

Unit 1: An International School

English
World

9

الصف التاسع - الفصل الأول

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-ing/to... -ing/to...
like
remember
be
see
stop
would like
infinitive
Gerund
continue

Unit One: An International School

Vocabularies Related to unit one:

word	Definition	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Deforestation	the <u>cutting</u> down of <u>trees</u> in a <u>large area</u> ,	Noun	إزالة الغابات
Affect	to <u>cause</u> a <u>change</u> in someone or something	Verb	يؤثر
Absorb	to take in <u>liquid</u> , <u>gas</u> , or <u>heat</u> and <u>hold</u> it	Verb	تمتص
Global	<u>relating</u> to the <u>whole world</u>	Adjective	عالمي
Hectare	a <u>unit</u> for <u>measuring area</u>	Noun	وحدة قياس (هكتار)
Thrive	to <u>grow</u> ,	Verb	نما
Terrestrial	<u>relating</u> to the <u>planet earth</u>	Adjective	أرضي
Biodiversity	the variety of life in the world	Noun	التنوع البيولوجي
Storehouse	a building used for storing goods.	Noun	مخزن
Diversity	variety	Noun	تنوع
Species	a <u>group</u> of <u>plants</u> or <u>animals</u> that are the same in some way	Noun	أصناف
Extinction	a <u>situation</u> in which a <u>type</u> of <u>animal</u> no <u>longer exists</u>	Noun	انقراض
Essential	very <u>important</u>	Adjective	أساسي
Crucial	<u>important</u> or <u>necessary</u>	Adjective	هام / حاسم
Access	the way that you <u>reach</u> or go into a <u>place</u>	Noun	الوصول

word	Definition	Part of speech	Arabic manning
Conservation	the <u>protection</u> of <u>nature</u>	Noun	حمايه
Shelter	a <u>place</u> that <u>protects</u> you from <u>bad weather</u> or <u>danger</u>	Noun	ملاجأ
Forum	a place, meeting, or medium where ideas and views on a particular issue can be exchanged.	Noun	مكانه للمناقش / اجتماع
Preserve	to <u>keep</u> something the same	Verb	يحفظ
Donate	to give something to a <u>person</u> or <u>organization</u> that <u>needs help</u>	Verb	يتبرع

Reading Comprehension



**** Read the text on page 9, then answer the following questions:**

1. Write a suitable title for the text.

.....

2. According to the text, write three things that can affect on the plane.

.....

3. What's the benefit of forest for climate?

.....

4. Why do people depend on forests?

.....

5. Does CO₂ emission effect the greenhouse gas?

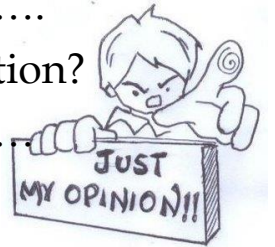
.....

6. In your opinion, how can we save animals from extinction?

.....

7. Find out from the text:

- Simple present:
- Comparison with adjectives:
- Articles:
- Verb to be:
- Preposition:
- Noun with suffix (tion):
- Present continuous:
- Noun with prefix:
- Opposite of appear:



Grammar

Modal verbs أفعال المساعدة المشروطة

أفعال المساعدة المشروطة هي

The modal verbs in English are:

"can," "could," "may," "might," "must," "ought,"

Modal verb	Meaning	Example
may	Possibility Permission (polite)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It may rain this afternoon May I bring a friend to the party?
Might	possibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We might go to America next year.
can	Ability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jane can stay up to watch the film.
could	Ability (in the past) Permission (polite)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He could speak French fluently when he was a boy. Could I borrow your dictionary, please?
should	Obligation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should clean your room.
Ought to	Advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John ought to work harder.
must	Advice Necessity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We must always be polite. You must get to the airport by 10 o'clock.

Form الشكل

1. **Affirmative** : (الجملة المبتدئة)

Subject + modal verb + infinitive

He can speak English.

You ought to leave.

2. **Negative** : (الجملة المنفية)

Subject + modal verb + not + infinitive

She could not swim.

We may not like the film.

3. **Interrogative** : (الاستفهام)

Modal verb + subject + infinitive

Must you speak Arabic? No, I mustn't

Passive مجهول

object + modal verb + (be + v.3)

Active (معلوم)	Passive (مجهول)
He can drive a car	A car can be driven by him
He must learn this book	This book must be learned by him
May she eat an apple?	May an apple be eaten by her?
You ought not to help her	She ought not to be helped by you

Exercise 1-1

** Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. I shouldn't (drink) so much coffee every day, but I love it.
2. I didn't feel very well yesterday. I couldn't (eat) anything.
3. She must (be) very pleased with herself. She got the best grades.

Exercise 1-2

** Circle around the correct answer:

1. Nicole (can\could) drive, but she hasn't got a car.
2. When Tim was 16, he (can\could) run 100 meter in 11 seconds.
3. You (may\should) try some local specialties.
4. You've been travelling all day. You (might\must) be tired.
5. A cat (can\must) climb trees, but it (can't\ought not) to fly.
6. It (might\could) rain tomorrow.
7. A: Why isn't Greg in class?
B: I don't know. He (must\could) be sick.
8. A: (May\Ought to) I borrow your pen, please?
B: Yes of course.
9. You (could\ought to) make a copy of your passport.
10. We (can't\ought to) do more exercises.

Exercise 1-3

**Rewrite the sentence in passive infinitive:

1. How can we solve that problem?
.....
2. We must put an end to this quarrel.
.....
3. The children can read books.
.....
4. You must not touch this button while the experiment is in progress.
.....
5. The policeman should do a good job
.....

Question Tag السؤال الذيلي

Question tags are the short questions at the end of statements.

الأسئلة الذيلية هي أسئلة قصيرة في نهاية العبارات

Rule القاعدة

Positive → Negative

إذا كان الجزء الرئيسي من الجملة مثبتاً، السؤال الذيلي يكون منفي

Negative → Positive

إذا كان الجزء الرئيسي من الجملة منفي، السؤال الذيلي يكون مثبت

Examples أمثلة

1. She isn't a nurse, is she?
2. You haven't met him, have you?
3. They work in a company, don't they?
4. Sami's a clever boy, isn't he?
5. They couldn't hear me, could they?
6. You won't tell anyone, will you?
7. Adam eats meat, doesn't he?
8. I said that, didn't I?



Be careful with question tags with sentences start " I am " .

The question tag for "I'm" is "aren't I" .

e.g. I'm the fastest, aren't I?

اعذر السؤال الذي يبدأ بـ " I am " هو "aren't I"

Exercise 1-4

**** Add question tags to these statements:**

1. I think he's from USA,?
2. There's a fly in your soup,?
3. Rami can write good stories,?
4. Huda didn't come to the party,?
5. Faisal and Ahmad like pizza,?
6. I'm late,?



Language development

What does the suffix **-tion** mean?

"**-tion**" is used to form nouns meaning:

"**the action of (a verb)**" or "**the result of (a verb)**".

تستخدم لتشكيل الاسم من الفعل

Examples:

Conserve (v.)	→	Conservation (n.)
Emit (v.)	→	Imitation (n.)
Deforest (v.)	→	Deforestation (n.)
Populate (v.)	→	Population (n.)
Combine (v.)	→	Combination (n.)

A prefix

is one or more letters, added to the beginning of a word, that change its meaning.

e.g., retie

Re prefix words

Re is a prefix with the meaning again, back or it indicates repetition.

Examples:

1. Please listen carefully, I don't want to repeat myself.
2. Because there was no winner the teams will replay the game next week.
3. I'm going to return these books to the library.

Speaking

**** Talks about yourself. Complete the gaps:**



- Hi, my name's
- I'm from (country)
- I live in(city)
- I'm years old.
- My birthday is on
- I'm a student at
- My favourite subject is
- My favourite sport is
- There are people in my family
- They are
- My father is aand my mother a
- I would like to be a because
- My hobby is
- In my free time, I also like
- I don't like
- My favourite food is
- My favourite drink is
- My favourite day of the week is because
- My favourite month is because
- My favourite singer (or band) is
- I like (movies).
- My favourite place is I like it because

