

Second Term



Ministry of Education
Al-Asima Educational Area
Qamariya Mohamed Ameen School
School Year 2019– 2020

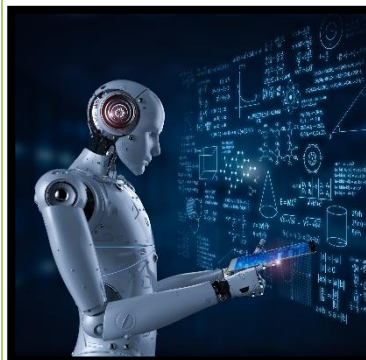
Grade 9 (My Note Book)



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Mrs. Wadha Al- Esaimy



Name:.....

Class: 9/.....

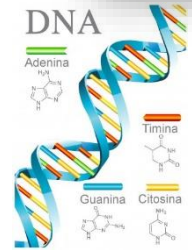
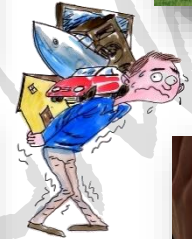
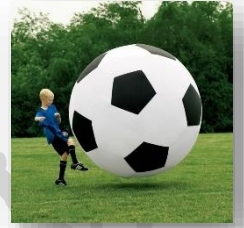
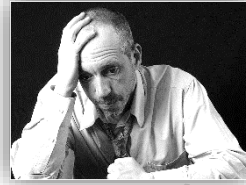
Module 3 (About Our Lives)

Unit 7 (Happiness)

Date: / /

New vocabulary:

- 1- ----- ()
- 2- ----- ()
- 3- ----- ()
- 4- ----- ()
- 5- ----- ()
- 6- ----- ()
- 7- ----- ()
- 8- ----- ()
- 9- ----- ()



Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

immune – spiritual – material – massive – depression – qualities – confusion – anxiety - regret

- 1- After the argument with my friend, Ievery hard word I said to her.
- 2- It is very necessary for a working mother to find childcare with good for her children.
- 3- To avoid, my mom never lets me and my sister twin wear the same clothes.
- 4- The latest forest fires in Australia caused serious..... to environmentalists all over the world.
- 5- Praying and reading the Holy Quran help to refresh and reinforce our.....health.
- 6- Good nutrition and a healthy lifestyle help to strengthen our..... system.
- 7- After losing someone dear, many people fall into deep
- 8- Lonely people tend to care a lot about their..... possessions.
- 9- Scientists are making.....improvements in the field of medicine.

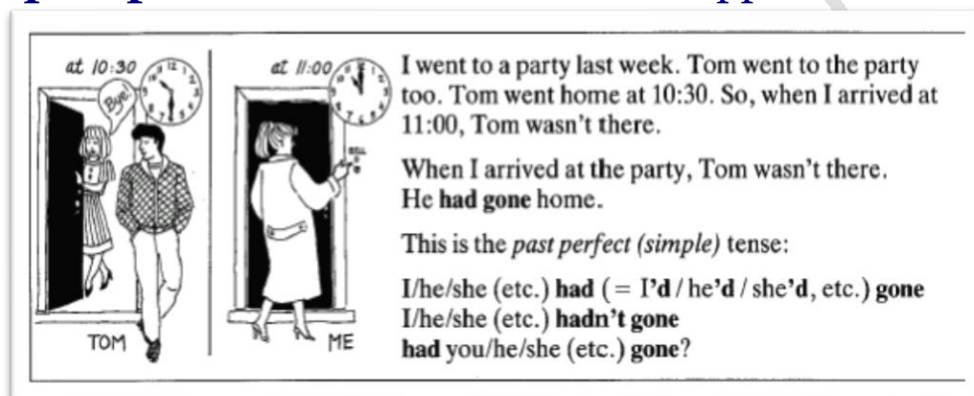


Past Perfect Tense

Formation: Sub. + had + V3 (P.P.)

Usage: We use the **past perfect tense** along with the **simple past tense** to show the order of two actions that happened in the past.

We use the **past perfect** with the action that happened and finished first.



Use Past Perfect after the following keywords:	Use Past Simple after the following keywords:
After - because - as soon as	When - before - by the time - until

A)- Choose the correct answer:

Today, I didn't eat well at lunch because I (had - had had - was having) late breakfast. After we had finished lunch, we (watched- have watched - had watched) a movie at the cinema. Then, we went shopping. I got hungry, so as soon as we had arrived home, I (prepared- was preparing- had prepared) a sandwich.

B)- Correct the verbs in brackets:

- 1- By the time I arrived at the airport, the plane (take off) So, I had to book a new ticket.
- 2- The children (tidy up)..... their rooms, before they went to the playground.
- 3- When I (return).....home, I realised that I had forgotten my keys in the office.
- 4- I recognised Haya the moment I saw her because I (meet).....her twice recently.



If conditional (3)

If + sub. + had + V3 (P.P.) , Sub. + $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{could} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right] + \text{have} + \text{V3 (P.P.)}$

(It refers to regret, blame or imaginary past situation)

e.g.: If I had done my work, my teacher wouldn't have punished me. **(but he did)**

If I had done my work, my teacher wouldn't have been angry. **(but he was)**

If I had studied hard, I would have passed the exam. **(but I failed)**

wish

(Sub. + (wish / wishes) + Sub. + had + V3 (P.P.)

(It refers to past situations that you wish had been different)

e.g.: I wish I had learned more languages at school. **(but I didn't)**

I wish I hadn't wasted my time, I would have studied more. **(but I wasted it)**

(Sub. + (wish / wishes) + Sub. + Simple Past

(It is used if you want things to be different)

e.g.: I wish it stopped raining. **(but it is still raining)**

A)- Choose the correct answer:

If I had paid more, that man (would sold- sold- would have sold) me the watch that I wanted.

I would have brought more money if I (have known- had known- knew) the price he wanted.

I wish I (called - had called - was calling) earlier.

B)- Do as shown in brackets:

1- I wish I (have)the chance to travel around the world. (correct)

2- If Ahmed (not - travel) to France, he wouldn't have enjoyed looking at the amazing paintings at the Louvre Museum. (correct)

3- If the bag hadn't been that expensive, I..... (complete)

Date: / /

Composition

The definition of happiness differs from one person to another. Plan and write a report of TWO paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about the elements and sources of happiness, and how is being happy good for you and the society.

Writing plan

```
graph TD; A[ ] --> B[ ]; A --> C[ ]; B --> D[ ]; B --> E[ ]; C --> F[ ]; C --> G[ ]
```

A blank flowchart template with a central box at the top, two boxes below it, and four boxes in two columns below that. Arrows indicate a flow from the central box to the two boxes below it, and from those two boxes to the four boxes in the columns below.

Happiness

Rubrics							Total
Planning (graphic organizers / mind mapping)	Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Grammar	Spelling	Handwriting	Punctuation	16
2	8	2	1	1	1	1	

- 2 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.
- Off point planning / topics receive **zero**.

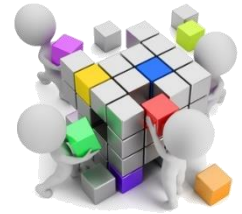
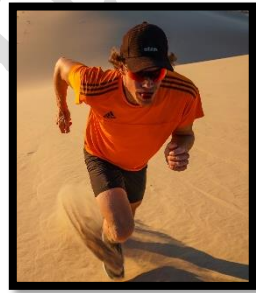


Module 3 (About Our Lives)
Unit 8 (Sports)

Date: / /

New vocabulary:

- 1- ----- ()
- 2- ----- ()
- 3- ----- ()
- 4- ----- ()
- 5- ----- ()
- 6- ----- ()
- 7- ----- ()
- 8- ----- ()
- 9- ----- ()
- 10- ----- ()



Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

spectators – endurance – coordination – opponent – bouncing – tournament – traditionally – conventional - eliminated - struck

- 1- Successful companies make effort to ensure great.....among their employees.
- 2- Mohamed Ali Klay was a great boxer. He used to knock his.....down with a single blow.
- 3- The footballer kicked the ball high into the stadium, and one of the.....caught it happily.
- 4- My mother was angry at my little brother who wasup and down on the bed.
- 5- Modern printers have several advantages over.....printers like Wi-Fi printing.
- 6- My sister is brave. She showed remarkable.....throughout her serious illness last year. .
- 7- Unfortunately, our team was.....from the.....in the first round.
- 8- Last night a car went out of control and.....a big truck.
- 9- Biryani is a famous dish in the Gulf countries which.....came from India.

Grammar

Sports collocations



play - with team sports and ball sports

- football, basketball, volleyball, handball, water polo, baseball, rugby, hockey...
- tennis, table tennis, badminton, golf, snooker



go - with sports ending in -ing

- swimming, sailing, windsurfing, rowing...
- cycling, horse riding, ice skating, skiing, snowboarding...



do - with individual sports not ending in -ing, combat sports (even when ending in -ing)

- gymnastics, athletics, karate, judo, aerobics, yoga...
- boxing, wrestling...

a- Choose the correct answer:

My family like (playing- going- doing) sports, but we don't do the same kinds of sport. My father and brother (play- go- do) karate every Friday. My sister (plays- goes- does) swimming in the club with her friends. But I enjoy (playing- going – doing) basketball with my mother.

A / AN + singular countable nouns**A** + CONSONANT SOUNDThere is **a** bottle on the table.**AN** + VOWEL SOUNDThere is **an** apple on the table.**SOME**

+

Some is generally used in positive (affirmative) sentences.

- There are some flowers in a vase on the table.
- He needs some medicine.

?

Exception To The Rule: 'Some' can also be used in questions if you are offering something to someone or asking for something by thinking that the answer is yes or hopes for such an answer.

- Would you like some coffee?

ANY

-

Any is generally used in negative sentences.

- There aren't any students in the school.
- I don't want to drink any fruit juice.

?

Any is used in questions.

- Do we have any bread in the house?
- He hasn't received any e-mails yet.

+

Exception To The Rule: Any can only be used in positive sentences if it is used with conjunctions such as If and weather.

- We'll always help you if you have any problems or troubles.

a- Choose the correct answer:

We are making (some- any – a) big party next Saturday for my sister who graduated from the university. We discussed all the preparations to make sure that we didn't forget to invite (some – any – a) friend. We also decided to prepare (some – any – an) extra food and drinks in case more guests attended. I really excited about this party!

Date: / /

Composition

Doing sports is an important part of a healthy lifestyle. Plan and write an article of TWO paragraphs (of about 12 sentences) to your school magazine recommending a sport to be included in your school activities, describing its rules, equipment, and showing its benefits.

Writing plan

```
graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; B --> C[ ]; B --> D[ ]; C --- E[ ]; C --- F[ ]; C --- G[ ]; C --- H[ ]; D --- I[ ]; D --- J[ ]; D --- K[ ]; D --- L[ ]
```

My Favourite Sport

Rubrics							Total
Planning (graphic organizers / mind mapping)	Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Grammar	Spelling	Handwriting	Punctuation	16
2	8	2	1	1	1	1	

- 2 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.
- Off point planning / topics receive **zero**.



Module 3 (About Our Lives)

Unit 9 (Medicine)

Date: / /

New vocabulary:

- 1- ----- ()
- 2- ----- ()
- 3- ----- ()
- 4- ----- ()
- 5- ----- ()
- 6- ----- ()
- 7- ----- ()
- 8- ----- ()
- 9- ----- ()
- 10- ----- ()



Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

**symptom – interfere – contagious – currently – indicate – suspicions – eventually –
concern – intellectual - maintain**

- 1- Recently, people in most countries were warned to be on the alert for anypackages.
- 2- Successful people take an.....approach to make their decisions rather than just following their instincts.
- 3- Never let your worries about tomorrow.....with the pleasures and excitement of today.
- 4- Despite living in different countries, my friend and Iclose links.
- 5- I found it hard to follow what the Math teacher was saying, and.....I lost concentration.
- 6- It is said that anger is the.....and ego is the disease.
- 7- The latest environmental studiesthat the climate of Earth is changing rapidly.
- 8- The infection of H1N1 is highly....., so people around the patient should be very careful.
- 9- There's a lot of public about dangerous toxins recently found in some foods.
- 10- My fatherholds the position of the technical manager in the company.

Reported Speech

How to change a sentence into reported speech:

1. We use (said) or (told).
2. We drop the brackets " " , and we replace them by (**that**)
3. We change pronouns as necessary. The following table will help you :

Direct	Indirect
I	She / He
me	her / him
my	her/ his
mine	hers/ his
myself	herself/ himself

Direct	Indirect
We	They
Us	them
Our	their
Ours	theirs
Ourselves	themselves

4. verb tense must be changed as follows :

- Present simple —————> past simple
 Present continuous —————> past continuous
 Present perfect —————> past perfect
 Past simple —————> past perfect

• Some modals change as follows :

- Will + infinitive —————> would+ infinitive
 Can + infinitive —————> could+ infinitive
 May + infinitive —————> might+ infinitive
 Have to / has to+ infinitive —————> had to+ infinitive
 Must + infinitive —————> had to+ infinitive

• Some modals never change like :

could, would, should, might and ought to

5. Some words in direct sentences must be changed as follows:

Direct	Indirect
now	Then/ at that moment
This	That
these	Those
Here	There
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next day
Ago	Before
Last (month/ week,.....)	The previous (month/ week,.....)
Next	The following.....



Change the following sentences into reported speech:

1- "I will go shopping tomorrow."

Laila said

2- "I waited for my friend in front of my house yesterday."

Ahmed said

3- "Salma slept in this room last night."

Haya said

4- "We have lived her for two years."

Amal said

5- "I bring my breakfast with me every day."

My friend said

6- "We sold our house three years ago."

My friend said



Date: / /

Composition

(Prevention is better than cure). Plan and write a report of TWO paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about how to live a healthy life; which habits you should lead, which you should avoid and what precautions you should take.

Writing plan

```
graph TD; A[ ] --> B[ ]; A --> C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; B --- F[ ]; B --- G[ ]; C --- H[ ]; C --- I[ ]; C --- J[ ]; C --- K[ ]; D --- L[ ]; E --- L[ ]; F --- L[ ]; G --- L[ ]; H --- M[ ]; I --- M[ ]; J --- M[ ]; K --- M[ ];
```

The diagram is a writing plan template. It starts with a central blue box at the top. Two arrows point from this box to two green boxes, one on the left and one on the right. Below each of these green boxes is a column of four more green boxes, for a total of eight boxes in two columns. A vertical line on the left connects all four boxes in the left column, and a vertical line on the right connects all four boxes in the right column. This structure is designed to help a student plan the content of two paragraphs, with the top green boxes likely serving as topic sentences and the subsequent boxes providing supporting details.

A Healthy Lifestyle

Rubrics							Total
Planning (graphic organizers / mind mapping)	Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Grammar	Spelling	Handwriting	Punctuation	16
2	8	2	1	1	1	1	

- 2 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.
- Off point planning / topics receive **zero**.



Module 4 (Multiple Intelligences)

Unit 10 (Animal Intelligence)

Date: / /

New vocabulary:

- 1- ----- ()
- 2- ----- ()
- 3- ----- ()
- 4- ----- ()
- 5- ----- ()
- 6- ----- ()
- 7- ----- ()
- 8- ----- ()
- 9- ----- ()
- 10- ----- ()



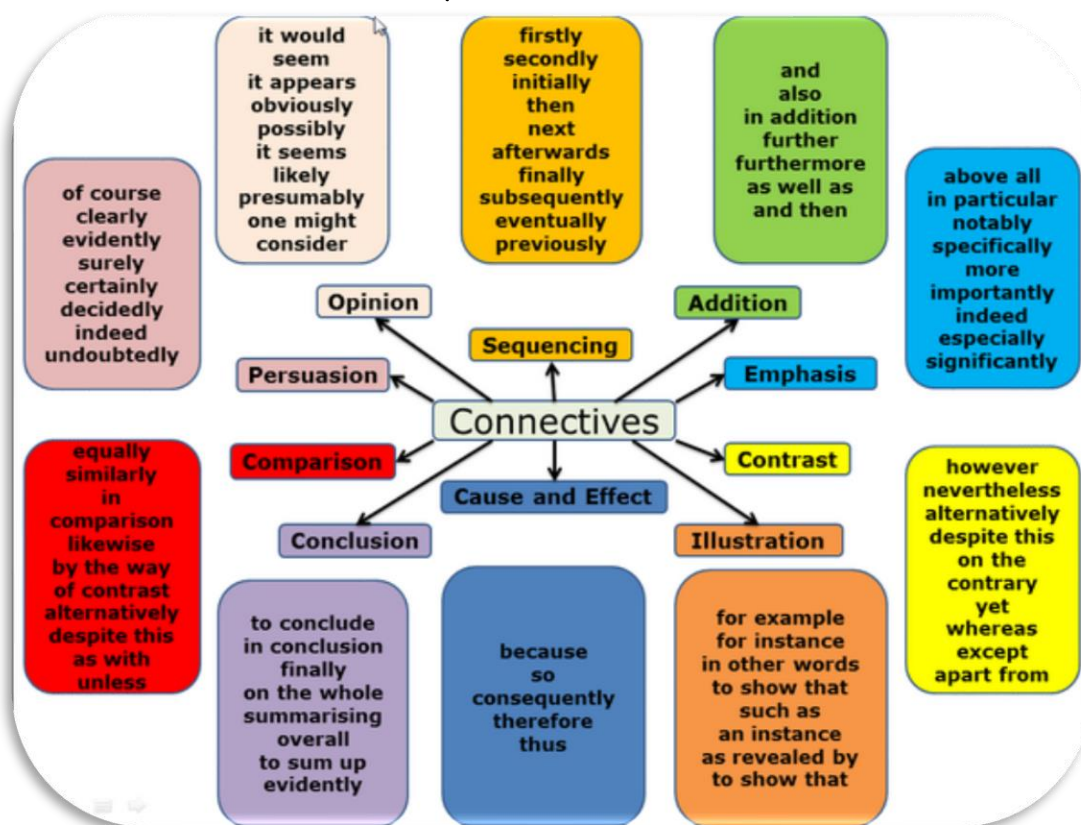
Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

species – thrive – scorching – supreme – perseverance – collective – giant – demonstrate
give up – come up with - squeeze

- 1- Never..... your dreams. Miracles happen everyday. Just work hard and believe in yourself.
- 2- Mom is a workaholic woman. She seems to on hard work.
- 3- For some people, dieting requires a effort and will.
- 4- It is dangerous to walk in the desert in Summer. The sun can be really then.
- 5- is the only road to succeed.
- 6- Some.....of animals like penguins don't live in this area of the world naturally. It's not their natural habitat.
- 7- Inventions, as we see them nowadays, are the.....effort of several scientists.
- 8- Recent events.....the need of change in human behaviour concerning the environment.
- 9- There is a concern that the.....panda will soon become extinct.
- 10- Scientists are working hard totreatment for some illnesses.



Grammar

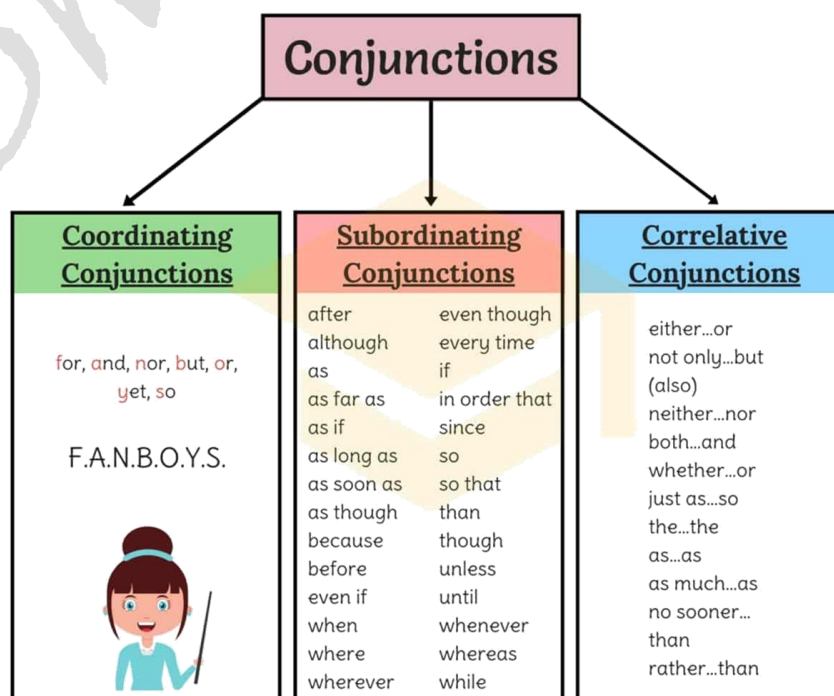


Join the following sentences: (however- therefore- furthermore)

1- After the long walk, he was cold and tired. He was hungry, too.

2- The opponent team has scored five goals. We still have hope.

3- The school bus broke down. We were late for school.



Date: / /

Composition

Many animals have shown a high degree on intelligence. Plan and write a report of TWO paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about some intelligent animals explaining the skills and talents they have, and how they can benefit human beings.

Writing plan

```
graph TD; A[ ] --> B[ ]; A --> C[ ]; B --> D[ ]; B --> E[ ]; C --> F[ ]; C --> G[ ]
```

A blank flowchart template with a central box at the top, two boxes below it, and four boxes in a 2x2 grid at the bottom. Arrows indicate a flow from the central box to the two middle boxes, and from the middle boxes to the four bottom boxes.

Intelligent Animals

Rubrics							Total
Planning (graphic organizers / mind mapping)	Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Grammar	Spelling	Handwriting	Punctuation	16
2	8	2	1	1	1	1	

- 2 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.
- Off point planning / topics receive **zero**.

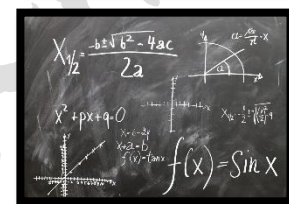


Module 4 (Multiple Intelligences)
Unit 11 (Human Intelligence)

Date: / /

New vocabulary:

- 1- ----- ()
- 2- ----- ()
- 3- ----- ()
- 4- ----- ()
- 5- ----- ()
- 6- ----- ()
- 7- ----- ()
- 8- ----- ()
- 9- ----- ()
- 10- ----- ()
- 11- ----- ()
- 12- ----- ()



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

1- My sister is really lucky. She got ato Oxford University.

- a- scholarship b- cosmology c- economist d- formula**

2- No matter how many times you fail to achieve your goal, you shouldn't.....your abilities.
Just keep trying until you succeed.

- a- diagnose b- devise c- revolutionise d- belittle**

3- I am extremely excited about our.....party this weekend.

- a- graduation b- formula c- economist d- formula**



Grammar (Reported Questions & Commands)

How to change a question into reported:

1. We use (asked) or (wanted to know) or (wondered).
2. We drop the brackets " " , and we replace them with (**whether**) or (**if**) in case the question doesn't contain a question word.
3. We reorder the sentence. (subject + verb +)
4. If the question contains one of the following auxiliaries (do- did – does), we should omit them. (in case the auxiliary is “did”, we change the tense into past perfect “had + v 3”)
5. We change pronouns as necessary. The following table will help you :

<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect</i>
You (subject)	She / He/ I/ we
You (object)	her / him/ me/ us
Your	her/ his/ my/ our
Yours	hers/ his/ mine/ ours
Yourself	herself/ himself/ myself/ ourselves

6. Verb tense must be changed as follows :

Present simple —————> past simple
 Present continuous —————> past continuous
 Present perfect —————> past perfect
 Past simple —————> past perfect

Some modals change as follows :

Will + infinitive —————> would+ infinitive
 Can + infinitive —————> could+ infinitive
 May + infinitive —————> might+ infinitive
 Have to / has to+ infinitive —————> had to+ infinitive
 Must + infinitive —————> had to+ infinitive

Some modals never change like :

could, would, should, and ought to



7. Some words in direct questions must be changed as follows:

<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect</i>
Now	Then/ at that moment
This	that
These	those
Here	there
Today	that day
Yesterday	the day before
Tomorrow	the next day
Ago	Before
Last (month/ week,.....)	The previous (month/ week,.....)
Next (month/ week,.....)	The following (month/ week,.....)

A) Change the following into reported speech

1- "When are you going to travel?" asked Haya

2- "Did your sister buy you a present last week?"

Mona asked Hanan

3- "Where will you spend your next summer holiday?"

The teacher wanted to know.....

4- "When does your sister visit her friend ?" Haya asked me.

5- "Do your homework now."

Mom ordered me.....

6- "Salma, don't forget to buy some bread at the supermarket."

Mom asked Salma.....

B) Choose the correct answers to complete the following paragraph:

A man was arrested yesterday for driving very fast. The officer asked him (why he had been driving – why he was driving – why was he driving) fast. He said that (he didn't know – he hadn't known – he doesn't know) the speed limit. The officer, then gave him a ticket, and ordered him (not to drive – to not drive – don't drive) fast again.

Reported Speech: STATEMENTS, QUESTIONS, COMMANDS, SUGGESTIONS

SARA "I am very happy at school. I have very good marks. My brother is also in my class"

ON MONDAY...

NEXT DAY...

Sara said that **she was** very happy at school and that **she had** very good marks. She said that **her** brother **was** also in her class.

We'll see its use, the back-shift (changes in the verb tenses), changes in pronouns and time/place expressions.

Direct speech: "Open the door!"

Reported speech: He ordered me **to open** the door.

Direct speech: "Don't answer the phone."

Reported speech: She told me **not to answer** the phone.

Direct speech: "Don't be back late."

Reported speech: He ordered me **not to be** back late.



Date: / /

Composition

The only disability in life is a bad attitude. Plan and write a report of TWO paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about some famous disabled people describing their disabilities and achievements including a moral lesson that we can learn from them.

Writing plan

Disabled People

Rubrics							Total
Planning (graphic organizers / mind mapping)	Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Grammar	Spelling	Handwriting	Punctuation	16
2	8	2	1	1	1	1	

- 2 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.
- Off point planning / topics receive **zero**.



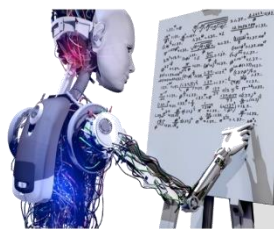
Module 4 (Multiple Intelligences)

Unit 12 (Artificial Intelligence)

Date: / /

New vocabulary:

- 1- ----- ()
- 2- ----- ()
- 3- ----- ()
- 4- ----- ()
- 5- ----- ()
- 6- ----- ()
- 7- ----- ()
- 8- ----- ()
- 9- ----- ()



Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

**artificial intelligence – achieve– trait – relatively – due to – abundance – increased
advance – goals**

- 1- Honesty is a/anwhich all parents greatly value in their children.
- 2- Today the weather is.....warm comparing to yesterday.
- 3- Successful scientists should have a/anof knowledge.
- 4- Fortunately, scientists are making a good.....in treating some illnesses like cancer.
- 5- The development ofwill be a hallmark of this century.
- 6- Determination and patience are necessary if you want to.....your.....
- 7- Smokers face a/anrisk of lung cancer.
- 8- All today's flights were postponedthe bad storm.



Grammar

Comparative & Superlative

Comparatives & Superlatives

ADJECTIVE

COMPARATIVE

SUPERLATIVE

<p>ONE Syllable Consonant + Short Vowel + Consonant</p>	<p>big hot</p>	<p>Double the last consonant and add - ER</p> <p>bigger hotter</p>	<p>- EST</p> <p>the biggest the hottest</p>
---	--------------------	---	--


COMPARATIVE

Monday was **hotter** than Sunday.

SUPERLATIVE

Tuesday was **the hottest** day.

Sunday Monday Tuesday



www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl

Comparatives & Superlatives

ADJECTIVE

COMPARATIVE

SUPERLATIVE

<p>TWO or MORE Syllables</p>	<p>famous expensive</p>	<p>MORE +</p> <p>more famous more expensive</p>	<p>THE MOST +</p> <p>the most famous the most expensive</p>
----------------------------------	-----------------------------	--	--

COMPARATIVE more + adjective

A car is **more expensive** than a bike.

SUPERLATIVE the most + adjective

The plane is **the most expensive** way to travel.



www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl

B)-Choose the correct answer:

We are having a great time here in London. The weather is (cold- colder- coldest) than in Kuwait. The hotel where we are staying is (good- better than - the best) hotel ever. The food in London is delicious, but I think that Kuwaiti food is (delicious - more delicious - most delicious). I also love the shops here. They are plenty of items of the (high - higher- highest) quality.

Date: / /

Composition

The development of artificial intelligence will be a hallmark of this century. Plan and write an article of TWO paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) for a science magazine about AI applications, discussing how they may be useful for humans and how they may be harmful.

Writing plan

```
graph TD; Title[ ] --> Useful[ ]; Title --> Harmful[ ]; Useful --> UsefulTS[ ]; Useful --> UsefulD1[ ]; Useful --> UsefulD2[ ]; Useful --> UsefulD3[ ]; Useful --> UsefulD4[ ]; Harmful --> HarmfulTS[ ]; Harmful --> HarmfulD1[ ]; Harmful --> HarmfulD2[ ]; Harmful --> HarmfulD3[ ]; Harmful --> HarmfulD4[ ]
```

The writing plan is structured as follows:

- Central Title:** A box at the top for the main topic.
- Main Sections:** Two boxes branching from the title, labeled "Useful for humans" and "Harmful for humans".
- Paragraph Structure:** Each main section contains a box for a topic sentence and four boxes for supporting details, totaling 12 sentences for the two paragraphs.

Date: / /

Artificial Intelligence



Rubrics							Total
Planning (graphic organizers / mind mapping)	Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Grammar	Spelling	Handwriting	Punctuation	16
2	8	2	1	1	1	1	

- 2 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.
- Off point planning / topics receive **zero**.

B) Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)**Read the following passage, then answer the questions that follow:**

16

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

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

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

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

a) Choose the best answer from a, b, c and d: (6x 2= 12 Marks)

9. The best title of the passage is:

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

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

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

11. The underlined word " them " in the 1st paragraph refers to:
- editors
 - stories
 - headlines
 - newspapers
12. According to the 3rd paragraph, the writer thinks that many of those who do crossword puzzles:
- always read everything else that there in a newspaper.
 - rarely read anything else that there in a newspaper.
 - are not that smart because they take too long doing puzzles.
 - should read a newspaper backward, not frontward.
13. According to the last paragraph, all the following statements are TRUE EXCEPT:
- Readers can read the parts they like in newspapers.
 - Readers can skip advertisements that interest them.
 - Readers can skip the parts that bore them in newspapers.
 - Readers can read newspapers either frontward or backward.
14. The purpose of the writer is to:
- persuade us to read newspapers.
 - entertain us with a story about newspapers.
 - inform us of the different ways people read newspapers.
 - explain to us how editors organise newspapers.

b. Answer the following questions (2x2= 4 Marks)

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

.....

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

.....

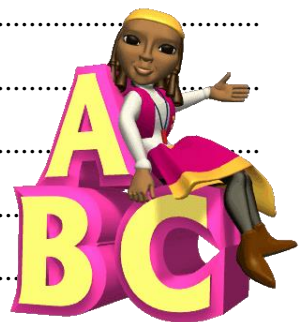


Ms Shirin Ali Khan





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Ms Shirin AL-Khash



Five Types of Writing

A writer communicates important information, shares ideas or entertains readers with one of five types of writing.

Persuasive

The writer tries to convince the reader of the writer's opinion.

Expository

The writer tells the reader facts and details about a topic.

Comparison & Contrast

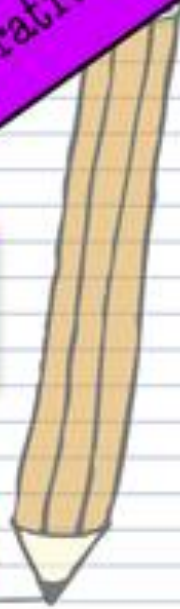
The writer tells how two topics are alike and different.

Descriptive

The writer tells how the topic looks, smells, feels, tastes or sounds.

Narrative

The writer tells a true story or an imaginary story.

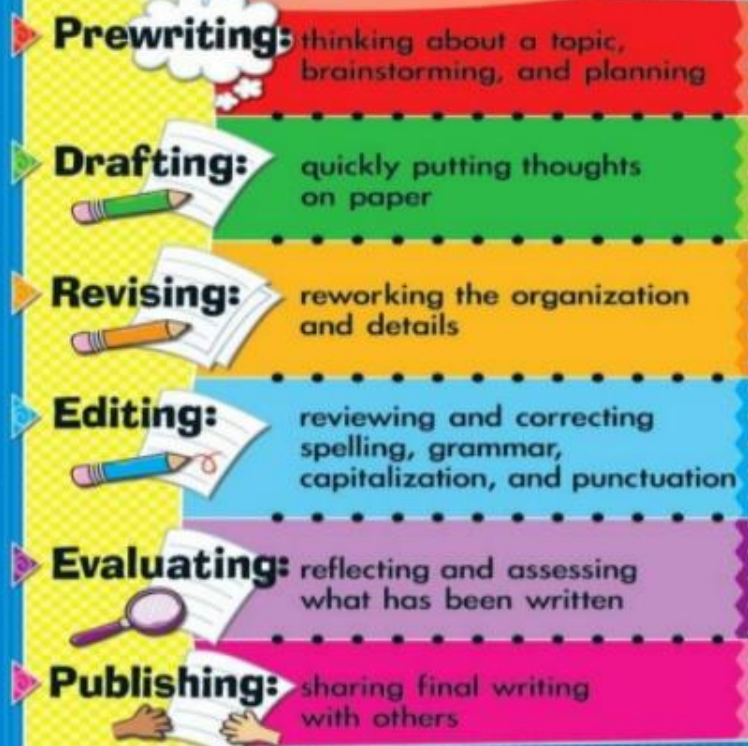


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The Writing Process



The Writing Process



English Tenses

Simple Present

1. Ali sometimes (go) to supermarket on foot.
2. Sara always (get up) early.
3. The sun (rise) from the East.
4. Buses rarely (pass) from our street.
5. I never (come) to school late.
6. I usually (have) my breakfast at 6:30 a.m.
7. Laila (listen) to the Holy Qur'an everyday.

Key words & Rule

Often/ sometimes/usually/
frequently/ never/ rarely/
every...../ seldom/ always

- * he - she - it [verb+s]
- * I-you-we-they [verb]

Simple Past

1. My father (travel) to London yesterday.
2. Fahad (buy) a new car last week.
3. Salem (join) Kuwait University in 1994.
4. In the past, water (be) rare in Kuwait.
5. The plane (leave) five minutes ago.

Key words & Rule

Yesterday/ last.... / ago
In the past/ in 1994

[verb2]

Simple Future

1. We (move) to a new house next summer.
2. I (sell) the old car tomorrow.
3. The plane (take off) soon.
4. The ship (arrive) in a week.
5. A new hospital (be) built here in 2008.

Key words & Rule

Tomorrow/ soon/ next .../ in the
future/ in a week/ in a month

[will + infinitive]

Present Continuous

1. Listen! A dog (bark) in the street.
2. Look! The lion (try) to get out of the cage.
3. I (study) English now.
4. The athlete (still run) very fast.
5. Watch out! Some camels (cross) the street.
6. She (write) an e-mail to her friend at this moment.
7. Be careful! A car (head) for us very fast.

Key words & Rule

Now/ look/ look out
Watch out/ listen/ still/
at this (the) moment

- * I [am+(verb+ing)]
- * he- she- it [is+(verb +ing)]
- * you-we-they[are+(verb+ing)]

Past continuous

1. The bell rang while we (play) football.
2. When we left the school yesterday, it (rain).
3. An accident happened as I (cross) the street.
4. While they (dive), some sharks attacked them.
5. As Alia and Rana (eat), their father entered.
6. The furniture (burn) when we opened the door.

Key words & Rule

While/ as/ when

- * I -he- she- it[was+ verb+ ing]
- * you-we-they[were+ verb+ ing]

-While/as + past continuous, V2
- When+ V2 , past continuous

Present Perfect

1. Kamal (already- finish) all his homework.
2. The player (just - score) a goal.
3. The plane (arrive) from Paris yet.
4. I (slept) for 8 hours, but I am still tired.
5. I (study) English since I was in Grade one.
6. I (never taste) Japanese food.
7. This is the best picture you (ever paint).

Key words & Rule

just/ never/ ever/ already/ yet
/since/ for

- (yet) is used in negative sentences
and questions

- * he- she- it [has + V3]
- * I - you - we - they [have + V3]

Past Perfect

1. We (close) all the doors before we left the house.
2. After they (buy) a present, they went to the party.
3. The plane (leave) by the time I arrived at the airport.
4. I didn't take any photos because Mona (break) my camera.

Key words & Rule

Before/ after/because/By the time/ when/
as soon as

[had + PP/v3]

-before/by the time/when + V2, past perfect
- because/after/as soon as+ past perfect , V2

Punctuation Marks علامات الترقيم

1	Full stop	.	<p>😊 توضع النقطة عند نهاية الجملة الخبرية.</p> <p>* I read English.</p>
2	Apostrophe	'	<p>😊 توضع هذه العلامة عند:</p> <p>(1) الاختصار : I do not = I don't</p> <p>I would like = I'd like</p> <p>(2) الملكية : Ali's pen</p>
3	Comma	,	<p>😊 توضع هذه العلامة :</p> <p>(1) بين أجزاء الجملة الواحدة :</p> <p>I like apples , oranges , and dates .</p> <p>(2) بعد Please , No , و Yes ,</p>
4	Question Mark	?	<p>😊 توضع علامة الاستفهام في نهاية كل سؤال.</p> <p>How old are you ?</p> <p>Do you like bananas ?</p>
5	Capital Letters	A, B , C , D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z	<p>😊 (1) تبدأ أي جملة أو سؤال بحرف كبير.</p> <p>He can swim .</p> <p>(2) تبدأ جميع الأسماء (الأشخاص - البلاد - المواد الدراسية - أيام الأسبوع - الشهور - البحار - الأنهار - الشوارع - المستشفيات - البنائيات) بحرف كبير</p> <p>* I saw Ahmad yesterday .</p> <p>* Kuwait , Science , Monday , December, Mubarak Hospital , Al Rehab Building.</p> <p>(3) حرف I بمعنى أنا</p> <p>* Ali and I went to the club .</p>

Combinations

hobby + s = hobbies	study + ed = studied	come + ing = coming
lady + s = ladies	carry + ed = carried	write + ing = writing
company + s = companies	try + ed = tried	drive + ing = driving
try + s = tries		make + ing = making
	stop + ed = stopped	take + ing = taking
wish + s = wishes	travel + ed = travelled	
watch + s = watches	Begin + ing = beginning	care + full = careful
class + s = classes	plan + ing = planning	colour + full = colourful
bus + s = buses		harm + full = harmful
tomato + s = tomatoes	five + th = fifth	help + full = helpful
go + s = goes	nine + th = ninth	wonder + full = wonderful
do + s = does	twelve + th = twelfth	
box + s = boxes	twenty + th = twentieth	
	thirty + th = thirtieth	
Sudden+ ly = Suddenly		wolf + s = wolves
Final + ly = Finally		half + s = halves
Love + ly = lovely		shelf + s = shelves

Short & long form

I am	=	I'm
He is / He has	=	He's
She is / She has	=	She's
It is / It has	=	It's
What is / What has	=	What's
Let us	=	Let's

We are	=	We're
You are	=	You're
They are	=	They're

I have	=	I've
We have	=	We've
You have	=	You've
They have	=	They've

I will	=	I'll
We will	=	We'll
He will	=	He'll
She will	=	She'll
They will	=	They'll

I would / I had	=	I'd
He would / He had	=	He'd
They would / They had	=	They'd
We would / We had	=	We'd

Do not	=	Don't
Does not	=	Doesn't
Did not	=	Didn't
Is not	=	Isn't
Are not	=	Aren't
Have not	=	Haven't
Cannot	=	Can't
Will not	=	Won't
United Arab Emirates	=	U.A.E

Saturday	=	Sat.
Sunday	=	Sun.
Monday	=	Mon.
Tuesday	=	Tues.
Wednesday	=	Wed.
Thursday	=	Thurs.
Friday	=	Fri.

January	=	Jan.
February	=	Feb.
March	=	Mar.
April	=	Apr.
May	=	May
June	=	Jun.
July	=	Jul.
August	=	Aug.
September	=	Sept.
October	=	Oct.
November	=	Nov.
December	=	Dec.

Advertisement	=	advert.
Photograph	=	photo
Kilometre	=	km.
Grandmother	=	grandma
Grandfather	=	grandpa
Something	=	sth.
Street	=	St.
Doctor	=	Dr.
Mother	=	mum
Television	=	TV
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	=	K.S.A



Irregular verbs

infinitive	Past	P.P.	المعنى	infinitive	Past	P.P.	المعنى
read	read	Read	يقرأ	build	built	built	يبني
put	put	Put	يضع	send	sent	sent	يُرْسِل
hit	hit	Hit	يضرب	lend	lent	lent	يُقْرِض
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي	spend	spent	spent	يُتَّفِق يقضي
cost	cost	cost	يُكَلِّف	bend	bent	bent	يثنى
split	split	split	يُمزّق	become	became	become	يصبح
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	overcome	overcame	overcome	يَهْزِم
swim	swam	swum	يَسْبَح	come	came	come	يأتي
sing	sang	sung	يُغَنّي	run	ran	run	يركض
ring	rang	rung	يتصل يرنّ	buy	bought	bought	يشترى
sink	sank	sunk	يغطس	fight	fought	fought	يحارب
spring	sprang	sprung	ينبثق - يُثْبِت	bring	brought	brought	يجلب
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	think	thought	thought	يعتقد
wear	wore	worn	يلبس	seek	sought	sought	يَنْشُد
tear	tore	Torn	يُمزّق	teach	taught	taught	يدرّس
deal	dealt	dealt	يعامل	catch	caught	caught	يصطاد
lose	lost	Lost	يضيع	hear	heard	heard	يَسْمَع
get	got	Got	ينال	lead	led	led	يُرْشِد
leave	left	Left	يترك	bleed	bled	bled	ينزف
feel	felt	Felt	يشعر	say	said	said	يقول
keep	kept	Kept	يحتفظ	pay	paid	paid	يدفع
sleep	slept	Slept	ينام	hold	held	held	يُمْسِك بـ
shoot	shot	Shot	يُطْلِق الرصاص	tell	told	told	يُخْبِر
sit	sat	Sat	يَجْلِس	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
meet	met	met	يقابل	stand	stood	stood	يقف
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل	find	found	found	يجد
take	took	taken	يأخذ	make	made	made	يَصْنَع
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلّم
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط	break	broke	broken	يكسر
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
grow	grew	grown	يزرع	write	wrote	written	يكتب
know	knew	known	يعرف	see	saw	seen	يرى
fly	flew	flown	يطير	give	gave	given	يعطي
go	went	gone	يذهب	ride	rode	ridden	يركب

infinitive	Present	Past	P.P.
To be	am / is / are	was / were	been
To have	have / has	had	had
To do	do / does	did	done

Please girls start memorizing them, at least one verb every day

Language Functions:

1/ Suggestion: الاقتراح

{Let's ... – Why don't...? – How about...? – What about...? }

*** The weather is fine and your family would like to go out.**2/ Giving opinion: إبداء الرأي

{In my opinion... – I think... – As I see ,... - I believe...}

*** Your friend bought a new car.**3/ Asking for opinion: السؤال عن الرأي

{What do you think of...? – What's your opinion of....? }

*** Ask Hamad about his opinion of learning English?**4/ Warning: التحذير

{Be careful! – Don't... – Never... – Remember to – Look out! }

*** Something is going to fall on your friend's head.**5/ Advice: النصيحة

{I advise you to / not to – You should – It's better to – Try ...ing}

*** Your friend Jassim is bad at English.**6/ Preference: التفضيل

{I prefer ... to ... - I like ... more than – I'd rather – I'd prefer }

*** Someone asks you if you like Arabic or English.**7/ Apology: الاعتذار

{I'm sorry – Please forgive me – I apologize for ... – I didn't mean it}

*** You came late to class.**8/ Guessing: التخمين

{Maybe – Perhaps – It might/ must/ could/ can't be – I guess}

*** You see a strange object flying in the sky.**9/ Agreement: الموافقة

{I agree with you – You are right – Of course – Sure – That's correct}

*** Computers are important machines.**10/ Disagreement: عدم الموافقة

{I disagree with you – Of course not – Impossible – You are wrong}

*** Sports and games are bad for your health.**11/ Polite request: الطلب المهذب

{I'd like to ...– May I ..?– Can I ..? – Could/ Can/Would you please ..?}

*** You want your friend to help you do your homework.**12/ Gratitude: الامتنان

{Thank you – Appreciated – I'm really grateful}

*** Your friend gave you a present on your birthday**

Classroom Language: The language used by students

Can I drink water?	هل أستطيع أن أشرب الماء ؟
Can I go to the bathroom?	هل بإمكانني الذهاب إلى الحمام ؟
Would you repeat this, please?	هل يمكنك أن تعيدي الشرح, من فضلك ؟
Can I sharpen my pencil?	هل بإمكانني أن أبري قلم الرصاص ؟
May I put this in the rubbish bin?	هل يمكنني أن أرمي هذا في سلة المهملات ؟
Can I ask a question?	هل بإمكانني أن أسأل سؤال ؟
May I open the door/window?	هل بإمكانني أن أفتح الباب / النافذة ؟
May I close the door/window?	هل بإمكانني أن أغلق الباب / النافذة ؟
What time is it now ?	كم الساعة ؟
I don't know what to do.	لا أعرف ما أفعل.
I haven't understood this exercise.	لم أفهم هذا التمرين .
Can I borrow a pen/ pencil/ rubber?	هل يمكنني أن أستعير قلم / قلم رصاص / ممحاة ؟
Can I go to the nurse ?	هل يمكنني الذهاب إلى الممرضة ؟
Can I help my friend ?	هل يمكنني مساعدة صديقتي ؟
Sorry, I forgot to do my homework.	آسفة, لقد نسيت القيام الواجب.
Can I change my seat?	هل بإمكانني تغيير مقعدي ؟
Can I sit here ?	هل بإمكانني الجلوس هنا ؟
Can I sit there ?	هل بإمكانني الجلوس هناك ؟
Do we have a homework for tomorrow?	هل لدينا واجب للغد ؟
Can I go to the admin's office ?	هل أستطيع الذهاب إلى الإدارة ؟
I can't see the board well.	لا يمكنني أن أرى اللوحة بشكل جيد.
How much time is left ?	كم باقي من الوقت ؟
Do we have a dictation tomorrow ?	هل لدينا إملاء غداً ؟

Best wishes from

Ms. Shrin



الفترة	التاريخ	ملاحظات	التقييم الأسبوعي	التوقيع
الفترة الثانية	1	+ عدم نظافة المذكرة + نقص في المذكرة + عدم وضوح الخط + نقل خطأ من السبورة + يرجى زيادة الاهتمام + أخطاء بالحل + تأخير بالتسليم + عدم حل الواجبات	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT ★★★★★ <input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD ★★★ <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD ★★ <input type="checkbox"/> AVERAGE ★ <input type="checkbox"/> POOR	
	2	+ عدم نظافة المذكرة + نقص في المذكرة + عدم وضوح الخط + نقل خطأ من السبورة + يرجى زيادة الاهتمام + أخطاء بالحل + تأخير بالتسليم + عدم حل الواجبات	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT ★★★★★ <input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD ★★★ <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD ★★ <input type="checkbox"/> AVERAGE ★ <input type="checkbox"/> POOR	
	3	+ عدم نظافة المذكرة + نقص في المذكرة + عدم وضوح الخط + نقل خطأ من السبورة + يرجى زيادة الاهتمام + أخطاء بالحل + تأخير بالتسليم + عدم حل الواجبات	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT ★★★★★ <input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD ★★★ <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD ★★ <input type="checkbox"/> AVERAGE ★ <input type="checkbox"/> POOR	
	4	+ عدم نظافة المذكرة + نقص في المذكرة + عدم وضوح الخط + نقل خطأ من السبورة + يرجى زيادة الاهتمام + أخطاء بالحل + تأخير بالتسليم + عدم حل الواجبات	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT ★★★★★ <input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD ★★★ <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD ★★ <input type="checkbox"/> AVERAGE ★ <input type="checkbox"/> POOR	
	5	+ عدم نظافة المذكرة + نقص في المذكرة + عدم وضوح الخط + نقل خطأ من السبورة + يرجى زيادة الاهتمام + أخطاء بالحل + تأخير بالتسليم + عدم حل الواجبات	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT ★★★★★ <input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD ★★★ <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD ★★ <input type="checkbox"/> AVERAGE ★ <input type="checkbox"/> POOR	
	6	+ عدم نظافة المذكرة + نقص في المذكرة + عدم وضوح الخط + نقل خطأ من السبورة + يرجى زيادة الاهتمام + أخطاء بالحل + تأخير بالتسليم + عدم حل الواجبات	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT ★★★★★ <input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD ★★★ <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD ★★ <input type="checkbox"/> AVERAGE ★ <input type="checkbox"/> POOR	



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