معهد سمارت مايند
SMART MIND INSTITUTE

Smart Book
English

الفصل الدراسي الثاني | 2026/2025

9

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فهرس برنامج التقوية - مادة اللغة الإنجليزية - الصف التاسع - الفصل الدراسي الثاني

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Grade 9 Unit five

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Meaning	Sentence
athlete	n	رياضي	The **athlete** trains every day to stay strong.
flexibility	n	مرونة	**Flexibility** helps players move easily and avoid pain.
injury	n	إصابة	He missed the match because of a leg **injury**.
performance	n	أداء	Her **performance** improved after regular practice.
persistence	n	مثابرة	**Persistence** helps athletes reach their goals.
self-confidence	n	الثقة بالنفس	**Self-confidence** makes players believe in themselves.
technique	n	تقنية / أسلوب	Good **technique** is important in every sport.
adopt	v	يتبنى	Many schools **adopt** sports programs for students.
boost	v	يعزز	Exercise can **boost** your energy and mood.
compete	v	يتنافس	Teams **compete** fairly in the final match.
require	v	يتطلب	Professional sports **require** hard training.
unite	v	يوحد	Sports can **unite** people from different cultures.
diverse	adj	متنوع	The team has players from **diverse** backgrounds.
fulfilling	adj	مُرضٍ	Winning after hard work is very **fulfilling**.
key	adj	أساسي	Practice is a **key** part of success.
mutual	adj	متبادل	Players show **mutual** respect on the field.
recreational	adj	ترفيهي	**Recreational** sports are fun and relaxing.
significant	adj	مهم / ملحوظ	Sports play a **significant** role in health.
strategic	adj	استراتيجي	The coach made a **strategic** decision.
enthusiastically	adv	بحماس	Fans cheered **enthusiastically** during the game.
individually	adv	بشكل فردي	Players train **individually** before joining the team.

dedication	n	تفانٍ	**Dedication** helps athletes improve their skills.
fame	n	شهرة	Some players gain **fame** through global events.
income	n	دخل	Many athletes earn **income** from competitions.
nutritionist	n	أخصائي تغذية	A **nutritionist** helps players eat healthy food.
platform	n	منصة	The game is played on an online **platform.**
strategy	n	استراتيجية	The team discussed its **strategy** before the match.
emerge	v	يظهر	New talents **emerge** every season.
evolve	v	يتطور	E-sports continue to **evolve** rapidly.
pursue	v	يسعى إلى	Many young people **pursue** careers in sports.
addicted	adj	مدمن	Some players become **addicted** to video games.
experienced	adj	ذو خبرة	He is an **experienced** professional player.
genuine	adj	حقيقي / صادق	She showed **genuine** respect to her opponent.
massive	adj	ضخم	The event attracted a **massive** audience.
professional	adj	محترف	He wants to become a **professional** athlete.
rapidly	adv	بسرعة	E-sports are growing **rapidly** worldwide.
intensively	adv	بشكل مكثف	Players trained **intensively** before the tournament.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

From a, b c and d choose the correct answer

1. The _____ trains hard every day to improve his skills.

   a) injury b) athlete c) income d) strategy

2. Stretching helps improve _____ in sports.

   a) fame b) flexibility c) injury d) platform

3. He could not play because of a serious _____.

   a) technique b) injury c) dedication d) nutritionist

4. The coach was happy with the team's _____.

   a) income b) performance c) fame d) strategy

5. Hard work and _____ lead to success.

   a) persistence b) injury c) platform d) income

6. Regular exercise can _____ your energy.

   a) require b) boost c) pursue d) unite

7. Teams _____ fairly in tournaments.

   a) evolve b) compete c) emerge d) adopt

8. Professional sports _____ discipline and effort.

   a) unite b) pursue c) require d) boost

9. Respect between players should be _____.

   a) massive b) mutual c) addicted d) strategic

10. Winning after hard training is very _____.

    a) diverse b) fulfilling c) recreational d) massive

11. Teamwork is a _____ skill in sports.

a) key b) genuine c) professional d) diverse

12. Sports have a _____ effect on health.

a) recreational b) significant c) addicted d) experienced

13. He is an _____ player with many years of practice.

a) massive b) experienced c) genuine d) diverse

14. Fans cheered _____ during the final match.

a) rapidly b) enthusiastically c) individually d) intensively

15. The tasks were completed _____ before the group activity..

a) rapidly b) individually c) enthusiastically d) intensively

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(performance / require / adopt / athlete / compete)

1. The young trained every day to improve his speed.
2. The coach said our team's in the last match was excellent.
3. If you want to win the race, you must against very strong runners.
4. Many sports regular practice and a healthy lifestyle.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(adopt / unite / persistence / self-confidence / boost)

1. With enough , you can reach any goal you set.
2. She decided to a new training plan to get stronger.
3. Daily exercise can your energy levels and help you feel happier.
4. The players tried to as a team to win the tournament. (unite)
5. Strong helps athletes stay calm before a big competition.

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Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(enthusiastically /strategic / fulfilling / intensively / significant)

1. Playing a team sport can be very because you make friends and stay healthy.
2. One reason to exercise is to protect your heart. (significant)
3. She was tired after training and went to bed early.
4. The crowd cheered when the team scored the winning goal.

Past perfect (Unit 5 grade 9)

Structure	What Comes After	Example	Arabic Hint
Affirmative + before	subject + past simple	I **had finished** my homework before I watched TV.	قبل بعدها ماضي بسيط V2وقبلها ماضي تام had +V3
Affirmative + after	subject + past simple	After I **had finished** my homework, my brother came home.	بعد بعدها ماضي تام had +V3وقبلها ماضي بسيطV2
Negative + before	subject + past simple	I **had not** finished my homework before the class started.	النفي
Negative + after	subject + past simple	I **had not bought** the old car.	النفي
Question + before	subject + past simple	**Had you finished** your homework before dinner?	سؤال
Question + after	subject + past simple	**When had she finished** her work?	سؤال

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

1. After I ..... my breakfast, I went for work.
   a. will finish b. finished
   c. have finished d. had finished
2. They went home after the movie .....
   a. had ended b. ends
   c. end d. ending
3. She took a short vacation after she ..... the project.
   a. has completed b. had completed
   c. completes d. completed
4. The plane ..... before they got to the airport.
   a. takes off b. had taken off
   c. has taken off d. was taking off

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5. He ..... an email from the company before he submitted his application.

a. receives b. has received

c. had received d. was receiving

6. The students ..... their homework before the teacher came.

a. did b. had done

c. have done d. were doing

7. Before the concert started, the band ..... the stage.

a. entered b. has entered

c. had entered d. were entering

8. We ..... the agenda before the meeting started.

a. prepared b. had prepared

c. have prepared d. were preparing

9. The passengers ..... their tickets before the train left.

a. bought b. were buying

c. have bought d. had bought

10. She left the house after she ..... the windows.

a. had closed b. closed

c. has closed d. was closing

11. He ..... the last chapter, **before the exam started.**

a. didn't read b. **hadn't read**

c. hadn't been reading d. wasn't reading

12. We ..... the house, **before the guests arrived.**

a. didn't **decorate** b. **hadn't decorated**

c. hadn't been **decorating** d. weren't **decorating**

13. He ..... the documents, **before the meeting began.**

a. **hadn't reviewed** b. didn't review

c. hadn't been reviewing d. wasn't reviewing

14. The students ..... the exercises, **before the class started.**

a. didn't finish b. weren't finishing

c. hadn't been finishing d. **hadn't finished**

15. ..... he ..... his seat before the bus arrived?

a. Did / take b. Had / taken

c. Has / taken d. Was / taking

Do as shown between brackets:

1. The engineer (design) his plan before he started his work. (Correct the verb)

2. After he (pack) his suitcase he drove into the town. (Correct the verb)

3. She had waited for an hour before the party started. (Ask a question)

4. Yes, the train had left before she reached the station. (Ask a question)

5. The mechanic had checked the engine before he moved. (Make negative)

6. No, they hadn't bought the car before they got the loan. (Ask a question)

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Third Conditional MCQ Exercises

Structure	Use (Brief)	Example	Arabic Hint
If + past perfect, ... would have + past participle	To talk about **unreal past situations / regrets**	If I **had studied**, I **would have passed** the exam.	للتحدث عن أحداث غير حقيقية في الماضي
Negative	If + past perfect, ... would not have + past participle	If he **had not left**, he **would not have missed** the bus.	النفي → حدث لم يحدث في الماضي
Question	What + would + subject + have + past participle ... if + past perfect?	What **would you have done** if you **had seen** him?	سؤال عن أحداث غير حقيقية في الماضي

Key points (brief):

- **Past perfect** → if-clause (الشرط)
- **would have + past participle** → main clause (النتيجة)
- يستخدم للتعبير عن **ندم أو فرضيات غير حدثت في الماضي**

Third Conditional MCQ Exercises

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

1. If I had known about the meeting, I _____ earlier.

   a. would arrive b. had arrived c. arrived d. would have arrived

2. If she _____ more carefully, she wouldn't have made that mistake.

   a. had studied b. would study c. studies d. has studied

3. They would have won the match if they _____ harder.

   a. would train b. had trained c. have trained d. trained

4. If we had left earlier, we _____ late.

   a. hadn't been b. wouldn't be c. wouldn't have been d. aren't

5. He _____ the bus if he had woken up on time.

   a. would catch b. catches c. had caught d. would have caught

6. If you had told me the truth, I _____ angry.

   a. wouldn't get b. didn't get c. wouldn't have got d. hadn't got

7. She wouldn't have failed the exam if she _____ more attention.

   a. pays b. had paid c. would pay d. has paid

8. If the weather had been better, we _____ for a picnic.

a. would go b. would have gone c. went d. going

9. I _____ you if I had known you were in trouble.

a. had helped b. help c. would help d. would have helped

10. If they hadn't missed the train, they _____ on time.

a. would arrive b. arrived c. would have arrived d. had arrived

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. If he had listened to the instructions, he (finish) the task easily.

2. If we(check) the weather report, we would have cancelled the trip.

3. She wouldn't have felt tired if she (sleep) earlier.

4. If they had saved more money, they (buy) a bigger house.

5. If I (remember) his phone number, I would have called him.

6. He wouldn't have been late if he (catch) the bus.

7. If you had followed the map, you (get) lost.

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Reading Comprehension

Read the following text carefully then answer the questions below:

Some people say they have no memory, but we all have memories. Our memory tells us who we are and helps us to make use in the present of what we have learned in the past. We have different types of memories like visual memory which helps us to **recall** faces and places and not to forget them. Some people have strong visual memory. They can remember exactly what they have seen as pages of a book. Our verbal memory helps us remember words and numbers we may have heard but not seen like items of shopping list, dates, or recipes. With our emotional memory, we remember situations or places where we had strong feelings, of happiness or unhappiness. We also have special memories for smell, taste touch and sound, and for performing physical movements.

We have two ways of storing any of these memories. our short-term memory stores items for up to 30 seconds. our long-term memory may store items for a lifetime. Older people have much better long-term memory than short term. **They** may forget what they did only a few hours ago but remember things when they were very young.

Some studies suggest that humans forget approximately 50% of new information within an hour of learning it. Within 24 hours, that number grows up to an average of 70%. You might think that it is better to remember. In fact, forgetting is as important as remembering because if we remember all our unhappy times, we will become mentally ill.

A- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (6x2=12 marks)

1- What is the **best title** for this text?

a. **Kinds of Memory** b. Long-Term Memory

c. Short-Term Memory d. Visual Memory

2- What is the **meaning** of the underlined word **recall** in the **1st** paragraph?

a. forget b. ignore

c. **remember** d. neglect

3- The underlined pronoun **they** in the **2nd** paragraph refers to:

a. items b. memories

c. seconds d. **people**

4- According to the text, visual memories help us to:

a. become ill. b. **recall faces and places**

c. feel happier. d. forget easily

5- After a day of learning new information, you can remember only:

a. 50 per cent

b. 70 per cent

c. **30 per cent**

d. 24 per cent

6- What is the **writer's purpose** of writing this text is to:

a. convince us that the visual memory is the best memory.

b. warn us of remembering everything.

c. give information about long term memory.

d. **inform us about the different types of memory.**

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (2x2=4 marks)

7- Which memory helps us to remember what we have heard?

8- Why can old people remember very old things and forget new things?

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Composition

E-sports and traditional sports are two popular types of competition enjoyed by people around the world.

Plan and **write** a two-paragraph report (not less than **12** sentences) **about E-sports** and **physical sports, explaining how they are similar** and **how they are different.**

NB: Writing should include (a topic sentence, supporting details and a concluding sentence for each paragraph).

Introduction: E-sports and traditional sports have become very popular forms of competition around the world.

Paragraph 1: how they are similar

Topic Sentence:

Supporting details

-
-
-
-

Concluding Sentence:

Paragraph 2: **how they are different**

Topic Sentence:

Supporting details

-
-
-
-

Concluding Sentence:

Conclusion: E-sports and traditional sports are both exciting and competitive activities.

Paragraph1:

Paragraph2:

Planning (outline)	Exposition of ideas & coherence	Paragraphing & number of sentences	Gr.	Sp.	Hw.	Pu.	Total
2	7	2	1	2	1	1	16
• 2 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format. • Off-point topics receive ZERO.							

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Grade nine Unit 6

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
alert	n	تنبيه	The smart system sent an **alert** about the broken traffic light.
concern	n	قلق / اهتمام	Many people have a **concern** about pollution in the city.
data	n	بيانات	The city collects **data** about traffic every day.
privacy	n	خصوصية	People worry about their **privacy** online.
public transport	comp. n	النقل العام	**Using public** transport helps reduce traffic jams.
sustainability	n	استدامة	**Sustainability** is important for a greener future.
traffic jam	comp. n	ازدحام مروري	I was late because of a **traffic jam**.
Flow	v	يتدفق	Cars **flow** smoothly after the traffic lights changed.
monitor	v	يراقب	The system can **monitor** energy use in buildings.
report	v	يبلغ / يقدّم تقرير	Citizens can **report** broken streetlights online.
upgrade	v	يطور / يحدّث	The city plans to **upgrade** old buildings.
costly	adj	مكلف	Building smart cities is **costly**.
current	adj	حالي	Many **current** problems need immediate attention.
engaging	adj	جذاب / ممتع	The lesson was very **engaging** for students.
increasing	adj	متزايد	There is an **increasing** number of cars in the city.
risky	adj	محفوف بالمخاطر	Sharing personal information online is **risky**.
firmly	adv	بحزم	The government **firmly** believes in using green energy.
smoothly	adv	بسلاسة	After the new system, traffic moves **smoothly**.
appliance	n	جهاز كهربائي	I bought a new kitchen **appliance**.
conservation	n	حفظ / صون	**Conservation** of water is very important.
resource	n	مورد	Water is a precious **resource**.
solar panel	comp. n	لوحة شمسية	The house uses **solar panels** for electricity.
Leak	n	تسريب	There is a **leak** in the water pipe.
emit	v	يطلق	Cars **emit** a lot of smoke.
lower	v	يقلل	Turning off **lights** lowers energy use.
rely on	ph.v	يعتمد على	People **rely on** public transport every day.

eco-friendly	adj	صديق للبيئة	Using **eco-friendly** bags helps the planet.
considerable	adj	كبير / معتبر	The project saved a **considerable** amount of energy.
crucial	adj	حاسم	Recycling is **crucial** for sustainability.
permanent	adj	دائم	Solar panels provide a **permanent** energy source.
precious	adj	ثمين	Water is **precious** and should not be wasted.
thoughtful	adj	مدروس / متأمل	He made a **thoughtful** plan to save energy.
locally	adv	محليًا	The food was grown **locally**.

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

1. The teacher asked students to collect _____ about local wildlife.
   a. data b. alert c. concern d. privacy
2. Taking the bus is a good way to use _____ in the city.
   a. concern b. traffic jam c. alert d. public transport
3. There is a big _____ about keeping parks clean.
   a. data b. alert c. concern d. traffic jam
4. The smart watch gave an _____ when my heart rate was high.
   a. concern b. alert c. privacy d. data
5. Trees and rivers are valuable _____ that need protection.
   a. leaks b. appliances c. resources d. conservation
6. Turning off taps helps with water _____.
   a. leaks b. resources c. appliances d. conservation
7. The roof had a small _____, so the rainwater came inside.
   a. leak b. resource c. appliance d. conservation
8. Houses can use _____ to get electricity from the sun.
   a. resources b. appliances c. leaks d. solar panels
9. Teachers can _____ students' homework online.
   a. report b. monitor c. upgrade d. flow
10. People can _____ when they see a broken street sign.
    a. flow b. monitor c. report d. upgrade
11. The city wants to _____ old traffic lights with smart ones.
    a. upgrade b. flow c. monitor d. report
12. Water will _____ better if pipes are fixed.
    a monitor. b. flow c. report d. upgrade

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13. Cars _____ smoke that pollutes the air.

a. flow b. lower c. monitor d. emit

14. Turning off the heater can _____ your energy bill.

a. lower b. emit c. flow d. monitor

15. Many people _____ trains to get to work.

a. report b. monitor c. rely on d. upgrade

16. Buying a new house in the city is very _____.

a. costly b. risky c. current d. engaging

17. The storybook was very _____ for the children.

a. costly b. risky c. engaging d. current

18. Leaving the door unlocked can be _____.

a. current b. costly c. engaging d. risky

19. The newspaper reports on all _____ events.

a. current b. risky c. engaging d. costly

20. Gold and diamonds are _____ materials.

a. eco-friendly b. permanent c. precious d. thoughtful

21. The number of students in class is _____.

a. increasing b. risky c. costly d. current

22. The new school saved a _____ amount of water.

a. crucial b. considerable c. permanent d. eco-friendly

23. The robot moves very _____ on the floor.

a. smoothly b. firmly c. locally d. carefully

24. The principal _____ believes students should recycle.

a. locally b. smoothly c. firmly d. carefully

25. Vegetables were grown _____ in the nearby farm.

a. locally b. firmly c. smoothly d. carefully

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Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(report / conversation/flow /data/ /resources)

1. Smart streetlights help cars more smoothly at night.
2. The city collected about traffic to improve roads.
3. People often when they see unusual behavior online.
4. Using solar panels is a good way to save for the future.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(costly / conservation/ eco-friendly/ proud/ risky)

1. Many modern cities face problems such as pollution.
2. Turning off taps helps with water in homes.
3. Solar panels are a / an way to get electricity.
4. Building smart cities is often very

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(firmly/ emit/ lower / report/ smoothly)

1. Traffic moves more after the new system was installed.
2. The principal believes in using renewable energy.
3. Turning off lights can energy consumption at home.
4. factories a lot of smoke that makes the air so dirty.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

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

Linker	Use / Meaning	What Comes After	Example	Arabic Hint
while	Show contrast between two actions / situations	subject + verb	**While** I like coffee, I prefer tea.	بينما / في حين أن
although	Show contrast in one sentence	subject + verb	**Although** it was raining, we went out.	رغم أن / بالرغم من أن
however	Show contrast between two sentences	sentence. **However,** sentence	It was cold. **However,** we went swimming.	ومع ذلك / لكن
on the other hand	Show an alternative contrasting idea	sentence	He is strict. **On the other hand,** he is kind to students.	من ناحية أخرى / بالمقابل

Quick tips:

- **while / although** ⟶ داخل جملة واحدة
- **however / on the other hand** ⟶ بين جملتين
- كلها تستخدم لإظهار **التناقض أو المقارنة**

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

1. _____ he was very tired, he finished his homework.
   a. While b. Although c. However d. On the other hand
2. I like reading novels; _____, my sister prefers watching movies.
   a. although b. while c. on the other hand d. because
3. She was studying _____ her friends were playing outside.
   a. however b. although c. on the other hand d. while
4. The hotel is small. _____, it is very clean and comfortable.
   a. However b. Although c. While d. Because

5. _____ it was very cold, they went swimming.

a. While b. On the other hand c. Although d. However

6. He was watching TV _____ his brother was doing his homework.

a. however b. although c. while d. on the other hand

7. The task was difficult. _____, she managed to complete it.

a. While b. However c. Although d. On the other hand

8. _____ she felt sick, she went to school.

a. While b. However c. Although d. On the other hand

Join the following sentences using: (although ,while, , however, on the other hand)

1. He was very tired. He continued working.

2. The exam was difficult. Most students passed it.

3. Sara was cooking. Her mother was cleaning the kitchen.

4. Tom likes watching TV. His brother prefers reading books.

5. The car is old. It runs very well.

6. He studied very hard. He didn't get high marks.

7. This job is well paid. It requires long working hours.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Passive Voice – MCQ Exercises

Tense	Structure (Passive)	Example	Arabic Hint
Present Continuous	am / is / are + being + past participle	The house is being cleaned by the maid.	المضارع المستمر المبني للمجهول
Past Continuous	was / were + being + past participle	The car was being repaired yesterday.	الماضي المستمر المبني للمجهول
Present Perfect	has / have + been + past participle	The homework has been done by the students.	المضارع التام المبني للمجهول

Brief rule:

- **Passive = subject + be + past participle**
- **Use being with continuous tenses**
- **Use been with perfect tenses**

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

1. The house _____ at the moment.)
   a. is painting b. is being painted c. painted d. has painted
2. The letters _____ by John yesterday.
   a. has been written b. was written c. are written d. were being written
3. The homework _____ already.
   a. has been finished b. is finishing c. was being finished d. is being finished
4. The cake _____ at the moment.
   a. is baking b. has baked c. is being baked d. baked
5. The new bridge _____ by engineers last year.
   a. was being built b. has built c. is being built d. built
6. All the documents _____ so far.
   a. has been signed b. have been signed c. is signed d. signed

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Change into passive

1. They are painting the house. (Present Continuous)

2. The students were writing the essays. (Past Continuous)

3. She has copied three letters. (Present Perfect)

4. The chef is preparing the dishes. (Present Continuous)

5. The workers were repairing the road. (Past Continuous)

6. People are building a new bridge in the city. (Present Continuous)

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Writing

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

Plan and write a two-paragraph report (not less than 12 sentences) **explaining both views** and **giving your own opinion.**

NB: Writing should include (a topic sentence, supporting details and a concluding sentence for each paragraph).

Introduction:

Paragraph 1: people are for smart cities

Topic Sentence:

Supporting details

-
-
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Concluding Sentence:

Paragraph 2:

Topic Sentence:

Supporting details

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-
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Concluding Sentence:

Conclusion:

Planning (outline)	Exposition of ideas & coherence	Paragraphing & number of sentences	Gr.	Sp.	Hw.	Pu.	Total
2	7	2	1	2	1	1	16
• 2 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format. • Off-point topics receive ZERO.							

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Smart cities use advanced technology to make life more sustainable, while individuals help by practising simple everyday actions that protect the environment.

Plan and write a two-paragraph (not less than 12 sentences) report **explaining how both the technology used in smart cities** and **individuals' personal actions can help create a more sustainable future.**

<u>NB:</u> Writing should include (a topic sentence, supporting details and a concluding sentence for each paragraph).

Introduction:

Paragraph 1: how technology used in smart cities

Topic Sentence:

Supporting details

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-
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Concluding Sentence:

Paragraph 2:

Topic Sentence:

Supporting details

-
-
-
-

Concluding Sentence:

Conclusion:

Planning (outline)	Exposition of ideas & coherence	Paragraphing & number of sentences	Gr.	Sp.	Hw.	Pu.	Total
2	7	2	1	2	1	1	16
• 2 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format. • Off-point topics receive ZERO.							

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Reading Comprehension

Read the following text carefully then answer the questions below:

Some people say they have no memory, but we all have memories. Our memory tells us who we are and helps us to make use in the present of what we have learned in the past. We have different types of memories like visual memory which helps us to **recall** faces and places and not to forget them. Some people have strong visual memory. They can remember exactly what they have seen as pages of a book. Our verbal memory helps us remember words and numbers we may have heard but not seen like items of shopping list, dates, or recipes. With our emotional memory, we remember situations or places where we had strong feelings, of happiness or unhappiness. We also have special memories for smell, taste touch and sound, and for performing physical movements.

We have two ways of storing any of these memories. our short-term memory stores items for up to 30 seconds. our long-term memory may store items for a lifetime. Older people have much better long-term memory than short term. **They** may forget what they did only a few hours ago but remember things when they were very young.

Some studies suggest that humans forget approximately 50% of new information within an hour of learning it. Within 24 hours, that number grows up to an average of 70%. You might think that it is better to remember. In fact, forgetting is as important as remembering because if we remember all our unhappy times, we will become mentally ill.

a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (6x2=12 marks)

1. What is the **best title** for this text?

   a. Kinds of Memory
   b. Long-Term Memory
   c. Short-Term Memory
   d. Visual Memory

2. What is the **meaning** of the underlined word recall in the 1st paragraph?

   a. forget
   b. ignore
   c. remember
   d. neglect

3. The underlined pronoun **they** in the 2nd paragraph refers to:

   a. items
   b. memories
   c. seconds
   d. people

4. According to the text, visual memories help us to:

a. become ill.
b. recall faces and places
c. feel happier.
d. forget easily

5. After a day of learning new information, you can remember only:

a. 50 per cent
b. 70 per cent
c. 30 per cent
d. 24 per cent

6. What is the **writer's purpose** of writing this text is to:

a. convince us that the visual memory is the best memory.
b. warn us of remembering everything.
c. give information about long term memory.
d. inform us about the different types of memory.

b) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (2x2=4 marks)

7. Which memory helps us to remember what we have heard?

8. Why can old people remember very old things and forget new things?

صفوة معلمي الكويت

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SMART MIND INSTITUTE

من نحن: مجموعة سمارت مايند التعليمية تفتخر بكونها أول مجموعة تعليمية من نوعها في الكويت بإدارة معلمين شباب كويتيين، وبفريق عمل تم اختياره بعناية من الكفاءات الكويتية وغير الكويتية (الأشقاء العرب)، وتشجع أبناء الوطن على أخذ دورهم والمساهمة بنهضة الكويت وارتقاء أبنائنا وبناتنا إيماناً بأن لا نهضة إلا بالعلم ولا رقي إلا بالتحصيل العلمي ونشر الوعي والثقافة.

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