go

6 QUICK CHECK

Join the sentences using neither ... nor.

1. Noura doesn't eat meat at dinner.
   Noura doesn't eat fish at dinner.
   → _____
3. Hassan didn't visit the museum.
   Khaled didn't visit the museum.
   → _____

7 FINAL COMPARISON

BOTH ... AND		VS	NEITHER ... NOR	
Meaning:	the two together		Meaning:	not this one and not that one
Example:	Both Ali and Omar play football.		Example:	Neither Ali nor Omar plays football.
Subject rule:	two subjects → plural verb		Subject rule:	check the second subject
	الاثنان معًا ✓			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.

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Practice Time

Both and | Neither Nor

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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)

.....

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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 5th line refers to.....**

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

Reading Comprehension

3 **The underlined word (recognizes) in the 4th 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 ونظّم 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.
لنحوّلها إلى جمل في الصفحة التالية.



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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.

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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

Paragraph 2 Challenges التحديات

CHECK YOUR REPORT راجع تقريرك

قبل أن تنتهي، تأكد من الآتي:

- ☐ I wrote two paragraphs. كتبت فقرتين.
- ☐ I added supporting details. أضفت تفاصيل داعمة.
- ☐ I wrote a concluding sentence. كتبت جملة ختامية.
- ☐ I checked spelling. راجعت الإملاء.
- ☐ I used a topic sentence. كتبت جملة رئيسية.
- ☐ I used linking words. استخدمت كلمات ربط.
- ☐ I used complete sentences. استخدمت جملاً كاملة.
- ☐ I checked punctuation. راجعت علامات الترقيم.

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Ali Misbah

UNIT 2

GRADE 9

STAYING SAFE ONLINE

ACADEMY LIGHTS SERIES

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.

STAY SAFE ONLINE

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?

.....

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Staying Safe Online

VOCABULARY ONE

1 casually *(adv)*
بشكل عابر / بشكل اعتيادي

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



2 claim *(v)*
يزعم / يدعي

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



3 reject *(v)*
يرفض

They decided to **reject** his application.



4 fake *(adj)*
مزيف / غير حقيقي

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



5 uneasy *(adj)*
قلق / غير مرتاح

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



6 access *(n)*
امكانية الوصول / الدخول

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



7 update *(v)*
يحدث / يجدد

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



8 install *(v)*
يثبت (برنامج – جهاز)

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



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.



10 scam *(n)*
عملية احتيال / خدعة

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



11 seriously *(adv)*
بجدية

You should take this warning **seriously**.



12 security *(n)*
أمان / حماية

Airport **security** is very strict.



13 cautious *(adj)* حذر

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



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Staying Safe Online

VOCABULARY TWO

1 manner *(n)*
طريقة / أسلوب
He spoke in a polite **manner**.



2 assist *(v)*
يساعد
The teacher will **assist** you with the task.



3 provide *(v)*
يقدم / يزود / يوفر
The company will **provide** free training.



4 efficient *(adj)*
فعال / عالي الكفاءة
This is an **efficient** way to save time.



5 customer *(n)*
عميل
The **customer** asked for a refund.



6 accurate *(adj)*
دقيق
She gave an **accurate** description of the suspect.



7 complex *(adj)*
معقد
The puzzle was very **complex**.



8 increasingly *(adv)*
بشكل متزايد
People are **increasingly** using online banking.



9 genuinely *(adv)*
بصدق / بشكل حقيقي
She **genuinely** cares about her students.



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.



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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.

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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

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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

UNIT 2

Grade 9 | Staying Safe Online

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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 forgets his umbrella,	he will get wet.
2	If you don't sleep early,	you will feel 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.

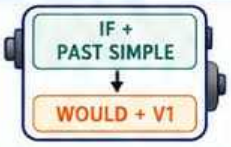
يمكن استخدامه أيضًا لتقديم النصيحة.

RULE

CONDITION → RESULT

IF + PAST SIMPLE → WOULD + V1

CONDITION MACHINE



EXAMPLES

	CONDITION	RESULT
1	If I knew his number,	I would phone him.
2	If she had more free time,	she would learn another language.
3	If I were you,	I would study 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? تقدم نصيحة؟ ⟶ SECOND

FIRST CONDITIONAL
REAL / POSSIBLE
If + Present → will + V1

VS

SECOND CONDITIONAL
UNREAL / UNLIKELY / ADVICE
If + Past → would + V1

Conditional (If)

Practice Time

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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

تُستخدم were في المواقف الخيالية أو غير المحتملة. وتُستخدم أيضاً في النصيحة.

If I were you, I would...

REMEMBER: PRESENT → WILL | PAST → WOULD

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

1. If you use a strong password, your account _____ safer.
   A) would be B) was C) will be D) were

2. If Mona _____ more confident, she would join the school debate.
   A) is B) was C) will be D) were

3. If you click on that strange link, your computer _____ a virus.
   A) would get B) will get C) got D) getting

4. If I _____ invisible, I would explore the whole city without being noticed.
   A) am B) will be C) were D) is

5. If Ahmed finishes his project today, he _____ it to his teacher tomorrow.
   A) would send B) sent C) will send D) sending

6. If we _____ a bigger house, we would have a room for the library.
   A) have B) had C) will have D) would have

Conditional (If)

Practice Time

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.

UNIT 2

Grade 9 | Staying Safe Online

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

WHO + WHICH

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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

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UNIT 2

Grade 9 | Staying Safe Online

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

THAT + WHERE + WHEN

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1 THAT – PEOPLE & THINGS

THAT can replace WHO or WHICH in defining relative clauses.

يمكن استخدام THAT بدلاً من WHICH أو الأشمس.

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.

QUICK RULE

WHO → THAT
WHICH → THAT

THAT can be used for people and things.

يمكن أن تأتي THAT مع الأشخاص والأشياء.

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	THING / ANIMAL	PLACE	TIME
→ WHO / THAT	→ WHICH / THAT	→ WHERE	→ WHEN

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DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

PRACTICE TIME

QUICK HINTS

PERSON	THING / ANIMAL	PLACE	TIME
شخص عاقل	شيء أو حيوان	مكان	زمن
→ WHO / THAT	→ WHICH / THAT	→ WHERE	→ 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 بسيق 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.

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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?

.....

.....

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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

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

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Staying Safe Online

VOCABULARY EXAM BOOSTER

مراجعة مهمة للامتحان

1 IMPORTANT COLLOCATIONS

أهم الكلمات والتعبيرات المرتبطة

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

2 IMPORTANT SYNONYMS

مرادفات مهمة

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

3 EXAM TRAPS

كلمات قد تسبب لخبطة في الاختيار

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

4 WORD FORM

أشكال مهمة للكلمة

assist ↓ assistance ↓ assistant	**accurate** ↓ accuracy	**efficient** ↓ efficiency	**provide** ↓ provider ↓ provision	**cautious** ↓ caution	**secure** ↓ security

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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

UNIT 03

Grade 9

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Food for Life: Culture, Health, and the Future

VOCABULARY ONE

1 reflect *(v)*
يعكس / يظهر

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



2 serve *(v)*
يقدم

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



3 symbol *(n)*
رمز

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



4 occasion *(n)*
مناسبة

They met on a special **occasion**.



5 ingredient *(n)*
مكوّن / عنصر

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



6 aromatic *(adj)*
عطري / ذو رائحة طيبة

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



7 distinctive *(adj)*
مميز / فريد

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



8 recipe *(n)*
وصفة (طعام)

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



9 commonly *(adv)*
عادة / غالباً

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



10 flavour *(n)*
نكهة / مذاق

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



11 variety *(n)*
تنوع / تشكيلة

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



12 raw *(adj)*
نيء

He ate a **raw** carrot.



13 experience *(v)*
يجرب / يخوض / تجربة

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



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Food for Life: Culture, Health, and the Future

VOCABULARY TWO

1 energetic *(adj)*
نشيط / حيوي
The children are very **energetic** today.



2 source *(n)*
مصدر
The river is the main **source** of water.



3 fibre *(n)*
ألياف
Vegetables are rich in **fibre**.



4 significantly *(adv)*
بشكل كبير / بصورة ملحوظة
Her English has improved **significantly**.



5 homemade *(adj)*
منزلي
She baked a **homemade** cake.



6 produce *(n)*
منتجات طازجة
The farmer sells fresh **produce** at the market.



7 organic *(adj)*
عضوي
They only buy **organic** vegetables.



8 harmful *(adj)*
ضار / مضر
Smoking is **harmful** to your health.



9 label *(n)*
ملصق / بطاقة المعلومات
Always read the **label** before using medicine.



10 maintain *(v)*
يحافظ على
You should **maintain** a healthy diet.



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Lighthouse SERIES

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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.

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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

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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

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Passive Voice

From Active to Passive

من المعلوم إلى المجهول

ACTIVE



The chef cooks the pizza.

الشيف بطبخ 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.

PASSIVE IN DIFFERENT TENSES

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	Past	Modal
is / am / are + V3	was / were + V3	modal + be + V3

by + الفاعل
نستخدمها فقط عندما يكون الفاعل مهمًا.

- The book was written by a famous writer. ✓
- The window was broken. (الفاعل غير مهم). ✗

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PASSIVE TRANSFORMATION LAB

TRANSFORMATION LAB

QUICK REMINDER

OBJECT → TENSE → BE → V3 → (+ BY + SUBJECT)

OBJECT	TENSE	BE	V3	(+ BY + SUBJECT)
المفعول به	حدد الزمن	اختر الفعل المساعد	استخدم التصريف الثالث	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	STEP 2 FIND THE TENSE	STEP 3 CHOOSE BE	STEP 4 USE V3	STEP 5 ADD BY
the meal	Past Simple	was	cooked	by the chef (if important)

PASSIVE TRANSFORMATION LAB: The meal (new subject) was (BE) cooked (V3) by the chef. (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

★ بعد by نستخدم ضمير المفعول به

She writes the letter. ↓ The letter is written by her.

BY? WHEN?
نستخدم by والفعل في أخر الجملة لو كان الفاعل مهم.

✓ The book was written by a famous writer.

✗ The window was broken. الفاعل غير مهم.

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.)

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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

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PRACTICE TIME

(Passive Voice)

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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.)

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UNIT 3

Grade 9 | Food for Life: Culture, Health, and the Future

COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

GRAMMAR IN ACTION

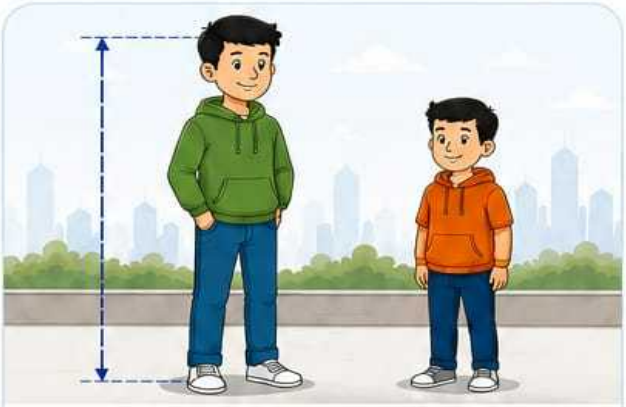
When do we use them?

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.



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.

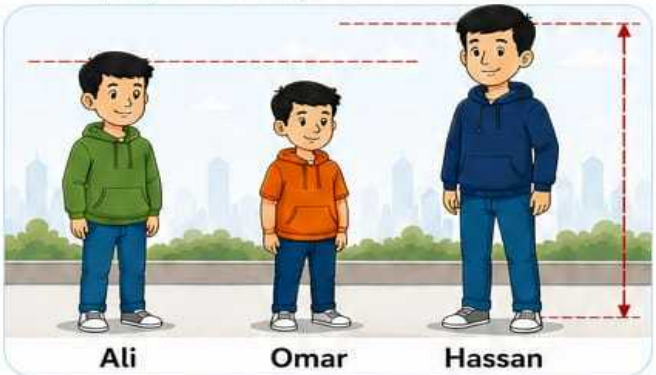
more + adjective + than

- 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.



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 شيئان)

- 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

فتدل غالباً على التفضيل . اثنين → THAN

On the class / in the world / of all / ever فتدل غالباً على التفضيل

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Ali Misbah

UNIT 3

Grade 9 | FOOD FOR LIFE: Culture, Health, and the Future

COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

SPELLING RULES & SPECIAL ADJECTIVES

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

1 SPELLING RULES

Short adjectives

tall → taller → the tallest

- نضيف -er للمفارنة، 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 المفارنة 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 المفارنة

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

If you see →

in the class
in the world
of all
ever

Superlative التفضيل

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

THAN تدل على المفارنة بين اثنين.

أما in the class / in the world / of all / ever فتدل غالبًا على التفضيل.

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Practice Time
(Comparatives & Superlatives)

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

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

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Practice Time
(Comparatives & Superlatives)

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

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.)*

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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.

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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 2nd paragraph is:**
a. easy
b. personal
c. healthy
d. important

3 **The underlined word "it" in the 1st 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?**

.....

.....

.....

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WRITING

STEP 1 — PLAN YOUR REPORT

نيو أكاديمي
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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 جيدًا. ستكتبُ 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 اكتبْ أفكارًا قصيرة، وليس جملاً كاملة.

- Fresh fruits & vegetables → _____
- Homemade meals → _____
- Organic food → _____
- Drinking enough water → _____

Concluding Idea

These simple choices can help people _____.

اختَر الأفكار التي ستستخدمها في فقرتك، ويمكنك إضافة أفكارٍ 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 اختَر أهمَّ الأسبابِ التي ستشرح فكرتك.

- More energy → _____
- Healthy body & mind → _____
- Prevent diseases → _____
- Feel better → _____

Concluding Idea

For these reasons, healthy eating can _____.

رَتِّبْ أفكارَك منطقياً. لا تكتبِ التقريرَ الآن؛ سنحوّل هذه الأفكار إلى جمل في الصفحة التالية.

LINKING WORDS

First | Also | For example | Furthermore | Moreover | In addition | As a result | Finally | In conclusion

استخدمْ كلماتِ الربط لتجعل أفكارك وجملك متصلة وواضحة.

REMEMBER PLAN (الأفكار) → BUILD (الجمل) → WRITE (التقرير)

فكّر في الفكرة
حدّد التفاصيل
اكتبِ الجملة

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WRITING

→ STEP 2 — BUILD YOUR REPORT ←

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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.



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Vocabulary Exam Booster



Learn the word • Know the use • Ace the exam

1 SYNONYMS

Know the meaning

reflect	→	show	يظهر
serve	→	provide	يقدّم
occasion	→	event	مناسبة
ingredient	→	component	مكوّن
distinctive	→	unique	مميّز
commonly	→	usually	عادةً
flavour	→	taste	مذاق
raw	→	uncooked	نيئ
energetic	→	active	نشيط
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:
- غالبًا الأسماء → a / an / some / much → مسبوقة بـ
- غالبًا الأفعال → to / will / can / want to → تأتي بعد

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



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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



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

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

Vocabulary

1 focus *(v)*
يركز
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)*
مُتفكر / 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.



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Neu Academy

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.)*
مصروف / 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.)*
واعٍ / منتبه
Be **mindful** of the choices you make every day.
Mindful people think about how their actions affect others.



11 wasteful *(adj.)*
مسرف / مبذر
It is **wasteful** to leave the lights on when we don't need them.
We should avoid **wasteful** habits.



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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.

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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

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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

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UNIT 4

GRADE 9 | Living Simple; Better World

QUANTIFIERS

(Countable & Uncountable Nouns)

أدوات الكمية مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

نيو أكاديمي
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1 Comic Box



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 باللتر 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 الإسم مباشرة ← تُصين

واذا احتجت إلى وحدة قياس مثل:



← فهو غالبًا 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

UNIT 4

GRADE 9 | Simple Living; Better World

QUANTIFIERS

WITH COUNTABLE & UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

أدوات الكمية مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

نيو أكاديمي
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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 الإجتماع، 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 الإجتماع، 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 enough



We 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 enough



We 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.

QUICK REMINDER | A little → enough → POSITIVE ✓ | Little → not enough → NEGATIVE ✗

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.

4 GOLDEN RULE

A = ENOUGH

A few / A little → POSITIVE ✓

Few / Little → NEGATIVE ✗



Ali Misbah

UNIT 4

GRADE 9 | SIMPLE LIVING; BETTER WORLD

QUANTIFIERS

QUICK SUMMARY & IMPORTANT UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

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Neu Academy

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
- news
- equipment
- lightning
- information

✗ two advices ✓ two pieces of advice

✗ three equipments ✓ three pieces of equipment

✗ an information ✓ a piece of 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)

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Neu Academy

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)

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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.)

.....

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UNIT 4

GRADE 9 | SIMPLE LIVING, BETTER WORLD

PRESENT PERFECT vs PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

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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 + V³

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 أثاره.

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

NEW ACADEMY

Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous

SIGNAL WORDS

1 PRESENT PERFECT

already	have/has + already + V^3	She has already finished her report.
just	have/has + just + V^3	The teacher has just arrived.
ever	have/has + ever + V^3	Have you ever visited London?
never	have/has + never + V^3	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 = (المدّة 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.

نستخدم 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.

نستخدم 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.

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Neu Academy

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

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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

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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)

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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

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3. The underlined pronoun "<u>They</u>" 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?

.....

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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.

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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.

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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:

.....

Unit 4

Grade 9 | Simple Living, Better World

Vocabulary Exam Booster

Learn the word • Know the use • Ace the exam



1 SYNONYMS — Know the meaning

focus	→	concentrate	يركّز
instead	→	rather	بدلاً من
thoughtful	→	carefully considered	مُدروس /تم التفكير بعناية
benefit	→	help	يستفيد
conserve	→	save	يحافظ على / يوفّر
meaningful	→	significant	ذو معنى
valuable	→	useful	قيم / مفيد
minimise	→	reduce	يقلّل

2 COLLOCATIONS — Words that go together

focus on	your studies / your goals
benefit from	exercise / a healthy lifestyle
conserve	water / energy / resources
minimise	waste / expenses / pollution
preserve	cultural heritage / traditions
mindful of	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



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learning that makes a difference