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## Writing Topics for grade 9

### Describing my room

I live in a flat. My room is quite plain, with blue walls and a pale grey carpet. However, I have got a lot of pictures on the walls, so they add interest to the room. I keep my room tidy. My clothes are hung neatly in the cupboard next to the bunk beds. I sleep on the top bunk; the bottom bunk turns into a sofa, which is great for chilling out. Some of my books are on the bookshelves; the rest are carefully stacked in piles in one corner of the room.

I am keen on football. Next to the bunk beds, there's a small table which holds the football trophies and medals I have won. Above the table there are two shelves where I keep my collection of toy cars. "I'd always keep those," "I was crazy about cars from a very early age. I knew every car on the road!"

My room reflects my personality and interests.

### The robots and household routines future

Running on renewable energy and meeting your every need, this is the robot of the future! This robot will make your preferred breakfast in the morning and have dinner waiting for you in the evening. It can even predict the weather and choose suitable clothes for the next day.

Before you leave the house in the morning, just tell your robot what you want to do in the evening and everything will be set up by the time you get home from school or work. If you want tickets for a football match or the cinema, a reservation at a restaurant or a flight to London – nothing is too much trouble. In time, it will even predict what you want to do!

The future will witness dramatic changes that we cannot really expect how life will be like tomorrow. In general, robots will help people in most activities at home and other aspects of life

### What do you think about the change of household routines in the future?

Personally, I'd like to see household routines becoming far better for the environment. I think we'll be using more clean energy at home in the future. For example, we'll be using far more **solar energy** than now and using solar panels instead of replacing batteries.

Hopefully, there will be a lot less rubbish in the future compared to now, so putting out the rubbish will be a thing of the past. There will be nowhere near as much **non-biodegradable** rubbish as today because companies will be rewarded for making their products out of **biodegradable** and **sustainable** materials. We will see far more recycling done at home – using **composting** bins.

Maybe there will be a lot more robots being used around the house. All we will have to do is set up a program and push a button! That's what many people predict. But I'm not sure I'd want a robot to do everything. What would we do? There is a lot of pleasure in a job done well. Even though household routines can be hard work and really boring, they can also be very relaxing.

## Tropical rainforests (the importance of rainforests) أهمية الغابات الاستوائية

**Tropical rainforests** cover about eight per cent of the world's land surface; the largest of the tropical rainforests is the Amazon. There are rainforest areas in nine countries in South America.

**Tropical rainforests** are home to over 30 million types of plants and animals. That's half of the earth's wildlife and two thirds of its plants. The plants provide food and shelter for the animals. More than 25 per cent of our modern medicines come from tropical forest plants. And there are probably many more medicines we still haven't discovered yet. And that's not all the rainforests give us. A lot of the things we eat and drink every day come from the rainforest. For example, nuts, bananas, spice, coffee and chocolate!

**The rainforest also** helps to control our climate. We think the Amazon rainforests contain more than half the earth's rainwater. The forest trees take up water from the forest floor. Then the water is released back into the atmosphere where it turns into mist and clouds. The trees help us to keep the air clean. Trees take in carbon dioxide. And they give out the oxygen we need to breathe. And there are a lot more interesting facts about rainforests.

## Threats of rainforests ( المخاطر التي تتعرض لها الغابات الاستوائية المطيرة )

There are many threats to the rainforests. And, if we don't get governments to act now, within 40 years there won't be any rainforests – and it doesn't take much to understand the implications of that! Now ... can you imagine the size of two football pitches? Over the past 50 years, over one-third of tropical rainforests have been destroyed. Today, an area of about 6 million hectares is cleared every year – that's an incredible number of football pitches! So, the main threat to rainforests is deforestation.

Deforestation is the clearing of rainforests by cutting down trees or by burning the forest. This is done to make space for something else. As you can imagine, clearing areas of rainforest has an immediate effect on plant and animal lives and their habitats. But it also threatens all the other important things that rainforests do for life on Earth, such as, giving off oxygen and taking in carbon dioxide, absorbing rainwater, cleaning the air

Large companies and farming are the main problems. They clear the biggest areas of rainforest. And, sadly, they are often more interested in money than the future of life on Earth. For example, logging for furniture, building roads, mining for precious stones, drilling for oil and growing different crops, such as soya beans and palm oil. An enormous amount of deforestation in the Amazon, especially in Brazil, is for cattle. There is a very big world market for meat, and Brazil has large areas of land that people think they can use for this reason. The problem is that when trees are cut down, the soil becomes very poor and rainwater just washes it away.

## Can the food chain go wrong?

Yes, that can happen. Keeping the balance right in the food chain is very important. In some parts of the world, the number of plants, trees and flowers has been dramatically reduced by human activity.

Forests have been cut down for wood. Buildings have been put on land where there was once grass and flowers. It means that there aren't as many plants for animals, such as deer, to eat. So the deer find it hard to get food. And their numbers go down. In turn, the predators at the top of the food chain, like mountain lions, have fewer deer to eat, so their numbers go down as well.

It means that there aren't as many plants and flowers for butterflies, bees and other insects. So birds, like kingfishers, have fewer insects to eat, and their numbers go down.

## **Threats to wild animals.**

I'll start by talking a little about the threat of animals that come into contact with human settlements. As we know, human populations are growing very quickly. We need more land for our homes and livestock. Much of the land we develop is the territory of many wild animals. And to build our new homes, animal habitats are destroyed. These animals have to find new homes and find food.

And when wild animals come close to human settlements looking for food, the villagers think they are pests. Villagers often let their animals eat grass in the land around their villages without fences. They don't know that the land is also the habitat of many wild animals. The villagers' animals are domestic animals. They are usually herbivores. The wild animals are often carnivores and may kill domestic animals for food. Then the villagers kill the wild animals in return. And, when wild animals come close to human settlements, people might get hurt or killed. If this happens, the wild animals may be killed as a result.

Trade. For example, elephants may be extinct in less than 20 years because of the ivory trade. Today trading in ivory is illegal but poachers still hunt elephants illegally. And rhino horn is used in traditional medicine in some countries. This trade has been banned, but illegal poaching still continues.

There are people who are working to protect both people and wildlife. But we may be too late for many animals. We all need to change our attitudes about animals if we want to see them in the wild. Otherwise it's a no-win situation – we lose the animals and the animals become extinct.

## **UAE Traditional houses in the past**

Everyday life in the UAE has changed a lot over the years, but one thing has stayed the same: the climate. People living in the UAE have had to find ways to live comfortably in very hot and dry conditions. These days, we use air conditioning to keep cool, but in the past people used natural materials, and some clever building methods, to keep the heat out.

Traditional homes in the UAE were perfectly suited to the climate. People who moved with the seasons made their winter tents with camel or goat hair. These tents were cool on the inside, and easy to transport from place to place. In the summer months, the same people often moved to the coast, and their homes were made with palm fronds. This made the homes light and airy – perfect for summer.

Other people who lived in coastal areas made the walls of their homes with a mixture of coral or seashells, chalk and water paste. People who lived further inland made the walls of their homes with mud blocks. In both cases, the walls could stay cool in hot temperatures.

Ventilation was another important thing for keeping a home cool, and many traditional buildings in the UAE had a windtower, which helped cool air to move around the home.

## Your School design

My school buildings has two **storeys**. The classrooms are all on the ground floor and on the first floor. There are **lofts** above each classroom where teachers and students can store equipment, books, materials and their work. **Staircases** lead to the loft, from which students can look down to their classrooms. Students have their own classrooms and teachers move from one class to another . There are not views from the windows across the **surrounding** area. That is why there are houses next to the school building. We cannot open the windows so as not harm our neighborhood.

All the indoor classrooms have access to the outdoor **classrooms**, which are used when the weather is fine. Unfortunately we do not **open-air classroom**. There are two small yards for students: one for girls and the other for boys. There is also a playground where students can have some activities in Physical health class. As for lightning, our school depends on light from electric lamps because there is not enough natural light.

There are some safety features that keep the students safe and secure. There are many stairs that lead to outside school. Fire extinguisher are also available everywhere in cases of fire. I wish there could be some improvements to our school relating to access to the internet and having a web site. I dream to get my school eco-friendly.

## Burj Khalifa

The world's tallest building was officially opened in Dubai on January the fourth, 2010. The height of the Burj Khalifa was kept a secret until the opening ceremony. It is twice the height of New York's Empire State Building. At first, the construction was called Burj Dubai.

However, it was announced it would be called Burj Khalifa after the president of the UAE. Now, it's commonly known as 'The Burj'. More than 90 per cent of the space has been sold. It cost 22 billion dollars to build and has broken many records. The opening celebrations included the world's highest fireworks and it also has the world's tallest fountain. The world's highest swimming pool is located on floor 76. The world's highest mosque is located on floor 158. Luxury apartments, shops, offices and the 160 room Armani hotel are all housed in the Burj. Around 12 000 people live and work in the building.

## Argument about Life in the future

What will life be like in the future? Some people say it will be better, while others think it will be worse. No one knows for sure, but we can make some predictions by looking at life today and imagining what will happen many years from now.

The people who think life won't be better say that there are already too many people on this planet, so in the future we'll run out of food, water and other resources. Also, these people say that there will be new illnesses that we don't know about today, and which we won't be able to cure.

However, not everyone is so negative about the future. Many people think that researchers are doing great work nowadays and that they'll find new sources of energy and food on our planet, or even on other planets. The same thing will happen in medicine and doctors will find new treatments for illnesses which are a serious problem today.

As I have said, no one can know for sure what will happen, but I believe it's always better to be positive and think that we will have a good life, thanks to progress in science and technology.