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الروابط التالية هي روابط الصف التاسع على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

مجموعة الفيسبوك

صفحة الفيسبوك

مجموعة التلغرام

بوت التلغرام

قناة التلغرام

رياضيات على التلغرام

Teach_me_Plz

Grade 9 - unit 9- SB

ENGLISH 4 ALL

Before you read

Think, Pair, Square

1  Answer the following questions:

a- What do you know about Alzheimer's disease?

Reading:
Informative Text

It is a type of disease that causes problems with memory, thinking and behavior.

b- Circle the things you think are related to Alzheimer's:

poor memory

infected body

non spreadable

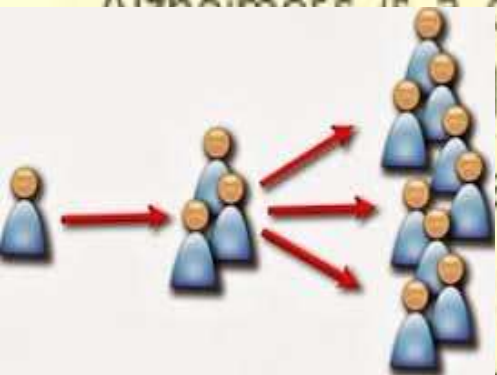
spreadable

disturbed feelings

curable

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Alzheimer's is a disease that causes problems with memory and behaviour. Symptoms interfere with the ability to perform daily activities and get worse over time, becoming a leading cause of death in the United States. An early symptom of AD is difficulty remembering information.



As a **contagious** disease, it is **currently** ranked as the sixth

leading cause of death in the United States. Some studies indicate that it may rank third, just behind heart disease and cancer, as a leading cause of death for older people.

The disease was first described by a German psychiatrist and pathologist Alois Alzheimer. In 1906, Dr. Alzheimer described the 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.



and behaviour. **Symptoms**

interfere with the ability to perform daily activities and get worse over time, becoming a leading cause of death in the United States. An early symptom of AD is difficulty remembering information.



currently.
reading



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



the brain, it leads to increased
suspicious about family and
worried, angry, or violent delusions
g and walking. **Eventually**



blems. These include confusion
ility to recognize people they
aviour changes and may have
likely to need full-time care.

This disease
research discov
of AD through
healthy lifestyle



concerns many of us have as we get older. However, promising
ible to prevent or delay the symptoms
le but effective physical, mental and



People who engage in **intellectual**
things and challenging their brains thro
AD. You can do that by reading, play
regular social inter
or Sudoku also he
healthy lifestyle, y
reduce the risk of

learning new
to develop
or through
strategy games such as Scrabble
maintaining a physical, brain-
ces of lifelong brain health and
our biggest health concerns.



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:

Alzheimer's Disease (AD)

General Information

Symptoms

Preventions

Problems with memory

Confusion about events

Maintaining a healthy lifestyle

3 Answer the following questions:

1- Write another title for the article?

The Disease of the Century

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?

It refers to people.

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

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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

Blood saves thousands of lives every day.

Antiseptic

Antiseptic kills bacteria.


Vaccination

Vaccination fight dangerous diseases.

Anaesthetic

Anaesthetic prevents pain during surgery.

Post listening

3  In groups, discuss the following:

- 1 - Which is the most important medical discovery, and why?
- 2 - What medical invention do you still hope for?

1- It is the blood groups because it saves a lot of lives every day.

2- I hope for a cure 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.

Here is an example of reported speech:

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

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



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

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.

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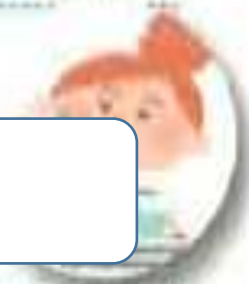
1- Nurse: "The bandage will heal your sprained ankle."

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 before.**



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 headaches and toothaches.



2



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

- Complete the following dialogue

Doctor: Hello. What's **the problem with you** ?

You: I've got this terrible **pain**

Doctor: How long have you had it?

You: **I have had it for many hours.**

Doctor: **How do you feel now** ?

You: I feel **so tired with much pain.**

Doctor: Let me have a look. Yes, I think you've got **a headache**. I'll give you

some **painkillers**... Here's the prescription. And you should **take it regularly.**

You: **Thank you so much, doctor.**

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



- 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:



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

• **Washing hand before eating food.**

• **Having more fruits.**

• **Visiting the doctor regularly.**

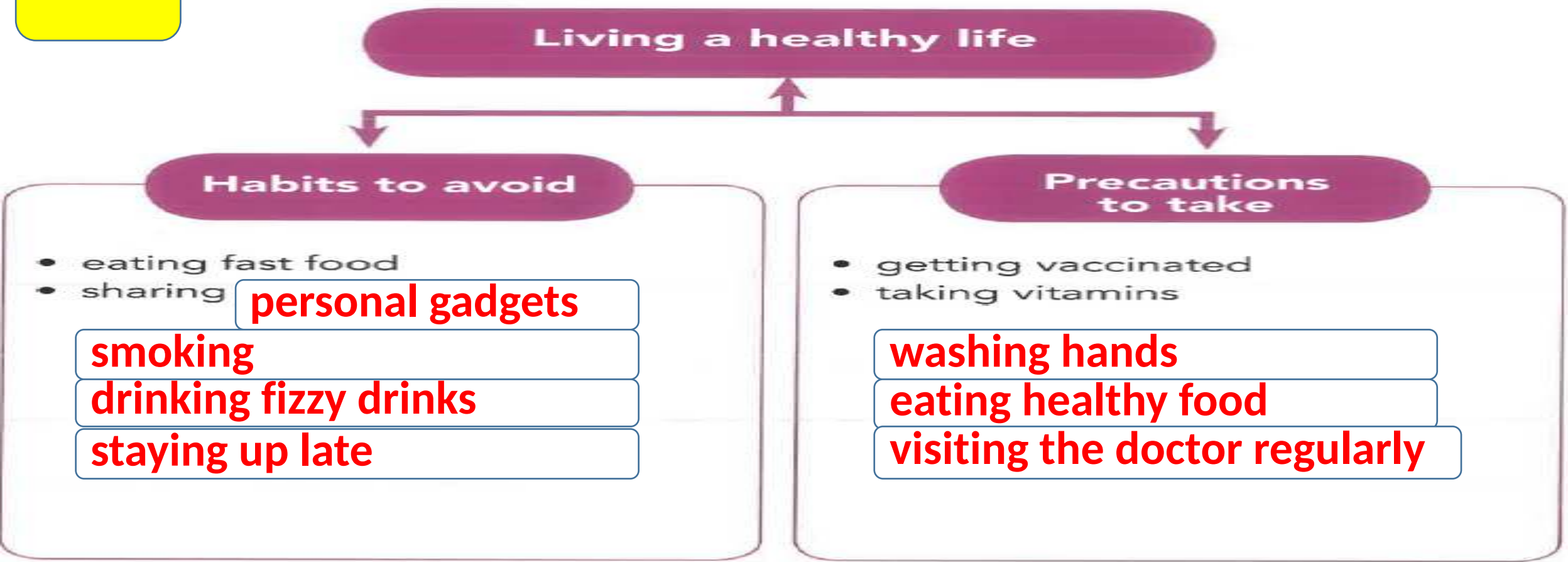
• **Eating healthy meals.**

• **Practicing sports.**

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

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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?