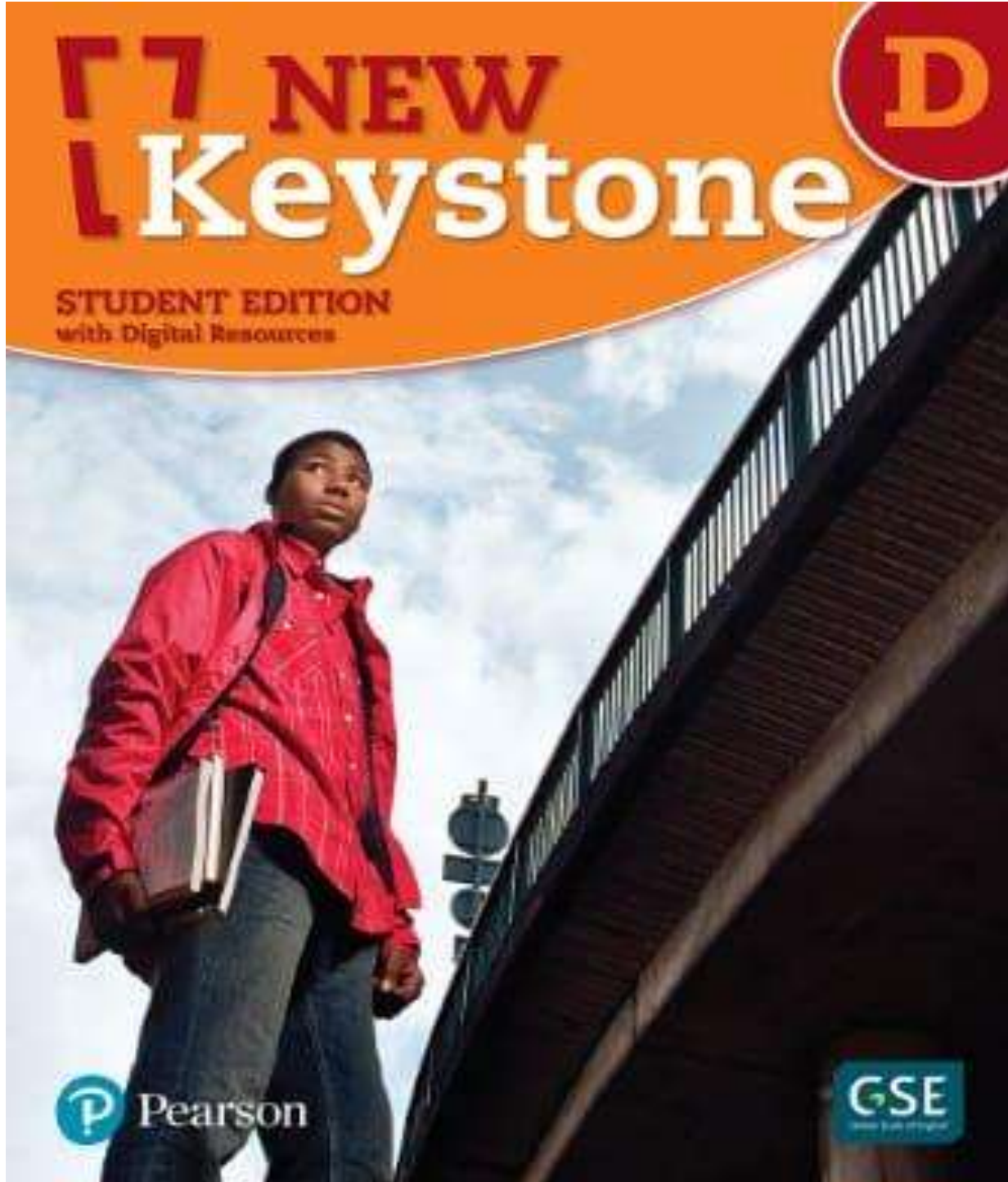
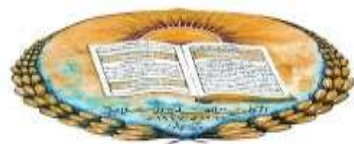




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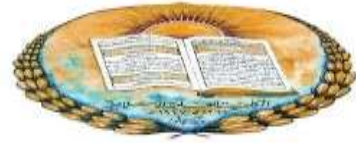
Grade 9 _____





Vocabulary and Derivation – Student's Book pages (51+52)

Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example
Device	Noun	a piece of technology , or an item, with a specific function	We need a measuring device for our project.
Equipment	Noun	the things that you need for a particular activity	Scientists use special equipment in their labs to test new ideas.
Industry	Noun	a collection of stores or places of business focusing on the same product or services	The AI industry is always changing with new inventions.
Investors	Noun	people who spend money to support a business or a business idea in order to later make money when the business succeed	Investors gave money to help build the investor's new robot.
Patent	Noun	a document which claims that within a certain time frame, a particular company is only one allowed to sell a newly invented product	She got a patent to protect her invention so no one else could copy it.
Tenacity	Noun	Resilient, determined	His tenacity heled him keep working, even when his invention failed at first.
Contribution	Noun	something a person gives to the world that helps and is positive	Her contribution to science made life better for millions of people.
Reject	Verb	Not to choose	Many companies rejected his brand-new idea, but he didn't give up.
Injury	Noun	some damage caused to a body	After an injury , she invented a tool to help people walk more easily.
Significant	Adjective	Important; meaningful	The telephone was a significant invention that change how we communicate.



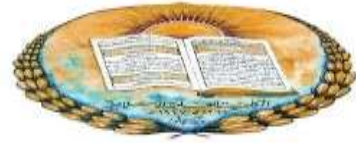
1-Read each sentence and choose the correct word from the table to complete it.

- A- She showed great _____ by never giving up on her invention.
- B- The new _____ helps people hear better.
- C- His idea was _____ by three companies.
- D- After an _____ he built a safer bike helmet.
- E- The phone was a _____ invention in history.
- F- She got a _____ to protect her new idea.
- G- His _____ helped solve the clean water problem.
- H- Modern _____ makes building things easier.
- I- He met with _____ to get money for his project.
- J- The car _____ builds millions of vehicles every year.

2-Choose the correct form of the word to complete each sentence.

1. The engineer designed a new _____ to help measure wave strength.
A) device B) devices C) devise D) devising
2. Safety _____ must be worn at all times while on deck.
A) equipment B) equip C) equipping D) equipped
3. The shipping _____ is experiencing rapid growth due to global trade.
A) industry B) industrial C) industrialize D) industrious
4. The _____ were pleased with the latest shipping innovation.
A) invest B) investor C) investors D) investing
5. She filed a _____ for her new anchor mechanism.
A) patent B) patented C) patenting D) patents
6. His _____ in solving ship maintenance problems inspired the entire crew.
A) tenacity B) tenacious C) tenacited D) tenaciously
7. His most important _____ was creating an emergency alert system.
A) contribute B) contribution C) contributing D) contributed
8. The funding committee chose to _____ the outdated proposal.
A) rejection B) reject C) rejected D) rejecting
9. The sailor recovered quickly from his back _____.
A) injure B) injured C) injury D) injuring
10. The invention marked a _____ advancement in ship safety.
A) significance B) significantly C) significant D) signify

[illegible]



Word Study-Student's book page (53)

A suffix is a letter or group of letters that, when added to the end of a word, forms a new word.

Words ending in e + a suffix usually follow certain spelling rules. .

Adding Suffixes to Words Ending in "e"

When adding a suffix to a word that ends in "e", follow these general rules:

1. If the suffix begins with a consonant:

☐ Keep the "e"

Examples:

- taste + ful → tasteful
- improve + ment → improvement

2. If the suffix begins with a vowel:

☐ Drop the "e"

Examples:

- like + able → likable
- danger + ous → dangerous

3. Exceptions:

Some words break the rule due to pronunciation or tradition.

Examples:

- mileage (not milage)
- agreeable (not agreable)

Practice:

1. What is the correct form of "hope" + "ing"?

- A) hoping B) hoping C) hope-ing D) hoppeing

2. What is the correct form of "care" + "ful"?

- A) carful B) carefull C) careful D) caringful

3. What is the correct form of "love" + "able"?

- A) loveable B) lovable C) lovable D) loveble

4. What is the correct form of "arrange" + "ment"?

- A) arrangement B) arrangment C) arrangement D) arrangemant

5. What is the correct form of "create" + "ive"?

- A) creatve B) creative C) createive D) creativm



 Comprehension – (*Providing Light in the Darkness*)

Pages (54-56)

1-What sources of light did people use before the invention of the electric light bulb?

2-What was Edison's job at the age of 12, and how did he expand it by age 15? As a teenager, what does this conclude about him?

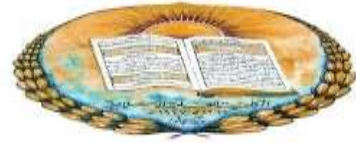
3-What happened when Edison experimented with chemicals in the baggage car? What would you do in this situation?

4-What was Edison's first patented invention, and what was its purpose?

5-In his beginnings, Edison faced setbacks, like being banned from the train and having his invention rejected. What does this tell you about his personality? How?

7-Edison used his surroundings (like the train and telegraph job) to learn and experiment. How can everyday environments help us learn and grow creatively?

8-Write down the sentence which shows the qualities of Thomas Adison.



Page 56

1-What was Edison's second invention?

2-What does the pronoun "he" in the first paragraph refer to? _____

3- Find a word in the text which means the same as "a piece of technology or an item with a specific function." _____

4-What problem did the stock ticker solve for business people?

5-Quote the sentence which indicates Thomas Edison's contribution to the invention of the telephone.

6-At what age did Edison begin work on an electric light for home use?

7-What did Edison envision beyond just lighting a single home?

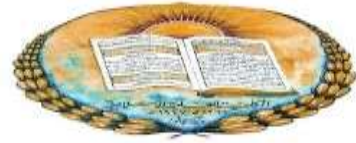
8- Edison found investors although he did not even have an electric light bulb yet. Why?

9-How might the world be different today if Edison had not improved the telephone or created the phonograph?

Page 57

1. What did Edison announce to the New York newspapers before actually inventing it ? What does this show about his personality?

2. According to the passage? What was the most difficult part of creating the light bulb, according to the passage?



3. How many materials did Edison and his team experiment with before finding the right element for the bulb?

4. What material did Edison's team finally use for the element inside the bulb?

5. Besides inventing the bulb, what else did Edison and his team create?

6. How did Edison describe the working conditions in his laboratory?

7-Why do you think Edison was willing to announce his invention before it was fully developed? What risks and benefits might this approach have had?

8- Edison's work involved a lot of trial and error with thousands of materials. What does this tell you about the importance of persistence and experimentation in innovation? Can you think of a situation in your own life where persistence helped you succeed?

9- A) The synonym of the word **determination** is _____

B) The pronoun "**they**" in the last paragraph refers to _____

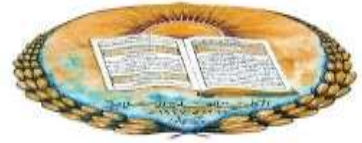
Page 59

1-What invention did Edison create in 1895 that combined film and sound?

2. Why did Edison abandon the kinetophone in 1915?

3. How many patents did Edison secure by the end of his life?

4. What type of lighting did Edison want to improve, and why?



5-Edison said, "I have not failed 10,000 times—I've successfully found 10,000 ways that will not work." What does this quote tell us about Edison's attitude toward failure? Do you think this mindset is useful today? Why or why not?

6. Some of Edison's inventions, like concrete furniture, were not successful. What might this suggest about the relationship between creativity and practicality?

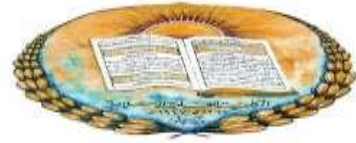
7-Quote the sentence which shows Edison's attitude towards failure.

Write a paragraph summarizing the biography of Thomas Edison.



I have not failed
10,000 times.
I've successfully found
10,000 ways that
will not work.

THOMAS EDISON



✧ Grammar: "Used to" ✧

✓ **1. Function:** To talk about **past habits or states** that are **no longer true** now.

- ◆ I **used to smoke** , but I quit last year.
- ◆ She **used to live** in London, but now she lives in Paris.

📦 2. Form

Affirmative: Subject + used to + base verb.

- I _____ to the gym when I was younger. **(Go)**
- The teacher _____ that reading novels is important. **(Believe)**

Negative: Subject + did not\didn't + use to + verb (base)

- I _____ vegetables. **(Like\not)**
- My brother and I _____ late at night. **(Sleep\not)**

Questions:

- YES\NO: Did + Subject + use to + Verb (base)
- WH: Wh-word + did + Subject + use to + verb (base)
- Why _____ those kids _____ silly videos. **(Why\watch)**
- How _____ we _____ these tasks? **(do)**

1-Read each of the following and choose the correct answer.

1- Which sentence shows a **past state**?

- A) We used to walk to school.
- B) I used to have long hair.
- C) They used to play basketball.
- D) She used to read comic books.

2- Which sentence shows a **past action**?

- A) He used to own a car.
- B) I used to love chocolate.
- C) We used to go fishing every weekend.
- D) She used to be shy.

3- I used to _____ up early before school.

- A) getting B) got C) get D) gets

A) I used to going to the gym every day.
B) I used to go to the gym every day.
C) I use to go to the gym every day.
D) I used go to the gym every day.

A) watched B) watch C) watching D) watches

A) live B) living C) lived D) lives

1-I _____the piano when I was younger. **(Play)**

3. We _____ camping every summer. (Go)

4. _____ people _____ letters instead of sending emails. **(Write)**

1-I played football every weekend when I was a child.

2. My grandparents lived in a small village.

3. People traveled by horse and carriage in the past.

4- Think about how your daily life has changed over the past five years. What are some of the things you used to do that you no longer do? Why did those habits or routines change?



Writing: How to write an opinion Essay

An **opinion essay** is a formal piece of writing where you express your opinion on a topic and support it with reasons and examples.

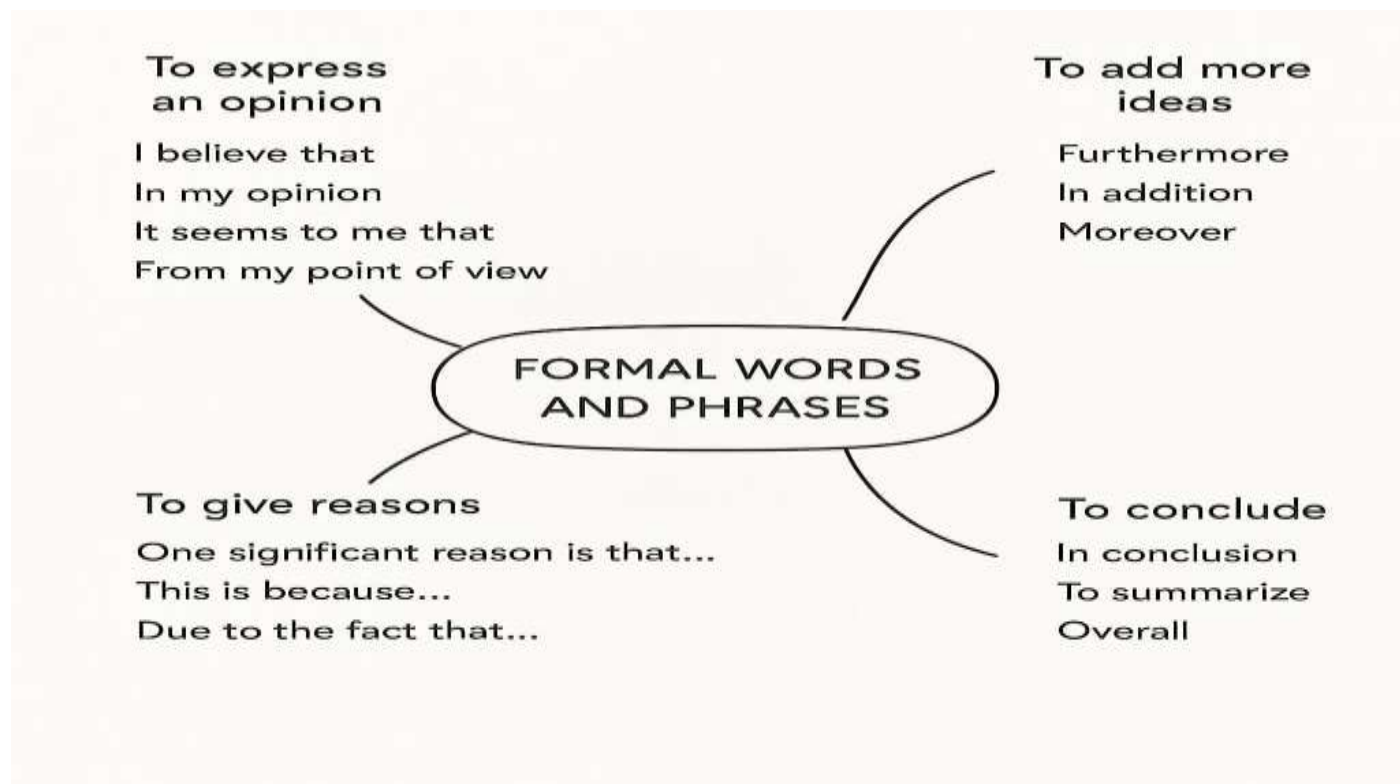
The structure of an opinion essay:

1-Introduction

- **Grab the reader's attention** (start with a question or quotation)
- **Introduce the topic** (give a background about your topic)
- **Clearly state your opinion** (your main idea) Ex. In my opinion.....\I believe that.....I am convinced that.....It is my view that.....

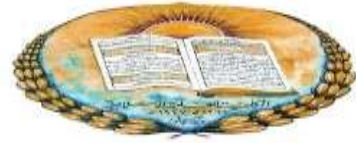
2- Body paragraphs

- Each paragraph should focus on **one reason** for your opinion.
- Support each reason with **examples, facts, or personal experience**.
- Use linking words .



3- Conclusion

- **Restate** your opinion in a different way. (**Paraphrase it**)
- **Summarize** your main reasons.
- End with a strong or thoughtful statement.



Modal of an opinion essay: *Is it better to study online or in a classroom?*

Many people argue about whether schools should offer free lunch to all students, regardless of their financial background. **I am of the opinion** that schools should provide free meals to every student. This policy would promote equality, improve students' health, and support academic success.

One significant reason is that free school meals help reduce the gap between students from different economic backgrounds. When every student receives the same lunch, no one feels embarrassed or left out due to their financial situation. This is due to the fact that food insecurity is a common issue in many communities, and offering free lunch ensures that all students have access to at least one nutritious meal during the day.

Furthermore, students who eat healthy meals are more likely to stay focused and perform better in class. A hungry child cannot concentrate or participate actively in learning activities. A clear example of this is seen in schools that have already implemented free lunch programs and noticed a rise in attendance and academic performance.

In addition, providing free lunch can encourage better eating habits among young people. When schools serve balanced meals, students are more likely to eat vegetables, fruits, and whole grains. Not only that, but it also relieves parents of the stress of preparing lunch every day, especially for those working long hours.

In conclusion, providing free lunch to all students is a valuable step toward equality and improved education. It supports students' health, boosts learning, and creates a more inclusive school environment. For these reasons, I firmly believe that free school meals should be available to every student, every day.

Rubric

Opinion Essay Rubric for 9th Grade (No Contrast Idea) - 3 Point Scale

Criteria	3 - Excellent	2 - Satisfactory	1 - Needs Improvement
Thesis Statement	Clear, strong opinion stated directly; sets clear direction for the essay.	Opinion stated but may lack clarity or strength; direction somewhat clear.	Opinion unclear or missing; essay lacks clear direction.
Supporting Reasons	Provides multiple relevant reasons that	Provides some relevant reasons but may be	Few or no relevant reasons supporting the opinion.



Criteria	3 - Excellent	2 - Satisfactory	1 - Needs Improvement
	strongly support the opinion.	limited or weakly connected.	
Organization	Logical, well-organized structure with clear introduction, body, and conclusion.	Organization is present but may be uneven or lack smooth transitions.	Disorganized or confusing structure; lacks clear introduction or conclusion.
Evidence and Examples	Uses specific and relevant examples to support reasons effectively.	Examples provided but may be general or only somewhat relevant.	Lacks examples or uses irrelevant or vague evidence.
Language and Style	Uses clear, precise language appropriate for grade level; sentences varied and engaging.	Language is generally clear but may be repetitive or simple; some sentence variety.	Language is unclear, inappropriate, or overly simple; little to no sentence variety.
Grammar and Mechanics	Few or no errors in grammar, punctuation, and spelling.	Some errors that do not distract significantly from meaning.	Frequent errors that interfere with understanding.

Editing

When I was younger, I use to admire my older sister a lot. She always worked hard and never gave up, showing real tenasity in everything she did. I use to help her with school projects, and she always appreciated my contributon. She was a great role model I wanted to be just like her, determined, focused, and kind. Now that I'm older, I still look up to her

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