

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف مذكرة هامة وشاملة في الفترة الأولى مع مفردات

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [المناهج الكويتية](#) ← [الصف التاسع](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الأول](#)

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



روابط مواد الصف التاسع على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول



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Grade 9 English note

مذكرة الصف التاسع

اللغة الإنجليزية – فترة أولى

اعداد

موقع خالد سليم للغة الإنجليزية

هذا الموقع يقدم لك كل ما تحتاجه في اللغة الإنجليزية من مذكرات واختبارات وبوربوينت ومفردات وقواعد وتدريبات متنوعة وكذلك ألعاب لغوية رائعة

اعداد/ خالد سليم

Unit 1 - Explorers

Vocabulary المفردات

expedition	n	بعثة / رحلة استكشافية	seek	v	يبحث
accompany	v	يرافق	itinerary	n	مسار الرحلة
wilderness	n	برية	sled	n	مزلجة
cracked	adj	مجروش / مكسور	globe	n	الكرة الارضية
constant	adj	متواصل	crash	v	يتحطم
prey on	Ph. Verb	يفترس	meteorology	n	علم الأرصاد الجوية
embark on	Ph. Verb	يياشر / يشع في	achievement	n	إنجاز
quest	n	بحث / تحقيق	shelter	n	مأوى
bond	n	رباط / سند	backpacks	n	حقائب الظهر

Grammar القواعد

Parts of Speech أجزاء الكلام

يمكن تقسيم كلمات اللغة الآتي:

Part of speech	Arabic meaning	Function	Example words	Example sentence
noun	اسم	thing or person	Ali / dog / man	Ali saw a dog .
verb	فعل	action or state	be / work / like	I like fish.
adjective	صفة	describes a noun	happy - good	I am happy .
adverb	حال	describes a verb	Happily - well	She speaks well
pronoun	ضمير	replaces a noun	I / you / we/ he	<u>Mona</u> cooks / She cooks
preposition	حرف جر	Links a verb with a word	to / at / in / after	I went to school.
conjunction	كلمة ربط	Joins sentences	and – but – or	I eat and I drink.

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.

■ يضاف للفعل (s/es) إذا جاء بعد (He / She / It) أو أي اسم مفرد مثل:

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He / (Ali)
She / (Mona)
It / (Cat) → verb + **s/es**

Ali **always** reads the Quran.
She **usually** swims in the sea.

■ يأتي المضارع البسيط مع:

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

■ 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 (Mona)	doesn't play	
■ It (Cat)		

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

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?

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 often (come) here. 5.

Choose the correct answers:

6. He rarely (like – likes – liked) drinking milk.
7. My friend (eats – eat – ate) ice cream daily.
8. They (like – likes – liked) to repair cars.
9. She (drink – drinks – drank) tea every day.
10. Children (suffer – suffers – suffered) from diseases in poor countries.



Past simple الماضي البسيط

■ يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث تم في وقت محدد في الماضي و يتكون 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

○ 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 البسيط نستخدم كلمة (did) لتدل على الماضي:

- Yes, she helped her mother. (Ask Question)
Did she help herp mother?
- He went to the market. (Ask Question)
Where **did** he go?

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Yesterday, Salma (visit – visited – visits) Nora.
- 2- We (buy – bought – buys) a new villa last week.
- 3- Salem (swim – swam – swimming) in the sea yesterday.
- 4- Mum (made – make – makes) a cake last night.
- 5- I (went – go – goes) to the zoo last Friday.

Question Forming تكوين السؤال

Question



Yes/No Question

“Can you speak English?”

Wh-Question

“Where is my pen?”

Yes/No Question:

هي أسئلة عامة تكون اجابتها بـ **Yes / No**:

Can you speak English?	= Yes , I can.	= No , I can't.
Do you like cats?	= Yes , I do.	= No , I don't.

يمكن عمل (Yes/No question) كالاتي:

نبدأ السؤال بالفعل المساعد مع تغيير الضمائر:

Yes, she **is** wearing a school uniform.

Is she wearing a school uniform?

Yes, I **could** carry the heavy box.

Could you carry the heavy box?

في حالة إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد نبدأ بـ (**Do / Does / Did**) ثم نرجع الفعل الأساسي لحالة المصدر مع تغيير الضمائر:

▪ do	إذا كان الفعل مضارع
▪ does	إذا كان الفعل مضارع به S
▪ did	إذا كان الفعل ماضي

Yes, I **like** eating lamb and rice.

-----> **Do** you like eating lamb and rice?

Yes, my father **owns** a big company.

-----> **Does** your father own a big company?

Yes, Miss. Manal **explained** the lesson well.

-----> **Did** Miss. Manal explain the lesson well?

No, we **didn't** play in the street.

-----> **Did** you play in the street?

Make Questions:

- 1- Yes, I have been to Failaka Island?
- 2- Yes, my sister won the championship.
- 3- Yes, Nora always gets up early.

Wh-Question

هي أسئلة تبدأ بكلمات استفهام وتساؤل عن شيء محدد:

كلمات الاستفهام							
What	ماذا	When	متى	Where	أين	Why	لماذا
How	كيف	How many	كم عدد	How much	كم سعر/كمية	How often	كم مرة

الأفعال المساعدة							
am	is	are	was	were	can	could	will
would	shall	should	may	might	have	has	had

يتكون السؤال من:		
1	2	3
كلمة استفهام	فعل مساعد	باقي الجملة بدون الاجابة

Mohammed is eating fish.		
What	is	Mohammed eating
Sama will travel to Egypt.		
Where	will	Sama travel?
Areej can run fast.		
How	can	Areej run?

في حالة إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد تأتي بـ (do / does / did) ثم نرجع الفعل الأساسي:

1	2	3
كلمة استفهام	فعل مساعد	باقي الجملة بدون الاجابة

They play football in the club.		
Where	do	they play football?
Amal likes travelling in summer.		
When	does	Amal like travelling?
I went to the market to buy a shirt.		
Why	did	you go to the market.

ملحوظة: عند السؤال عن الفاعل، نقوم بحذف الفاعل ونضع مكانه **Who** بدون اجراء تغييرات أخرى.

Wafaa cooked delicious food yesterday.

Who cooked delicious food?

Make questions:

1- Manal will make a cake.
.....?

2- I can go at 7 o'clock.
.....?

3- Sami went to the cinema.
.....?

4- Osama goes to the market to buy a shirt.
.....?

5- Salim bought three T-shirts yesterday.
.....?

6- There are five rooms in my house.
.....?

7- This car costs 12000 KD.
.....?

8- My brother travels to London to study.
.....?

9- Dana added little sugar in her tea.
.....?

10- We were studying English at 10:00 yesterday.
.....?

11- Salma was playing computer games.
.....?

12- Sara can go shopping at the weekend.
.....?

13- Yes, I will travel to Canada.
.....?

14- No, I don't like fish.
.....?

am – is – are – was – were – can – could – will – would – shall – should - have – has – had – must

1)

I am a doctor. (Negative)

I am **not** a doctor.

She can cook meat. (Negative)

She can **not** cook meat.

= عند وجود فعل مساعد، تأتي بكلمة (not) بعد الفعل المساعد:

Make Negative:

1- Ali is a policeman.

2- They will travel to Bahrain.

3- We are eating fish now.

2)

I like fish. (Negative)

I **don't** like fish.

don't

إذا كان الفعل مضارع

Samy plays football. (Negative)

Samy **doesn't** play football.

doesn't

إذا كان الفعل مضارع به s

She washed the dishes. (Negative)

She **didn't** wash the dishes.

didn't

إذا كان الفعل ماضي

Make Negative:

1- We study in the street.

2- Hamad eats rice.

3- Nada walked to school.

3)

Sara walks to school.

always
usually
sometimes
often
rarely

Sara **never** walks to school.

Vocabulary

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

1. Lamees Nijem was a part of a Euro-Arabian..... organised in 2018.
a) bond b) quest c) wilderness d) expedition
2. In fact, success is always by happiness.
a) accompanied b) preyed c) sought d) embarked
3. I think Alaska is the last great..... in the globe.
a) bond b) wilderness c) quest d) expedition
4. They skied a long distance across ice above water.
a) constant b) embarked c) cracked d) accompanied

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

embarking – bond – preys – quest – constant)

5. The use of some medicines may cause health problems.
6. The spider on flies and small insects.
7. Fortunately, our company is upon new projects this year.
8. He has aerobics four times a week in his to achieve the perfect body.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage 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 an 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.

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

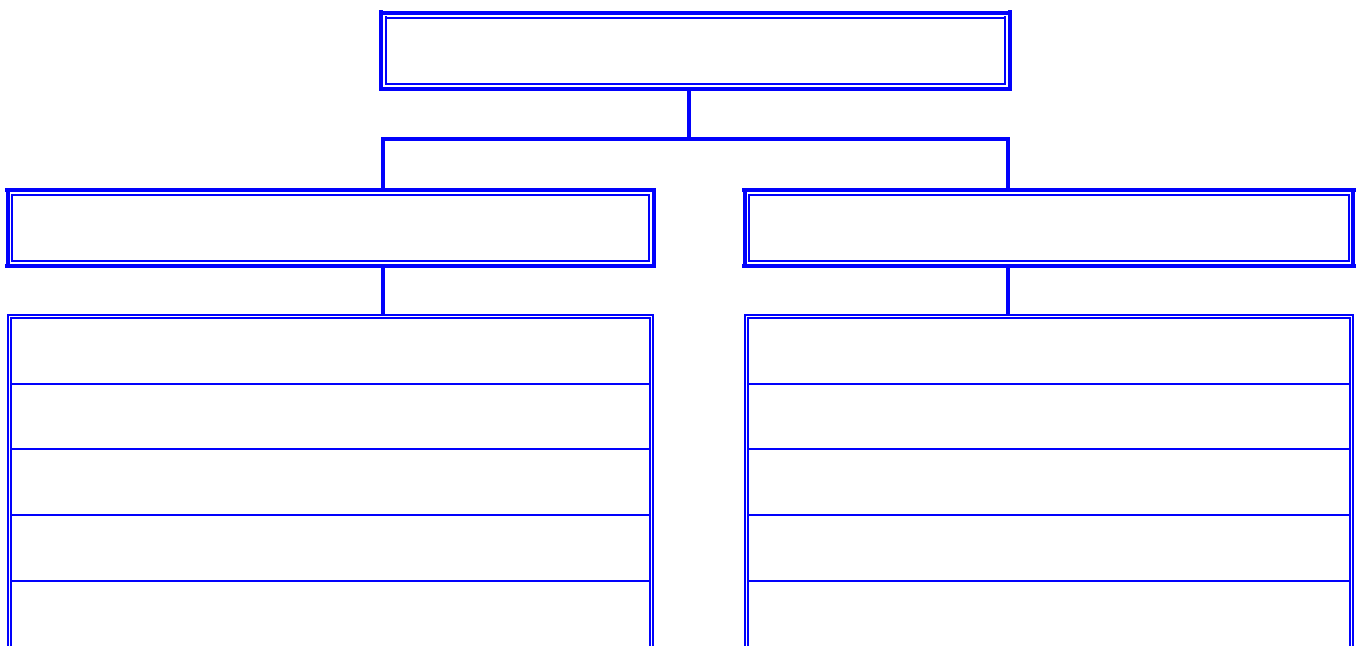
- 1- My fatheralways busy with his work.
a) is b) are c) am d) be
- 2- Aunt Fatima usuallyus every weekend.
a) visit b) visiting c) visited d) visits
- 3- Dana and her friend Hayathe same hobby.
a) has b) have c) had d) having
- 4- Ilike to stay alone at home.
a) doesn't b) haven't c) don't d) am not
- 5- My teacherwork in a noisy class.
a) don't b) hasn't c) doesn't d) isn't
- 6- Weto school every day.
a) goes b) go c) going d) went
- 7- Youkarate three times a week. Is it right?
a) does b) did c) doing d) do

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**.

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

With the help of the following guide words.



قل الحمد لله ثم استقم

Creating a Blog

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Unit 2 Authors

novelist	N	كاتب روائي	document	V	يوثق
variety	N	تنوع	author	N	مؤلف
regard	V	يُحترم - يُنظر إليه	encyclopedia	N	موسوعة
influence	N	تأثير	essay	N	مقالة
popularity	N	شعبية	poem	N	قصيدة
reputation	N	سمعة	generation	N	جيل
association	N	جمعية	brochure	N	كتيب
literature	N	أدب / فن الكتابة	optimistic	Adj	متفائل
devotedly	Adv	بإخلاص	curious	Adj	فضولي / شغوف
significant	Adj	مهم / له مغزى	guilty	Adj	مذنب

Grammar

المستقبل Future

Am / is / are + going to + verb

تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن:

1- Future Plans الخطط المستقبلية

I am going to buy a new car.

2- Prediction with evidence التنبؤ بدليل

Look at the cloud. It is going to rain soon.

will + verb

تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن:

1- Future events أحداث مستقبلية

You seem cold. I **will make** you some hot soup.

2- Prediction without evidence التنبؤ بدون دليل

The story is great. You **will love** it.

3- Quick decisions القرارات السريعة

I'm thirsty. I think I **will buy** a drink.

4- Making offers عمل عروض

That looks heavy. I **will help** you with it.

5- Making promises عمل وعود

Do not worry. I **will not tell** anyone

يأتي المستقبل مع كلمات مثل:

tomorrow – next – tonight – in the future – on Friday – in March

Choose the correct answer:

Tomorrow, I (am going to go – will go – go) to the club. The weather (is – will be – is going to be) fine because the sky is clear. My brother is clever. He (is going to play – will play – playing) many games. If it rains, we (aren't going to enjoy – don't enjoy – won't enjoy) our time there. My father bought me a new camera last week, so I (will take – am going to take – take) some photos.

Exercises تدريبات

Vocabulary

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

- I dream of being a famous to write real life stories.
a) reputation b) influence c) novelist d) expedition
- My father's company has a of modern cars.
a) novelist b) wilderness c) literature d) variety
- Her parents always her as the cleverest of their children.
a) regard b) prey c) document d) seek
- Oral historians need to everything while writing real life stories.
a) prey b) document c) accompany d) regard

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

association – significant – prey – popularity – devotedly)(

- The talks between the two presidents were very for the relationship between the two countries.
- The increasing of organic food is due to its healthy effects.
- My uncle is workaholic. He serves all people
- Kuwaiti writers encourages young author by publishing their literary works.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

When was the last time you lost something? According to a recent study, we spend about ten minutes a day looking for lost things. Over an average lifetime, this adds up to an incredible 3,680 hours. The study of 3,000 adults was carried out by home insurance companies. They found that mobile phones and car keys were the most frequently lost items because they are mostly taken outdoors. Other things on the list included: umbrellas, bank cards, train or bus tickets hats, laptops, watches, socks, jewelry (particularly rings and earrings, shoes, and tables. **They** also found out that very old people lose things more than young

So, what's going on? Most blame it on a tiring lifestyle. Others say it's the fault of family members or children for not putting things back where they belong. A few admitted to untidiness, absent mindedness and poor memory, with more than half wishing they were organized.

What's the solution of this serious problem? You need to choose a fixed place for something and always put it back there and you need to make sure everyone else in the house knows where to put it back too. You also need to keep your house tidy, **label** boxes clearly and put them in a special place near the front door for all the items that you need in the morning. A good idea would be to have a shelf there with a bowl for your keys, purse, wallet and anything else.

Unit 3

Philanthropy

Vocabulary المفردات

essentially	Adv	بالضرورة / اساسا	merciful	Adj	رحمن
assistance	N	مساعدة	compassionate	Adj	رحيم
regardless	Adv	بصرف النظر	membership	N	عضوية
ethnic	Adj	عريقي	humanitarian	Adj	انساني
catastrophe	N	كارثة	bestow	V	ينفق
annual	Adj	سنوي	tribute	N	ضريبة
rush	V	يندفع / يسرع	volunteer	N	متطوع
extend	V	يمتد	participant	N	مشارك
appreciation	N	تقدير	campaign	N	حملة
gratitude	N	عرفان	spills	n	المواد المنسكبة
philanthropy	N	الإنسانية / حب الخير	trash	n	قمامة

Grammar القواعد

if

Second Conditional

الحالة الاشتراطية الثانية

○ تستخدم الحالة الثانية من قاعدة (if) للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية في الماضي:

If	ماضي بسيط	Would + verb
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If	you worked hard,	you would pass.
If	I were a doctor,	I would help sick people.

You would meet new friends	if	you travelled abroad.
People would die	if	they drank dirty water.

Choose the correct answer:

1. If Nora travels, she (be – will be – is) happy.
2. Sami would succeed if he (study – studies – studied) well.
3. If I were a doctor, I (will help – would help – helped) the sick.
4. We would enjoy if we (see – saw – sees) the film.

Choose the correct answer:

Water is very important. If I were a plant, I (will love – would love – love) water. We should save water. Drinkable water is rare. If I (am – was – were) you, I wouldn't waste it. Unless people used water wisely, there (will be – would be – is) a fatal problem.

Acronyms علامات الاختصارات

○ Acronyms هي كل لفظ مركب من أوائل حروف مجموعة من الكلمات كالتالي:

UN	▪ United Nations
DIY	▪ Do it yourself
FYI	▪ For your information
BTW	▪ By the way
VIP	▪ Very important person
ASAP	▪ As soon as possible
ATM	▪ Automated teller machine

Relative Pronouns ضمائر الوصل

○ تستخدم ضمائر الوصل لربط جملتين ببعضهما لتصبح جملة واحدة حيث تضيف الجملة الثانية معلومات إضافية عن الجملة الأولى و من
و ضمائر الوصل هي:

who – which – whose

Who / that التي / الذي

تستخدم who/that عند الإشارة إلى اشخاص وتستخدم who على الأخص عند ذكر أسماء (فاعل - عاقل)

The musician wrote the song. He is Kuwaiti.

The musician, **who** wrote the song, is Kuwaiti.

This boy plays well. He is my brother.

The boy, **who** plays well, is my brother.

Which / that التي / الذي

تستخدم which/that للإشارة إلى الأشياء (غير عاقل)

This car is old. The car works well.

This car, **which** is old, works well.

The shirt is very expensive. It suits you.

The shirt, **which** is very expensive, suits you.

Whose ملكها / ملكه

تستخدم whose للإشارة إلى الملكية (شيئا يملكه شخص ما أو ينتمي إليه)

That woman played the piano. The woman's name is Mona.

The woman, **whose** name is Mona, played the piano.

I like helping the people. Their life is difficult.

I like helping the people **whose** life is difficult.

A Choose the correct word:

Mr. Hamdi is the man, (which – who – whose) depends on himself, always smiles. His wife, (who – which – whose) name is Faten, is happy with him. He doesn't shout at all. He says, "Life is short. We should live (peace – peaceful – peacefully)". He drives a car (which – who – whose) is very old. He didn't change it because it never stopped.

Exercises تدریبات

Vocabulary

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

1. Hethe children off to school so they wouldn't be late.
a) rushed b) extended c) document d) regard
2. In the time of troubles, we all need each other's
a) catastrophe b) wilderness c) literature d) assistance
3. We shouldn't judge people according to their nationalities or theirorigin.
a) ethnic b) annual c) significant d) constant
4.his tough words, he has a kind heart and his friends aren't angry.
a) Devotedly b) Regardless c) essentially d) significantly

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

(gratitude – ethnic – extends – annual – essentially)

5. Not all rich people arehappy nor poor people are sad.
6. Hala February is anfestival which coincide with the National Day.
7. I bought two presents for my parents to express my
8. It's known that the Sahara Desertfor miles in Africa.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

In a small village in South Africa people used to plant vegetables and fruits. One day, last spring after a heavy rainfall, the villagers suddenly saw some strange trees growing fast in their gardens and fields. All people were **astonished**, no one had ever seen something like that before. And no one knew where they had come from or how. Some trees started to produce some beautiful flowers of different colours and fantastic smell. Others produced strange fruits in large sizes. Some people thought that those trees were dangerous. A big mess was there in the village because of these trees.

The newspapers in that village took the advantage of this event and started to tell false stories about the strange trees. Every morning the newspapers told people a new story. **They** even told that the trees could walk and bite children. One new story said that the trees could run and move from one place to another .

The journalists provided the newspapers with some false pictures. Actually, some villagers started to believe those stories, so they started cutting down some of those trees. Other villagers were wise enough to watch the trees day and night to discover the truth. They found that trees couldn't move or bite children. All those stories were lies. The newspapers just wanted to sell more and more to gain much money. After discovering the truth, all people in that village united and decided to stop buying newspapers.

Unit 4 - Countries and Cities

المفردات Vocabulary

fusion	N	اندماج	tropical	Adj	استوائي
monsoonal	Adj	موسمي	imitation	N	تقليد
peninsula	N	شبه جزيرة	currency	N	عملة
appeal	V	يجذب	archaeological	Adj	أثري
habitat	N	موطن / بيئة طبيعية	pepper	N	فلفل
species	N	انواع	tobacco	N	التبغ
major	Adj	كبير / عظيم	salutation	N	سلام / تحية
Consist of	V	يتكون من	appropriate	Adj	مناسب
showcase	V	يعرض	emoji	N	رمز تعبيرى
borders	V	حدود			

القواعد Grammar

المضارع المستمر Present Continuous

■ يتكون المضارع المستمر من:

I	am	+ verb + ing
He / She / It (اسم مفرد)	is	
You / We / They	are	

- I **am reading** English now.
- Look, he **is watching** TV.
- Listen, they **are playing** music.

■ يدل المضارع المستمر على شيء يحدث الآن ويأتي مع:

now	الآن	still	لا يزال
look	أنظر	at the moment	في هذه اللحظة
listen	استمع	at the present time	في الوقت الحالي

▪ لنفي جملة في المضارع المستمر نضع (not) بعد (am/is/are):

- I am **not** reading English now.
- He is **not** watching TV at the moment.
- They are **not** listening to music.

Choose the correct answer:

Today is a fine day. We are on the beach. I (sit – sat – am sitting) in front of the sea. The sun (shine – shines – is shining). Look, the boys (are playing – were playing – playing) with the sand. Listen, someone (cries – is crying – cried) to his sons. My mother (walk – walks – is walking) on the beach at the moment. My father is still (talk – talks – talking) on the phone.

Correct the verbs between brackets:

6. Sara (sleep) now.
7. I'm (read) English now.
8. Where are they (pray)?
9. Look, the boys (write) their lessons.
10. Listen, Faten (cry) in her room.

Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

▪ يتكون الماضي المستمر من:

I, He, She, It	was	verb + ing
You, We, They	were	

While I was reading my lesson, my father came.

My father came **while** I was reading my lesson.

When I went home, my parents were watching TV.

My parents were watching TV, **when** I went home.

▪ يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي عندما تقاطع معه حدث آخر أيضا ويكون الحدث الثاني في زمن الماضي البسيط.

▪ يأتي الماضي المستمر مع:

while	بينما	when	عندما
-------	-------	------	-------

Choose the correct answer from between brackets:

I used to spend a nice time with my family. When my father got up, I (pray – was praying – is praying). While my mother (washes – washed – was washing) the dishes, she called me to help her. When my sister came, my mother (was cooking – is cooking – cook) the lunch.

Choose the correct answer from between brackets:

Mona (read – was reading – reads) a story when her mother called her. She likes reading English stories. When the father came, Mona and her mum (was cooking – were cooking – cook) lunch. I offered to help my father as he (carried – was carrying – carry) heavy things,

Exercises تدريبات

Vocabulary

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

- Thebetween cultures enriches life and generates common sense.
a) fusion b) habitat c) novelist d) wilderness
- Malaysia has aclimate. Its east coast is tropical and rainy.
a) annual b) constant c) major d) monsoonal
- There are many rareof animals in Sobah Al-Ahmed Nature Reserve.
a) peninsula b) species c) assistance d) catastrophe
- His polite way of speech.....most of his friends.
a) seeks b) rushes c) showcases d) appeals

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

(Peninsula – major – showcase – consists – essentially)

- I didn't know that the TV serialof two parts.
- Traffic jam is aproblem in most of the big cities.
- The Arabianin Asia is considered the largest in the world.
- The main aim of the documental film is tothe Kuwaiti life in the past.

Reading Comprehension

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

A young person wants to go around with his friends with whom he likes to do things. But there are some rules about free time that help keep the young man safe when he is out and about.

It is very important to know where the young man is going, and who with? As the young man gets older, the parents can watch over their son and his activities less. Getting to know the young man's friends shows him that his parents understand how important his friendships are. One way to do this is to encourage the young man to have friends over and give a space in the home to provide meals, snacks and drinks. However, the young man needs to be good enough to be responsible for keeping the house as clean and tidy as **it** was before the get-together.

Another point is that some of the activities, which the young man might be interested in, cost money, so we should think of how often and how much money he will be allowed to spend in order to let him learn the good ways for spending it.

Time, of course, is so important to take care of. Sometimes, the young man wants to spend time by himself, not doing very much. Solo free time is fine if it is balanced and spent with friends and family. It is also OK. For the young man to feel bored because this feeling **motivates** him to find something creative or new to fill his time. Solo free time is as valuable as any other time.

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

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Spending Free Time Rules
 - b. Rules for Living Alone
 - c. Strict Parents' Rules
 - d. Being Creative in Free Time
2. The underlined word "**motivates**" in the last paragraph means:
 - a. thinks
 - b. involves
 - c. offers
 - d. encourages
3. The underlined word "**it**" in the paragraph **2** refers to:
 - a. a space
 - b. the plan
 - c. the house
 - d. the way
4. Getting to know the child's friends shows the child:
 - a) how his parents strictly supervise him
 - b) that his parents understand how important friends are.
 - c) how boring his parent's behaviour is.
 - d) that his parents do not agree on having parties.
- 5- All of the following statements are **FALSE EXCEPT**:
 - a) Solo free time should not be paid much attention.
 - b) Parents must not give their son any money to spend.
 - c) A house must be tidied and cleaned after a get-together.
 - d) Parents have to keep away from their son.
6. What is the writer's purpose in writing this passage?
 - a) To tell us how to deal with young men.
 - b) to prevent children from having friends.
 - c) to Advise us to watch over our sons day and night.
 - d) to tell us that parents should not allow get-togethers.

B) Answer the following questions:

7. What must a young man do when a party at his home ends?
.....
8. What should a young man learn about spending money?
.....

Unit 5 Cultural Attractions

Vocabulary المفردات

obviously	Adv	بوضوح	definitely	Adv	بالتأكيد
suffocate	V	يخنق	chimney	N	مدخنة
emit	V	يبعث / يقذف	fume	N	دخان
depend on	PhV	يعتمد على	vessel	N	وعاء
fossil fuels	N	وقود احفوري	consume	V	يستهلك
pollutant	N	ملوث	emissions	N	انبعاثات
toxic	Adj	سام	trash	N	قمامة
pesticides	N	مبيدات حشرية	construction	N	تعمير
seriously	Ad.	بخطورة	consequences	N	نتائج

Grammar القواعد

المجهول Passive

مكونات الجملة	Ali	eats	an apple
	فاعل	فعل	مفعول

تحويل جملة للمجهول تأتي بـ:

1	2	3
المفعول Object	Verb (to be)	التصريف ٣ Verb 3
	Present simple = verb 1	am/is/are
	Past simple = verb 2	was/were
	Present continuous = am/is/are + v + ing	being
	Past continuous = was/were + v + ing	being
	can / could / will / would / shall / should / must	be
Ali eats an apple.		
<i>An apple</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>eaten.</i>
Mona wrote the letters.		
<i>The letters</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>written.</i>
Mona is cooking the lunch.		
<i>The lunch</i>	<i>is being</i>	<i>cooked.</i>
My mother was cooking lunch.		
<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Was being</i>	<i>cooked</i>
Manal must do homework.		
<i>Homework</i>	<i>must be</i>	<i>done</i>

Change into passive:

1. Hind is doing homework now.

2. Sami is writing e-mails.

4. The boys were playing football.

5. Salwa was buying some dresses.

6. They will build a new house.

7. He must ride the bicycle in a safe place.

8. Mr. Saif was buying many presents for the brilliant students.

9. My uncles were discussing some family affairs before my sister's wedding.

Exercises تدریبات

Vocabulary

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

-, his way of speaking expresses that he is well-qualified and cultured.
a) Regardless b) Devotedly c) Seriously d) Obviously
- The Earth became a planet and it needs our care.
a) suffocating b) consisting c) documenting d) rushing
- I prefer fruits and vegetables grown without the use of
a) fuels b) species c) pesticides d) catastrophes
- All the vehicles and factories smoke which causes a lot of diseases.
a) seek b) emit c) suffocate d) appeal

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

depend – major – seriously – extends – pollutants)(

- The worst thing is that cars give off gases which destroy the ozone layer.
- After buying a car, I don't have to on public transport all the time.
- New regulation will reduce dangerous air which destroy health.
- We should talk about the importance of peace among countries.

احفظ الله يحفظك، احفظ الله تجده تجاهك، اذا سألت فاسأل، الله و إذا استعنت فاستعن بالله

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

People always have strange, funny and exciting stories in their life. Bill was a journalist working in one of the most well-known magazines in his city. Once he had to go to the bus stop to take it for the first time trying to go to Oxford Street. He never travelled by bus before as he has been driving his car for many years. It was easy for him to go to work on his car. But it happened that his car broke down. He was going to Oxford Street to buy a digital television from one of the famous shops that sells Japanese Electronics.

He put his money in an envelope and kept **it** in his pocket. Bill went to the bus stop where he got on a bus. Every now and then he put his hands on his pockets to make sure that the envelope was still there. Suddenly, he felt that it had gone!

Bill didn't get **irritated** or nervous. A middle-aged man was sitting next to him. With a smile he said to that man, "A foolish thief has taken an envelope full of newspaper cuttings from my pocket. I think the foolish thief thought it was full of money". Then, exactly as he was expecting, Bill looked down and saw his envelope under his feet. He picked it up and left the bus. He was really pleased as got all his money safe back again.

5. Choose the best answer from a, b, c & d:

- 1- What is the best title of the passage?
 - a) A Bad Dream
 - b) A Funny Story
 - c) Intelligent Bill
 - d) Oxford Street
- 2- The meaning of the word "**irritated**" in the 3rd paragraph means:
 - a) pleased
 - b) quiet
 - c) troubled
 - d) joyful
- 3-The pronoun "**it**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 - a) the bus
 - b) the envelope
 - c) the pocket
 - d) the shop
- 4- Bill was going to Oxford Street to:
 - a) take the bus
 - b) meet the man
 - c) buy a digital TV
 - d) get pocket money
- 5- You feelif you are in a sudden situation.
 - a) pleased
 - b) confused
 - c) lonely
 - d) grateful
- 6-The purpose of the writer in this story is:
 - a) to focus on the importance of self-control when getting in trouble.
 - b) to explain the steps of solving problems.
 - a) to show how we should deal with strangers.
 - b) to entertain the readers with a funny story.

6. Answer the following questions:

7- How did Bill get his envelop back?

8- What is the best way to catch a thief without calling the police?

Unit 6 The Environment

المفردات Vocabulary

Hard-packed	Adj	صلبة	slope	N	ميل – انحدار
splendid	Adj	فاخر – رائع	exterior	Adj	خارجي
Hark back	V	يعود – يرجع إلى	interior	Adj	داخلي
marvellously	Adv	بشكل مذهش	symbolize	V	يرمز
flank	V	يحيط بـ	unique	Adj	فريد
prodigious	Adj	مذهل – غير معتاد	murals	N	جداريات
depict	V	يصور – يوصف	mosaic	Adj	فسيفساء
convert	V	يحول	antiquities	N	اثار قديمة
hiking	N	السفر على الاقدام	artifact	N	اثر فني

القواعد Grammar

ترتيب الصفات 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:

الاسم الموصوف	مادة	بلد	لون	شكل	عمر	حجم	رأي
noun	material	origin	colour	shape	age	size	opinion
table	wooden	Kuwaiti	brown	round	old	small	wonderful

- He bought a pair of **nice, white, leather** trainers.
- A **fat old Chinese** man came to the door.
- I kept all my money in a **small black metal** box.

■ يمكن جمع الصفات في كلمة (osacom)

Reorder the adjectives:

- 1- Have you seen my (leather – new – black) bag?
.....
- 2- Manal has (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.
.....

على الطالب التفريق بين هذين الزمنين

الزمن	المضارع التام Present perfect	المضارع المستمر Present perfect continuous
تكوينه	have / has + v3	have / has + been + v + ing
امثلة	She has made cakes for 3 hours. انتهت من عمل الكيك	She has been making cakes for 3 hours. لا تزال مستمرة في عمل الكيك
استخدامه	يعبر عن شيء حدث وانتهى في الماضي وما زال له أثر أو نتيجة في الحاضر.	يعبر عن شيء بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى وقت الكلام.
كلماته	Since – for – just – already – not...yet – recently – ever – never – lately	Since – for – all day – the whole day

و كذلك يجب التركيز على استخدام هتان الكلمتان

since – for	
Since منذ	For لمدة
يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية مفتوحة أي انا نعرف بدايتها و لا نعرف نهايتها	يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية محددة لا نعرف بدايتها
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 1999, 1988 ..., etc. Since 8 O'clock, 5 O'clock ..., etc. Since yesterday, last week, last month, Since I was child, he was 10... Since November, Monday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For an hour, two hours...etc. For three days, four days...etc. For two months, three months...etc. For five years, three years...etc. For a long time, a short time...etc.

Choose the correct answer:

I have lived in Kuwait (since – for – ago) 18 years. I have been teaching Science (since – for – ago) 1990. I have (never – already– yet) had my dear students. They have (ever – never – yet) made me angry with them. I haven't finished teaching (just – yet – ever).

Choose the correct answer:

My father **is** always busy. He (has done – do – hasn't done) his work yet. He (has been sending – has sent – is sending) emails the whole day. I'd like to help him but I (have written – have been writing – write) my homework since the afternoon.

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I have met my favourite movie star. (Make negative)

2- Ahmed has seen a flying saucer. (Make negative)

3- We have worked in this factory for more than six years. (Ask a question)

4- Salma has written the report since the morning. (Ask a question)

Vocabulary

9. Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

10. It's important to ski on a Ground.
 a) annual b) toxic c) splendid d) hard-packed
11. Our house has got View on the bank of the river.
 a) ethnic b) constant c) major d) monsoonal
12. The thief couldn't scape because the police Him.
 a) flanked b) depicted c) converted d) emitted
13. My friend got the first prize in drawing. He paints
 a) marvellously b) seriously c) showcases d) essentially

14. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

flanked – converted – prodigious – hark back – essentially)

5. The newest styles to the clothes of seventies.
6. They left the house when the fire all around it.
7. He insisted to marry that girl because she has got a of beauty.
8. My father the spare bedroom into an office.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

No wonder that salt has many uses in our life. It is added to food, pickle and fish. It is also used to preserve some types of food. May people prefer salty dishes than sweet ones. Despite the bad side effects of adding salt randomly or too much in some dishes, still many people like it. But have you ever asked yourself about the time and place where it was first discovered and used?

In fact, we don't know when man first began to use salt, but we do know that it has been used in many different ways throughout the history. People who lived over 3000 years ago ate salted fish. Thousands of years ago in Egypt, salt was used to **embalm** the dead. Stealing salt was considered a major crime during some periods of history.

In the 18th century, for instance, if a person was caught stealing salt, he could be put in jail. About 150 years ago, taking more salt than once was considered a crime. The criminal's ear was cut off as a punishment for the crime he has committed. In the Roman Empire, one of the most important roads was the one that carried salt from the salt mines to Rome. Guards were kept along the route to protect it against **its** thieves.

In the early days in the USA, salt was scarce. So, the store-keeper was very careful with his salt. As he poured out salt for his customers, he did not like anyone to cross the floor of the store.

بالعلم و المال يبني الناس ملكهم، لم يبن ملك على جهل و اطلاق

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

- 1- What is the main idea of the 4th paragraph?
a) Storing Salt b) Salt in Rome c) Stealing Salt d) Salty Dishes
- 2- The underlined word "**embalm**" in the 2nd paragraph means:
a) preserve a dead body from decay. b) put the dead body in the fridge.
c) support put or take on board a ship d) bury the dead body
- 3- The underlined word "**its**" in the 4th paragraph refers to:
a) route's b) salt's c) Rome's d) mine's
- 4-Theused salt to embalm the dead bodies.
a) Arabian countries b) Ancient Egyptians
c) Roman Empire d) Americans.
- 5-.....are called the white poison.
a) Flour and salt b) Coco nut and sugar
c) Salt and sugar d) Maize corn and salt
- 6- The purpose of the writer in the passage is:
a) to give us a review on the history and the importance of salt.
b) to show the role of guards to protect salt from thieves in the past.
c) to explain how salt was stored and sold in the USA.
d) to tell us about the benefits of salt.

b) Answer the following questions:

- 7-How were the thieves of salt punished in the past?
.....
- 8-Why is eating too much salt harmful?
.....

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

While I (cross – crossed - was crossing) the street, a car stopped. The old man, who (was driving – drives – driving) the car, asked me about the nearest bank. At night, when I went to the park next to my house. that man (gives – was giving – give) a lot of money to the poor. Now, I (help – am helping – helped) people like that man.

B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- My friend is still (study) Engineering in Canada. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 2- Look, she is quarrelling with the bus driver. (Make negative)
.....
- 3- While my father was reading a book, my mother (clean) the kitchen. (Correct the verb)
.....

