

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف مذكرة علا الغنية بالتمارين

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

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



روابط مواد الصف التاسع على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

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

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ENGLISH

SEMESTER ONE

9



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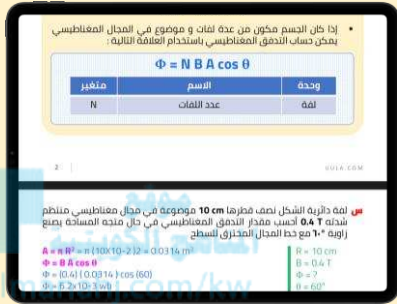
ENGLISH

SEMESTER ONE

9

شلون تتفوق بحراستك

طريقة علا المتكاملة للدراسة تشمل الاستفادة من المذكرة و الفيديوهات و الاختبارات



⚠️ علا تخلي المذكرة أقوى

تبي أعلى الدرجات؟ لا تعتمد على المذكرة بروحها - ادرس صح من الفيديوهات و الاختبارات

اختبارات ذكية تدريك

حل الاختبارات الالكترونية أول بأول عشان ترفع مستواك



فيديوهات تشرح لك

تابع الفيديوهات و انت تدرس المذكرة عشان تضبط الدرس



اشترك بالمادة

احرص على تفعيل اشتراكك عشان تستفيد كثر ما تقدر



اكتشف عالم التفوق مع باقات علا ادرس جميع مواد مرحلتك باشتراك واحد بسعر خيالي

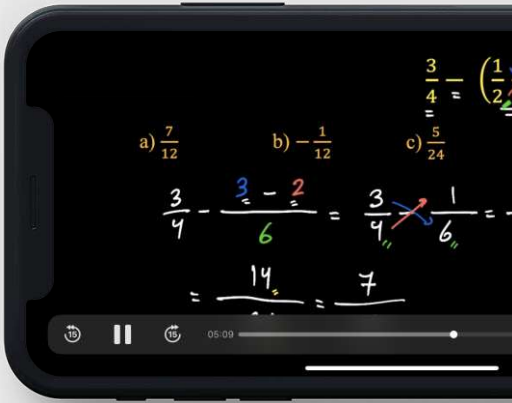
المنقذ

أقوى مذكرة صارت الحين أقوى و أقوى مع خاصية
المنقذ للمساعدة الفورية

شنو المنقذ؟

امسح الباركود بكاميرا تلفونك
وتعرف على طريقة استخدام المنقذ

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شنو فائدة هالخاصية؟

أول ما تحتاج مساعدة بالمادة , المنقذ بينقذك .

امسح الباركود بكاميرا التلفون أو اضغط عليه إذا كنت فاتح
المذكرة من جهازك و يطلع لك فيديو الشرح.

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IRREGULAR VERBS - تصاريف الأفعال

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UNIT ONE : EXPLORERS

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
expedition	رحلة	prey on	يفترس
accompany	يرافق	embark on	يبدأ بـ - يشرع بـ
wilderness	البرية	quest	مهمة
cracked	مهشم - مكسور	bond	رابط - ارتباط
constant	مستمر - متواصل	seek	يبحث عن



Reading Skills:

Q What is a fact? حقائق

- Classes start at 8:00 am.
- The police reported that four people died in the last night's car accident.
- Zika Virus is caused by insect bites.

Q What is an opinion? آراء

- I think that English is important.
- He gave a great speech about freedom.
- In my opinion, tablets are easier to use than laptops.

Lesson Ideas:

Q What do you mean by 'explorers'?

People who travel to find new places and discoveries.

Q Examples of explorers:

- Lamees Nejim
- Roald Amundsen
- Felicity Aston



Q Why would explorers go on expeditions?

Because they are curious, they want to achieve and because they seek adventure.

Q The qualities of explorers:

They have to be curious, adventurous, brave and fit.

Q What are the risks of going on expeditions?

Being lost, bad weather and wild animals.

Lesson: Reading Comprehension:

In 2018, Lamees Nijem became the first Kuwaiti to reach the North Pole. She was part of a Euro- Arabain **expedition** organized and led by Felicity Aston, who was the first person to ski across Antarctica on her own.

Three of the participants who **accompanied** Lamees from the Arabian Gulf region were Sheikha Asma Al – Thani from Qatar, Anisa Al-Raissi from Oman and the Saudi Arabian Mariam Haidaddin. Unfortunately, Mariam's injuries forced her to cut her trip shorter in order to meet them at the North Pole.

On an expedition, the adventurers slept in tents in the Arctic **wilderness** for ten days. They skied about 100 km across **cracked** ice above water, in temperatures below minus forty degrees centigrade (- 40oC) and under the **constant** threat of attacks by polar bears, known to **prey on** human beings.

In an interview with the Kuwait Times, Lamees explained the main reasons for her adventure as desire to escape the familiar and to **embark on** a cultural **quest**. The experience created a deep connection and **bond** between the team members.

Kuwait's first North Pole skier, Lamees, is an inspiration for all those who **seek** an adventurous life.

Name of the explorer	Lamees Nijem
Nationality	Kuwaiti
Name of team leader	Felicity Aston
Itinerary(Route)	North Pole
Year of the expedition	2018
Distance covered	100 Km



Tick the following statements either with true (✓) or False (X):

Q Lamees's only aim was to escape the familiar. (X)

... to embark a cultural quest.

Q Polar bears are not the only danger in Antarctica. (✓)

Q All team members were from the Arabian Gulf region. (X)

Three of the members

Q Mariam Haidaddin was the only member who could not complete the expedition. (✓)

Q How would you describe the team's journey?

The journey was long and dangerous.

Q What was the message behind the journey?

To escape the familiar, to prove that women are capable of achieving big things.

Q Is it safe to go to such expeditions alone? Why? Why not?

It's not safe because there could be many risks, such as wild animals, bad weather and injuries.



Grammar:

(Present Simple):

Keywords: every (week, month, year) / usually / regularly / often / always / never

نفي

حقائق facts
أشياء روتينية
أشياء متكررة



I
You
We
they

V(inf)

She
He
It

V+s

V+s

He usually visits his parents on Friday.

V(inf)

They often wait for us.

Q Farmers cut hundreds of trees every year.

▪ (negative)

Farmers don't (do not) cut hundreds of trees every year.

▪ (question)

What do farmers cut every year?

Q A polar bear usually preys on fish.

▪ (negative)

A polar bear usually doesn't (does not) prey on fish.

▪ (question)

What does a polar bear usually prey on?

Q Computers help us to do multiple tasks at the same time.

▪ (negative)

Computers don't (do not) help us to do multiple tasks at the same time.

▪ (question)

What do computers help us to do?

Q I am a student.

▪ (negative)

I am not a student.

Q My sons are smart in Physics.

▪ (negative)

My sons are not (aren't) smart in Physics.

Q My teacher is Mr. Ahmad.

▪ (negative)

My teacher is not (isn't) Mr. Ahmad.

(Past Simple): حدث بالماضي

Keywords: last (week, month, year) / yesterday / ago / In the past / when I was younger / (past event)

Q I spoke to Fatima last night.

Speak – Spoke (V2)

▪ (negative)

I did not (didn't) speak to Fatima last night.

▪ (question)

When did you speak to Fatima?



Q We had a great time at the party.

Have – Had (v2)

▪ (negative)

We did not (didn't) have a great time at the party.

▪ (question)

Where did we have a great time?

Q The band played the best Jazz music at the concert.

Play – Played (V2)

▪ (negative)

The band did not (didn't) play the best Jazz music at the concert.

▪ (question)

What did the band play at the concert?

Q My students were aggressive with each other.

▪ (negative)

My students were not (weren't) aggressive with each other.

Q I was honest with them.

▪ (negative)

I was not (wasn't) honest with them.

Cloze Practice:



Calculators (works – worked – **work**) very fast. Last night, I (calculate – **calculated** – calculates) a long mathematical problem. Usually, it (take – **takes** – took) long hours to solve such a mathematical problem. I (**went** – go – goes) to my teacher after she explained the lesson, and she said that it is acceptable to use the computer. I remember what she (tell – tells – **told**) me. She always (wanted – want – **wants**) us to practice what she (teach – teaches – **taught**) us throughout the semester.

Pandas (**are** – was – is) solitary animals. They (fed – feeds – **feed**) on bamboo trees and fish. Unfortunately, when man (destroys – **destroyed** – destroy) the forests, a lot of animals (become – becomes – **became**) extinct. Pandas (faced – faces – **face**) the danger of being extinct every day. Hundreds of years ago, Pandas (are – **were** – was) larger in number and (lives – live – **lived**) in the forests without any fears.

مكونات الفقرة:



- Topic Sentence: **الفكرة الرئيسية**
- Supporting Details: **أفكار جزئية: أمثلة - توضيح - تعريف**
- Concluding Sentence: **جملة خاتمة**

Report / Story:

Introduction Topic Sentence.....
Supporting detail 1 Supporting detail 2
Supporting detail 3.

Introduction Topic Sentence.....
Supporting detail 1 Supporting detail 2
Supporting detail 3..... Concluding Sentence.

Email:

To: المرسل إليه
Subject: موضوع الرسالة
Dear اسم المرسل إليه

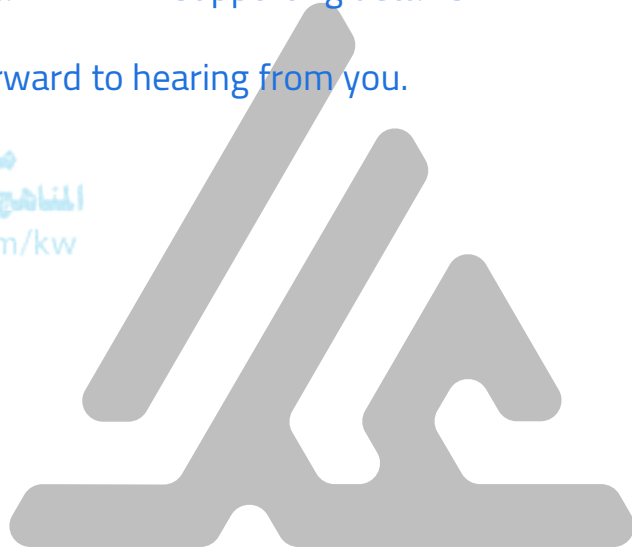
I hope you are doing well. I am writing this email to tell you about
Topic sentence Supporting detail 1
Supporting detail 2 supporting detail 3.

Topic sentence Supporting detail 1
Supporting detail 2 Supporting detail 3

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours,

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U U L A

Planning



عنوان
Title

Idea 1 فكرة رئيسية

- Supporting detail 1
- Supporting detail 2
- Supporting detail 3

أفكار جزئية

Idea 2 فكرة رئيسية

- Supporting detail 1
- Supporting detail 2
- Supporting detail 3

أفكار جزئية

Introduction: مقدمة

Body (1):

Topic Sentence: فكرة رئيسية

Supporting Detail 1: فكرة جزئية

Supporting Detail 2: فكرة جزئية

Supporting Detail 3: فكرة جزئية

Body (1):

Topic Sentence: فكرة رئيسية

Supporting Detail 1: فكرة جزئية

Supporting Detail 2: فكرة جزئية

Supporting Detail 3: فكرة جزئية

Concluding Sentence: خاتمة

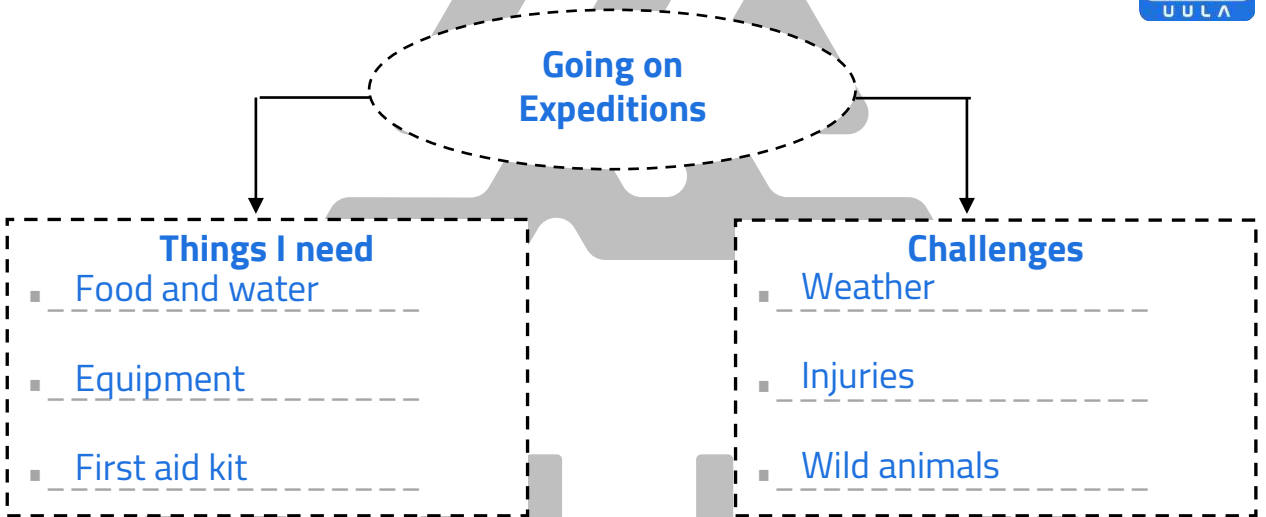
Introduction: مقدمة	
Topic Sentence 1: فكرة رئيسية <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting detail 1 ▪ Supporting detail 2 ▪ Supporting detail 3 	Topic Sentence 2: فكرة رئيسية <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting detail 1 ▪ Supporting detail 2 ▪ Supporting detail 3
Concluding Sentence: خاتمة	

Writing Practice

Q Expeditions are the great way to have fun and escape from the routine. Write an essay about the things you need to go on expeditions and the challenges you may face.

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The plan:



Going on expeditions can be fun and exciting. There are many things we need to prepare before going on expeditions. First, you need food and water. Second, you need to bring any special equipment you may need, such as ropes and matches. Last, you need to bring a first aid kit.

There are many challenges that you may face during expeditions. First, the weather could change suddenly to be rainy or windy especially on mountains. Second, people could easily get injured or even catch a disease. Last, They could face wild animals such as bears and wolved.

UNIT TWO : AUTHORS



Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
novelist	روائي - كاتب روائي	Association	اتحاد - رابطة
variety	تنوع - اختلاف	literature	الأدب
regarded	يُنظر إليه - يُعتبر	devotedly	بإخلاص - بتفاني
popularity	شهرة - شعبية	Significant	عظيم - مهم
reputation	سمعة	Influence	تأثير
document	يوثق		

Reading Skills:

Authors Purpose



P:	I:	E:
Persuade يقنع الإقناع	Inform يخبر إعطاء معلومات	Entertain يسلي للتسلية

- History books: Inform
- Comics: Entertain
- Cooking book: Inform
- Advertisements: Persuade
- Brochures: Persuade / Inform
- Fiction stories: Entertain



1)

Jules Verne was born in 1828. He was a French **novelist** (author) who wrote many plays, poems, and short stories, as well as a **variety** of essays and non-fiction. He is **regarded** as the father of science fiction. His novels had a wide influence on sci-fi writer's scientists and explorers.

Between 1863 and 1905, he wrote fifty-four novels grouped under the heading 'Extraordinary Journeys'.

Verne's **popularity** grew among readers due to the highly successful novel 'Around the world in Eighty Days' that led to a gradual change in his literary **reputation**.

A number of Jules Verne's original texts were found, restored and published in the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

2)

Talal Al-Rumaidi is the Secretary – General of the **Association** of Kuwaiti writers, and a researcher for the heritage about everything **related** to Kuwait **literature** and history.

He received the State Award in 2010 for his historical book "Kuwait and the Arabian Gulf in the Ottoman Calendar". The book included historical sources dating back to the Ottoman and British documents.

The pages of the book include valuable facts about Kuwait such as information about its rules, judges, Arab tribes and other news.

Talal still **devotedly** continues his historical and literary research for its **significant** important, and he hopes for the new generation of historians to **document** what it related to our beloved country.

Q What is the author's purpose of text (1) ?

To inform the reader about Jules Verne's work.

Q What is the author's purpose of text (2) ?

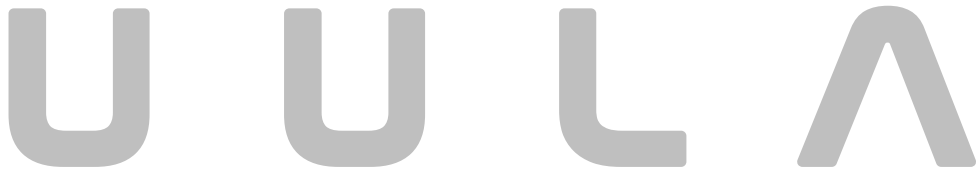
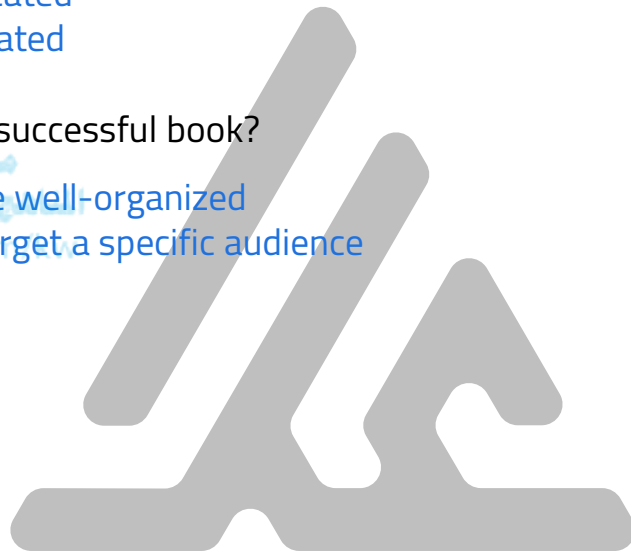
To inform

Q What makes a successful author?

- Being devoted
- Being ambitious
- Being dedicated
- Being educated

Q What makes a successful book?

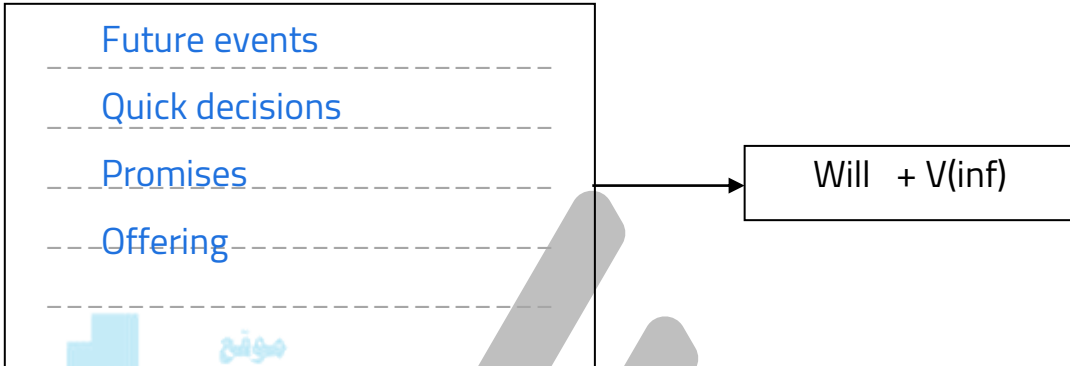
- It should be well-organized
- It should target a specific audience



Grammar:

(Future Simple):

Keywords: Next – next – the following (week, month, year) / Tomorrow / soon / tonight / in the future



Q My mother will cook dinner tomorrow.

▪ (negative)

My mother will not (won't) cook dinner tomorrow.

▪ (question)

- Who will cook dinner tomorrow?
- What will my mother cook tomorrow?



Q I forgot to print my homework. I will do that soon.

▪ (negative)

I will not (won't) do that soon

▪ (question)

- What will you do soon?
- When will you do that?

Q I will call you next week to check on your condition.

▪ (negative)

I will not (won't) call you next week to check on your condition.

▪ (question)

- When will you call me to check on my condition?
- Why will you call me next week?

Q I will pick up the kids for you.

▪ (negative)

I will not (won't) pick up the kids for you.

▪ (question)

Who will pick up the kids for me?

Future plans

predictions

V(be) + going to + V(Inf)

Q I am going to study hard for tomorrow's exam.

▪ (negative)

I am not going to study hard for tomorrow's exam.

▪ (question)

Why are you going to study hard?

Q They said in the forecasting that it is going to rain tomorrow.

▪ (negative)

It is not (isn't) going to rain tomorrow.

▪ (question)

When is it going to rain?

Cloze Practice:



Our teacher has decided to take us to the school library next Monday. We (are going to have / will have / have) a lesson there. I think we (will enjoy/ are enjoying / are going to enjoy) it. Everyone (will read/ is going to read/ reads) a different book and write a review of it. I hope I (am / finding/ am going to find/ will find) something about science fiction, my favorite subject. Probably, the teacher (chooses/ will choose/ is going to choose) the best review and publish it in the school magazine.

Welcome to my presentation. I (will talk / am going to talk / am talking) about my future plans. When I grow up, I want to be a pilot. I (am going to study / will study / studies) very hard to achieve my dreams. I know that I (will be / am going to be / am being) the best pilot in the country and my parents (are going to be / are be / will be) very proud of me.

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U U L A

(Question Formation):



WH- Questions

What

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Why

لماذا

When

متى

Who

من

Where

الأماكن

Helping Verbs		
V(be)	V(have)	Modals
Is Am Are Was were	Have Has Had	Can - Could Shall - Should Will - Would May - might must

Q The teacher will explain the lesson tomorrow in the classroom, because we didn't understand it very well.

- What will the teacher explain tomorrow in the classroom?
- When will the teacher explain the lesson in the classroom?
- Why will the teacher explain the lesson tomorrow in the classroom?
- Who will explain the lesson tomorrow in the classroom?
- Where will the teacher explain the lesson tomorrow?

Q Yes, the teacher will explain the lesson.

Will the teacher explain the lesson?

Q My sister is preparing dinner now because we will have visitors.

- What is my sister preparing now?
- When is my sister preparing dinner?
- Why is my sister preparing dinner?
- Who is preparing dinner now?



Q No, my sister is not preparing dinner now.

Is my sister preparing dinner now?

Q The chef has cooked a delicious dinner.

- What has the chef cooked?
- Who has cooked a delicious dinner?

Q Yes, the chef has cooked a delicious dinner.

Has the chef cooked a delicious dinner?

Q Yes, my father can help you with this issue.

Can your father help me with this issue?

Q No, we haven't met before.

Have we met before?

Q Yes, you should do this yourself.

Should I do this myself?

No Helping Verbs		
Do Play Write go	Does Plays Writes goes	Did Played Wrote went



Q Last night, the band played the famous song on stage because the audience asked for it.

- What did the band play on stage last night?
- When did the band play the famous song on stage?
- Why did the band play the famous song on stage last night?
- Who played the famous sing on stage last night?

Q Yes, the band played the famous song last night.

Did the band play the famous song last night?

Q My mother walks every morning to lose some weight.

- Who walks every morning to lose some weight?
- Why does my mother walk every morning?



Q Yes, my mother walks every morning to lose some weight.

Does my mother walk every morning to lose some weight?

Q We sing around the bonfire when we go camping.

- When do we sing around the bonfire?
- Who sings around the bonfire when we go camping?

Q Yes, we sing around the bonfire when we go camping.

Do we sing around the bonfire when we go camping?

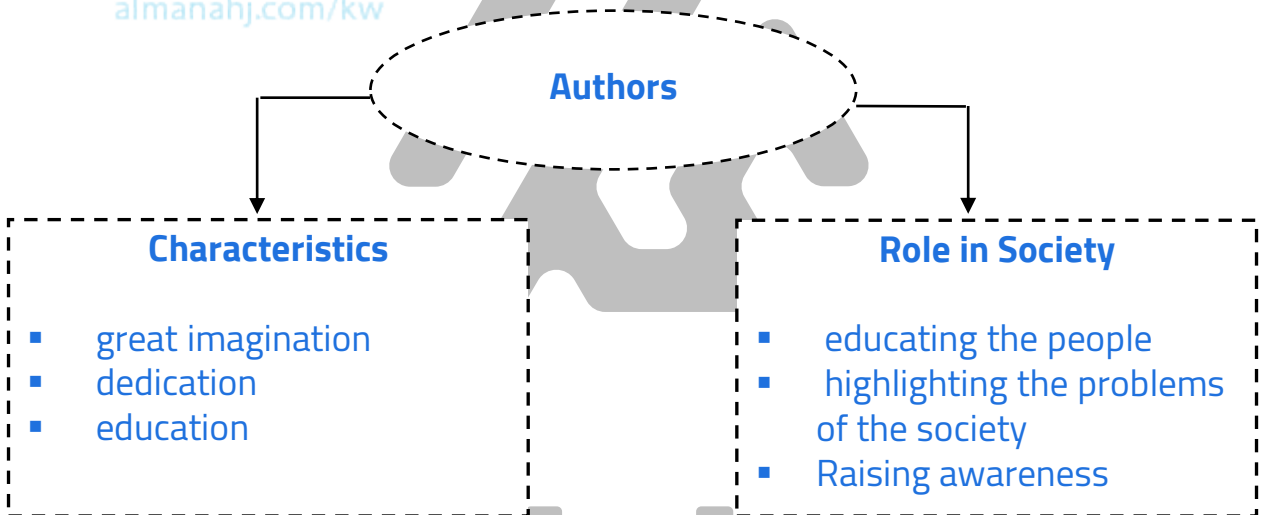
شرح أساسيات التعبير في Unit 1

Writing Practice

Q Authors are people who write stories and novels. Write an essay about the characteristics of a good author, and the role of authors in the society.



The plan:



Authors are people who write books, stories, articles and novels. There are so many characteristics that each author must have. First, they should have a great imagination. Second, they must have dedication towards writing. Last, they must be educated and have knowledge,

Authors have a great role in the society. First, they educate people by writing their books and novels. Second, they highlight and focus on the society's problems in their books, stories or articles. Last, they help in raising awareness amongst teenagers and the youth. All in all, authors have an important role in the society.



Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
essentially	بشكل أساسي	annual	سنوي
assistance	مساعدة	rush	يسرع
regardless	بغض النظر	extend	يمد
ethnic	عريقي	appreciation	تقدير
catastrophe	كارثة	gratitude	امتنان

Reading Skills:

Q What is philanthropy / charity?

It's when you help others without waiting for anything in return.

Q Why volunteer?

- It's Islam's teachings
- To help others
- To give other people a better life
- To spread love and peace in the world
- To reach inner peace and satisfaction

Q What are the qualities of volunteers?

They should be cooperative, dedicated, understanding and compassionate.

Q Examples of philanthropy / charity?

Donating money – giving out food and drinks – providing jobs and houses.



Since gaining its independence and membership in this Organization, the State of Kuwait has followed a steady approach in its foreign policy. Based, **essentially**, on providing humanitarian **assistance** to all countries in need, **regardless** of *their* geographic location, religious beliefs or **ethnic** origins. This policy follows Kuwait's belief in the importance of international partnership.

Started by the late Amir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed, and adopted by the State of Kuwait in 2008, 10% of Kuwait's total humanitarian assistances, is sent to countries affected by natural or man-made **catastrophes** through UN organizations and agencies in the humanitarian field. This was followed by official decisions to double the **annual** contributions to many international organizations such as the international Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

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Kuwaiti Charitable associations, and Kuwaiti peoples fundraising committees have set an example in *their* continued support of many humanitarian projects in Asia and Africa. Acts of kindness and philanthropy are values of the Kuwaiti people. Inherited generation after generation from their foregatherers, they are well known for **rushing** to help and **extending** a helping hand to all those in need, even when the Kuwaiti people were facing hardships in the past.

This honour bestowed upon us is a tribute to all the people of Kuwait, in **appreciation** of their longstanding generosity which, God willing shall continue.

Mr. Secretary- General, in conclusion, I would like to extend to your Excellency and the officials of this Organization, our thanks and **gratitude** for all your achievements and efforts.

Q What is Kuwait's foreign policy?

Helping all people in need regardless of their geographic, religious beliefs or ethnic origins.

Q The sentence "This was followed by official decisions to double...." Is?

- supporting detail
- main idea
- topic sentence
- concluding

Q What does the pronoun "their" refer to?

Paragraph 4: People of Kuwait

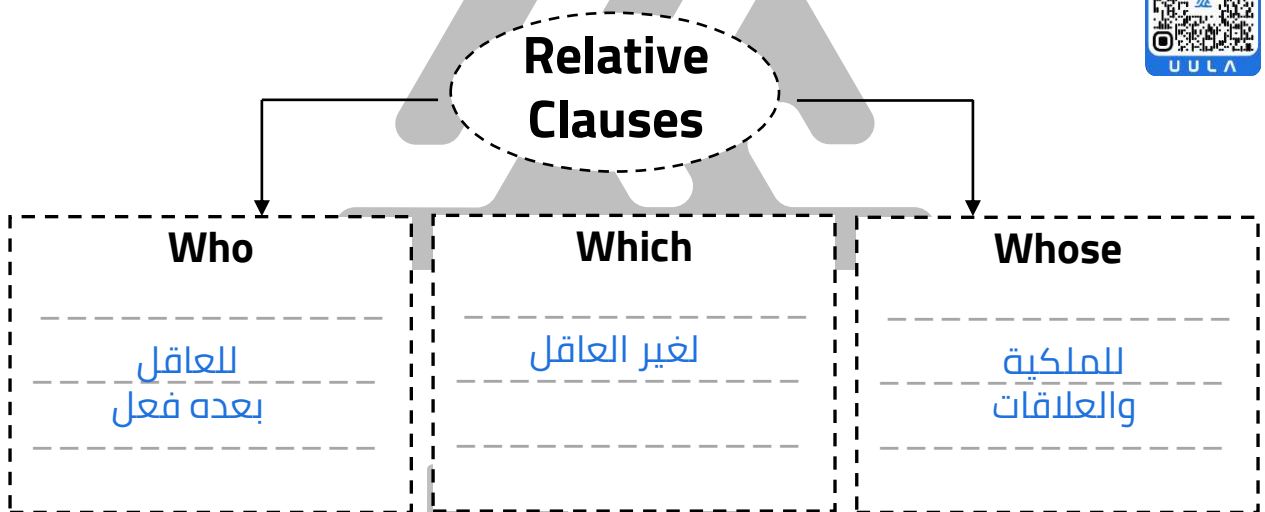
Paragraph 1: countries

Paragraph 3: Kuwaiti Charitable associations and Kuwaiti people's fundraising committees

Grammar:

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(Relative Clauses):



The man who called the police, was very brave.

The girl who won the first prize will participate in the coming competition.

The book which was released last year, was sold in 5 different countries.

The cat which killed the little bird, comes here every morning.

The girl whose car is expensive just had an accident.

The student whose laptop broke down had to use someone else's laptop.

The woman whose daughter is in the hospital is still crying.

Q They called a lawyer. The lawyer lived nearby.

They called the lawyer who lived nearby.

Q I gave the bag to the man. The man's son spoke to me.

I gave the bag to the man whose son spoke to me.

Q I bought the car. We saw the car yesterday.

I bought the car which we saw yesterday.

Q We gave the waiter extra tips. The waiter served us nicely.

We gave the waiter, who served us nicely, extra tips.

Q The pills are useless. The doctor gave me the pills.

- The doctor gave me pills which are useless.
- The pills which the doctor gave me are useless.

Q I spoke to the man. The man's son is a policeman.

I spoke to the man whose son is a policeman.

Grammar:

(If 1st Conditional):

If + present will + V(inf.)

If you study hard, you will pass.

You will pass if you study hard.

If you click this button, a new window will open.

You will have fun if you come with us.

The computer will work faster if we install an antivirus.

(If 2nd Conditional):

If + Past → would + V(inf.)



If I were you, I would be respectful.

If I were a doctor, I would cure poor people for free.

If she were my sister, I would be annoyed all the time.

If Mona came late, she wouldn't understand the lesson.

If you ate healthier, you would lose weight.

If you went earlier, you would arrive on time.

Use If 2nd Conditional:

Q If I (be) Manal, I (feel) happy to get an award.

were would feel

Q If I (be) her, I (donate) my money to charity.

were would donate

Q If we (give) away food for the poor, no one (stay) hungry.

gave would stay

Q If they (support) people with disabilities, they (do) great things.

supported would do

Q If they (volunteer), they (help) a lot of people.

volunteered would help

Cloze Practice:



My friend (whose / **who** / which) lost her book, was very upset. If she (**went** / goes / go) to look for it, she would find it. Instead, she chose to buy a new book from the bookstore (who / **which** / whose) sells school books. If I (am / was / **were**) her, I would keep looking for my book.

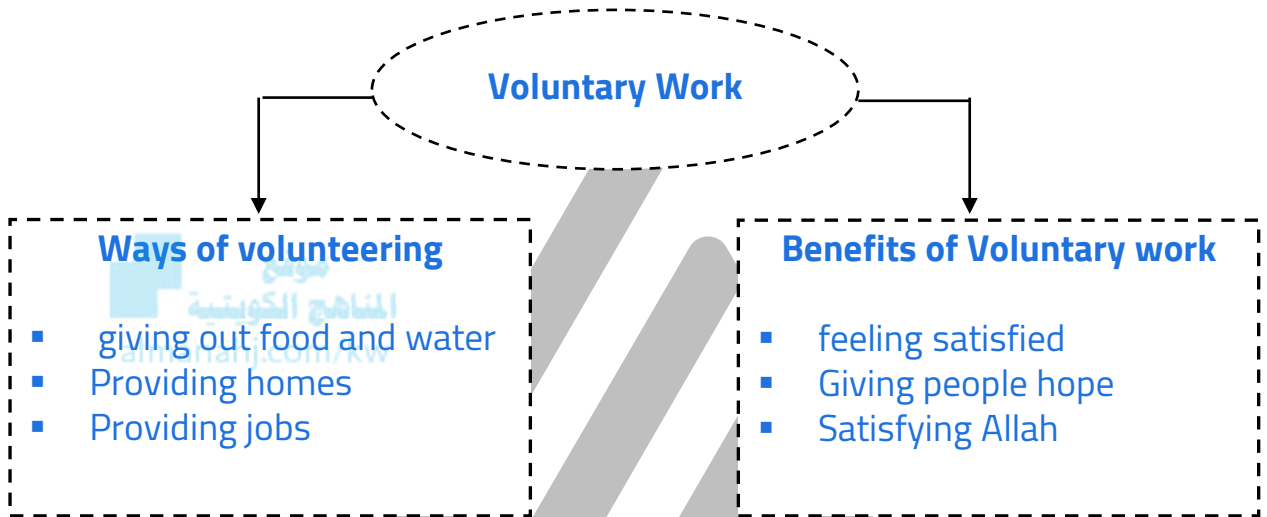
Our school team participated in the basketball competition (**which** / who / whose) took place last year. We lost the match because of the player (who / **whose** / which) father was the coach. If he (was / is / **were**) a player in our team, we would win the match. At the same time, I know that if we practiced more, we (will / **would** / can) play better.



Writing Practice

- Q** Voluntary work means helping people for free. Write an essay about the ways of volunteering and the benefits of voluntary work

The plan:



Voluntary work is the greatest thing you can do for your society. There are many ways to volunteer. First, giving out food and water is one way of volunteering. Second, it is also helpful to provide the needy with homes or shelters. Last, providing the needy with jobs will help them to help themselves.

there are many benefits to volunteering. The first benefit is feeling satisfied with yourself after helping the needy. Second, helping people will give them hope in life. Last, volunteering and helping other people will satisfy Allah. I advise all people to participate in voluntary work.

UNIT FOUR : COUNTRIES & CITIES

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
fusion	اندماج - اختلاط	species	صنف - نوع
Chinese	صيني	habitat	موطن - بيئة طبيعية
monsoonal	موسمي	major	رئيسي - أساسي
peninsula	شبه جزيرة	consist	يتكون من
appeal	يجذب	showcasing	يعرض

Reading Skills:

المناهج.com/kw
UULA



Q Reasons of travelling?

- To have fun
- To experience new things
- To visit interesting places and landmarks
- To get to know the country, the culture and the people

Type Of Texts

Argumentative	النص الجدلي
Descriptive	النص الوصفي
Informative	النص الإخباري
Persuasive	النص الإقناعي
Entertaining	النص الترفيهي

Q Find the main idea of the following paragraph:

Malaysia is located in southeast Asia. Its capital city is Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia borders Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei and the Philippines. It is a **fusion** of Malay, **Chinese**, Indian and native cultures and customs.

General information about Malaysia

The climate in Malaysia is hot and humid, usually above 30oC all year long. With temperatures rarely dropping below 20oC. The region has a **monsoonal** climate, but only the east coast of the Malaysian **peninsula** is tropical and rainy.

Weather conditions in Malaysia

Malaysia is among the world's top producers of natural products such as rubber, palm oil, cocoa, pepper, pineapple and tobacco. Natural resourced such as tin and petroleum are significant to the Malaysian economy.



The economy of Malaysia

It is a pleasant country to visit as it **appeals** to people with various tastes. There are museums, art galleries, hiking retails shopping malls, UNESCO. Heritage sights and national parks. For beach lovers, there are islands with powder-white shores and crystal cleat waters. One of the main tourist attractions is the butterfly park. which houses six thousand butterflies consisting of over a hundred and twenty **species**. The park is an imitation of the butterfly's natural **habitat**, including more than 15.000 plants from 100 different species.

Tourist attraction in Malaysia

Malaysia is culturally rich. A **major** Malaysian festival to look out for is "Hari Raya Puasa" or "Hari Raya Aidilfitri", which marks the end of Ramadan and **consists** of three days of joyful celebrations. For concertgoers, the Rainforest World Music Festival (RWMF) is held annually in July or August. It is a three – day event **showcasing** bands and performers from every corner of the world. It is no wonder there are over 25.000.000 tourists, on average, a year.

Festivals and celebrations in Malaysia

Q What is the type of this text?

- Argumentative
- Descriptive
- Informative**
- Persuasive
- Entertaining

Q What is the writer's purpose in writing this article?

To inform the reader about Malaysia.

Grammar:

(Present Continuous for Future Arrangements):

V(be) + V(ing)

Q I am travelling **next** Monday.

I am **not** travelling next Monday.

Q My father is participating in a conference **tomorrow**.

My father is **not** (isn't) participating in a conference tomorrow.

Q Our team is doing the last practice **soon**.

Our team is **not** (isn't) doing the last practice soon.

Q The swimming pools are closing for maintenance **next** Friday.

The swimming pools are **not** (aren't) closing for maintenance next Friday.



Q Ibrahim (leave) to Turkey after work today.

is leaving

Q Olivia's family (arrive) early in the morning.

is arriving

Q Henry and his brother (not prepare) the suitcases tomorrow.

are not preparing

Q Samira (go) to the airport to pick up her cousins tomorrow.

is going

Cloze Practice:

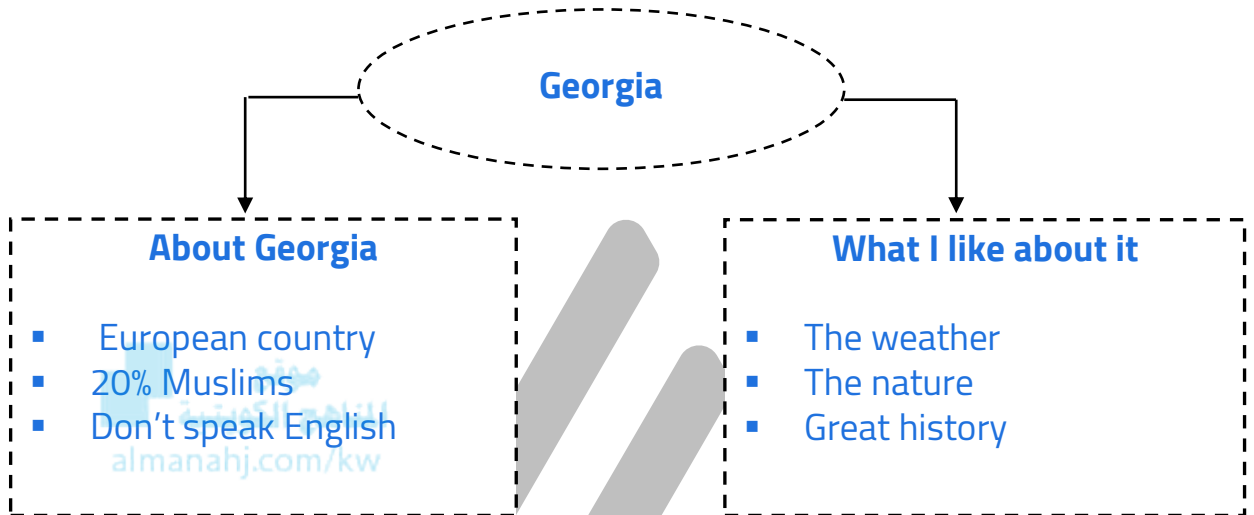
We (am / is / are) travelling to Bahrain tomorrow. On the first day, I (will be visited / is visiting / will visit) the Avenues Mall of Bahrain. On the second day, my father (is taking / is take / is take) us to the beach. Lastly, I (am meeting / am meet / am met) with my pen-friend Ahmad on the third day.

In tomorrow's workshop, we (am having / will have / is have) four trainers. The first speaker (is giving / is give / are giving) a speech about how to deal with tasks. The second speaker is a trainer. He (are train / is training / are training) people tomorrow on how to set a proper schedule for work. The third and fourth speakers (is distributing / am distributing / are distributing) their books on the audience for free.



Writing Practice

- Q** Travelling abroad is a fun activity. Write an essay about one country you visited, and what you like about it



The plan:

Georgia is an amazing country. It is a European country which lies below Russia and above Turkey. 20% of people in Georgia are Muslims, so you can see mosques in some cities. They don't speak English. They speak Georgian and sometimes Russian.

there are many things I like about Georgia. First, the weather is always nice especially in summer. However, it could snow in winter. The nature of Georgia is also beautiful. You can see trees, forests, rivers and mountains. Last, I love the history of Georgia. If you visit it, I am sure you will love it.

UNIT FIVE : THE ENVIRONMENT

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
Obviously	من الواضح	pollutants	ملوٲ
suffocating	يخنق	toxic	سام
emit	يبعث - يطلق	pesticides	مبيدات حشرية
depend	يعتمد على	seriously	بشكل جاد
fossil fuels	وقود احفوري		

Reading Skills:

Q What is pollution?

It is damage caused to the environment usually by people.

Q What are the different types of pollution?

- Air pollution
- Land/soil pollution
- Water pollution
- Noise pollution
- Plastic pollution

Q Causes of pollution?

- Human actions
- Smoke from factories
- Oil spills

Q How to solve pollution?

- Recycling
- Educating the public (raising awareness)
- Setting strong laws against polluters
- Planting trees



Obviously, it is a fact that pollution arises because of the harm we cause to the environment; our planet is **suffocating**, and we are definitely the source of the problem. Air pollution is the consequence of human actions. Firstly, chimneys on top of factories **emit** a lot of smoke and fumes into the air. Wastes from industries, power plants and petroleum refineries emit high levels of carbon monoxide and chemicals into the air.

Secondly, these days, we **depend** heavily on vehicles and engines to transport people and goods. Cars, trucks, trains, shipping vessels, and airplanes all consume plenty of **fossil fuels** to work. Emissions from their engines contain **pollutants**. On their own, they cause great harm to people who breathe them. Additionally, they react with environmental gases to create further **toxic** gases.

Last but not least, household cleaning products, painting supplies, **pesticides** and fertilizers release harmful chemicals into the air and cause pollution. We are in a state of worldwide emergency. Unless we address the issue wisely and **seriously**, we will surely face a disaster. Pollution is as an environmental problem that requires urgent attention and action.

Q The Purpose of the previous text is to:

- expository
- persuasive**
- narrative
- descriptive

Q The purpose of the writer is to:

- explain the real causes of air pollution.**
- advertise some different means of transport.
- inform us of the consequences of air pollution
- raise awareness of the necessity to save fossil fuels.

Q Who did the writer blame air pollution on?

He blames human beings for air pollution because he said "... and we are definitely the source of the problem"

Q What ideas did he use to defend his opinion that we are responsible for the problem of pollution?

He said that chimneys on top of factories, cleaning products, pesticides, fertilizers and vehicles are the main causes of pollution.

Grammar:

(Passive Voice: Continuous Tenses):

/	Singular	Plural
Present	Is / am	Are
Past	Was	Were



Q The girl is revising the lesson.

The lesson is being revised by the girl.

Q The people in the party are eating the food.

The food is being eaten by the people in the party

Q I am writing an article now.

An article is being written now by me



Q My father was repairing the fridge.

The fridge was being repaired by my father

Q The boys were playing football last night.

Football was being played last night by the boys

Q I was cooking dinner when you came.

Dinner was being cooked when you came by me

Past simple:

Keywords: yesterday – ago – last – in the past.

V+ed ---- played – worked

I called her last night to check on her.

I didn't call her last night to check on her.

Irregular: sit – sat / bring – brought / stand – stood.

I found your key 2 days ago. I left it on your desk.

I didn't find your key 2 days ago. I didn't leave it on your desk.

Past Continuous:

Keywords: When – While - as.

I was studying English when you came in.

I was cooking dinner when the lights went off.

You came in while I was studying.

The lights went off while I was cooking dinner.

You came in as I was studying.

I was studying as you came in.

You came in while I was studying

You didn't come in while I was studying.

I was cooking dinner when the lights went off.

I wasn't cooking dinner when the lights went off.

You were talking on the phone at 9:00 o'clock yesterday.

You weren't talking on the phone at 9:00 o'clock yesterday.

She was arguing about the test when the teacher gave the results.

She wasn't arguing about the test when the teacher gave the results.

Cloze Practice:



Last night, a student (were being / **was being** / was been) tested in the Science Laboratory. The student did not feel well at all, so he asked for medical assistance. The LAB tests (**were being monitored** / were been monitored / were being monitoring) by 4 teachers. The ambulance was called by one of them, and now the student (**is being treated** / was being treated / are being treated) at the hospital. At the moment, the tests (were being marked / was being marked / **are being marked**).

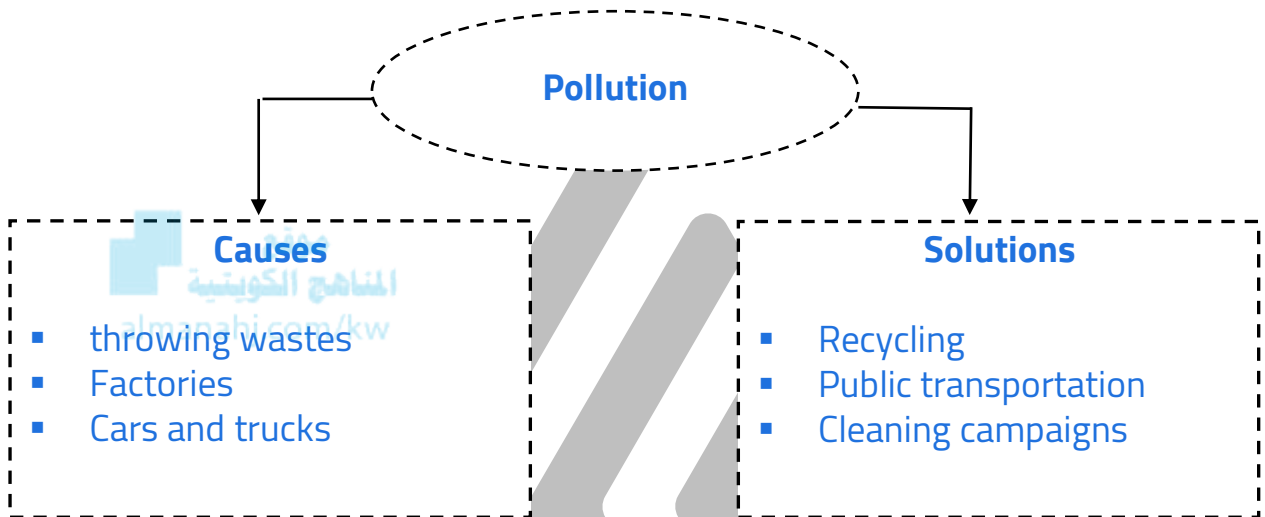
Al-Shidadeya University of Kuwait (are being looked at / was being looked at / **is being looked at**) as one of the greatest universities nowadays. Our students, who (**were being** / was being / is being) labelled before as irresponsible and immature, are now (be educating / been educated / **being educated**) to be fully responsible. Hundreds of research papers and field studies (is / are / was) now being (conducting / conduct / **conducted**) by our proud students. Currently, our students (is being prepared / **are being prepared** / are been preparing) for a better future in the research field.



Writing Practice

- Q** Pollution is destroying our planet. Write an essay about the causes and solutions of this problem

The plan:



Pollution is a serious problem these days. There are many causes of pollution. First, when people throw their wastes in beach, parks or streets, it creates pollution. Second, the wastes and smoke from factories cause water and air pollution. Cars and trucks can also cause pollution.

to solve this problem, we need to do many things. For example, we should recycle wastes to save the environment. Also, we should use public transportation such as buses, instead of buying many cars. We should also make cleaning campaigns to clean beaches and parks. All in all, pollution is a serious problem that should be solved.

Vocabulary:

From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

- Q** _____ are used to get rid of harmful insects.
- Catastrophe
○ Novelists
○ Pesticides
○ Habitats
- Q** Bait Al-Sadu is a/an _____ part in the history of Kuwait.
- major
○ cracked
○ ethnic
○ annual
- Q** The invention of the light bulb was a/an _____ change in the history.
- major
○ cracked
○ toxic
○ ethnic
- Q** I love my job _____ of the work pressure and load.
- seriously
○ regardless
○ devotedly
○ essentially

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

(reputation – devotedly – assistance – regardless – peninsula)

- Q** My brother _____ reads about the latest scientific discoveries online.
- Q** The old man needed some _____ while crossing the street.
- Q** Let's go to that restaurant. It's well-known and has a great _____!
- Q** That family enjoys travelling to the Malaysian _____ in the summer time.

Reading Comprehension

Q Read the following passage carefully, the answer the questions that follow:

Cats played an important role in ancient Egypt. Ancient Egyptians believed that cats protected their life, and they took cats as pets. The popularity of Egyptian cats is found in the many ancient Egyptian paintings and carved stone statues.

Cats and Egypt share a long and interesting history. Many cat experts believe that ancient Egyptians were the first to keep cats at home. At first, it was a practical matter as cats were brought in to protect homes from pests like rats and cockroaches. Eventually though, ancient Egyptians; especially the wealthy, started to adopt cats as pets.

Paintings on tombs and other buildings show spotted, slender cats, which are believed to be the first domestic cats. It is believed that these early Egyptian cats were the ancestors of the Egyptian Mau. This kind is not as well-known as other cat kinds.

Whoever killed a cat in ancient Egypt was put to death. Amazingly there were also laws preventing the exportation of cats. Ancient Egyptians loved cats and were very sad whenever any of the family cats died. Cats were kept and even mummified after death. Cat tombs have been discovered along the River Nile and cat mummies can be found in the tombs of many Egyptians.

Nowadays, cats are part of the homes of many people around the world. People love their company. Some can't live without having cats as friends. They take good care of them by providing food and taking them to doctors when necessary.

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

Q What is the best title of the passage?

- Ancient Egypt
- Cats Nowadays
- Cats in Ancient Egypt
- Cats Tombs

Q The opposite of the underlined word "ancient" in the 1st paragraph is:

- reachable
- clear
- modern
- necessary

Q The underlined word "them" in the 4th paragraph refers to:

- homes
- people
- cats
- friends

Q In ancient Egypt, cats were kept as pets, especially by:

- experts
- doctors
- rich people
- poor people

Q When a family cat died in Ancient Egypt, the family felt...

- happy
- sad
- excited
- amazed

Q The writer's purpose for writing this text is to:

- show us the importance of cats as pets.
- tell us that cats were important for the ancient Egyptians.
- compare between pets in the past and nowadays.
- tell us that people have to keep pets at home.

With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

Q What happened to those who killed cats in ancient Egypt?

Q How do experts know that cats were very popular in Ancient Egypt?

Grammar:

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

Q I _____ with Ahmad to the movie theatre last week.

- go
- went
- am going
- will go.

Q My sister _____ a doctor after she finishes her training.

- will be
- is being
- be
- been.

Q If I were you, I _____ my best in order not to miss the trip.

- will do
- would do
- do
- doing

Q Only the students _____ marks are high will go on a trip.

- who
- which
- whose
- what

Do as shown between brackets:

Q The winning team presented the best project. (Change into passive)

Q I want to buy the latest iPhone for my brother. (Make negative)

Q While the careless boy (cross) the street, a car hit him. (correct the verb)

Writing

Write on the following topic:

Q Your friend lives in the United States, and he/she is planning to visit Kuwait soon. Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (12 sentences) about interesting places in Kuwait and what he/she can see and do there. Writing should include (a topic sentence, supporting details, and a conclusion).

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PLAN:

U U L A

COMPOSITION

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U U L A

End of Exam (1)

تصارييف الأفعال - IRREGULAR VERBS

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يكون	Is / am / are	Was / were	been
يصبح	Become	Became	Become
يبدأ	Begin	Began	Begun
يضرب	Beat	Beat	beaten
يعض	Bite	Bit	Bitten
ينفخ	Blow	Blew	blown
ينزف	Bleed	Bled	bled
يكسر	Break	Broke	Broken
يحضر	Bring	Brought	Brought
يذيع	Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast
يشترى	Buy	Bought	Bought
يبني	Build	Built	Built
يحرق	Burn	Burnt	Burnt
يصطاد	Catch	Caught	Caught
يختار	Choose	Chose	Chosen
يأتي	Come	Came	Come
يكلف	Cost	Cost	Cost
يقطع	Cut	Cut	Cut
يفعل	Do	Did	Done
يملك	Have	Had	Had
يرسم	Draw	Drew	Drawn
يحلم	Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt
يشرب	Drink	Drank	Drunk
يقود	Drive	Drove	Driven
يحفر	Dig	Dug	dug

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يموت	Die	Died	Died
يأكل	Eat	Ate	Eaten
يسقط	Fall	Fell	Fallen
يشعر	Feel	Felt	Felt
يطعم	Feed	Fed	fed
يتشاجر	Fight	Fought	Fought
يجد	Find	Found	Found
يطير	Fly	Flew	Flown
ينسى	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
يحصل على	Get	Got	Got
يسامح	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
يجمد	Freeze	Froze	Frozen
يذهب	Go	Went	Gone
يعطي	Give	Gave	Given
ينمو \ يزرع	Grow	Grew	Grown
يسمع	Hear	Heard	Heard
يختبئ	Hide	Hid	Hidden
يضرب	Hit	Hit	Hit
يمسك	Hold	Held	Held
يؤلم	Hurt	Hurt	hurt
يبقي	Keep	Kept	Kept
يعرف	Know	Knew	Known
يتعلم	Learn	Learnt	Learnt
يرحل \ يترك	Leave	Left	Left
يسمح	Let	Let	let
يكذب	Lie	Lied	Lied
يضيع	Lose	Lost	Lost
يجعل \ يصنع	Make	Made	Made

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يعني	Mean	Meant	Meant
يلتقي	Meet	Met	Met
يدفع	Pay	Paid	Paid
يضع	Put	Put	Put
يقرأ	Read	Read	Read
يركب	Ride	Rode	Ridden
يرن	Ring	Rang	Rung
يصعد \ يرتقي	Rise	Rose	Risen
يركض	Run	Ran	Run
يقول	Say	Said	Said
يرى	See	Saw	Seen
يبيع	Sell	Sold	Seen
يرسل	Send	Sent	Sent
يظهر	Show	Showed	Shown
يغني	Sing	Sang	Sung
يغرق	Sink	Sank	Sunk
يجلس	Sit	Sat	Sat
ينام	Sleep	Slept	Slept
يتحدث	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
يقضي	Spend	Spent	Spent
يهجأ (يقرأ حرف حرف)	Spell	Spelt	Spelt
يسكب	Spill	Spilt	Spilt
ينتشر	Spread	Spread	spread
يقف	Stand	Stood	Stood
يفهم	Understand	Understood	Understood
يسرق	Steal	Stole	Stolen
يلتصق	Stick	Stuck	Stuck
يسبح	Swim	Swam	Swum

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يشم	Smell	Smelt/smelled	Smelt/smelled
يأخذ	Take	Took	Taken
يُعلم	Teach	Taught	Taught
يخبر	Tell	Told	Told
يمزق	Tear	Tore	Torn
يفكر	Think	Thought	Thought
يرمي	Throw	Threw	Thrown
يستيقظ	Wake up	Woke up	Woken up
يرتدي	Wear	Wore	Worn
يكتب	Write	Wrote	Written
يفوز	Win	Won	Won



U U L A