

Ministry of Education
Farwaniya Educational Area
Abu Mussa Al-Ash'ary School
School Year 2026 - 2027

First Term Written Work

GRADE

9

Name:

Grade: 9 /

Date: / / 2026

Lesson 1 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
curious	Adj.	فضولي	inspire	V.	يلهم - يؤثر في
talent	N.	موهبة	remarkable	Adj.	مميز - بارز
explorer	N.	مستكشف	fulfil	V.	ينجز - ينفذ
proudly	Adv.	بكل فخر	expedition	N.	رحلة استكشافية
highlight	V.	يسلط الضوء على	will	N.	إرادة - عزيمة
represent	V.	يمثل	survive	V.	ينجو - يبقى حياً

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the box below:

talent – expedition – fulfill – highlighted – will – represent

- It takes a strong to do exercise every morning.
- The report the need for building more schools.
- He has a natural for writing poetry.
- You will need to find a lawyer to you in the court.
- She managed to her dream of getting a PhD.

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Lesson 2 (Grammar)The Past Simple/ Continuous Tenses

	The Past Simple	The Past Continuous
Form	I/He/She/It/We/You/They b.v. + ed	I/He/She/It was + ing We/You/They were + ing
Usage	• <u>Action that was completed in the past.</u> Ex. Amal went shopping yesterday. • <u>A series of past actions.</u> Ex. He jumped, fell and screamed.	• <u>A long action interrupted by a short one.</u> Ex. He was eating when the light went out. • <u>Two actions happening at the same time.</u> Ex. It was raining while he was jogging.
Key words	yesterday, in the past, last, ago	while, when

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

- This morning, I fell off my bike while I to school.
a) am going b) was going c) were going d) went
- I was lying on the ground, I felt pain in my whole body.
a) While b) When c) What d) Which
- Saad to school last Sunday.
a) walk b) walks c) walked d) walking
- She was waiting for the bus when she an accident.
a) see b) sees c) was seeing d) saw
- We were watching TV my father came home.
a) while b) when c) what d) which

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Lesson 5 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
merely	Adv.	مجرد - فقط	positive	Adj.	إيجابي
mindset	N.	عقلية - طريقة تفكير	trust	V.	يثق
consistently	Adv.	بثبات - باستمرار	progress	N.	تقدم - تحسن
efficiently	Adv.	بكفاءة	trait	N.	سمة - خصلة
give up	V.	يستسلم - يتوقف	remain	V.	يبقى - يظل
tough	Adj.	صعب - قاسي	equally	Adv.	بالتساوي

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

11. We shared the cake out for the four of us.

a) consistently b) equally c) merely d) efficiently

12. They're making good on our project.

a) progress b) trait c) mindset d) explorer

13. Despite all those problems, she never or quit.

a) trusted b) remained c) gave up d) highlighted

14. He is very fit because he does exercise and workout.

a) consistently b) equally c) merely d) efficiently

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Lesson 6 (Grammar)Both ... and ... / neither ... nor ...both ... and ...

- Ali is good at drawing. Omar is good at drawing. ⇒ Both Ali and Omar are good at drawing.
- Salim plays **chess**. He plays **dominos**, too. ⇒ Salim plays both **chess** and **dominos**.
- She can **speak** English. She can **write** it, too. ⇒ She can both **speak** and **write** English.

neither ... nor ...

- Zaid doesn't play cards. He doesn't play **poker**. ⇒ Zaid plays neither **cards** nor **poker**.
- Salma isn't tall enough. Nawal isn't tall enough. ⇒ Neither Salma nor Nawal is tall enough.
- We didn't **text** them. We didn't **phone** them. ⇒ We neither **texted** nor **phoned** them.

Do as shown between brackets:15. Ahmed enjoys the movie. Hamad enjoys the movie. ("both ... and")16. I'll have a cheesecake. I'll have hot chocolate. ("both ... and")17. The manager isn't here. The assistants aren't here. ("neither ... nor")18. My mom doesn't cook well. My aunt doesn't cook well. ("neither ... nor")

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Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Will people still read books 100 years from now? A few years ago, many people would have said no. It seemed likely that computers and the Internet would replace books. Now, however, experts think that books are going to stay. There are several reasons why computers won't replace books entirely. One reason is that books on paper are much cheaper than computers. Books don't need a power source either. You can read a book for as long as you want and wherever you want. You never have to worry about losing power. Also, many people feel more comfortable reading words in a book than reading words on a computer screen. It is less tiring to the eyes.

Will books in the future be similar to the books you can buy today? The answer to that question is no. In the future, you may only need to buy one book. With this one book, you will be able to read novels, plays, and even today's newspaper. It will look like today's book, but it will be electronic. One of the people working on the book of the future is Professor Joseph Jacobson from the Institute of Technology in the United States. Professor Jacobson's book will have a small button on the side. When you press the button, words will instantly appear on the page. When you want to read a different story, you can push the button again and a new story will quickly appear.



a) Choose the correct answer from a), b), c) and d):

19. The best title for the passage could be:

- a) A sad Story b) Computers c) Future Books d) Professor Jacobson

20. The underlined pronoun "It" in line 8 refers to the:

- a) book b) paper c) power d) computer screen

21. The underlined word "instantly" in line 16 means:

- a) generally b) immediately c) actually d) probably

22. The purpose of the writer in the 2nd paragraph is to:

- a) show the advantages of using computer
b) state the importance of power in our life
c) convince us to learn words by reading books
d) tell us why computers can't replace books

23. Computers won't replace books entirely because:

- a) all people don't like reading books b) books don't need a source of power
c) computers won't stay in the future d) there won't be buttons to be pushed

24. All the following statements are NOT TRUE except:

- a) Books on paper need a source of power to be read.
b) Books in the future will be just like nowadays books.
c) People won't need shelves anymore to keep books.
d) Professor Jacobson knows nothing about technology.

b) Answer the following questions about the passage:

25. How many books will you need to buy in the future?

.....

26. What problem might you face when you have the electronic book in the future?

.....

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Writing

Write a report of two paragraphs (12 sentences) about “**going on expeditions**” focusing on (**the safety preparations**) and (**the challenges explorers face**).

Introduction:

Paragraph 1 (.....)

Topic sentence:**Supporting details:**

-
-

Concluding sentence:

Paragraph 2 (.....)

Topic sentence:**Supporting details:**

-
-

Concluding sentence:**Conclusion:****“Going on Expeditions”**

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Lesson 1 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
casually	Adv.	مصادفةً – بدون تفكير	install	V.	يُثبت برنامج في جهاز
claim	V.	يدعي	phishing	Adj.	اقتصادي
reject	V.	يرفض	scam	N.	غش – نصب
fake	Adj.	مزيف – كاذب	seriously	Adv.	بجدية – باهتمام
uneasy	Adj.	مضطرب – غير مرتاح	security	N.	أمن – سلامة – حماية
access	N.	إمكانية الوصول إلى	cautious	Adj.	حريص – حذر
update	V.	يُحدّث			

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

- She got on the plane with a passport.
a) uneasy b) tough c) cautious d) fake
- We have to go through at the airport.
a) security b) access c) scam d) expedition
- My teacher my excuse for not doing my homework.
a) claimed b) rejected c) installed d) updated
- That old man is careful and when driving his car.
a) uneasy b) tough c) cautious d) fake

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Lesson 2 (Grammar)Conditionals: First & Second

	First Conditional	Second Conditional
Form	If Present Simple, will + b.v. OR will + b.v. if Present Simple	If Past Simple, would + b.v. OR would + b.v. if Past Simple
Usage	Real/possible situation; advice or prediction. Ex. If you are fit, you will win the race. Ex. He will miss the bus if he gets up late.	Imaginary/untrue situation, advice. Ex. If she was rich, she would buy that car. Ex. I would stay in bed if I were you.

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

- If scientists make more efforts, they a cure to cancer.
a) would find b) found c) find d) will find
- You will become rich if you hard.
a) had worked b) work c) worked d) were working
- Khalid would certainly call me if he my message.
a) received b) is receiving c) has received d) receives
- If she a good antivirus on her laptop, it would be well protected.
a) had installed b) install c) installed d) have installed

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Lesson 5 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
genuinely	Adv.	بصدق – بإخلاص	efficient	Adj.	كفاء – جيد
replace	V.	يستبدل – يحل محل	customer	N.	عميل – زبون
software	N.	برنامج حاسوبي	accurate	Adj.	دقيق – مضبوط
manner	N.	طريقة – أسلوب	complex	Adj.	معقد
assist	V.	يساعد	increasingly	Adv.	بشكل متزايد
provide	V.	يعطي – يزود بـ			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the box below:

efficient – customer – accurate – manner – software – genuinely

9. This site provides you with information about World War II.
 10. He doesn't know the difference between hardware and
 11. You must be organized if you want to be an worker.
 12. She was speaking in a very rude
 13. The shopkeeper was busy with another

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Lesson 6 (Grammar)Defining Pronouns (who, which (that), when, where)

Relative Pronouns		
who (that)	person	- The woman wants to buy our car. She phoned yesterday. → The woman, who phoned yesterday, wants to buy our car.
which (that)	animal or thing	- I love the puppy. It is jumping in the garden. → I love the puppy which is jumping in the garden.
where	place	- This is the hospital. My son was born there. → This is the hospital where my son was born.
when	time	- I can remember that day. We went sailing on that day. → I can remember that day when we went sailing.

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

14. This is the woman gave me the money.
 a) where b) who c) when d) which
15. I ate all the cake you gave me.
 a) where b) who c) when d) that
16. That is the house Hassan lives.
 a) where b) who c) when d) which
17. Do you remember the day we first met?
 a) where b) that c) when d) which
18. My car, ... is a Bugatti, is made in Italy.
 a) where b) who c) when d) which

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Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

A long time ago, people were able to use natural materials for making their clothes. Both plants and animals supplied them with materials such as wool, cotton, silk, leather and fur. Wool was used for making clothes because it was the most common material in Europe. Cotton has been used for three thousand years to make clothes especially in hot countries. The cloth made from cotton plant is very soft, cool and comfortable. In the past, cotton clothes were so expensive that only rich people could buy them.

In the 20th century, scientists could make **artificial** materials for making clothes. Nylon and polyester are well-known examples. These are much better than the natural ones in many ways. They are cheaper and easier to wash. In addition, they last longer and can be mixed with cotton and wool to produce cloth that looks natural and easy to take care of.

Nowadays, clothes are made in modern factories. **They** produce clothes in huge amounts. They make a lot of styles for all people. Some factories are specialized in special clothes such as sports clothes or others for firemen. All types of clothes are available at the markets now. You can find summer and winter clothes. It is not difficult for people of all levels to find their needs.

**a) Choose the suitable answer from a), b), c) and d):**

19. The best title for the text can be:

- a) Making clothes in the past b) Modern factories of clothes
c) History of making clothes d) Making clothes nowadays

20. The OPPOSITE of the underlined word "**artificial**" in line 7 is:

- a) difficult b) old c) modern d) natural

21. The underlined pronoun "**They**" in line 12 refers to:

- a) materials b) clothes c) factories d) amounts

22. The natural material that can be taken from plants is:

- a) fur b) cotton c) wool d) silk

23. All the following statements are NOT TRUE except:

- a) People used artificial materials long time ago.
b) Factories produce clothes in great quantities.
c) Artificial materials are not used nowadays.
d) Cotton and silk were used only in the past.

24. The writer's purpose of writing this text is to:

- a) tell us how making clothes developed
b) encourage us to buy old clothes
c) entertain us with a very funny story
d) inform us about people in the past

b) Answer the following questions about the passage:

25. Why are nylon and polyester better than natural materials?

.....

26. What materials do animals supply for making clothes?

.....

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Writing

Write a report of two paragraphs (12 sentences) about “**online risks**” focusing on (the common online risks) and (how to stay safe online).

Introduction:

Paragraph 1 (.....)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

-
-

Concluding sentence:

Paragraph 2 (.....)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

-
-

Concluding sentence:

Conclusion:**“Online Risks”**

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Lesson 1 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
reflect	V.	يعكس – يبين
serve	V.	يقدم طعام أو شراب
symbol	N.	رمز
occasion	N.	مناسبة
aromatic	Adj.	عطري
ingredients	N.	مكونات – عناصر
distinctive	Adj.	متميز

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
recipe	N.	وصفة طعام
commonly	Adv.	بشكل شائع – عادةً
flavour	N.	نكهة – طعم
variety	N.	تنوع
raw	Adj.	نيء – غير مطهي
experience	V.	يجرب – يخوض تجربة

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the box below:

recipe – reflect – symbol – flavour – serve

- This ice cream has a mango
- His bad exam results his poor study.
- Waiters food quickly in that restaurant.
- My mother taught me a simple cake

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Lesson 2 (Grammar)The Passive Voice (Present Simple/ Past Simple/ Modals)

Tense	Form	Examples
Present Simple	is/are + PP	They <u>wash</u> the car. ⇒ The car <u>is washed</u> . Sara <u>makes</u> cakes. ⇒ Cakes <u>are made</u> (by Sara).
Past Simple	was/were + PP	We <u>listened</u> to the radio. ⇒ The radio <u>was listened</u> to. Ali <u>played</u> games. ⇒ Games <u>were played</u> (by Ali).
Modal Verbs	will/can be + PP	I <u>should cash</u> the cheque. ⇒ The cheque <u>should be cashed</u> . Sara <u>has to send</u> emails. ⇒ Emails <u>have to be sent</u> (by Sara).

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

- The house destroyed by the fire last month.
a) has been b) were c) was d) is
- The offer rejected by the manager tomorrow.
a) has been b) will be c) will d) would be
- English is by millions of people around the world.
a) spoken b) speaks c) speak d) speaking

Change into passive:

- The boys play chess weekly.
.....
- They arranged the files properly.
.....
- My father has to buy some groceries.
.....

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Lesson 5 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
energetic	Adj.	نشط	produce	N.	منتجات زراعية
source	N.	مصدر	organic	Adj.	عضوي
fibre	N.	ألياف	harmful	Adj.	ضار
significantly	Adv.	بشكل واضح/كبير	label	N.	رقعة معلومات لاصقة
homemade	Adj.	بيتي - مصنوع بالبيت	maintain	V.	يحافظ على

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

11. Farmers sell fresh at the market.
 a) produce b) label c) source d) fibre
12. The river is the main of water here.
 a) produce b) label c) source d) fibre
13. This cake is very delicious.
 a) energetic b) homemade c) organic d) harmful
14. Smoking is to your health.
 a) energetic b) homemade c) organic d) harmful

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Lesson 6 (Grammar)Comparative/ Superlative Adjectives

Kind	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Short	• tall → • big → • easy →	taller than → bigger than → easier than →	the tallest the biggest the easiest
Long	• expensive → • confident → • frustrating →	more expensive than → more confident than → more frustrating than →	the most expensive the most confident the most frustrating
Irregular	• good → • bad → • far →	better than → worse than → farther than →	the best the worst the farthest

Correct the adjectives between brackets:

15. Summer is (**hot**) than spring. 15.
16. My car is (**fast**) one in the race. 16.
17. Tareq is (**heavy**) than his brother. 17.
18. Amany is (**good**) student in our class. 18.
19. Travelling is (**fantastic**) than staying at home. 19.
20. 'Angry Birds' is (**interesting**) game I've ever played. 20.

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Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Electricity is very important for modern life because we can never do without it. Outside, electricity is used for lightening streets so that people can walk in a comfortable way. Traffic lights that regulate the traffic need it to work. At home, all machines like fridges, computers and TVs need electricity, in addition to the lightening of the houses.

In the summer of 1977, something went wrong with the power plants that **provide** New York City with electricity, and it went out. For many hours, life stopped. Cars and buses couldn't move, traffic lights didn't work, and vehicles were creeping slowly. Famous streets became dark. At the same time, disorder prevailed in public buildings and houses. Many people were caught in lifts.

They had to go up hundreds of stairs to get to their flats in high buildings. Homes became very hot because there were no air conditioners, food in fridges went bad and thieves stole a lot of things that day. A very strange thing happened that day; blind people could lead sighted people.



a) Choose the best completion from a), b), c) and d):

21. The best title of the passage can be:

a) Traffic jams

b) Blind people

c) Electricity

d) Home machines

22. The second paragraph tells us about New York when:

a) people slept

b) cars stopped

c) life began

d) electricity went out

23. In the summer of 1997, the New York people suffered from:

a) cars and busses

b) power cutout

c) public buildings

d) famous streets

24. The underlined word "**provide**" in line 7 means:

a) take

b) give

c) borrow

d) receive

25. The underlined pronoun "**They**" in line 11 refers to:

a) people

b) fridges

c) houses

d) buildings

26. The writer's purpose of this passage is to:

a) give us information about New York

b) show us how to deal with traffic lights

c) tell us about the importance of electricity

d) prove that TVs don't need electricity

b) Answer the following questions about the passage:

27. Why do we need electricity to lighten streets?

.....

28. What caused the power cut in New York?

.....

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Writing

Write a report of two paragraphs (12 sentences) about **“Eat well, Live well”** focusing on (healthy food choices) and (why eating healthy is important).

Introduction:

Paragraph 1 (.....)

Topic sentence:**Supporting details:**

-
-

Concluding sentence:

Paragraph 2 (.....)

Topic sentence:**Supporting details:**

-
-

Concluding sentence:**Conclusion:****“Eat well, Live well”**

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Lesson 1 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
focus	V.	يركز	conserve	V.	يحافظ على
necessarily	Adv.	بالضرورة	meaningful	Adj.	ذو معنى – ذو قيمة
instead	Adv.	بدلاً من ذلك	gadget	N.	أداة – آلة
thoughtful	Adj.	رصين – كثير التفكير	valuable	Adj.	قيم – ثمين – مفيد
benefit	V.	يفيد	balanced	Adj.	متوازن

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the box below:

valuable – conserve – benefit – balanced – thoughtful – focus

- This book is very to me. I can't give it to you.
- To stay healthy, she eats meals every day.
- Please, ... on your homework to do it right.
- Doing exercise can your health and fitness.
- We should water because we don't have much of it.

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Lesson 2 (Grammar)The Present Perfect/ The Present Perfect Continuous

Type	Form	Examples
The Present Perfect	has/have + P.P. (just, already, ever, never, for, since, yet)	* She has already sent the emails. * They have just received the report. * I haven't finished my homework <u>yet</u> . * Mr. Tom has taught English <u>since</u> 2010. * We have lived in this house <u>for</u> ten years.
Continuous	has/have been + -ing (for, since, all)	* He has been watching TV <u>for</u> two hours. * I have been waiting for you <u>since</u> noon. * It has been raining <u>all</u> evening.

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

- I've been looking for it thirty minutes.
a) since b) for c) yet d) ago
- I haven't heard from Ali last year.
a) since b) for c) yet d) ago
- I haven't finished my homework
a) since b) for c) yet d) ago
- My friends in the park for 2 hours now.
a) has sat b) had sat c) have sat d) have been sitting
- He has never such financial problems.
a) faced b) been facing c) face d) facing

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Lesson 5 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
discard	V.	يستبعد – يتخلص من	disposable	Adj.	للاستخدام مرة واحدة
packaging	N.	مواد التغليف والتعبئة	consumption	N.	استهلاك
responsibly	Adv.	بشكل مسؤول	donate	V.	يتبرع
minimise	V.	يقلل – يخفض	mindful	Adj.	واعي – منتبه
expenses	N.	نفقات – تكلفة	wasteful	Adj.	مبذر – مسرف
preserve	V.	يحافظ على			

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

11. We must control our monthly We have little money left.
a) sources b) expenses c) gadgets d) labels
12. Too much sugar is unhealthy.
a) expense b) packaging c) gadget d) consumption
13. People should the use of plastic bags.
a) minimise b) preserve c) donate d) conserve
14. He clothes to poor families every winter.
a) preserves b) minimises c) donates d) conserves

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Lesson 6 (Grammar)Countable/ Uncountable Nouns (some/ any/ much/ many/ a little/ a few)

a few (قليل) / many (كثير)	a little (قليل) / much (كثير)
a few men/books/houses (Countable) many cars/friends/people (Countable)	a little water/tea/sugar (Uncountable) much money/bread/pasta (Uncountable)
some	any
some (Countable/Uncountable) • I've met some friends. (Affirmative) • She bought some juice. (Affirmative)	any (Countable/Uncountable) • I haven't got any coffee. (Negative) • Do you have any oranges? (Question)

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

15. There weren't children in the park.
a) much b) many c) a little d) little
16. My brother likes to drink tea with sugar.
a) many b) a few c) little d) few
17. She doesn't have information about that topic.
a) much b) many c) a few d) few
18. Omar keeps books in his office. He is not a good reader.
a) many b) much c) little d) few
19. I don't have friends.
a) much b) any c) little d) some
20. We will spend time in playing cards.
a) many b) any c) few d) some

Date: / / 2026

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

A small crowd had gathered around the entrance to the park. Robert crossed the road to see what was happening. He found an old man with a performing monkey. The monkey's tricks, Robert soon discovered, were not exciting at all so, after throwing a few pennies in the hat which the old man had placed on the pavement, he began to move along, with other members of the crowd. At this point the old man suddenly let out a loud cry. Everyone turned to see what had happened. The old man was bending over his monkey and began to weep. A young lady from the crowd took some silver coins and threw them into the hat. Meanwhile, the old man continued to hold the dead monkey in his arms neglecting what was going on about him.

A few months later, Robert came across the old man in another part of the city. The man had a monkey. It did not; however, seem any better at its tricks than the previous one. Robert was pleased that the old man was still able to earn a living. The old man let out a loud cry and once again the monkey lay still on the pavement. Again, he picked up the dead monkey and began to weep. The same young lady stepped forward and threw money into the hat. Again, the crowd did the same except for Robert who was amazed at the man's cheating.



a) Choose the correct answer from a), b), c) and d):

21. The best title for the passage is:

a) A Cheating Man

b) A Dead Monkey

c) A Remarkable Performance

d) A Loud Cry

22. The writer's purpose of this passage is to advise us:

a) to have a smart monkey

b) to work with an old man

c) not be cheated by others

d) not to walk in the street

23. The young lady was working:

a) with the old man

b) in the city

c) with Robert

d) on the pavement

24. The underlined pronoun 'them' in line 8 refers to:

a) tricks

b) crowds

c) coins

d) pennies

25. The underlined word 'weep' in line 16 means:

a) shout

b) cry

c) whisper

d) sing

26. Robert was the only one to know about the:

a) monkey

b) old man

c) coins

d) trick

b) Answer the following questions about the passage:

27. Where did the old man place his hat?

.....

28. Why do you think the young lady put the coins in the hat?

.....

Date: / / 2026

Writing

Write a report of two paragraphs (12 sentences) about “**living simply**” focusing on (examples of living simply) and (why some people live a simple life).

Introduction:

Paragraph 1 (.....)

Topic sentence:**Supporting details:**

-
-

Concluding sentence:

Paragraph 2 (.....)

Topic sentence:**Supporting details:**

-
-

Concluding sentence:**Conclusion:****“Living Simply”**

Dictation Sheet**Date:** / / 2026

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