

**English Notebook
Grade Nine
First Term
2024 – 2025**

Follow Me

First Term

**Grade
9**

مدرسة
البحر
الزهر

Unit 1: Explorers

Word	Meaning
expedition (n.)	
accompany (v.)	
wilderness (n.)	
cracked (adj.)	
constant (adj.)	

Word	Meaning
prey on (v.)	
embark on (v.)	
quest (n.)	
bond (n.)	
seek (v.)	

Vocabulary

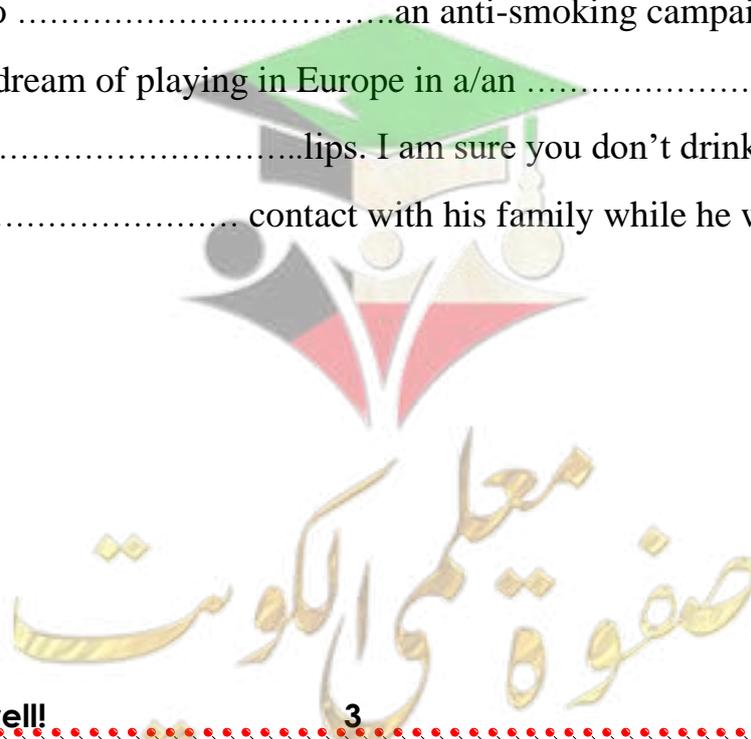
A) – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- NASA has recently revealed that a/anwill be sent to Mars next month.
 a) quest b) expedition c) bond d) wilderness
- The nursethe old lady to the check-up room.
 a) accompanied b) sought c) defended d) provided
- Hawks.....rats, squirrels and small birds.
 a) embark on b) dispose of c) tug on d) prey on
- If you are moving to the city, you will have to adapt with thenoise there.
 a) cracked b) flexible c) constant d) thrilled

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

(seek – cracked - constant – embark on – quest – wilderness – bond)

- We are planning toan anti-smoking campaign soon.
- Young footballers dream of playing in Europe in a/anfor fame and wealth.
- You have dry andlips. I am sure you don't drink enough water.
- He kept in contact with his family while he was in Australia.



Grammar

Present Simple المضارع البسيط

* يتكون المضارع البسيط من التصريف الأول ويعبر عن:

1- عادة (habit):

I pray at the mosque every day.
We always get up early.

2- حقيقة (Fact):

It gets cold in winter in Kuwait.
Ice melts in hot weather.

*نضيف للفعل S مع:

He = Ali	+ Verb → + s
She = Huda	
It = Cat	

Ali usually reads the Quran.

* يأتي المضارع البسيط مع:

every....	كل	always	دائما	usually	عادة
sometimes	احيانا	often	غالبا	rarely	نادرا

Correct the following verbs:

1. They usually (play) football at school. 1.
2. Hamad (visit) his uncle every day. 2.
3. We (go) to the club every Friday. 3.
4. She always (eat) chocolate. 4.
5. The boy always (come) here. 5.
6. He (like) drinking milk. 6.
7. My friend rarely (eat) ice cream. 7.

صفوة معلم الكويت

* لنفي جملة في المضارع البسيط نأتي بـ (don't / doesn't) قبل الفعل:

I	Play	with a ball every day.
You		
We	don't play	
They		
He (Ali)	plays	
She (Huda)		
It (Cat)	doesn't play	

* لعمل سؤال في المضارع البسيط نبدأ بـ (Do / Does) كالتالي:

Yes/No Question:

Statement	Question
Yes, I like to go on an expedition.	Do you like to go on an expedition?
Yes, she gets the highest mark in the class.	Does she get the highest mark in the class?
No, we don't go abroad.	Do you go abroad?

الماضي البسيط Past Simple

○ يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني:

- I visited my uncle yesterday.
- We met Sara last week.

○ يأتي الماضي البسيط مع:

yesterday	أمس	Last..... الماضي	ago	منذ
In the past	في الماضي	once	ذات مرة	in 2015	في أي سنة ماضية

○ لنفي زمن الماضي البسيط نضع (didn't) قبل الفعل:

- I visited my uncle yesterday.
- I **didn't** visit my uncle yesterday.
- I met Sara last week.
- I **didn't** meet Sara last week.

○ لعمل سؤال في الماضي نبدأ بـ (Did) كالتالي:

Yes/No Question:

Statement	Question
Yes, I went to the cinema yesterday.	Did you go to the cinema yesterday?
No, my father didn't buy that car.	Did your father buy that car?

A) – Choose the correct answer(s) from a, b, c and d:

1. Reem *never* on the school walls.
a) write b) writes c) wrote d) writing
2. Ali *always* his grandparents at the weekend.
a) visiting b) visit c) will visit d) visits
3. We *usually* messages to our friends.
a) send b) sends c) sending d) will send
4. My father *sometimes* me with my homework.
a) help b) helps c) helped d) helping
5. Hamad his teeth before sleeping *yesterday*.
a) brushes b) brushed c) brush d) brushing

B) – Do as required in brackets:

1. My father *usually*..... (give) me pocket money at the weekend. (Correct)
2. My little brother (break) my camera *yesterday*. (Correct)
3. A good student *always* (revise) his lessons regularly. (Correct)
4. *In the past*, expeditions..... (be) too risky. (Correct)
5. Sara *wears* a new dress for the wedding party.
a) (Ask a question)
b) (Make negative)
6. Khalid *went* to hospital because he was ill.
a) (Ask a question)
b) (Make negative)

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and then answer the questions below:

My car was stolen last week. I had left it in one of the side-streets from 6 o'clock till 6 thirty p.m., but when I returned, it was gone. I was surprised that it had been taken because there were many modern-model cars in the street. I was **foolish** to leave the door unlocked.

I decided to take action so, I immediately reported the incident to the police. It was the first time I had ever entered a police station, so I felt very nervous. The officer on duty asked me to write down a description of the lost car to help the police catch the thief. I mentioned that it was a large 1990 Ford, number 44837, Hawally. It was in good condition except there was a lot of play in the steering wheel. In fact, I was in my way to the garage to have the steering wheel adjusted when the car was stolen. I was certain that the thief would change its colour and number plates.

The next day, the police told me that they had found the car in a side-street five hundred

meters away. It was not damaged, but someone had stuck a note to the windscreen. It read "To the owner; if you want to kill yourself with this steering wheel, go ahead; I've got better things to do." Anyway, the thief didn't laugh for long. He was soon arrested and then it was my turn to laugh.

A) Choose the best answer from a, b, c & d:

1. The best title for this passage is:
a-The Use of Modern Cars. b-The End of a Funny Theft.
c- A Visit to the Garage. d-A visit to a Police Station

2. The underlined word "foolish" in the 1st paragraph means
a-lucky b-sad c-stupid d-nervous

3. The underlined pronoun "It" in the 3rd paragraph refers to
a- the note b- the windscreen c-the steering wheel d-the car

4. The police found the car:
a-near the house b-in a main street
c-in the same street d-in a side-street

5. How long has the writer left his car in the street?
a-fifteen minutes b-an hour c-half an hour d-twenty minutes

6. The purpose of the writer in this passage is:
a- to focus on parking cars in the street.
b- to explain the importance of modern cars.
c- to show the necessity of having friends to help in need.
d- to emphasize that thieves must be caught at the end.

B) Answer the following questions:

7. Where did the writer want to go before the car was stolen?

.....

8. Why was the writer's car stolen?

.....



Writing

"Certain people like adventure. They have the desire to escape the familiar."

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about **"Going on an Expedition to Alaska Wilderness"** explaining why you like this kind of adventure and what helps you to succeed in this journey.

N.B.: Your writing should include a *topic sentence*, *supporting details* and a *conclusion*.

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graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; B --- F[ ]; B --- G[ ]; C --- H[ ]; C --- I[ ]; C --- J[ ]; C --- K[ ]
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صفوة معلمي الكويت



صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 2: Authors

Word	Meaning
novelist (n.)	
variety (n.)	
regard (v.)	
influence (n.)	
popularity (n.)	
reputation (n.)	

Word	Meaning
association (n.)	
literature (n.)	
devotedly (adv.)	
significant (adj.)	
document (v.)	

Vocabulary

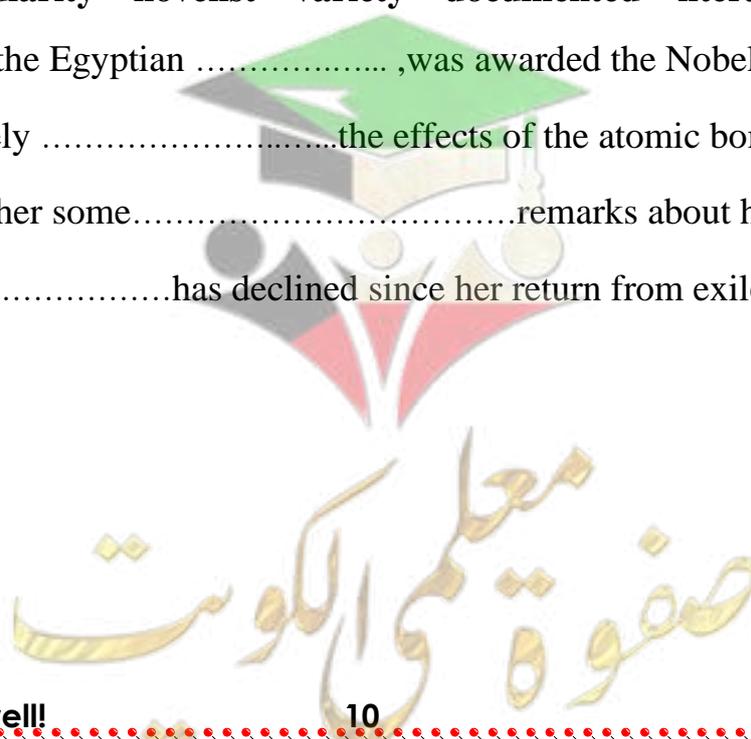
A) – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. His skill at computer programming gave him a good.....as an expert.
 a) reputation b) literature c) association d) expedition
2. Her parents always her as the smartest of their children.
 a) accompanied b) forced c) regarded d) organized
3. William Shakespeare is perhaps the greatest writer of English in history.
 a) literature b) reputation c) association d) variety
4. He many cases in which the disease was spread from animals to humans.
 a) accompanied b) documented c) skied d) led

B) – Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(devotedly – popularity – novelist – variety – documented – literature – significant)

1. Naguib Mahfouz, the Egyptian, was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.
2. The film extensivelythe effects of the atomic bomb on human bodies.
3. The director gave her some.....remarks about her performance.
4. Herhas declined since her return from exile two years ago.



Grammar

Future المستقبل

am/is/are + going to + verb

will + verb

will + v ⁰	Be going to + v ⁰
<p>1. Sudden decision (قرار مفاجيء) e.g.: The phone is ringing. I <u>will</u> answer it.</p> <p>2. Predictions without evidence (تنبؤات من دون دليل) e.g.: I think there <u>will</u> be flying cars in 2050.</p> <p>3. Making offers (العروض) e.g.: You look busy; I <u>will</u> help you.</p> <p>4. Promises (الوعود) e.g.: Don't worry. I <u>will</u> be careful.</p>	<p>1. Plans (خطط) e.g.: I <u>am</u> going to buy a new car next week.</p> <p>2. Predictions with evidence (تنبؤات بدليل) e.g.: The sky is full of dark clouds. It <u>is</u> going to rain.</p>

Correct the verbs in brackets:

- Nobody in Jane's team can play basketball. They..... (lose) the match.
- He's driving too fast. He..... (have) an accident.
- Did you invite Ann to the party?
- Oh, no, I forgot! I (call) her now.
- Don't worry, mum, I promise I (take) good care of the plants.

Do as shown between brackets:

- I (take) you to the cinema if you like. (Correct)
- My younger brother will listen to what I say. (Make Negative)
- I am going to do some shopping tonight. (Make Negative)



Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully and then do as required below:

A lady and her husband went to meet the president of Harvard. Since they were dressed poorly, the president wasn't interested in meeting them. After making them wait for a long time, he agreed to see them.

The lady told him, "We had a son who attended Harvard for one year. He loved Harvard. He was happy here. But about a year ago, he was accidentally killed by a careless driver. And my husband and I would like to build a memorial to him, somewhere here."

The president was shocked. "Madam," he said angrily. "we can't put up a statue for every person who attended Harvard and died. If we did, this place would look like a cemetery." "Oh, no," the lady explained quickly. "We don't want to build a statue. We thought we would like to give a building to Harvard." The president rolled his eyes then exclaimed, "A building! Do you have any idea how much a building cost? We have over seven and a half million dollars in the physical department at Harvard."

For a moment the lady was silent. The president was pleased. He could get rid of them now. And the lady turned to her husband and said quietly, "Is that all it costs to start a University? Why don't we just start our own?" Her husband agreed. The president was shocked. Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford walked away, travelling to California where they established the University that has their name (Stanford), a memorial to a son that Harvard no longer cared about.

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

1. Which of the following is the main idea of the 3rd paragraph?

- a) How the son was killed
- b) How Harvard university was built
- c) How Stanford university was established
- d) How the lady and her husband became rich

2. What is the meaning of the undelined word "cemetery" in the 3rd paragraph?

- a) a place for having fun
- b) a place for studying
- c) a place for doing research
- d) a place for burying the dead

3. The underlined pronoun "him" in the 2nd paragraph refers to

- a) driver
- b) son
- c) husband
- d) president

4. How can you describe Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford?

- a) They are rich but humble
- b) They are poor and needy
- c) They are rich and greedy
- d) They are rich but stingy

5. According to the story, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a) The president of Harvard University was polite.
- b) The son died after a serious illness.
- c) Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford wanted to donate money to Harvard.
- d) Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford were not polite.

6. What is the writer's purpose of this story?

- a) To advise us to be patient.
- b) To explain why we shouldn't judge people by appearance.
- c) To show the importance of a university.
- d) To describe how Harvard university respect its students.

B) – Answer the following questions:

7. How much did it cost to start a university at that time?

.....

.....

8. Mrs. Leland Stanford seems to be a strong woman. Explain.

.....

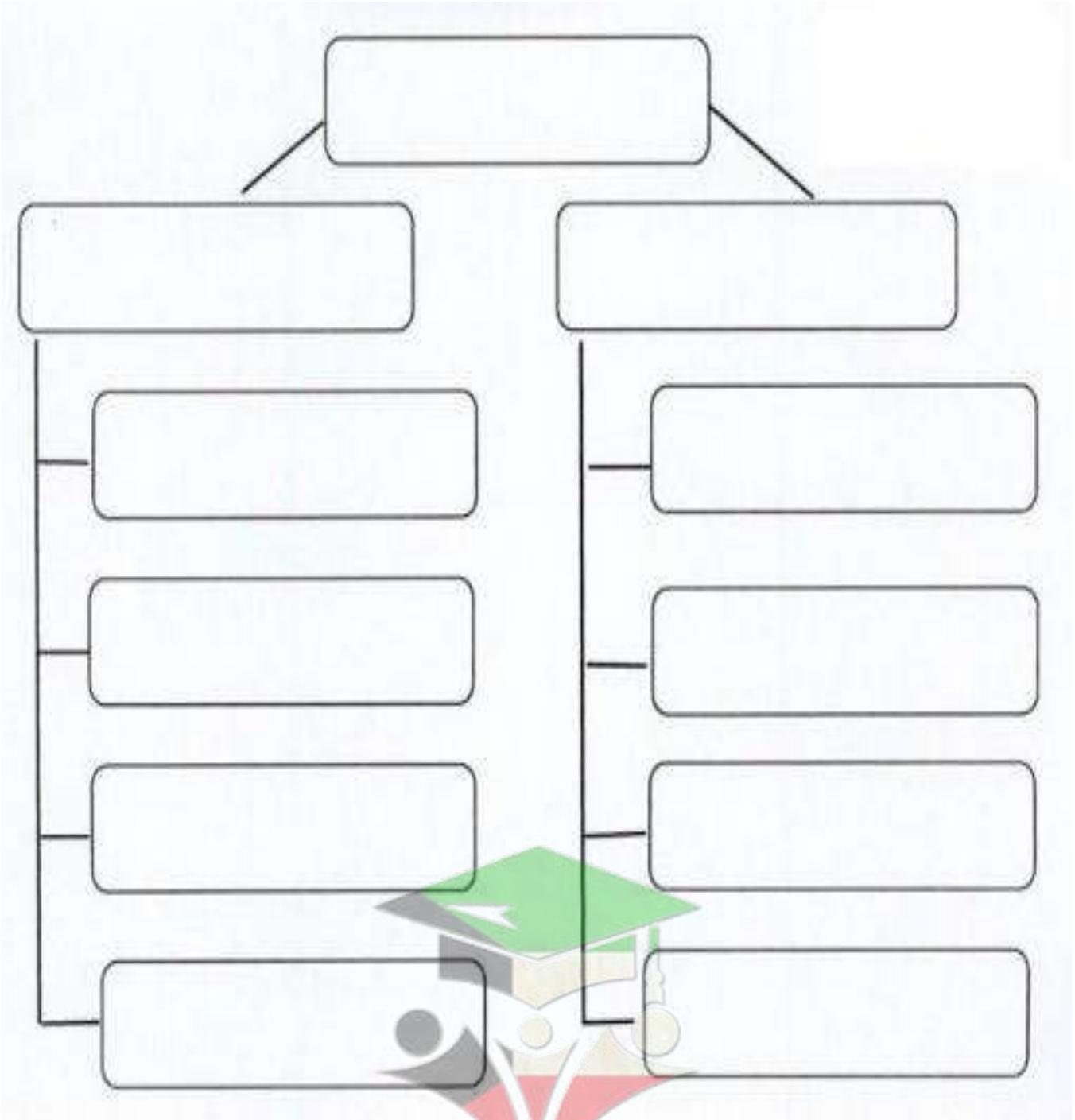
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Writing

Plan and write a topic of two paragraphs (**not less than 12 sentences**) about the importance of books and the characteristics of a good author.

NB: Your writing should include a *topic sentence*, *supporting details* and a *conclusion*.



صفوة معلمي الكويت



صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 3: Philanthropy

Word	Meaning
essentially (adv.)	
assistance (n.)	
regardless (adv.)	
ethnic (adj.)	
catastrophe (n.)	

Word	Meaning
annual (adj.)	
rush (v.)	
extend (v.)	
appreciation (n.)	
gratitude (n.)	

Vocabulary

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

- People in the flooded areas are in need of direct
 a) wilderness b) novelist c) literature d) assistance
- Wars are regarded as the worstbecause millions of innocent people are killed.
 a) appreciation b) catastrophe c) gratitude d) reputation
- They spent their holiday on a yacht in the Caribbean.
 a) annual b) ethnic c) significant d) cracked
- of the cost, the building must be completed on time.
 a) Regardless b) Essentially c) Devotedly d) Instead

B) – Fill in the gaps with words from the list:

(regardless – rushed – ethnic – extend – appreciation – essentially)

- She is a nice person, but she finds it difficult to communicate.
- Children rarely show anyfor what their parents do for them.
- Disturbances have once again broken out between the two groups.
- The bank has agreed to us money to buy our house.

Grammar

Second Conditional (لو = If)

If + Past Simple, would / wouldn't + V⁰

e.g.: If I **had** enough money, I *would buy* a new car.

e.g.: If you **went** to bed earlier, you *wouldn't be* tired.

All's well that ends well!

e.g.: I *would tell* Dad the truth if I were you.

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

1. If I *were* hungry, I a sandwich.
a) will make b) have made c) would make d) made
2. If he his homework every day, he *would get* better marks.
a) did b) is doing c) does d) was doing
3. If our parents *were* here, they us what to do.
a) told b) will tell c) have told d) would tell
4. I *would help* her if she me.
a) asks b) asked c) will ask d) would ask

Relative Pronouns

	Usage	Example
<i>who</i>	relates to people	The <u>musician</u> who wrote this song is Spanish.
<i>which</i>	relates to things / animals	This is the <u>cake</u> which Mum made.
<i>whose</i>	refers to possession	The <u>boy</u> whose <u>phone</u> just rang should stand up.

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

1. I talked to the girl.....car had broken down in front of the shop.
a) who b) where c) which d) whose
2. That's Peter, the boy.....has just arrived at the airport.
a) who b) where c) which d) whose
3. Thank you very much for your e-mail,was very interesting.
a) who b) where c) which d) whose
4. The children.....shouted in the street are not from our school.
a) who b) where c) which d) whose

Join the following:

1. We met a girl. She had lost her way.
.....

2. I saw a soldier. He had lost an arm.
.....

3. Bring me the file. The file is on the table.
.....

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and then do the tasks below :

Have you ever heard the sound of a hummingbird? They make a buzzing noise when they fly. They make this noise because they beat their wings so fast. They fly in a **unique** way. They move their wings so fast that they can **hover**. This means that they can stay in one spot in the middle of the air like a helicopter. Sometimes they fly or hover upside down. They are the only bird that flies backwards.

Hummingbirds are small. The bee hummingbird, which is a type of hummingbirds, is the smallest bird in the world. It is just a little bit bigger than a bee. Bee hummingbirds build tiny nests.

Hummingbirds move fast. It takes lots of energy to move as fast as they do. This means that they need to eat a lot of food. They have to store enough energy to survive through the night. Their favourite food is nectar, a sweet liquid inside of some flowers. They have to visit hundreds of flowers to get enough nectar to live. Hummingbirds don't use their long beaks for drinking nectar; they use their tongues. **Their** long tongues work like little pumps.

Hummingbirds help flowers too. They get pollen on their heads when they feed. Flowers use pollen to make seeds. Hummingbirds help pollen get from one flower to the next. This helps flowers make more seeds. More seeds mean more flowers. More flowers mean more food for hummingbirds. Isn't it nice how that works out?

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

1. Which best describes the main idea of the 3rd paragraph?

- a) Hummingbirds move faster than other birds.
- b) Hummingbirds like to visit different flowers.
- c) Hummingbirds needs a lot of food to have energy.
- d) Hummingbirds like to drink nectar from different flowers.

2. What is the antonym (opposite) of the underlined word "**unique**" in the 1st paragraph?

- a) strange
- b) common
- c) special
- d) different

3. The underlined word "**hover**" in the 1st paragraph means.....

- a) to move very fast
- b) to fly upside down
- c) to make a buzzing noise
- d) to stay in one place in the air

4. The underlined pronoun "**Their**" in the 3rd paragraph refers to.....

- a) beaks
- b) flowers
- c) hummingbirds
- d) tongues

5. Why do flowers need pollen?

- a) Flowers eat pollen.
- b) Hummingbirds eat pollen.
- c) Flowers use pollen to make seeds.
- d) Pollen attracts bee hummingbirds.

6. All the following statements about hummingbirds are TRUE except.....

- a) They can fly backwards.
- b) They eat flower seeds.
- c) They grow larger than bees.
- d) They drink nectar using their tongues.

7. What is the author's purpose in writing this text?

- a) to tell us about the world's biggest bird
- b) to explain how birds drink nectar from flowers
- c) to give information about a unique and helpful bird
- d) to compare between the different types of hummingbirds

B) – Answer the following questions:

8. Why do hummingbirds visit hundreds of flowers daily?

.....

.....

9. When hummingbirds feed, they help flowers. Explain.

.....

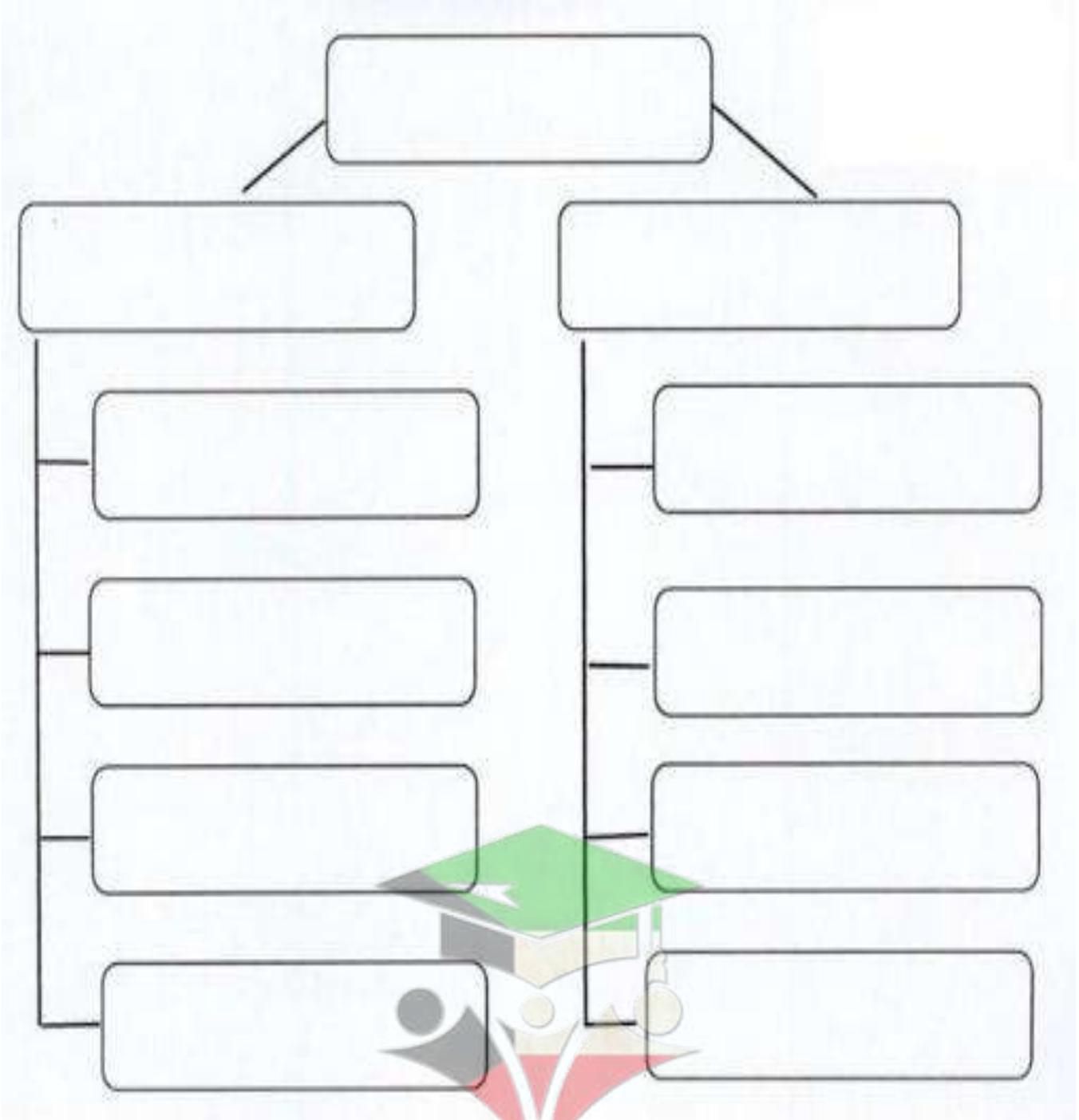
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Writing

Plan and write a topic of two paragraphs (**not less than 12 sentences**) about the ways you can volunteer in your community and what benefits you get from volunteering.

NB: Your writing should include a *topic sentence*, *supporting details* and a *conclusion*.



صفوة معلم الكويت



صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 4: Countries & Cities

Word	Meaning
fusion (n.)	
monsoonal (adj.)	
peninsula (n.)	
appeal (v.)	
species (n.)	

Word	Meaning
habitat (n.)	
major (adj.)	
showcase (v.)	
consist (v.)	

Vocabulary

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

- The air we breathe oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and vapor.
 a) embarks on b) preys on c) consists of d) depends on
- The Olympic Games gave the country an opportunity to.....its economic achievements.
 a) consist b) showcase c) rush d) regard
- I think what to me about his painting is his use of colour.
 a) showcases b) seeks c) appeals d) documents
- The Sinai is a desert region between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.
 a) Peninsula b) fusion c) association d) gratitude

B- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(monsoonal - habitat - consists of - fusion – showcase – major - appeal)

- Going shopping doesn't really to me; I'd rather go for a walk in the park.
- The loss of their goalkeeper through injury was a/an setback for the team.
- The floods have killed at least 280 people and made others homeless.
- It is well known that the Japanese's basic diet rice and fish.

Grammar

Present Continuous as Future

We can use the *Present Continuous* to talk about **future arrangements (plans)**.

is am are	}	+ V ⁰ +ing +	{	tomorrow next tonight this weekend on Monday in October
-----------------	---	-------------------------	---	--

e.g.: I am traveling *tomorrow*.

e.g.: Dana is having a party *tonight*.

e.g.: My kids are seeing the dentist *this weekend*.

Correct the verbs in brackets:

1. Sam (have) lunch at the cafeteria *tomorrow*.

2. I (meet) Mr Adel *this weekend*.

3. We (play) golf *tonight*.

4. Omar (visit) Denmark *in November*.

5. Lina and I (fly) to Spain *on Thursday*.

Past continuous (when / while)

Correct the verbs in brackets:

1. We (play) volleyball with Mary *when* you called me.

2. *When* the teacher (come) in, we were studying English.

3. I was looking for my purse *when* I (drop) my credit card.

4. I saw the thief *while* he (get) into my neighbor's house.

5. George fell off the ladder *while* he (paint) the ceiling.

6. *While* John was sleeping last night, someone (steal) his car.



Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and then do the tasks below :

Once, there were two little mice. One of the mice was a very hard worker. Every morning she would go outside and fill her basket with beans and nuts. If she was feeling sick, she would still gather food.

The cousin of the hardworking mouse was the opposite. She slept half the day, played and ate her beans and nuts. Soon she **realized** and became aware of the fact that she would not have any food left for the long winter. She went to her hardworking cousin and asked for food. "Why don't you have any food," the hardworking mouse asked. "I've been busy playing and sleeping", the lazy mouse said. "Well, here's a basket, stop being lazy and gather some food for yourself," said the hardworking mouse.

While the lazy mouse was gathering food, she came across a grasshopper playing happily in the fields. "Hey mouse," said the grasshopper. "Come and play with me instead of wasting your time gathering food!" "I only have a few days to collect food," said the lazy mouse. "You should be gathering **some** too." "Oh please," said the grasshopper. "I have **plenty** of grass, corn and leaves, I'd rather have fun." The lazy mouse said goodbye and continued to gather her own food.

A few weeks later, the lazy mouse came across the grasshopper looking very weak and hungry. "You should have thought of winter," said the lazy mouse. Then she went on her way feeling proud and happy. (244 words)

A) – Choose the correct answers from a, b, c and d:

- The best title of this story could be:
 - Having Fun
 - Gathering Food for Winter
 - The Lazy Mice
 - The Value of Hard Work
- The main idea of the 4th paragraph is about:
 - How the two mice were so happy.
 - How the hard worker mouse advised the lazy one.
 - How the lazy mouse advised the grasshopper.
 - How the grasshopper have fun in winter.
- The underlined word "**realized**" in the 2nd paragraph means.....
 - went out
 - found out
 - looked out
 - dropped out
- The opposite of the underlined word "**plenty**" in the 3rd paragraph is.....
 - a lot
 - little
 - part of
 - enough
- The underlined word "**some**" in the 3rd paragraph refers to.....
 - food
 - days
 - time
 - fields

6. According to the story, mice eat.....
a) corn b) grass c) leaves d) beans
7. According to the story, all the following statements are **FALSE** except
a) **The grasshopper was hardworking and active.**
b) **The grasshopper taught the mouse a good lesson.**
c) **The lazy mouse listened to her cousin's advice.**
d) **The hardworking mouse gave the lazy one some food.**
8. What lesson did the grasshopper learn in this story?
a) **Winter comes fast.**
b) **Don't eat or play in summer.**
c) **Keep today's work till tomorrow.**
d) **Plan ahead and prepare for days of need.**

B) – Answer the following questions:

9. Why did the grasshopper look weak?

.....

10. What made the lazy mouse feel proud and happy at the end of the story?

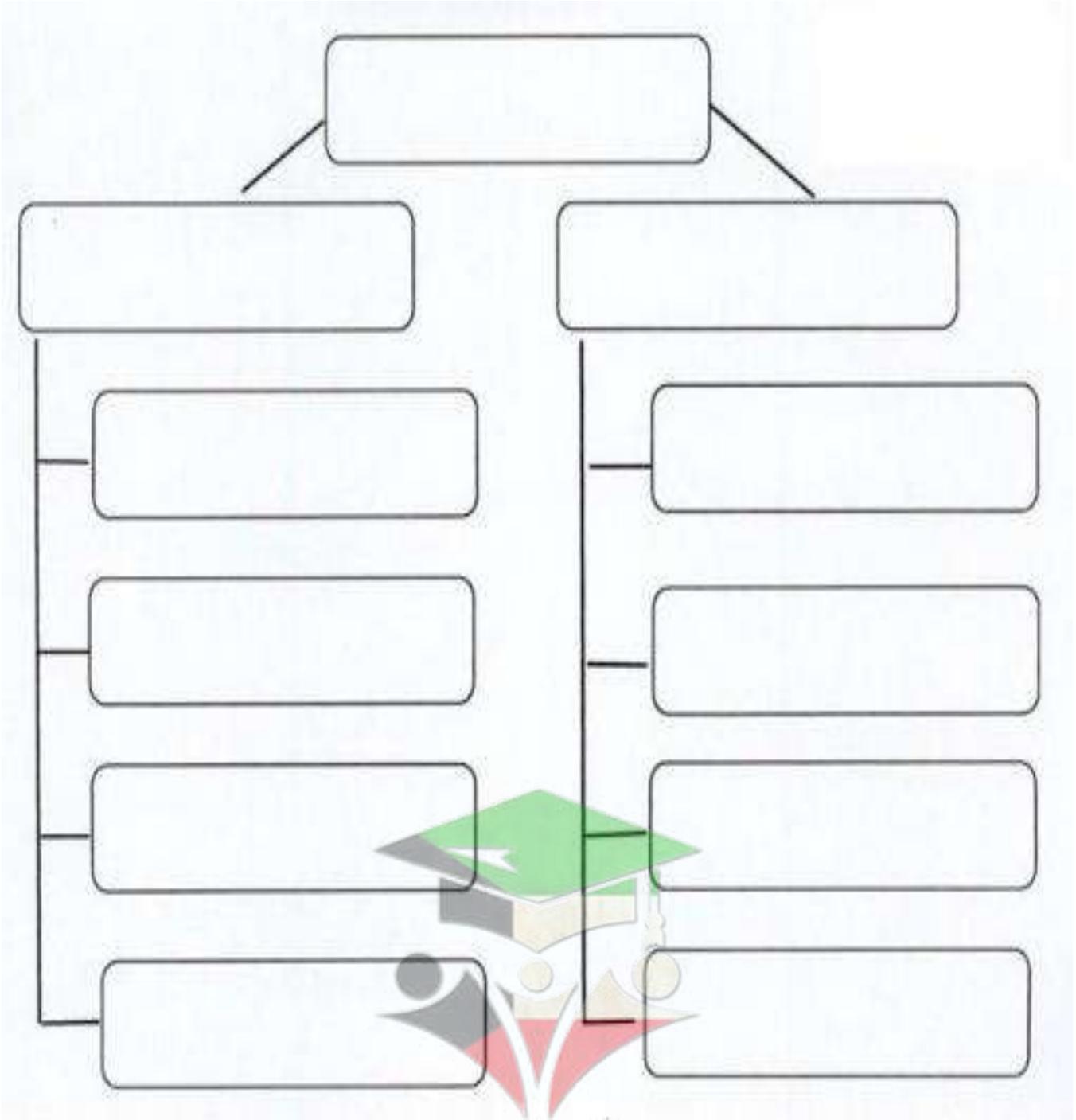
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Writing

Plan and write a topic of two paragraphs (**not less than 12 sentences**) about "**A Country you visited**" stating the reasons for choosing this country and giving information of this country.

NB: Your writing should include a *topic sentence*, *supporting details* and a *conclusion*.



صفوة معلمي الكويت



صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 5: The Environment

Word	Meaning
obviously (adv.)	
suffocate (v.)	
emit (v.)	
depend on (v.)	
fossil fuels (n.)	

Word	Meaning
pollutants (n.)	
toxic (adj.)	
pesticides (n.)	
seriously (adv.)	

Vocabulary

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

- TV's, computers and phones radiation that affects us badly.
a) appeal b) emit c) document d) regard
- The report was prepared with studious care and attention.
a) regardless b) obviously c) devotedly d) seriously
- In her last difficult years, sheher husband to look after her.
a) depended on b) suffocated c) appealed d) consisted
- Engines of cars, trains, trucks and airplanes emitto the air.
a) habitats b) novelists c) pollutants d) associations

B) - Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(toxic – pesticides – suffocated – seriously – depends on – emit – fossil fuels)

- Trees and plants are useful as they absorb carbon dioxide and oxygen.
- He wasn't injured - he just got a few cuts and bruises.
- Many of the victims either burnt to death orfrom smoke.
- Solar energy and wind power are becoming popular as alternatives to

Grammar

The Passive

Present Simple

Subject + Verb 1 + Object	→	Object + is / are + Verb 3
---------------------------	---	----------------------------

e.g.: She eats an apple every day.

An apple is eaten every day.

Past Simple

Subject + Verb 2 + Object → Object + was / were + Verb 3

e.g.: Dana broke the vase last night.

The vase was broken last night.

Present Continuous

is
Subject + am + Verb (ing) + Object → Object + is / are + being + Verb 3
are

e.g.: They are building a new school.

A new school is being built.

Past Continuous

Subject + was / were + Verb (ing) + Object → Object + was / were + being + Verb 3

e.g.: Ali was feeding the horses.

The horses were being fed.

Modals

Subject + can / will + Verb + Object → Object + can / will + be + Verb 3

e.g.: I can solve this problem easily.

The problem can be solved easily.

e.g.: Omar will send the email.

The email will be sent.

Change the following sentences into passive:

1. They are building a new hospital in our area.

2. The doctor is examining the patients in the hospital.

3. They were watching the match.

4. I can do the task now.

5. Sami will buy a new car.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and then do the tasks below :

Chess is called the game of kings. It is a two-player game. One player uses the white pieces while the other uses the black pieces. Each piece moves in a special way. One piece is called the king. Each player has his own king. The players take turns moving their pieces. If a player lands on a piece, he or she takes it. The game ends when a player loses his or her king. There are a few more rules, but **those** are the basics.

Some people think that chess is more than a game. They think that it makes the mind stronger. Good chess players use their brains. They take their time. They think about what will happen next. These skills are useful in life and in chess. Chess is kind of a workout for the mind.

There is a type of chess with short time limits. It's called blitz chess. In blitz chess, each player gets ten minutes to use for the whole game. Your clock runs during your turn. You hit the time clock after your move. This stops your clock. It also starts the other player's clock. If you run out of time, you lose. Games of blitz chess are fast-paced.

Chess is not just for people. Computers have been playing chess since the 1970s. At first, they did not play well. They made mistakes. As time went on, they grew stronger. In 1997, a computer called Deep Blue could **beat** the best player in the world. It was the first computer chess-playing system to win a chess game. By 2006, a cell phone could beat the best player in the world.

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

1. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?

- a) Deep Blue lost a chess game.
- b) Computers didn't have chess-playing systems.
- c) Computers were better than cell phones in playing chess.
- d) Computer chess programmes became stronger and better.

2. The underlined word "**beat**" in paragraph 4 means

- a) allow for
- b) depend on
- c) win against
- d) agree with

3. The underlined word "**those**" in paragraph 1 refers to

- a) turns
- b) rules
- c) pieces
- d) players

4. According to the passage, how does a game of chess end?

- a) When a player becomes king.
- b) When a player loses his/her king.
- c) When a player makes it to the end of the board.
- d) When a player takes all of the other player's pieces.

5. According to the passage, which of the following statements about chess is **NOT TRUE**?

- a) Chess is a two-player board game.
- b) Chess players don't need to use their brains.
- c) Blitz is a fast chess game that takes a short time.
- d) Some computer chess programmes beat the best players.

All's well that ends well!

6. What is the author's purpose in writing this text?
- a) To persuade people to play chess.
 - b) To describe the clocks used in chess.
 - c) To compare different types of board games.
 - d) To tell us some facts about the game of chess.

B) Answer the following questions:

7. How might playing chess be good for people?

.....

.....

8. Why is blitz chess more challenging than regular chess?

.....

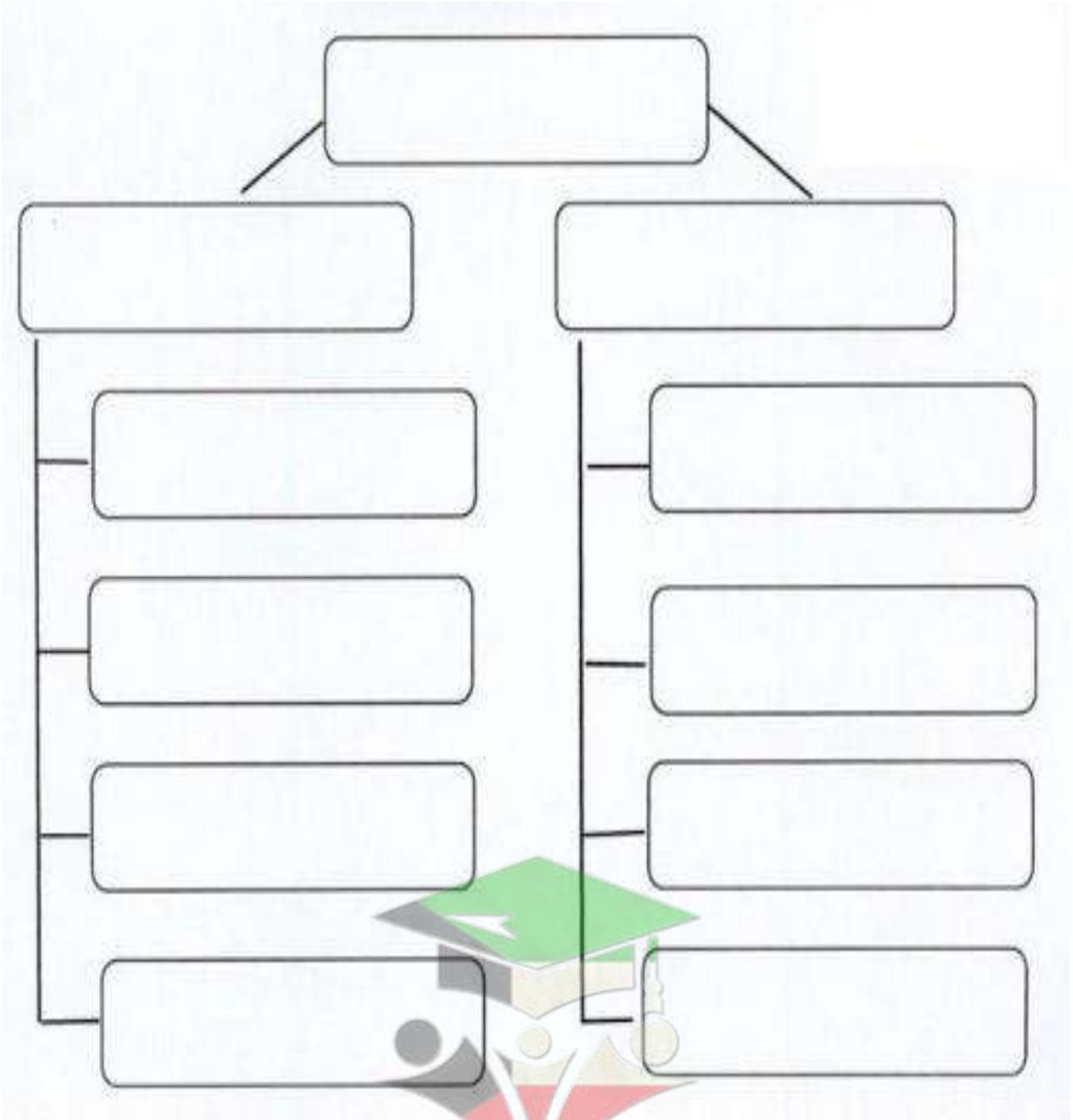
.....



Writing

Plan and write a topic of two paragraphs (**not less than 12 sentences**) about the causes of air pollution and the solutions to end this problem.

NB: Your writing should include a *topic sentence*, *supporting details* and a *conclusion*.



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Unit 6: Cultural Attractions

Word	Meaning
hard-packed (adj.)	
splendid (adj.)	
hark back (v.)	
marvellously (adv.)	

Word	Meaning
flank (v.)	
prodigious (adj.)	
depict (v.)	
convert (v.)	

Vocabulary

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

- My grandfather alwaysto the good old days of his youth.
a) preys on b) harks back c) consists of d) appeals to
- The area is great for mountain biking because of itsground.
a) hard-packed b) annual c) toxic d) ethnic
- Dana impressed all who met her with her memory.
a) monsoonal b) toxic c) annual d) prodigious
- Could we the small bedroom into a second bathroom?
a) depict b) convert c) emit d) flank

B) – Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(splendid – marvellously – hard-packed – converted – flanked – depict)

- FC Barcelona showed a / an.....performance during the match.
- Children's books often farmyard animals as gentle, lovable creatures.
- The golden jewellery, pearls and costumes werepresented in the museum.
- The snow in the mountains of Canada was perfect for skiing.

Grammar

Order of adjectives

* عند وصف اسم بصفتين أو أكثر نقوم بترتيب الصفات قبل الاسم كما يلي:

When two or more adjectives are used in front of a noun, they are usually in this order:

رأي	حجم	عمر	شكل	لون	بلد	مادة	الاسم الموصوف
Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	noun
wonderful	small	old	round	brown	Kuwaiti	wooden	table

- e.g.: A *fat old Chinese* man came to the door.
 e.g.: I kept all my money in a *small black metal* box.

Reorder the adjectives:

1. Have you seen my (**leather – new – black**) bag?
.....
2. Huda has got (**brown – beautiful – long**) hair.
.....
3. My brother has a (**large – brown – scary**) dog. I'm afraid of it.
.....
4. My father would like to sell his (**German – old – small**) car.
.....

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous

الزمن	Present Perfect Simple المضارع التام البسيط	Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر
شكله	have / has + V ³	have / has + been + V ⁰ (-ing)
مثال	e.g.: Dana has already done her homework.	e.g.: Omar has been sleeping for three hours.
استخدامه	يعبر عن عمل حدث وانتهى في الماضي وما زال له أثر أو نتيجة في الحاضر.	يعبر عن عمل حصل في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى الآن وقد يستمر للمستقبل.
كلماته	since – for – just – already – yet – recently – ever – never – lately	since – for – all day – all morning – the whole day



since + بداية المدة الزمنية

- **Since** 1999, 1988, etc.
- **Since** 8 O'clock, 5 O'clock, etc.
- **Since** yesterday, last week, etc.
- **Since** I was child, we were at school, etc.
- **Since** November, Monday, etc.

for + ذكر المدة الزمنية كاملة

- **For** an hour, two hours, etc.
- **For** three days, four days, etc.
- **For** two months, three months, etc.
- **For** a long time, a short time, etc.
- **For** ages.

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

1. Julieto drive for six years!
a) has been learning b) learns c) is learning d) have learnt
2. Mumthree cakes. They look delicious!
a) has been making b) have made c) has made d) is making
3. My parentsat the airport yet.
a) don't arrive b) hasn't arrived c) can't arrive d) haven't arrived
4. Have you ever.....to Canada?
a) be b) been c) being d) will be
5. Ali has..... played tennis in the club.
a) yet b) for c) since d) just
6. We have studied English September.
a) yet b) for c) since d) just

Do as shown in brackets:

1. I (study) English for two hours. (Correct)
2. Dana..... (not arrive) yet. (Correct)
3. Have you ever (win) a medal? (Correct)
4. Sami has already paid the electricity bill. (Make negative)
5. Ahmed has been teaching Maths since 1996. (Ask a question)
6. We have worked in this factory for more than six years. (Ask a question)



Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, and then answer the questions that follow:

We know that editors have organized newspapers well for readers with the most important stories on page one with big headlines and stories of lesser importance somewhere in the back of the newspapers. That isn't the way that we read **them** though.

I come to work on a train most mornings, with a lot of other people, all of whom are reading newspapers. We have about an hour, but an editor would be discouraged to see how we go about reading the paper. We don't follow his directions at all. We all look at the headlines quickly- we don't read the front-page stories unless we have time to come back to them later. We go directly to the articles that interest us most. Of course, there are a few people who do it right. They are often the most successful-looking people on the train. They read the important stories first and then go on to the other one.

Other newspaper readers on the train buy a good newspaper, take out their glasses and pencils, and turn immediately to the crossword puzzle. It takes them an hour to finish the puzzle, and I don't think that many of them ever look at anything else in the paper.

The way we read a newspaper is what gives papers their edge over TV. Unlike TV, with newspapers, the reader is in charge. We can read our newspaper frontward or backward. We can skip what bores us and read the parts that we like. We can study the advertisement that interests us and **ignore** what doesn't.

A) - Choose the best answer from a, b, c and d:

1. The best title of the passage is:

- a. What People Do on Trains
- b. Why Newspapers Are Important
- c. How People Read Newspapers
- d. How People Solve Crossword Puzzles

2. The underlined word "ignore" in the last paragraph means:

- a. neglect
- b. seek
- c. achieve
- d. lead

3. The underlined pronoun "them" in the 1st paragraph refers to:

- a. editors
- b. stories
- c. headlines
- d. newspapers

4. According to the 3rd paragraph, the writer thinks that many of those who do crossword puzzles:

- a. always read everything else that there in a newspaper.
- b. rarely read anything else that there in a newspaper.
- c. are not that smart because they take too long doing puzzles.
- d. should read a newspaper backward, not frontward.

5. According to the last paragraph, all the following statements are TRUE EXCEPT:

- a. Readers can read the parts they like in newspapers.
- b. Readers can skip advertisements that interest them.
- c. Readers can skip the parts that bore them in newspapers.
- d. Readers can read newspapers either frontward or backward.

All's well that ends well!

6. The purpose of the writer is to:.....

- a. persuade us to read newspapers.
- b. entertain us with a story about newspapers.
- c. inform us of the different ways people read newspapers.
- d. explain to us how editors organise newspapers.

B) - Answer the following questions:

7. How do the most successful-looking people read newspapers?

.....
.....

8. Where, in a newspaper, would you look for important news and stories?

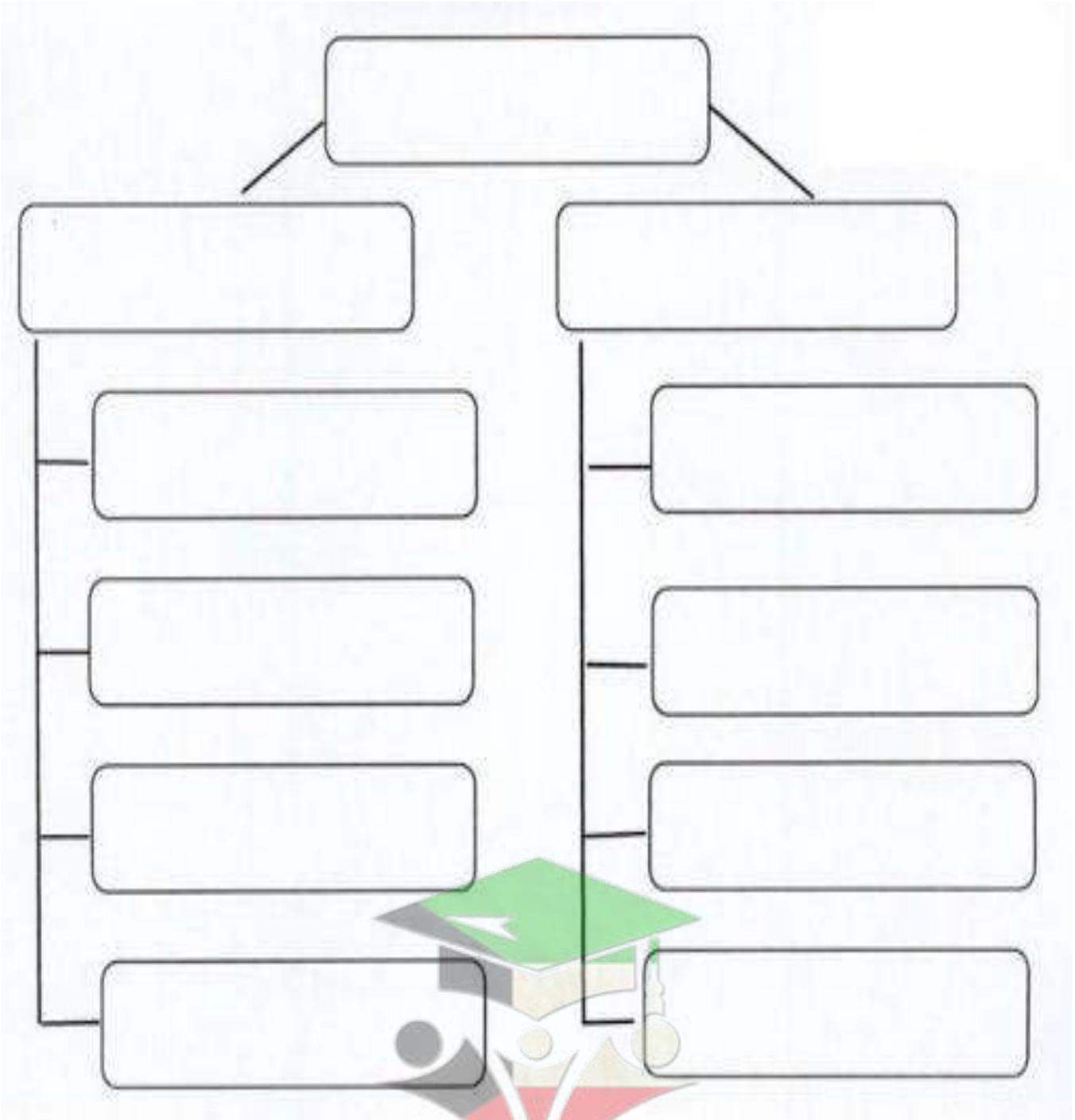
.....
.....



Writing

Plan and write a topic of two paragraphs (**not less than 12 sentences**) about "**The places of interest in Kuwait**" showing *the most interesting places* and *why people visit them*.

NB: Your writing should include a *topic sentence*, *supporting details* and a *conclusion*.



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