

إعداد كل من المعلمة :. أميله الأسعد - منى الصالح

Almontalaq Academy Schools

English Booklet

Ninth Grade

Second Semester

This is belongs to



Unit four

It's a fact!

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Share(v)	يشارك	Mascara (n)	المسكره

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Relate(v)	يرتبط	Balanced (adj)	متوازن
Leading (adj)	قيادة \ قيادي	Aware (adj)	مدرك
Ivory (n)	عاج	Regulate (v)	يضبط
Out back (n)	الى الوراء	Code (n)	الرمز
Wallaby (n)	الولب (نوع حيوان)	Replacement (n)	بديل
Episode (n)	حلقة	Procedure (n)	اجراء
Concentrate (v)	يركز	Reduction (n)	انخفاض
Experiment (n)	تجربة	Refinement (n)	تصفية \ تنقية
Convince (v)	يقتنع	High-tech (adj)	تقنية عالية
Oppose (v)	يعترض	Crucial (adj)	حاسم \ مهم
Law (n)	القانون	Cancer (n)	سرطان
Prevent (v)	يمنع	Apparently (adv)	كما يبدو
Issue (n)	القضية	Misleading (adj)	مضلل
Disturbing (adj)	مقلق \ مزعج	Response (n)	استجابته
Faint-heard (adj)	خوار \ متردد	Drug (n)	دواء \ مخدرات
Relationship (n)	صلة \ علاقة	Stress (n)	اجهاد \ ضغط عصبي
Eminent (adj)	بارز	Endure (v)	يتحمل
Involve (v)	يشمل	Relieve (v)	يخفف
Bully (v)	بلطجي	Pose (v)	يربك

Reading comprehension

***Answer these questions:**

1- What is the five-part documentary series called?

.....

2- Who is the presenter?

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3- What is the first programme about?

4- Which two groups of people does he interview in the first programme?

5- Does the review think the professor was a good presenter?

6- What did the reviewer think of the programme in general?

Grammar

***Non-defining relative clauses:**

It gives us extra information about someone or something. If you remove the clause, the sentence will still make sense.

You can form non-defining relative clauses using:

who (for people)

which (for things or animals)

where (for places)

when (for times)

for example:

- We met Lucy's father, **who** is an opera singer.
- Tigers, **which** were once a common sight, are now rare.
- Our next stop was Cairo, **where** we visited the pyramids.
- In 1967, **when** John was four, the family moved to Australia.

In some non-defining relative clauses, we use

whom (for people) and **which** (for things or animals).

For example:

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- * She has two sons, both of **whom** are doctors.
- * He collects stamps, many of **which** are rare.

Other similar phrases: all, of, any of, (a) few of, each of, either of, many of, most of, much of, none of, one /two / three of.

A non-defining relative clause is always separated from the rest of the sentence by commas or a comma and full stop.

Exercises:

Q1: Join the sentences by forming non-defining relative clauses. Place each relative clause inside the first sentence. Use who, which, where, when.

- 1- I have one old book. This book was written in 1875. It was given to me by grandfather.
.....
- 2- The film showed animal experiments. Some of them were difficult to watch.
.....
- 3- She has two daughters, both of are at university.
- 4- He collects pictures, many of..... are very valuable.

Find out from the text page 40-41 (S.b)

Nouns	verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Plural nouns	pronouns	articles

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Auxiliary verbs	Verb to be	Verb to have	Verb to do	conjunctions	Possessive pronouns	Modal verbs
prepositions	Relative pronoun	Compound nouns				

Unit five

There's a problem

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
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إعداد كل من المعلمة : أميله الأسعد - منى الصالح

Locker (n)	خزانة	Slap (v)	صفعة
Jog (v)	يجري ببطء	Finalise (v)	وضع اللمسات الأخيرة
Deserve (v)	استحق	Outstanding (adj)	امتياز
Gain (v)	كسب	Devastate (v)	يدمر
Talented (adj)	موهوب	Shame (n)	عار
Locate (v)	حدد	Pause (v)	توقف
Overbalanced (v)	فقد توازنه	Glare (v)	وهج
Clumsy (adj)	أخرق	Snitch (v)	وشى
Stuff (v)	اتخم	Cheat (v)	يغش
Packet (n)	رزمة	Cheat (n)	غش
Shocked (adj)	مصعوق	Shatter (v)	يحطم
Shove (v)	يغرز	Career (n)	مهنة
Shrug (v)	هز كتفيه		

Reading comprehension

***Answer these questions:**

1- what was Steven doing before the play begins?

.....

2- What has Paul just done before the first scene starts?

.....

3- Which team is Paul like to get a place in?

.....

4- Is Steven as good as Paul? How do you know?

.....

5- what did Nina ask Steven to give to Paul?

.....

6- Why did Paul's bag fall off the bench?

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7- What did Steven find under the bench?

8- What did Paul do with the packet?

9- What has Steven told his friends before the scene starts?

10- What does Nina think about what Paul is doing?

11- Who does Amy want to tell about Paul?

12- What cup was Paul going to be given on Sports Day?

13- Has Paul agreed to stop cheating?

14- What do Nina and Amy want to do about Paul?

Find out from the text page 52-53 (S.b)

Nouns	verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Plural nouns	pronouns	articles

إعداد كل من المعلمة : . أميله الأسعد - منى الصالح

Auxiliary verbs	Verb to be	Verb to have	Verb to do	conjunctions	Possessive pronouns	Modal verbs
prepositions	Relative pronoun	Compound nouns				

Grammar

To be able to:

My dear students:

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We use (**be able to**) to express ability. Study the following table:

لكي نتحدث عن مقدرة نستخدم (**be able to**) ادرس الجدول التالي:

present	She <u>is able to</u> drive
Past	She <u>was able to drive</u> when she was 18.
Future	She <u>will be able to</u> drive soon.
Present perfect	She <u>hasn't been able to</u> drive.
Past perfect	She <u>had been able to</u> drive.
Conditional	If she had a car, she <u>would be able to</u> drive to school.
Conditional perfect	If you hadn't overslept, you <u>would have been able to</u> catch the train.
Infinitive constructions	She hopes <u>to be able to</u> drive a car.
Gerund constructions	She enjoy <u>being able to</u> drive
Modal constructions	She <u>must have been able to</u> buy the car.

Q1: complete these sentences use (to be able to) with each sentence:

1- I drive to college because my uncle lent me a car for the year. (past simple)

2- The children fell into the water, but luckily they hold on to the boat . (past simple)

3- I see you tomorrow. (Future)

4- He(not) work since his illness (present perfect)

Unit six

Sound amazing – let's go!

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
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إعداد كل من المعلمة :. أميله الأسعد - منى الصالح

Frequent (adj)	متكرر	Besiege (v)	يحاصر
Vibrant (adj)	نابض بالحياه	Capture (v)	يأسر
Span (v)	عبر تجاوز	Ambition (n)	طموح
Link (v)	ربط وصل	Wealth (n)	ثوره
Financial (adj)	مالي	Fortress (n)	قلعة
Resident (n)	مقيم	Dazzle (v)	يبهر
Aspect (n)	جانب مظهر	Outlook (n)	منظر مشهد
Clog (v)	يسد	Population (n)	سكان
Commuter (n)	ركاب	Aspiration (n)	طموح
Blare (v)	هتف	Oasis (n)	واحة
Can (n)	علبة	Descend (v)	نزل هبط
Plenty (adv)	وفرة	Passion (n)	شغف
Splendor (n)	روعة	Pedestrian (n)	مشاه
Stunning (adj)	مذهل	Pedestrianised (adj)	مخصص للمشاه
Dome (n)	قبة	Fond (adj)	مغرم
Soar (v)	يحلق	Brand (n)	صنف شعار
Church (n)	كنسية	Prominent (adj)	بارز
Uplifting (adj)	النهضة	Irresistible (adj)	لا يقاوم
Establish (v)	يؤسس	Inspiration (n)	وحي
Conquer (v)	يغزو	Visual (adj)	مرئي

Reading comprehension

***Answer these questions:**

1- who wrote this magazine article?

.....

2- which country is Istanbul in?

.....

3- What is unusual about the city of Istanbul?

.....

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4- what does the writer not like about the city?

.....

5- what does she say you can't ignore in Istanbul?

.....

6- Which buildings can you visit in the same day?

.....

7- What is one of the best things about the city today?

.....

8- Which two shopping places does the writer mention?

.....

9- what place does she say the city is like?

.....

Find out from the text page 62-63 (S.b)

Nouns	verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Plural nouns	pronouns	articles
Auxiliary verbs	Verb to be	Verb to have	Verb to do	conjunctions	Possessive pronouns	Modal verbs

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prepositions	Relative pronoun	Compound nouns				

Grammar

My dear students:

- 1- We use future perfect when we are talking or writing about an action which will be completed before another action or a time in the future.

نستخدم المستقبل التام عند التحدث أو الكتابة عن فعل سوف يكون مكتمل قبل حدوث فعل أو وقت آخر في المستقبل

- 2- We also use this tense when we are thinking about a continuous action before a time or event in the future.

ايضا نستخدم هذا الزمن عند التفكير في فعل استمر لفته قبل وقت أو حدث في المستقبل و يمكن استخدام (be going to)

You can often use (be going to) instead of will

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3- When using the future perfect simple , always use the present tense in time clauses.

عند استخدام هذا الزمن يجب استخدام الزمن المضارع مع شبه الجملة

Affirmative: صيغة الجملة

S + will + have + past participle (v3)

By 5 o'clock they **will have left**.

Negative: صيغة النفي

S + will not (wont) + have + past participle (v3)

He **won't have passed** his exam.

Interrogative: تكوين السؤال

Will + S + have + past participle (v3)?

Will + الفاعل + have + التصريف الثالث للفعل

Will she have arrived home by now?

Q1 complete the following sentences:

- 1- I (**finish**) my assignment by next week.
- 2- I(**retire**) by the year 2015.
- 3- She.....(**not – retire**) until the year 2010.
- 4- they retired by the year 2020?