

# 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Grammar

## Unit 7

\* تستعمل كلمة (will) للتعبير عن:

The weather will be colder tomorrow.

1- تنبؤ للمستقبل:

I'll make some tea.

2- القرارات التي قمنا بأخذها الآن:

\* تستعمل (am/is/are +going to + v) للتعبير عن أحداث قمنا بالتخطيط لها مسبقا:

I'm going to travel to Lebanon next summer.

\* تستخدم (shall I...?) لتقديم عرض أو اقتراح: Shall I help you? / Shall I call you on the phone?

\* تستعمل الحالة الأولى من قاعدة (إذا If) للتعبير عن الأحداث التي يمكن أن تحدث:

|           |                       |                                |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>If</b> | <b>Present simple</b> | <b>will / can + verb 1</b>     |
| If        | he <u>works</u> hard, | he <u>will</u> get high marks. |

### كلمات الربط Connectors

**بعد after**

After I had seen the film, I read the book.

**قبل before**

I had studied my lesson before I went to bed.

**عندما when**

Can you call me when dinner is ready?

**بمجرد أن as soon as**

As soon as I saw the advertisement, I phoned to book some tickets.

**حتى until**

They played football in the park until it got dark.

#### A. Choose the right answer from a ,b , c & d:

- I'll be ready just .....finishing this important file.  
a- since                      b- after                      c- yet                      d. ago
- I'll cook supper .....I come home.  
a-while                      b-until                      c-as soon as                      d. where
- As soon as I saw the thief I .....the police.  
a-call                      b-called                      c-calling                      d. calls
- If you .....this road , you will come to the station.  
a- follow                      b-following                      c-followed                      d. have followed

#### B. Do as shown between brackets:

5. We went home. We had enjoyed the wedding party. (Join using after)

6. We will wait. He finishes his homework. (Use until)

7. If the car is too expensive, ..... (Complete)

8. He will let us know. He decides. (Join)

### Unit 8

#### Grammar

\* تستعمل الحالة الثانية من قاعدة (إذا if) للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية في الحاضر.

| If | Past simple  | would / could + verb 1 |
|----|--------------|------------------------|
| If | I had money, | I would buy a car.     |

\* يمكن إعطاء النصيحة بالتعبيرات الآتية:

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| If I were you..  | <i>If I were you</i> , I would study hard. |
| Why don't you..? | <i>Why don't you</i> have a rest?          |
| You should..     | <i>You should</i> do your homework.        |

\* تستعمل كلمة (and) لإضافة معنى بينما تستعمل كلمة (but) لإضافة معنى مخالف للجملة الأولى:

I ate my meal **and** I drank my juice.

I like meat **but** I don't like fish.

### GRAMMAR

#### A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- If I had a car, I .....to you.  
a- will come                      b- come                      c- would come                      d. Can come
- If I .....you, I would study well for the exam.  
a- were                      b- am                      c- are                      d. is
- I will come to you .....I finish my homework.  
a- as soon as                      b- before                      c- although                      d. until
- Maha is going to be a doctor .....she is older.  
a- until                      b- when                      c- after                      d. before

#### B. Correct the verbs in brackets:

- I feel sad that you (travel) tomorrow. ....
- If I were you, I (take) a coat with me. ....
- I'm going to (bring) the car back at night. ....
- I (buy) the jacket, if it was in a sale ....

**C. Do as shown in brackets:**

9. If you played with us, ..... (Complete)

10. When you see Ali next time, let him know I (buy) the watch. (Correct)

24. I've just called my friend, ..... (Make negative)

25. We are going to solve our problem together. (Ask a question)

**Unit 9**

المجهول Passive

|      |      |          |
|------|------|----------|
| Ali  | eats | an apple |
| فاعل | فعل  | مفعول    |

\* لتحويل جملة للمجهول تأتي بـ :

| 1                          | 2  | 3               |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|
| المفعول<br>Object          | Verb (to be)                                       | Verb 3          |
|                            | Present simple = verb 1                            | am/is/are       |
|                            | Past simple = verb 2                               | was/were        |
|                            | Present perfect = have/has + v3                    | been            |
|                            | Past perfect = had + v3                            | been            |
|                            | Present continuous = am/is/are +v + ing            | being           |
|                            | Past continuous = was/were + v + ing               | being           |
|                            | can / could / will / would / shall / should / must | be              |
| Ali eats an apple.         |  |                 |
| <i>An apple</i>            | <i>is</i>  | <i>eaten.</i>   |
| Huda wrote the letters.    |  |                 |
| <i>The letters</i>         | <i>were</i>  | <i>written.</i> |
| Salim has bought a car.    |  |                 |
| <i>A car</i>               | <i>has been</i>                                    | <i>bought.</i>  |
| Mona is cooking the lunch. |  |                 |
| <i>The lunch</i>           | <i>is being</i>                                    | <i>cooked.</i>  |
| Manal can do the homework. |  |                 |
| <i>The homework</i>        | <i>Can be</i>                                      | <i>done</i>     |

**Change into passive:**

- 1. Hind cooks the food.  
.....
- 2. Sami watched a film.  
.....
- 3. Huda has washed the dishes.  
.....
- 4. The boys are playing football.  
.....
- 5. They will build a new house.  
.....

**E. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

- 1. English .....in many countries.  
a. is spoken                      b. being spoken                      c. speaks                      d. spoke
- 2. Earthquakes .....by using the Richter scale.  
a. measured                      b. are measured                      c. measure                      d. measuring
- 3. Buildings .....to resist earth movements.  
a. can build                      b. can be built                      c. be built                      d. Is built
- 4. The telephone .....by Bell.  
a. was invented                      b. invented                      c. has invented                      d. invent
- 5. More jobs .....to help young men start their practical life.  
a. can be created                      b. is created                      c. can create                      d. created

**F. Correct the verbs in brackets:**

- 6. Look! The pupils (**exercise**) in the gym for the match. ....
- 7. Most people (**work**) in the evening now and have no time to waste. ....
- 8. I don't like to be rich. Money (**trap**) you and makes you worry. ....
- 9. The thief was caught while he (**try**) to escape. ....

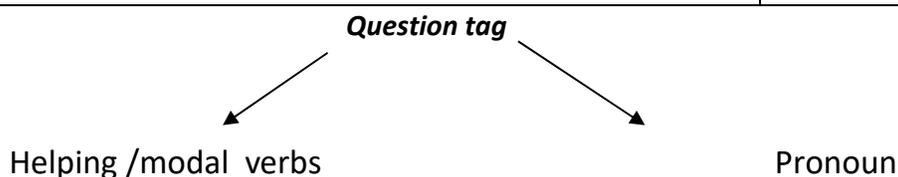
**G. Do as shown in brackets:**

- 10. Being happy helps you to be healthier. (Ask question)  
.....
- 11. Where did you learn your English? (Reported)  
He asked .....
- 12. Ahmed: I think that English is an interesting language. (Reported speech)  
.....

## Unit 10

### Question tag

| Helping verbs / Modal verbs   | Pronouns        |
|---|-----------------|
| am/is/ are /was/were/have/has/had                                     | I/you/we        |
| can/could/will/would/shall/should/may/might/must/don't/doesn't/didn't | /he/she/it/they |



#### How we form a question tag.

إذا كانت تبدأ الجملة بضمير ثم فعل مساعد نقلبهم وإذا كان الفعل المساعد مثبت نجعله منفيًا وإذا كان منفيًا نجعله مثبتًا

You are hungry, aren't you?

He hasn't arrived, has he?

إذا لم تبدأ الجملة بضمير نستخدم

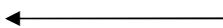
Jassim was sick, wasn't he?



He /she /it /they

إذا لم يكن بالجملة فعل مساعد نستخدم

The boys like football, don't they?



don't doesn't didn't

يجب استخدام النفي مختصرًا

**( Is not isn't / do not don't /Will not(won't) /shall not( shan't) /cannot(can't)**

1) You **have travelled** ,**haven't** you?

2) We **have** a car, **don't** we?

3) He **has** a car ,**doesn't** he?

4) Hind **had** a cold, **didn't** she?

5) He **will** play ,**won't** he?

6) Someone **left** the door open, **didn't** they?

7) Lions **never** eat grass, **do** they?

8) **No one** came ,did **they**?

#### Complete with a question tag

1.Hady will come , .....

2 .She never sleeps late , .....

3.The boys weren't there, .....

4.It's been raining , .....

5.You 'd travel , .....

6) The cats drank the milk , .....

| Present perfect المضارع التام   | Present perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر  |
|---|---|
| <p>I <u>have visited</u> the museum.<br/>He has seen the lion.</p> <p>Form:</p> <p>Have + past participle</p> <p>Use:</p> <p>Has</p> <p>1. with (just already)<br/>Ex. We <u>have just started</u> our lesson.<br/>He <u>has already eaten</u> his breakfast.</p> <p>2. With (yet) in (negative and question)<br/>Ex. We <u>haven't finished</u> the English period <u>yet</u>.<br/><u>Has</u> he <u>come</u> <u>yet</u>?</p> <p>3. Asking about a past experience without mentioning the time.<br/>Ex. <u>Have</u> you <u>ever</u> acted in a play?<br/>No. I have never acted in a play.</p> <p>4. An action started in the past and is still going on with (since/for)<br/>We <u>have learned</u> English <u>since</u> 2003.<br/>He <u>has known</u> his best friend <u>for</u> five years.</p> <p>Since (2000, May, Sunday, 4 o'clock) وقت محدد</p> <p>for (two years, months, weeks, days) مدة زمنية<br/>hours, minutes, a long time</p> <p><u>Note: The present perfect doesn't mention the time.</u><br/>We <u>have visited</u> Ali. We <u>visited</u> him <u>yesterday</u>.</p> <p><u>Key words</u><br/>(Just, already, yet, since, for, recently, ever, never, lately)</p> | <p>We <u>have been waiting</u> <u>since</u> three o'clock.<br/>He <u>has been playing</u> <u>for</u> four hours.</p> <p>Form:</p> <p>have been + v + ing</p> <p>has</p> <p>Use:</p> <p>فعل بدا في الماضي وما زال مستمر أو انتهى منذ وقت قليل</p> <p>Ex. It <u>has been raining</u> <u>all</u> the day.<br/>We <u>have been learning</u> English <u>since</u> 2003.</p> <p>Key words:<br/>(since for all)</p> <p><u>The present perfect and the present perfect continuous</u><br/>بعض الأفعال لا تستخدم مع الأزمنة المستمرة مثل</p> <p>Ex. (Know, see, hear, smell, taste)</p> <p>I have known Ali since I was five years old.<br/>Not. I have been knowing Ali.....(wrong)</p> <p>المضارع التام يهتم بالفعل إذا كان الفعل تم انجازه ام لا</p> <p>Ex. He has washed the car.<br/>(the car is clean now)</p> <p>المضارع التام المستمر لا يهتم إذا كان الفعل تم انجازه ام لا</p> <p>He has been washing the car.<br/>We don't know if it is clean or not now)</p> <p>المضارع التام يستخدم عندما نذكر عدد مرات عمل الشيء وليس المضارع التام المستمر</p> <p>Ex. I <u>have written</u> <u>five</u> letters since the morning.<br/>I have been writing letters since the morning.</p> |

### Choose the correct answer:

1. They have been to Egypt, -----?

a. aren't they    b. haven't they    c. have they    d. don't they

2. They have been sleeping -----2 o'clock.

a. since    b. for    c. ago.    d. just

3. You are Kuwaiti, -----?

a. are you    b. aren't you    c. don't you    d. you are

4. Ali ----- for a long time.

a will study    b. studies    c. have been studying    d. . has been studying

**1. Correct the verbs between brackets:**

1. We ( be ) ----- ready to set off, aren't we?  
 2. I ( wait) ----- for you all the morning.

**2. Do as shown between brackets:**

3. We spent our holiday in Dubai . ( Make negative )

-----

4. " I will go to the beach." said Ali. ( Reported )

-----

5. You can eat sushi chopsticks. ( Passive )

-----

6. He meets his friends in the club. ( Ask )

**Unit 11**

**Reported speech**

A: Ali said, "I will travel with my friends." (Direct speech)

B: Ali said that he would travel with his friends. (Reported speech)

الكلام المباشر هو أن ننقل كلام الشخص كما هو دون تعديل ويكون الكلام بين الأقواس.

الكلام الغير المباشر هو نقل كلام الشخص مع تعديله بدون أقواس

| Pronouns |            | Verbs          |             | Words  |          |
|----------|------------|----------------|-------------|--------|----------|
| Direct   | Reported   | Direct         | Reported    | Direct | Reported |
| I        | He – she – | Present simple | Past simple | This   | That     |
| My       | His – her  | Play           | Played      | These  | Those    |
| Me       | Him – her  | Am – is        | Was         | Here   | There    |

| Helping / modal verbs  |       |             | WH questions |           |                   |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Can – is / will – do does – did  |       |             | What/ When   |           |                   |
| We   | They  | Are         | Were         | Now       | Then              |
| Our  | Their | Have – has  | Had          | yesterday | The day before    |
| Us   | Them  | Can         | Could        | tomorrow  | The following day |
| <u>ملحوظة:</u><br>: يبقى الفعل بعد الأفعال الناقصة كما هو<br>I will go → he would go<br>- الماضي البسيط يمكن أن يبقى كما هو أو يحول إلى ماضي تام.<br>We played → they played<br>/ had played |       | Will        | Would        | Tonight   | That night        |
|  |       | Shall       | Should       |           |                   |
|  |       | May         | Might        |           |                   |
|  |       | Past simple | Past perfect |           |                   |
|  |       | Went        | Had gone     |           |                   |
|  |       | Was/were    | Had been     |           |                   |

### Reported questions

- "Will you come to my party?" Ali asked me.  
Ali asked me if/whether I would come to his party.
- "Where do you spend your holiday?" Hamad asked Ali.  
Hamad asked Ali where he spent his holiday.

#### كيفية تحويل السؤال:

1. إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد نضع كلمة if / whether .
2. إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بكلمة استفهام نضع نفس الكلمة مثل ما هي.

3 - تحويل السؤال إلى جملة ثم نحول الضمائر والأفعال كما درسنا

#### تحويل السؤال إلى جملة

- Will you play? - You will play. - Does he like it? - He likes it.  
 - Do you eat? -You eat. - Did you watch? - You watched.

**Report these questions:**

1)"We are playing in the club on Monday," Fahd told me.  
.....

2)"Is it hot?" asked Hamad.  
.....

3)"Do you sleep after lunch?" asked Samy.  
.....

4)Fahd asked me, "When will you play?" .  
.....

5) "How did you travel?" asked Jassim.  
.....

**Unit 12**

**Structure**

|  |
|--|
| <p><u>If</u> he <u>eats</u> a lot, he <u>will be</u> fat.<br/>He <u>will be</u> fat <u>If</u> he <u>eats</u> a lot.<br/>If → مضارع بسيط → will/ won't + المصدر.<br/>will/ won't + المصدر If → مضارع بسيط</p>   |
| <p><u>If</u> she <u>had</u> money, she <u>would buy</u> a villa.<br/><u>If</u> I <u>were</u> you, I <u>would surf</u> the internet.<br/><u>I'd have</u> sushi every day <u>If</u> I <u>lived</u> in Japan..<br/><u>If</u> → ماضي بسيط → would ( 'd) + المصدر<br/>would ( 'd) + المصدر If ماضي بسيط</p>                 |
| <p><u>If</u> he <u>had studied</u> hard, he <u>would have succeeded</u>. (He didn't study or succeed)<br/>-They <u>wouldn't have come</u> to the party <u>if</u> I <u>hadn't invited</u> them. (they came)<br/><u>If</u> ماضي تام (had +P.P) → would have + P.P<br/>would have + P.P <u>If</u> ماضي تام (had +P.P)</p> |

**Wish + past perfect**

I wish + past perfect (had+pp)

عندما نتكلم عن مواقف في الماضي نتمني لو كانت مختلفة

1) I wish I had studied more languages at school. ( but I only studied one.)

2) I wish I had known that you were ill. I would have come to see you.

( I didn't know, so I couldn't come to see you)

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d :

1. If it .....me. I would have complained.

- a. was      b. were.                  c.be                  d. had been**

2. I won't leave ..... I meet your father.

- a. until      b. when                  c. if                  d. while**

3. We never quarrel with our relatives, .....?

- a. do we      b. don't we                  c. aren't                  d. have we**

B) Do as shown between brackets:

4. If I had reached earlier, ..... (Complete )

.....

5- I wish I (travel ) with them yesterday. (Correct )

.....

6. My best friend's family went on a trip yesterday. (Negative )

.....

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