

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



المف حل كتاب الطالب Semester Second

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الكويتية ← الصف التاسع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



روابط مواد الصف التاسع على تلغرام

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

مذكرة للوحدات 9\8\7	1
لوراق عمل	2
مراجعة	3
الوحدة السابعة Book Set	4
اسئلة واجابة الكتاب المدرسي	5



Ms. Flora's

Student's Book
حل كتاب الطالب

Grade 9
Second Semester



Name:

Grade
9B



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7

Happiness

Module 3

Before you read

Reading: Persuasive

- 1  Sources of happiness are different for everyone. In order of importance to you, re-order these words, and compare them with your partner.

family - friends - money - health -
reading - movies - games - travelling
- work - art - technology - food -
shopping - driving - sports

You	Your partner
-family and friends	-family
-health	-health
-work	-work
-travelling	-technology

-  Read the text about happiness, and answer the given questions

Happiness

Did you know that happiness is good for your health? Experiments prove that it gives you a strong ^{مناعية} **immune** system, and you recover from surgery more quickly. Some psychologists have identified three elements to happiness – experiencing the joys in life, using your strengths in a positive way and having a ^{روحي} **spiritual** life.

You don't need to have a lot of money to be happy, although living in poverty makes life difficult. But once you reach a reasonable level of income, more money doesn't make you happier. The ^{مادي} **material** things that make life easier don't make us happier. The World Database of Happiness has found that people in the West have not got happier in the past 50 years, ^{ضخم} **despite massive** improvements in their standards of living.

Our thoughts also affect our happiness. If we are always thinking negatively, we will experience a negative state of mind, which leads to experiencing moments of unhappiness. The more negative thoughts you have, the longer you experience unhappiness, and sometimes even ^{كآبة} **depression**. However, the opposite is also true. Positive thinking gives you a positive state of mind, and moments of happiness. Positive thoughts can be about yourself, your success, and the things that make you happy. They can also be thoughts about other people, their good ^{صفات} **qualities** and how they affect you positively.

The main sources of happiness are said to be family, friends, enough money, work, a social life, faith and health. The happiest people spend the least time alone and don't care about buying material things. Research has shown that if we feel happy, we also become more sociable and helpful to others. This also means we contribute more to the community.



2 Comprehension questions

- Happiness is linked to health. Explain.
** It gives us strong immune system. * It helps quick recovery from surgery.*
- What does the underlined word **despite** (paragraph 2) mean? *regardless*
- Find the opposite of the word **small** in the text *massive*
- The text uses four different sources of information to persuade readers, write them down.
** Did you know that happiness is good for your health? * You don't need to have a lot of money.
 * Experiments prove that it gives you a strong immune system. * The world database of Happiness has found that people in the west have not got happier in the past 50 years.
 - We become more sociable and helpful to others. - We contribute more to the community.*

3 Vocabulary: In groups, organize the following words in the correct columns

Fear – worry – excitement – failure – happiness – hope – sadness –
 success – clarity – loneliness – friendship – loss – **confusion** – anger –
anxiety – able – goodness – unpleasant – calm – thankful – **regret**

Positive Thoughts

excitement – happiness – hope
 success – clarity – friendship
 able – goodness – calm – thankful



Negative Thoughts

Fear – worry – failure – sadness
 loneliness – loss – confusion – anger
 anxiety – unpleasant – regret



4 Grammar: The past perfect is an event or action that happened before another one. We use had + the past participle.



Mary arrived after the bus **had** left.

I arrived at the building, but the meeting **had** already started.




Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets:

- The careless driver got a ticket because he **hadn't stopped** at the red light. (not stop)
- The woman **hadn't heard** the good news, until they told her. (not hear)
- Sam **had seen** the movie, but couldn't remember the title. (see)
- My mother was worried because I **had been** sick all week. (be)
- After Jake **had trained** for two months, he won the marathon! (train)

Listening

Before you listen

- Do you think food can change our moods? **yes.**
 - What do you think emotional eating means? **It is the practice of consuming large quantities of food usually comfort or junk food-in response to feeling instead of hunger.**
- 2  Listen to **Happiness Tips**, and write the tips under the correct column heading.

Lifestyle



- Eat regular healthy meals.
- Give your body the correct balance of iron, calcium and vitamins it needs before you can feel happy.
- Eat lots of nuts, bananas and avocados.
- Do some exercise by going for a walk, swimming or doing any sport you prefer.



Social Life



- Socialize, meet up with your friends and do things with them.
- Smiling, makes you happy and people around you.
- Be grateful.
- Understanding other people.
- Forget about bad things.
- Help people who need support.
- Communicating, talking to family and friends.



3 Based on the listening, in groups, discuss and answer the following:

- What other kinds of food affect your happiness?
Fruits, vegetable, complex carbohydrates, proteins, and a good source of fat.
- Some people believe that ice cream, chocolate and fast food make you happy. Is that true?
Yes, It is true as they are sources of carbohydrates and fat.

Vocabulary: Change the following verbs and adjectives into nouns.

Verbs: contribute, examine, excite, improve, possess

Adjectives: angry, blind, dangerous, different, disappoint, happy, hungry, intelligent, obedient, sad

You can use a dictionary to help you.

ness	tion/ion	er	(e)nce	ment
blindness	possession	anger	obedience	excitement
happiness	contribution	danger	difference	improvement
sadness	examination	hanger	intelligence	disappointment

Speaking

Grammar:

- 1 Wish is used to talk about wanting things to be different or about regrets in the past. We use I wish in the past or with the past perfect (had+past participle).

It is raining heavily.  I wish it stopped raining.

It was raining heavily.  I wish I had brought my umbrella.



- I don't speak Chinese, I wish ... **I had learned it.**
- I lost my wallet. I wish **had been more careful.**
- The movie was long and boring. I wish **hadn't seen it.**
- My brother can play the piano, but I can't. I wish **had practiced it.**

- 2  Discuss the images with your classmates. Use wish to complete the following situations, what are these people thinking?

	<p>Lost in another country</p>	<p>1) I wish I had known more about it.</p>
	<p>Stuck in traffic</p>	<p>2) I wish I had gone earlier.</p>
	<p>Closed bookshop</p>	<p>3) I wish I had been there earlier.</p>
	<p>Forgot information</p>	<p>4) I wish I had remembered them.</p>
	<p>Rainy weather</p>	<p>5) I wish I had taken my umbrella with me.</p>

Writing

Grammar:

- 1 **Third conditional.** We use **if** to talk about something in the past that **did not happen**, and **imagine its consequences**.

We use (if + past perfect, would + have + past participle).

If I had driven more carefully, I would have avoided the accident.

If I hadn't crashed my car, I wouldn't have paid so much to repair it.



Read and circle the correct answers:

- If the food **had arrived/arrived** on time, we wouldn't have been so hungry.
- If I had saved enough money, I **would have bought/ would buy** a new bicycle.
- If the weather had been better, **I would have gone/would go** to the beach for a swim.
- If I had been at home when he called, I **wouldn't have missed/wouldn't miss** his message.

- 2  Using these given information and images, write what you know about social life in Kuwait.

Family gatherings

How often do families have a gathering?

- Daily (Diwaniyah) (Men).
- Weekly (Zwarah).
- Yearly (Celebrations, such as Hala February, Eid ALFitr, Eid Al-Adha, National Day and liberation Day).



Diwaniya

Why is it an important part of social life in Kuwait?

- Men gather and socialize.
- Communicating.
- Exchanging culture and information.
- Negotiate problems and search for solutions.



Celebrations

What celebrations can you think of?

- Hala February.
- National Day.
- Liberation Day.



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8 Sports

Module 3

Before you read

- 1  • Make a list of all the sports you can think of.
• Compare your list of sports with your classmate's.

Reading: Expository

Reading

- 2 A. Read the following texts and guess the names of sports.



1 Football

Have you ever seen a player's leg muscles? The world's most popular sport will leave you with strong arms and legs. Few sports require a longer period spent running, the benefits of which are many. Increased **endurance**, increased strength and power in the legs, less fat, more muscle, and better foot-eye **coordination** are all the benefits offered by playing this sport. It is the world's most popular ball game in terms of the number of participants and **spectators**. Simple in its principal rules and essential equipment, the sport can be played almost anywhere, from official playing fields to school playgrounds, streets, parks, or beaches.

قدرة التحمل

تناسق

2 Tennis

Is a very popular individual sport in the world. To play this game, there are certain rules to follow: The player uses a racket to hit a ball over a net into the **opponent's** court. The ball must be kept in play and can only **bounce** once on the court surface before the opponent strikes the ball back over the net. The standard ball is made of rubber. It is often played with one player per side (singles) or with two players per side (doubles). There are four international **tournaments** called the Grand Slam Tournaments. They are: the US Open, Wimbledon, The Australian Open, and the French Open. Millions of people watch these tournaments, making it a great spectator sport as well.

3 Paintball

If you are not **traditionally** a fan of **conventional** sports, but are still looking for a semi-organized, physical, team activity that requires strategy and endurance, then this sport is just what you need. People from all walks of life play it, both male and female. This game will have you do a ton of walking, running, climbing and jumping in order to avoid being shot at while capturing a flag. It is a super fun activity and a great year-round hobby. It is a team sport, where the aim is to mark players of the opposing team with paintballs so as to **eliminate** them from the game. Players may be **struck** on any part of the body. The sport provides healthy exercise, gets you away from TV or computer for a while, and helps you learn how to work as part of a team. It is a great game!

بشكل تقليدي

مألوف

يبعد

يصيب

2  **B. Read the text and choose the best answer**

1. The main purpose of passage No. 1 is to:

- a. describe the rules of football.
- b. state the benefits of football.
- c. discuss the dangers of football.
- d. illustrate where football can be played.

2. According to passages No. 1 and 3 one of the following is TRUE about the two sports:

- a. They help develop self-confidence.
- b. They build endurance.
- c. They emphasize the need for safety in sports.
- d. They teach young people to play sports.

3. What can be inferred about the writer's attitude in passage No. 3?

- a. He believes it's hard to play paintball.
- b. He thinks only young people can play paintball.
- c. He is in favour of sports like paintball.
- d. He finds paintball physically challenging.

4. The following sentence ".....is one of the most popular individual sports in the world" in passage No. 2 is:

- a. a topic sentence
- b. a supporting idea
- c. a title
- d. a concluding sentence

3  **Find the idiomatic expressions in the passages that mean the same as these ideas:**

- 1. A sport that is watched by an audience (paragraph 2): **A great spectator sport.**
- 2. Vision controls the movement of the foot (paragraph 1): **Foot-eye coordination.**
- 3. People doing different types of jobs (paragraph 3): **People from all walks of life.**

4  **Work with a partner. Which five points of the following are most important for you when choosing a sport? Why?**

athletic skill - coach - cost - equipment - friends - fun - safety - sense of danger - social status - team - time - training - uniform - venue

Based on your partner's answers, which sports would you recommend for him /her?

Listening

1 Grammar Focus: Collocations:

As a basic rule, people **PLAY** activities that use a ball, people use **GO** with activities that end in -ing, and people use **DO** with activities such as martial arts and other exercises.

Decide whether to use PLAY, GO or DO and complete the table:

football- swimming- boxing- cycling- chess- sailing- karate- judo- athletics- fishing- tennis- volleyball- skating- golf- basketball- running- yoga- skiing- gymnastics- rugby

PLAY	GO	DO
football	swimming	boxing
chess tennis	cycling sailing	karate judo
volleyball	fishing	athletics
golf rugby	skating running	yoga
basketball	skiing	gymnastics

Before you listen:

Name these sports:



.....karate.....



.....ice-skiing.....



.....rugby.....

2 Getting fit and healthy should be fun. Listen to "How to Get Fit by Playing Fun Sports," to find out how to enjoy yourself while exercising.

a. How many steps are there?

.....Five steps.....

b. Which step is the most important for you and why?


.....Play varied sports to keep fit and healthy.....

Post-Listening

3 Talk about your favourite activity by answering these questions:

1. What is your favourite activity or sport? **swimming.**
2. How many times a week do you do this activity? **twice a week.**
3. Where do you do this activity? **at the gym.**
4. Do you do this alone or with someone else? **with my friend.**
5. What do you like most about this activity? **It makes me burn calories, boosts confidence and reduces stress.**

Speaking

- 1  Read the problems below and discuss possible solutions. Compare your solutions with your classmates. Do you agree or disagree with their ideas?

Ask Dr. Salem

Dear Dr. Salem,

My personal doctor says I am overweight and that I should lose at least 10 to 15 kilogrammes. Unfortunately, I don't have a lot of free time. After getting back from work, I usually help my kids with their homework for two hours. Then I have dinner and relax a little and I read a book before going to bed. Could you please give me some advice about which exercise is best to me to lose weight?

Yours faithfully,
Ahmed



Dear Dr. Salem,

Our 15-year-old daughter doesn't play any kind of team sports at school. She believes that playing sports is a waste of time if you aren't the best and you don't always get the first place. She says that winning is the most important thing about playing sports. Instead of exercising, she spends most of her time chatting on-line. Her mother would really like to see her make more friends and become more active.

Yours faithfully,
Fatma



Dear Dr. Salem,

How much exercise is too much exercise? My son exercises almost every day. He practices boxing for an hour. Then goes swimming for an hour and a half and does judo every other day. That's between 10 and 16 hours every week. He has a lot of energy and looks generally healthy, but I am worried that he might push himself to extreme limits. Too much exercise may be dangerous for him. What do you think?

Best regards
Mariam



2 Complete the following table:

	Ahmed	Fatma	Mariam
Problem	Overweight	Spending long time on chatting on-line	Pushing extreme limits
My own solution	-Healthy eating -Walking	-Go camping -Leave the phone at home	-Try other activities -Reading - travelling
My friend's solution	-Doing regular exercise	-Use self-control -Establish scheduled breaks	-Socialize with family and friends

Grammar: Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns have a singular and a plural form.

an apple - two apples a peach - two peaches

Uncountable nouns do not usually have a plural form.

bread, beef, butter, coffee, water, milk, sugar

Some and any

You usually use some in affirmative sentences.

*I'd like **some** peaches and **some** milk.*

You usually use any in negative sentences and questions.

*We haven't got **any** butter.*

*Are there **any** eggs?*

A. Are these things countable or uncountable? Write C or U

egg - money - orange - juice - apple - sugar - potato -
butter - rice - strawberry - cheese

B. Complete these sentences with a, an, some or any

1. Have you got **any** oranges?
2. I'd like **some** tea, please.
3. I don't have **any** money with me.
4. I'd like to have **an** apple and **a** banana.

Writing

Pre- writing activity:

Match the sports with the definitions:

1. A game in which a heavy ball is rolled down a long, narrow lane toward a group of objects known as pins. **bowling**
2. A game played in a stadium by two opposing teams of 5 players; points are scored by throwing the ball through an elevated horizontal basket. **basketball**
3. A game played on a large open course with 9 or 18 holes; where the objective is to use as few strokes as possible in playing all the holes. **golf**
4. A sport that involves exercises intended to display strength, balance and agility. **gymnastics**
5. A ball game played with a ball between two teams of 11 players. **football**



a. football



e. golf




c. bowling



d. basketball



f. gymnastics

- 1  Use the prompts below to write a riddle about your favourite team sport.

Read it to the class and see if they can guess it.

Example: There are eleven players in each team.

There are **eleven** players in each team.

The players wear **shirts**

The players use **ball**

The players can **kick it with foot**

The players can't **touch the ball with hands**

This sport is played in / on / at **rectangular field with two on both sided**

The game lasts **90** Minutes. (schools - play yards - clubs)

2

My Favourite Game

Write an article for your school magazine recommending a sport to be included in your school activities, describing its rules and equipment, and showing its benefits to students.

A. Complete the following outline:

Introduction: Sport is an activity that is done in many different ways. Schools are adding a sport class to the curriculum for the students. It is important for their physical and mental health.

Paragraph 1:

Topic sentence: My favourite sport is swimming. I recommend swimming to be included in our school activities. It has its own rules and equipment.

Supporting details:

- The student must be able to swim.
- Rules for swimming.
- The equipment required for swimming.

Paragraph 2:

Topic sentence: On the other hand, swimming has many benefits.

Supporting details:

- Health benefits.
- Psychological benefits.
- Social benefits.

Conclusion: Last but not least, I hope that my suggestion to include swimming in our school will be taken into consideration.

B. Use the notes taken in task A to write the article in your notebook.

Remember to:

- Use a capital letter after a full stop.
- Start a sentence with a capital letter.
- Use a full stop to show the end of a sentence.
- Use a comma to show a pause in a sentence.
- Use a question mark at the end of a sentence to show a direct question.

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9 Medicine

Module 3

Before you read

Think, Pair, Square

1 Answer the following questions:

- a- What do you know about Alzheimer's disease? **It is difficulty in remembering recent events.**
b- Circle the things you think are related to Alzheimer's:

poor memory	infected body	non spreadable	spreadable
	disturbed feelings	curable	

Reading: Informative Text

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE (AD)

Alzheimer's is a disease that causes problems with memory, thinking and behaviour. **Symptoms** usually develop slowly and get worse over time, becoming severe enough to **interfere** with daily tasks. The most common early symptom of AD is difficulty remembering newly learned information.

Though it is not a **contagious** disease, it is **currently** ranked as the sixth leading cause of death in the United States, but recent studies **indicate** that it may rank third, just behind heart disease and cancer, as a cause of death for older people.

The disease was first described by and named after the German psychiatrist and pathologist Alois Alzheimer. In 1906, Dr. Alzheimer noticed changes in the brain tissue of a woman who had died of an unusual mental illness.

People with AD have trouble performing daily activities like driving, cooking, or paying bills. They may ask the same questions over and over, get lost easily, lose things or put **them** in strange places.

As AD advances through the brain, it leads to increasingly severe symptoms. These include confusion about events, time and place, **suspicious** about family and friends, and inability to recognize people they know. Some people become worried, angry, or violent due to mood and behaviour changes and may have difficulty speaking, swallowing and walking. **Eventually**, a person with AD is likely to need full-time care.

This disease is one of the biggest **concerns** many of us have as we get older. However, promising research discovered that it may be possible to prevent or delay the symptoms of AD through a combination of simple but effective physical, mental and healthy lifestyle habits.

People who engage in **intellectual** activities and continue learning new things and challenging their brains throughout life are less likely to develop AD. You can do that by reading, playing musical instruments, or through regular social interaction. Brain teasers and strategy games such as Scrabble or Sudoku also help improve memory. So, by **maintaining** a physical, brain-healthy lifestyle, you can maximize your chances of lifelong brain health and reduce the risk of AD which has been one of our biggest health concerns.

أعراض المرض

يتعارض

interfere

معدية

حاليا


تشير إلى

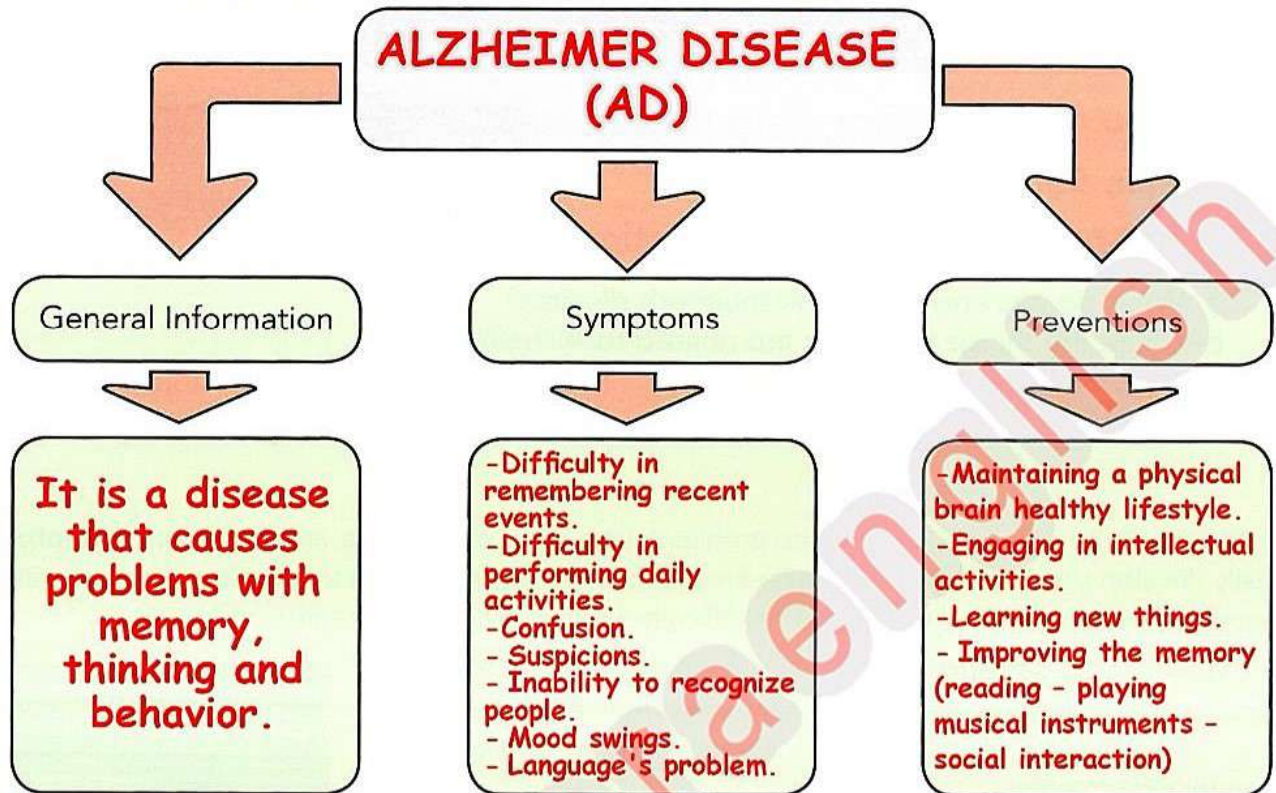


Alois Alzheimer's patient Auguste Deter in 1902. Hers was the first described case of what became known as Alzheimer's disease.



Intellectual activities such as playing chess or regular social interaction have been linked to a reduced risk of AD.

- 2  Read the article. In groups, use the following graphic organizer to explain the main ideas of the article:



- 3 Answer the following questions:

1- Write another title for the article?

..... **Senile dementia** (خرف الشيخوخه)

2 - Find a word in the article that means:

- Show: **indicate**

- Finally: **eventually**

- Spread to others: **contagious**

3 - What does the underlined pronoun "them" in the 4th paragraph refer to?

..... **People with AD**

4 - This article was most likely written to:

- a) talk about the case of Auguste Deter. b) complain about Alzheimer's disease.
c) inform us about Alzheimer's disease. d) compare Alzheimer's to another disease.

5 - According to the article, the following statements are true except:




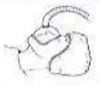
- a) The symptoms of AD increase by time.
b) AD is the second leading cause of death.
c) Unhealthy lifestyle could develop the symptoms.
d) Patients with AD don't always recognize their relatives.




Listening

Before you listen

1  Match the following words with their definitions:

1- antiseptic		(3) A treatment to produce immunity against a disease.
2- allergy		(4) A substance used for temporary loss of sensation or awareness.
3- vaccination		(2) A damaging immune response by the body to a substance like a fur.
4- anaesthetic		(1) Substances that prevent the growth of Bacteria.

2  9.1 a. Listen and write the four medical discoveries in the order that students mention them:

antiseptic – allergies – vaccination – anaesthetic – laser – blood groups

- 1 - **Blood groups**
- 2 - **Antiseptic**
- 3 - **Vaccination**
- 4 - **Anaesthetic**

Remember

"We were given two ears but only one mouth, because listening is twice as hard as talking."

 9.1 b. Listen again and note the reasons why the medical discoveries are important:

medical discovery	why it is important
Blood groups	It saves thousands of lives everyday.
Antiseptic	It kills bacteria and without it simple operations can kill people.
Vaccination	Millions of people would die without vaccinations.
Anaesthetic	No one feels pain during surgery any more because of anaesthetic.

Post listening


3  In groups, discuss the following:

- 1 - Which is the most important medical discovery, and why? **Vaccination because without it people may die.**
- 2 - What medical invention do you still hope for? **Cancer**

Pronunciation Word stress

1  9.2 a. Listen to these words. Underline the stressed syllables:

blood groups X-rays aspirin vitamins vaccination
anaesthetic antiseptic antibiotics DNA

 9.2 b. Listen again and repeat the words.

Grammar Reported Speech

When we report someone's direct speech, we need to change the tense form of the verb and remove the quotation marks.

"I need to see the X-ray of the patient."

Here is an example of reported speech:

"It's going to be ready in a minute."

Reported speech → The doctor said that he needed to see the X-ray of the patient.



Reported speech → The nurse said that it was going to be ready in a minute.

1 Let's try it. Rewrite the following statements as reported speech:

1- Nurse: "The bandage will heal your sprained ankle."

The nurse said that **The bandage would heal my sprained ankle.**



2- Patient: "I started taking this medicine two days ago."

The patient said **That he had started taking that medicine two days ago.**



3- Doctor: "I have prescribed an antibiotic for your throat infection."

The doctor said that he had prescribed an antibiotic for my throat infection.



4- Pharmacist: "This painkiller can reduce your headaches and toothaches."

The pharmacist said that that painkiller could reduce my headache and toothaches.



2 Work in pairs. Imagine that you are in the doctor's clinic:

- Complete the following dialogue

Doctor: Hello. What's **wrong with you?** ?

You: I've got this terrible **stomachache and loose motions.**

Doctor: How long have you had it?

You: **Since last night.**

Doctor: **Likely you ate contaminated food. How do you feel?**

You: I feel **weak. Too much pain.**


Doctor: Let me have a look. Yes, I think you've got **food poisoning**. I'll give you some **painkiller**. Here's the prescription. And you should **drink water and fruit juice.**

You: **Thank you, doctor.**

- Report to your friend what happened between you and the doctor



Writing

- 1  "Prevention is better than cure" "An apple a day keeps the doctor away"

These are proverbs which call for protecting ourselves from possible illnesses.

- a. In groups, discuss how unhealthy habits lead to illness and frequent visits to doctors, whereas healthy habits and precautionary measures keep you healthy and well.

The following pictures may help you:



Use tissue paper when sneezing instead of using hands.



Do not share your toiletries with anyone.



Do not sanitize hand too often.



Always wash your hands and cut your nails.



Do not share your clothes with others.



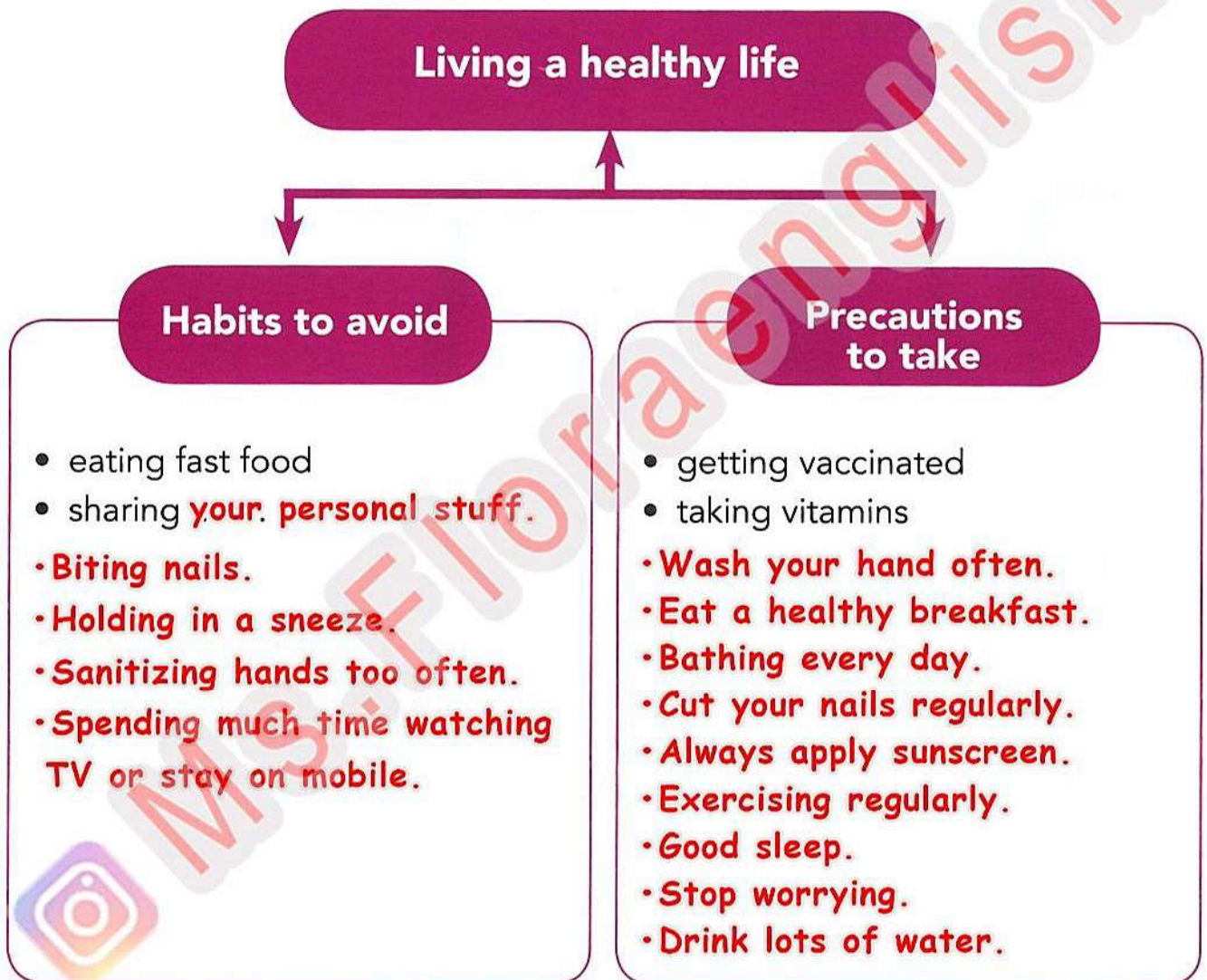
Do not bite your fingers.

- b. Write down your notes and add more healthy habits:

- Start off with a breakfast to fuel your body.
- Drink lots of water.
- Have enough sleep. 7 hours at least.
- Take a 10- minute walk.
- Eat healthy food.

- 2  In groups, write a report of two paragraphs about how to live a long healthy life.

Start your writing by filling in the following diagram, then use the ideas in the diagram to write your report in your notebook.



Checklist:

- Did I include a topic sentence stating my main idea?
- Did I add supporting details to develop the topic sentence?
- Did I end with a strong concluding sentence?
- Did I edit my writing?

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10 Animal Intelligence

Module 4

Before you read

Reading: Expository

- 1  In pairs, look at the pictures and name them, then discuss the following questions.



- 1 - Are these animals clever? **Yes**
 2 - Can they help people? How?
Yes, they can. By learning lessons from them.
 3 - What do you know about their nature? **They are coming from different ecosystems (forests - grassland - desert - ocean)**

- 2  Read the following text and match the main ideas with the right paragraphs.

- Ants cooperate and exhibit teamwork
- Ants teach and communicate
- Ants are intelligent

- **B**
- **C**
- **A**



A Ants, small and unnoticed by many, have proven to be intelligent and highly organized creatures.

Ants are the most organized **species** on Earth. They have **thrived** for millions of years on every continent and in every environment, except for Antarctica. Ants can be found in **scorching** deserts, forests, and cities. They exhibit a **supreme** form of intelligence and **perseverance**, building cities, farms, communicating, and accomplishing tasks through a highly efficient behaviour. Unfortunately, perhaps because ants are tiny, most people consider their advanced intellect as instinct.

B To a great extent, ants cooperate closely with each other to perform daily functions. They are highly organized and work well in groups. Ants are able to move large objects and even cut down trees through **collective** effort, just like the skillful workers who built the pyramids by moving **giant** blocks.

C Research has **demonstrated** ants can pass on knowledge to one another and teach each other how to search for food. Ants use a technique known as 'tandem running' in which one ant directs another to food. In this way, ants locate food faster than they would have on their own.

No doubt, ants are advanced species that share our community-planning methods. When we learn more about them, we will develop an even greater respect for them.

3  Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. Where can we find ants?

We can find ants in scorching deserts, forests and cities.

2. What does ants' cooperation exhibit?

Ant's cooperation exhibits their intelligence and perseverance.

3. Ants use a technique called «tandem running». Why do they use it?

Ants use it in which one ant directs another to food.

4  Read the text, and then state whether these sentences are facts (F) or opinions (O).

1. Ants can pass on knowledge from one ant to another. (F)

2. Ants share our community-planning methods. (F)

3. People attribute ants' behaviours to blind instinct. (O)

5  Suggest a moral lesson you have learned from the passage.

cooperation - hardworking - teaching and communication.

6  Find words in the text that mean the following:

1. Something unusually large or powerful

giant

2. Very great or the greatest

supreme

3. Showing determination in doing something despite difficulty

perseverance

4. Showing the truth by giving proof or evidence

demonstrate

7  Complete the chart with different forms of words. You may use your dictionary.

	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1	doubt	doubt	doubtful	doubtfully
2	demonstrate	demonstration	demonstrative	demonstratively
3	collect	collection	collective	collectively
4	communicate	communication	communicative	communicatively

Listening

Before you listen

1 Pre-listening:

Discuss the following questions:

- 1-What is the name of the animal in this picture? **Squirrel**
- 2-What do you know about it? **A small animal covered in fur with a long tail. Squirrels climb trees and feed on nuts and seeds.**



Listening A short story

2 A- Listen to the story and take notes about the following:

- Location (place) **Forest**.....
- Characters **A squirrel and an owl**.....
- The problem **The owl smelled the squirrel and wanted to catch him**.....
- The solution **The squirrel hid in a cave and picked nuts in the middle of the day**.....

Remember

When you take notes, don't write everything you hear. Think about

- why am I taking notes?
- the information you need
- why you need it.

This will lead you to the important ideas to write down.

3 B - Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list. Then listen again to check your answers.

(frightened - sensed - upset - autumn - daylight)

A clever squirrel was collecting food. At that moment, the squirrel **sensed** danger. "Oh no, there is an owl over there!", cried the squirrel. The squirrel got ... **frightened** and hid in the forest. The owl slowly opened his eyes. "But it's too sunny for me to catch it." The owl closed his eyes again. The squirrel had found a cave to hide in. "I can't just **give up** all those nuts," the squirrel said. Suddenly, it **came up with** an idea. "I've got it! The owl can't catch me in the **daylight**". So, the squirrel went back to pick the nuts every day in the middle of the day. Every night the owl got **upset** "That little squirrel is taking all my nuts. I'll get him next time." It wasn't long before the squirrel had gathered plenty of nuts. "This is enough for the winter," he said to himself. So, what happened to the owl? "The squirrel has picked all the nuts! I guess I'll just have to catch him next **autumn**" said the owl. Then he slept.

4 Answer the following questions:

A) The purpose of the narrator is to: Think smart to get rid of trouble.

- a. entertain us by telling a story
- b. inform us about the forest
- c. persuade us to live in the forest
- d. show us how to catch a squirrel

B) What lesson have you learned from this story?

..... **Never give up. Set a goal and achieve it**.....

c) Suggest a different ending to this story. The owl decided to monitor the squirrel's movements and find out where he was hiding. Once she found out where he was.....

76 **She hid near the cave on his way back. Then she caught him and ate it.**

Grammar

CONJUNCTIONS

1 Study this table of English conjunctions:

Relation	Linking sentences	Examples
ADDITION	furthermore / in addition / moreover	Octopuses have a good short and long term memory. Furthermore , they have a remarkable ability to learn new skills from the moment they're born.
CONTRAST	however / on the other hand / in contrast	The engineers said that the bridge was safe; however , they were still not prepared to risk crossing.
CAUSE & EFFECT	for this reason / therefore / because of this / as a result	Kuwait lies on the Arabian Gulf; therefore it has got long beaches.

2  Join the following sentences using the suitable conjunction from the list:

(furthermore / therefore / however)

- Elephants are clever animals. They have been known to learn more than 60 commands.
Elephants are clever animals; therefore they have been known to learn more than 60 commands.
- Dogs can react to human body language. They can understand human voice commands.
Dogs can react to human body language. Furthermore, they can understand human voice commands.

3  Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions below then share your answers with the other groups. These ideas may help you:

hunting / service / rescue animals / understand / eyesight / homing / learning abilities / guide / sending messages / save life

- Which animal do you think is the cleverest? Why? **Dogs. They have been man's best friends.**
- What skills and talents do these animals have? **Feel empathy, make eye contact, understand gestures, like pointing, Dog brains react to human voices, can learn new words and have the ability to generalize.**
- How can they benefit human beings? **Service - hunting - save life - rescue - understand - guide.**



Before you write:

- 1  Discuss the following facts about some animals.



The octopus is a smart animal. It can play games, throw and catch things, and learn shapes and patterns. Octopuses can learn to open pill bottles protected by childproof caps.



Horses are able to recognise body language cues; they can read human facial expressions. They can also remember a person's mood.

Mention other animals you think are intelligent. What do you know about them?

Dolphins - Ants - Bees - Squirrel - Dogs - Elephants.

- 2 If you were to choose an animal pet, which one would you choose and why?

The fact file below might help you.

Genetically speaking, chimpanzees are the most closely related animals to humans. We share nearly 95% of our DNA so they are closer to us than they are to other animals like gorillas. They cannot swim due to the structure of their bodies.



Parrots have an incredible ability to know different human faces and have a high skill for communication. In addition, they can imitate human voices. Besides this, these birds have an excellent memory, which helps them solve difficult problems.



I will choose the crows: Because

Crows are remarkable birds. They are clever in creating tools; using and saving them for future use. They have many mental abilities including problem-solving, reasoning and even self-awareness. Despite their small brain, they have a good memory.



- 3  Choose an animal and write a report of two paragraphs about it explaining the reasons for your choice and what lessons you can learn from it.

Start by filling in the outline below with your ideas.

Introduction: Honey bees have very small brains - yet they are highly intelligent and it is more than instinct.

Paragraph 1:

Topic sentence: Reasons for choosing bees as one of the cleverest animals.

Supporting details:

1. They have a sophisticated sensory system which gives them excellent sight.
2. They have the ability to think, learn, abstract thought, decision - making and planning.
3. They communicate by using body language and dance.

Paragraph 2:

Topic sentence: Lessons we can learn from bees.

Supporting details:

- Organization, cooperation, perseverance.
- Hard word, efficient behaviour.
- Teamwork, spirit of sharing, great planning.

Conclusion: Bees are one of the most organized animal societies on Earth and can be learnt a lot from them.

- 4  Expand your notes to write the report in your notebook:

Remember to:

- begin with an interesting introduction such as a question.
- develop the body by adding facts and details.
- use the conjunctions you have learnt in this lesson.
- edit your writing and check spelling and punctuation.

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11

Human Intelligence

Module 4

Before you read

Reading: Expository

1  In pairs, look at the picture then discuss the following questions.

- 1- Do you think these scientists are genius people? **Yes.**
- 2- How can they help people? **By their experiments, researches and inventions, people can live easier life.**
- 3- What does **IQ** stand for? **Intelligent Quotient.**



2  Read the following texts and match them with these ideas:

- A competitive woman

B



- Overcoming health challenges

A



A Professor Stephen William Hawking is a world famous physicist and brilliant scientist. He was born on the 8th of January in 1942. When he was 17 years old, he received a **scholarship** to study Physics and Chemistry at Oxford University. He got a Bachelor's degree in 1962 and then moved to Cambridge to study **Cosmology**. **Diagnosed** with Motor Neuron Disease, which led him to suffer from muscle weakness, at the age of 21, Hawking became sad and almost stopped his studies. However, influenced by his wife – Jane Wilde, he returned to his academic **life** and got his PhD in 1965. Hawking is perhaps best known for his pioneering theories on black holes and his bestselling 1988 book A Brief History of Time. Despite his undoubted intelligence, Hawking was modest about his gifts. When asked in a 2004 interview with The New York Times what his IQ was, Hawking gave this reply: "I have no idea." **World-renowned** Stephen Hawking, seen by many as the world's smartest person, never revealed his IQ score.

B Dr. Manahel Thabet is an **economist** driven by deep feeling. Dr. Thabet is the youngest economist in the world and an Arab graduate with a PhD degree in Financial Engineering. Dr. Thabet's research has also been included in the Financial Engineering Society Research focusing on knowledge-based economy. The research made achievements in the finance research studies.

In 2012, Thabet improved a **formula** that measures distance in space without the use of light. The formula was **groundbreaking** in the field of quantum mathematics (A new science of money) and is 350 pages of numbers. Her work to **revolutionise** our understanding of Math and Physics led her to get a second PhD in Quantum Mathematics. Moreover, she was selected to be in the World Genius Directory representing Asia for 2013. She says that her IQ is over 168, from a Stanford-Binet test. Also, she was **ranked** among the most influential 100 Arab Woman by the CEO Magazine and among the most powerful 500 Arabs in the world.

3  **Read the text and answer the following questions.**

1. What did Professor Stephen receive when he was 17 years old?

He received a scholarship to study physics and chemistry at Oxford University.

2. How would you describe Professor Stephen? Why?

He is brilliant, genius and smart person. Despite his disability, he didn't stop his studies.

3. What was Dr. Manahel Thabet's best achievement?

She improved a formula that measures distance in space without the use of light in 2012.

4  **Read the text then state whether these sentences are facts (F) or opinions (O).**

1. Stephen Hawking was seen, by many people, as the world's smartest person. (O)
2. There is a formula that measures distance in space without the use of light. (F)
3. Neurone Disease, which weakens muscles, makes patients unable to move properly. (F)

5  **What lessons have you learned from these articles?**

Achieve your goals, and do not make anything stand in your way.

6  **Find words in the text that mean the following:**

1. Being the first to develop or use.
2. An award of financial aid for students to further their education.
3. To change fundamentally or completely.
4. Give someone / something a place in a grading system.
5. To change fundamentally or completely.

ground breaking

scholarship

revolutionize

rank

revolutionize

7  **Complete the chart with different forms of words. You can use your dictionary.**

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	measurement	measure	measurable	measurably
2	knowledge	know	knowable	knowably
4	influence	influence	influential	influentially

Listening

Before you listen

1  Look at the picture then discuss the following questions:

- 1 - Who do you think the woman in the picture is? **Maria Montessori.**
- 2 - What do you think this story might be about?

Maria's best achievement.



Listening

2   A- Listen and complete these notes:

- Who : ...**Maria Montessori**.....
- When: **She graduated from the University of Rome in 1896.**
- Where: **She is from Italy.**
- What: **She became Italy's first woman doctor.**

3  B-Listen again to complete the following text.

Upon **graduation** from the University of **Rome** in **1896** Maria Montessori became Italy's first woman doctor. At that time, if women succeeded in male professions, they were **belittled**. Montessori was determined to use her abilities for the good of society, so she turned her **attention** to the education of children with disabilities and learning difficulties. "If children with disabilities were given **specialized** education, maybe they would learn just as well as other children," she thought.

Montessori believed that children learn best when they are happy. So she **devised** theories that allowed them to learn at their own pace. She invented special equipment that help children learn using senses. Her system was a huge **success** Children with disabilities learned how to read, paint, and sing as well as normal students. Later, she opened a school called "The Children's House" that gave children freedom to learn in an engaging and lively way. If she hadn't changed society's view of disabled children, they would never have been allowed the opportunity to become full members of society. Her ideas have been influential across the world and her theories have provided a creative approach to the education of children.

4  Answer the following questions:

A: Which best describes the main idea of the 2nd paragraph?

- a. The life of Maria
- b. The effects of Maria's theory
- c. The rules of new schools
- d. The children self-care skills

5  Find in the text words that mean the same as:

belittle	(v) to say or think that someone or something is unimportant or not very good
graduation	(n) the act of receiving a diploma or degree after finishing a course of study at a school , college, or university
influential	(adj) to able to influence the way other people think or behave
later	(adv) at some time in the future, or after the time that you have been talking about

Speaking

1 Grammar in context "Reported Questions / infinitive with to –not to (command / request)"

Reported questions are one form of reported speech.

direct question / command / request	reported question / command / request
She said: "Are you cold?"	She asked me if I was cold.
He said: "Where's my pen?"	He asked where his pen was.
He said: "Why didn't you say something?"	He asked me why I hadn't said anything.
The teacher told me, "Work hard."	The teacher advised me to work hard.

2 Study the previous grammar box then change the following into reported speech.

1 - "Where are you?"

My friend asked me **where I was**.....

2 - "Are you flying soon?"

He wanted to know **if I was flying soon**.....

3 - "Don't stay up late"

The doctor advised me **not to stay up late**.....

3 Discuss these questions with your friend, and present your findings to the class

	Always	Sometimes	Never
1. Can you prevent problems?		✓	
2. Do you waste a lot of time?		✓	
3. Can you solve real-life problems?	✓		
4. Do you often succeed in achieving your goals?	✓		
5. Can you predict people's behaviour accurately?		✓	
6. Do you choose the right people for the right jobs?	✓		
7. Do you know how to focus and organise your work neatly?	✓		
8. Are you able to create something new?		✓	
9. Are you excited when you are asked how and why questions?		✓	

Writing

1 Before you write:

- According to the boxes below, who was the smartest person? **Johann Goethe.**
- How can geniuses benefit our world? **They can change the world to a better place.**

Leonardo Da Vinci - IQ level: 200.
(Architecture - Engineering - Geology - Arts)



Isaac Newton – IQ level: 192
(Mathematics - The laws of nature)



Johann Goethe - IQ level: 220.
(Poems - Essays - Novels - Scientific Studies)



2 Intelligence is a mental ability, not a physical one. These are physically challenged people who managed to prove their exceptional intelligence.

- What do they have in common?
They are physically challenged people who managed to prove their exceptional intelligence.
- How do they differ from each other?
Taha Hussein was a thinker, Helen Keller was an author, Beethoven, was a composer.
- Who do you admire most? **Beethoven.**

Taha Hussein is one of the Egypt's greatest thinkers. Although he was **blind**, he became the first to hold a PhD degree from Cairo University. After that, he got a second PhD degree from the Sorbonne in 1919 on the philosophy of Ibn Khaldun. He reminded people that disability and economic hardship are not accepted excuses for failure. He said "Education is a right as water and air."




Helen Keller was one of the most famous American handicapped in the world. At the age of 19 months, Keller became blind and **deaf** and hardly able to communicate. Keller became an excellent student and eventually attended Radcliffe College, where she graduated with honours in 1904. As an author she published 12 books apart from writing numerous articles.



Beethoven was a great German composer and pianist. After he became deaf, he started to observe the vibrations of piano. Beethoven noticed that he could not hear high notes when playing piano. The important thing is that Beethoven did not give up and realized that he had to face the truth and continue living his dream of composing music.



- 3**  Choose one of the people you read about on the previous page, and write a two paragraph report describing his / her achievements despite his / her disability and concluding a moral lesson that you would advise your friends to believe in.

Introduction: Beethoven was a German pianist and composer widely considered to be one of the greatest musical geniuses of all time.

Paragraph 1:

Topic sentence: Despite losing his sense of hearing, he had many achievements.

Supporting details:

- Beethoven sensed the vibration of the piano by legs to feel the music.
- Some of his best works fifth, sixth and ninth Symphony.
- He made a lot of changes to the music, and brought singing and words to his ninth symphony.

Paragraph 2:

Topic sentence: Beethoven's perseverance is a lesson for everyone.

Supporting details:

- Practice makes perfect.
- Never give up.
- Learn from the best mentors.
- Keep a note book for ideas.
- Don't be afraid to try something new.
- Pass a long your wisdom.

Conclusion: I believe that Beethoven's life with all creations, accomplishment and overcoming his disability are lesson to be learned from.

- 4**  Expand your notes to write the report in your notebook:

Remember to:

- begin with an interesting introduction such as a question.
- develop the body by adding facts and details.
- edit your writing and check spelling and punctuation.

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12 Artificial Intelligence

Module 4

1 Before you read

Reading: Expository

A. List intelligent machines, which help in your everyday life such as smartphones and other electronic devices at home. **Computers - Phones**

B. Which one is most important to you and why? **Phones, to communicate with others and do my work.**



Read the text and answer the following questions:



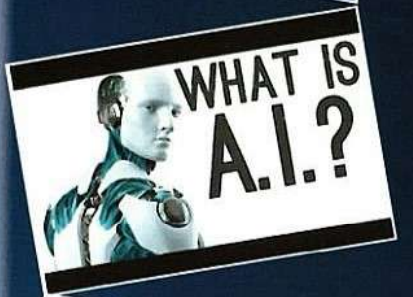
الدكاء الاصطناعي

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the ability of machines to think, learn and imitate the way human beings act. They are called "smart" machines because they can work on their own. The ideal characteristic of AI is its ability to take action that may **achieve** a specific **goal**. The term can be applied to any machine, which has **traits** associated with the human mind, like learning and problem solving.

Some examples of machines with artificial intelligence include computers that play chess, which have been around for years, and self-driving cars, which are **relatively new**. In chess, the end result is winning the game. For self-driving cars, the computer system must consider all external data and act in a way to help prevent accidents.

Ten years ago, if you mentioned the term "artificial intelligence", people would probably laugh at you. Today, AI technology is a great support to the digital information taking place today.

So how has this change come about? Well, **it** is partly **due to** the **abundance** of data. This has led to more research into ways data can be processed, analysed and acted upon. Machines are more suitable to do this work than humans. They are trained to do this in the "smartest" way possible. This **increased** interest in research in the field has led to **advances** that are leading to big changes. From computers to self-driving cars, no one is laughing now!



2 Comprehension questions:

1. What's the main idea of the text?

..... **Artificial intelligence changed the world.**

2. How do you define Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

..... **It is the ability of machines to think, learn and imitate the way human beings act.**

3. What does the underlined pronoun "it" in the 4th paragraph refer to?

..... **This change.**

4. Why are AI machines more suitable to certain jobs than humans?

..... **They are trained to do this in the smartest way possible.**

3 A- Find words in the text that mean the same as:

1. features : **traits - characteristics**

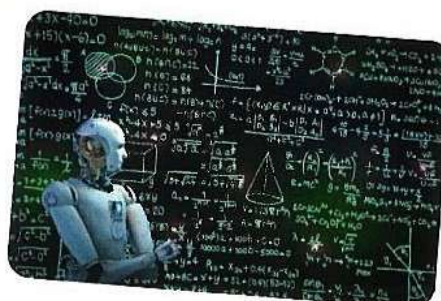
2. because of : **due to**



B- Find words in the text that mean the opposite of:

4. decreased X **increased**

5. shortage X **abundance**



4 Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph, which summarizes the text:

[differently - supports - research - suitable - self-driving]

AI technology highly **supports** the digital information today. Some examples of AI machines are **self-driving** cars. Machines are more **suitable** for this work than humans. This development in **research** is leading to big changes. People think about AI **differently** now.

Listening


Before you listen

1  In groups, discuss the following questions:

1. What do you think artificial intelligence (AI) will be like in the future?
It will be more developed and different.
2. Will robots become smarter than humans?
Yes, they will be.



Listening Robots: Friends or Foes?

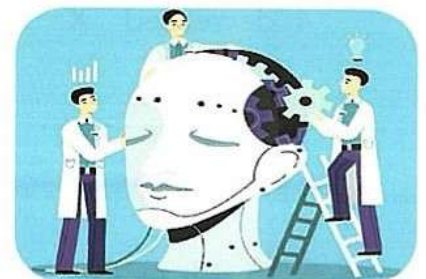
2  Three experts are asked what they think about the future of AI. Listen to them and decide if the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). Write the answers and correct the false statements:

1. Expert A is optimistic about the consequences of AI. (X)
The consequences of AI scared him.
2. According to expert B, AI will become completely independent in about 100 years. (X)
According to expert B, AI will become completely independent in about 2030s.
3. Expert C says AI has more disadvantages than advantages. (X)
Expert C says AI has more advantages than disadvantages.

Artificial Intelligence Vs Human Intelligence

3  Write the following statements in the right column under the two headings:

- Designed for a few tasks.
- Has the ability to be creative.
- The time needed to teach the system is high.
- Can hardly compete with a 6-year old child.
- Usually learns how to manage different skills during life.
- Has the ability to learn how to make decisions based on experiences.



Supercomputers

1. **Designed for a few tasks.**
2. **The time needed to teach the system is high.**
3. **Can hardly compete with a 6-year old child.**

Human Brains

1. **Has the ability to be creative.**
2. **Usually learns how to manage different skills during life.**
3. **Has the ability to learn how to make decisions based on experiences.**

Speaking

1 Grammar Focus: Comparative & Superlative Adjectives

Comparative adjectives

You form the comparative of most adjectives by adding **-er, -r, -ier or more+** adjective:

faster nicer lazier or more careful

Example:

- Robots will be *smarter than* humans.
- AI machines will be *more intelligent than* humans.

Superlative adjectives

You form the superlative of adjectives with **-est, -st, -iest or most+** adjective:

fastest nicest laziest or most careful

Example:

- Humans are *the smartest* now.
- Humans are *the most intelligent* now.

There are irregular comparative and superlative forms too:

Example:

good – better / best - bad / worse – worst

- The service at the local stores is better / worse than online stores.
- The service here is the best / the worst of all local stores.

Look at the table and discuss the information to compare the three smart devices. Use comparative and superlative adjectives.

	 Smartphone	 Tablet	 Laptop
screen	large	larger	the largest
apps	the most amazing	more amazing	amazing
price	more expensive	expensive	the most expensive

Write sentences about the three devices using comparative and superlative adjectives.

-**Tablet**..... has**larger**..... screen than**smartphone**..... (large)
- ...**Smartphone**..... is **more expensive** than**tablet**..... (expensive)
- ...**Smartphone**..... has the**most**..... amazing apps of all devices. (amazing)
- ...**Smartphone**..... is the**best**..... of all devices. (good)

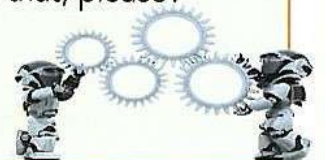
Speaking

- A** Work in pairs. Prepare a conversation about AI in the future. One of you thinks that they will make our life better, the other fears that they will be a danger.

Use phrases for checking that you understand:

- **Ask the other person a question:**
 - Sorry, did you say ...?
 - Does that mean ...?
 - Do you mean ...?
- **If necessary, ask for repetition**
 - Sorry, can / could you repeat that, please?

- B** Present your conversation to the class.



Pre- writing activity:

1 Match the icons with the definitions below:

1.



(**3**) is a navigation programme which uses AI technology to suggest the most convenient routes for different means of transportation for your destination.

2.



(**1**) is a built-in "intelligent assistant that enables users of Apple devices to speak natural voice commands in order to operate the mobile device and its apps.

3.



(**2**) is an AI robot that gathers facts about a situation through sensors or human input.

2 a. Work in groups A, B, C and D.

- Groups A and C think of as many points as you can about how AI robots / Machines may be useful for humans.
- Groups B and D think of as many points as you can about how AI robots/ Machines may be harmful for them.

b. Compare your ideas with the other groups. (A with B and C with D)


c. Make a list of all the points you have heard about AI robots / machines

Useful for humans:

- More powerful and useful.....
- Solving new problems.....
- New and improve interfaces.....
- Conversation of information into knowledge.....
- Right decision making.....
- Work in risky situations.....

Harmful for humans:

- Increased costs, slow and expensive.....
- Difficulty with software development.....
- Can't think creatively.....
- Leads to unemployment.....
- No improvement with experience.....

- 3  A. Write a short article for a science magazine about AI applications or machines, discussing how they may be useful for humans and how they may be harmful for them.

Introduction: AL applications are a doubled-edged weapon.

Paragraph 1:

Topic sentence: AL applications and machines are useful for humans.

Supporting details:

- More powerful and useful, solving new problems.
- New and improve interfaces.
- Conversations of information into knowledge.
- Right decision making, work in risky situations.

Paragraph 2:

Topic sentence: AL applications and machines are harmful for humans.

Supporting details:

- Increased costs, slow and expensive.
- Difficulty with software development.
- Can't think creatively or think outside the box.
- Leads to unemployment and no improvement with experience.

Conclusion: Finally, AL applications and machines' benefits depends on our good use. So we should use them well.

- 4  B. Use the notes in the outline to develop your article and write it in your notebook.

Remember to:

- Start a sentence with a capital letter.
- Use a capital letter after a full stop.
- Use a full stop to show the end of a sentence.
- Use a question mark at the end of a sentence to show a direct question.
- Use a comma to show a pause in a sentence.



على الانستجرام

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موجود أكثر

نطق ومعاني الكلمات بالفيديو 

شرح القواعد بالفيديو 

جمل على كلمات كل وحده 

نماذج التعبير 

دروس الاسماع 

دائماً مع
اعياننا من البداية وحتى النهاية

بداية: بتأهيل عيالنا وتطويرهم
نهاية: الانضمام إلى كورسات المناهج من الصف الرابع إلى العاشر

نسعى لخلق
جيل متعلم



معهد فلورا كيدز للغة الانجليزية

📍 الجابية - قطعة 3ب

نخبة من المعلمات
الأردنيات والسوريات واللبنانيات

تطوير
مهارة القراءة

تأسيس

كورسات
مدار العام

مناهج
الوزارة

كتابة
التعبير

أساسيات
القواعد

دائماً مع
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