

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



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الملف مذكرة مدرسة حليلة السعدية

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

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



روابط مواد الصف التاسع على تلغرام

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[التربية الاسلامية](#)

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

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وزارة التربية  
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# grade9

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School year 2023 / 2024



# English

### Unit (1) – Explorers

1	expedition (n)	رحله	6	prey on (phv.)	يفترس
2	accompany (v)	يصاحب	7	embark on (phv.)	يبدأ في
3	wilderness (n)	البريه	8	quest (n)	بحث
4	cracked (adj)	مشقق	9	bond (n)	ترابط
5	constant (adj)	مستمر	10	seek (v)	يبحث عن

### Unit (2) – Authors

1	novelist (n)	روائي - مؤلف	7	association (n)	اتحاد - مؤسسة
2	variety (n)	تنوع	8	literature (n)	الادب
3	regard (v)	يعتبر	9	devotedly (adv)	باخلاص
4	influence (n)	تأثير	10	significant (adj)	عظيم - مميز
5	popularity (n)	شعبية	11	document (v)	يوثق
6	reputation (n)	سمعة			

### Unit (3) – Philanthropy

1	essentially (adv.)	بشكل أساسي	6	annual (adj.)	سنوي
2	assistance (n.)	مساعدة	7	rush (v.)	يندفع - يسرع
3	regardless (adv.)	بغض النظر	8	extend (v.)	يمد
4	ethnic (adj.)	عرقي	9	appreciation (n.)	تقدير
5	catastrophe (n.)	كارثة	10	gratitude (n.)	امتنان

### Unit (4) – Countries and Cities

1	fusion (n)	اندماج – تكتل	6	species (n)	فصائل
2	monsoonal (adv.)	موسمي	7	major (adj)	اساسي- رئيسي
3	peninsula (n)	شبه جزيرة	8	consist (v)	يشمل
4	appeal (v.)	تعجب – تجذب	9	showcase (v)	يعرض
5	habitat (n)	موطن – مسكن			

### Unit (5) – Environment

1	emit (v)	ينبعث	6	pollutant (n)	ملوثات
2	suffocate (v)	يخنق	7	toxic (adj)	سام
3	obviously (adv)	بوضوح	8	pesticides (n)	مبيد حشري
4	depend on (ph.v)	يعتمد على	9	Seriously (adv)	بشكل جدي
5	fossil fuels (n)	الوقود الاحفوري			

### Unit (6) – Cultural Attractions

1	hard-packed (adj)	صلب	5	flank (v)	محاط ب
2	splendid (adj)	رائع	6	prodigious (adj.)	مذهل
3	hark back (v)	تعود الى	7	depict (v)	يصف- يصور
4	marvellously (adv.)	بشكل رائع	8	convert (v)	يتحول الى

## Unit 1

### Present Simple المضارع البسيط

Pronouns		positive	Negative	Questions	Key words
هو/هي/إنه	He	V+ s <b><u>studies</u></b>	<b><u>doesn't</u></b> + v	Does + فاعل + v	Every(week – month- year) usually sometimes always often never rarely frequently
	She				
	It				
نحن/أنتم/هم/هن	We	V <b><u>study</u></b>	<b><u>don't</u></b> + v	Do + فاعل + v	
	You				
	They				
	I				

#### Examples

- ✗ I **always** play football in the club.
- ✗ He **never** eats in class.
- ✗ We **usually** do homework after school.
- ✗ She **goes** to school by car **every day**.
- ✗ You **sometimes** come late to school.
- ✗ It **always** flies high in the sky.

#### Negative:

like enjoy watch } <b><u>don't</u></b> + V	likes enjoys watches } <b><u>doesn't</u></b> + V	Usually Always Sometimes often } <b><u>never</u></b>
I <b><u>watch</u></b> TV. I <b><u>don't</u></b> watch TV.	She <b><u>watches</u></b> TV. She <b><u>doesn't</u></b> watch TV.	She <b><u>usually</u></b> watches TV. She <b><u>never</u></b> watches TV.



Don't FORGET!

Endings of verbs with third person singular in present simple tense:

In general V + s	Verbs ending in consonant + y V + ies	Verbs ending in O, SS ,X , Ch , Sh V + es
work – works eat- eats play – plays swim - swims	study- studies cry – cries try – tries carry - carries	go – goes wash – washes watch – watches mix - mixes

Question word	auxiliary	subject	Main verb	complement	?
What	does	Mona	study	English	?
Where		Ali	play	tennis	
When		He	walk	in the park	
Why	do	She	go	to school	?
How long		I/we → you	ask	questions	
How many		My/our → your	eat	pizza	
How often			travel	to Spain	
How much					

## Past Simple Tense

**Form :** The second form of the verb. في نهاية الفعل ed- ied - d هو الشكل الثاني للفعل ويتم اضافة

play	→	<u>played</u>	(e)	يضاف في نهاية الفعل المنتهي ب <u>y</u> قبلها حرف متحرك او الفعل الغير منتهي ب	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">ed</span>
want	→	<u>wanted</u>			<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">d</span>
arrive	→	<u>arrived</u>		يضاف في نهاية الفعل الذي ينتهي بحرف <u>e</u>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">ied</span>
study	→	<u>studied</u>		في نهاية الفعل الذي ينتهي بحرف <u>y</u> قبلها حرف ساكن	

**There are some irregular verbs:**



<b>go</b> → <b>went</b>	<b>buy</b> → <b>bought</b>	<b>eat</b> → <b>ate</b>
<b>take</b> → <b>took</b>	<b>leave</b> → <b>left</b>	<b>see</b> → <b>saw</b>







**Key words:**

yesterday - last - ago - in the past - in 2005

- ✗ I **played** football in the club **yesterday**.
  - ✗ Ahmed **visited** Kuwait Towers **last week**.
  - ✗ The pupils **finished** homework two hours **ago** .
- ينفي الماضي ب didn't / did not وبعدها نضع الفعل بالمصدر

☆ played	→	didn't <u>play</u>
☆ went	→	didn't <u>go</u>

### Asking Questions in the past

					
WH Question word	did	Subject	Verb ( inf )	Complement	?
When	did	you	study	English	?

### Make Questions:

1- Sara watched **the film** at home **two hours ago**.

- ① .....
- ② .....

○ Yes/No Questions

DID	+	SUBJECT	+	VERB IN BASE FORM	+
COMPLEMENT?					

**Did** Tom **visit** you last week?

## Unit 2

### The Future Forms

Will سوف	Going to سوف
يأتي بعدهم الفعل بالمصدر I will <b>play</b> tennis tomorrow. I am going to <b>make</b> the project.	
<b>Key words:</b> tomorrow next(week- month- year- Sunday ) this(morning – evening-month- afternoon) 2021	
<b>Negative:</b> Will not – won't	<b>Negative:</b> am- is – are + not + going to
١- الاحداث المستقبلية -I will make you some hot soup as you seem cold.	١- الخطط المستقبلية -I am going to buy a new house next year.
٢- التوقعات بدون وجود دليل -This movie is great. You will love it.	٢- التوقعات مع وجود دليل -Look at those clouds. It is going to rain soon.
٣- القرارات السريعة -It is raining . I will take my umbrella. -There is no juice , so I will have some water instead.	-They are going to break a window if they are not careful. - He is wearing a raincoat, so he is not going to get wet.
٤- تقديم العروض -You seem tired. I will help you in your homework.	
٥- عمل وعود -Don't worry. I will drive carefully. -I will feed the cat when I get home.	
<b>Common verbs</b> Think- seem- hope- probably	<b>Common verbs</b> decided - plan

## Unit 3

### Second conditional- If الحالة الثانية

\* تستعمل الحالة الثانية من قاعدة (إذا if) للتعبير عن الاستحالة.

If	Past simple	المصدر + would
If	I had money,	I would buy a car.

If I had more time, I could take up karate.



If I learned English, I could visit London.





## Relative pronouns

Relative Pronouns	Usage
<b>(1) Who</b> العاقل • The man, <b>(who/that)</b> was talking to you, is my uncle.	(People)
<b>(2) Whose</b> الملكية • My friend, <b>whose</b> car is stolen, is travelling for a long time.	(Possession)
<b>(3) Which</b> الغير العاقل • The book, <b>which</b> I read, is an important one.	(Things)

### Unit 4

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

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I	am	(driving)
He/ She/ It	is	verb + ing (working)
We/ You/ They	are	(doing)



Next( week- month- year)–tomorrow– tonight – soon – in the future – today -2025



I **am meeting** Mona at the airport = Mona and I have discussed this.  
 She **is leaving** tomorrow. = She has already bought her train ticket.  
 We **are having** a staff meeting next Monday = all members of staff have been told about it.

### When / While

Past Continuous Tense		
subject	was/were	infinitive + ing
I He She It	was	singing playing reading going writing
You We They	were	

'when' + short action (past simple tense)  
 'while' + long action (past continuous tense)

I was watching TV when Jim **knocked** the door.

	I was watching TV	when	Jim <b>knocked</b> the door.
<b>When</b> عند	Jim <b>knocked</b> the door <small>ماضي بسيط</small>	,	I <b>was watching</b> TV <small>ماضي مستمر</small>
	Jim <b>knocked</b> the door	<b>while</b>	I <b>was watching</b> TV
<b>While</b> بينما	I <b>was watching</b> TV <small>ماضي مستمر</small>	,	Jim <b>knocked</b> the door <small>ماضي بسيط</small>

When → past Simple → past continuous.  
 past continuous → when → past Simple

While → past continuous → past simple  
 past simple → while → past continuous

## Unit 5

### Passive المبنى للمجهول

١ - نحدد المفعول به ونبدأ به الجملة.

Active form	Passive form	Examples
<u>المضارع البسيط</u> V V + s	am is + p.p are	**Scientists predict <b>storms</b> by satellites. *Storms <b>are predicted</b> by satellites.
<u>الماضي البسيط</u> (التصريف الثاني للفعل) played فعل منتظم went فعل غير منتظم	was + p.p were	**They played <b>the last match</b> well. *The last match <b>was played</b> well.
<u>المضارع المستمر</u> am is + v + ing are	am is + being + p.p are	**They are playing <b>football</b> now. *Football <b>is being played</b> now.
<u>الماضي المستمر</u> was + v + ing were	was + being + p.p were	**They were playing <b>football</b> . *Football <b>was being played</b> .
<u>الأفعال الناقصة</u> can - will- must - should	must Can Will +be + p.p should	** I will see <b>the film</b> . The film <b>will be seen</b> . ** I can write <b>an e- mail</b> . An e-mail <b>can be written</b> .

Developers **are building** lots of new houses in the area.

Lots of new houses **are being built** in the area.



the police **will catch** the thief very soon.

FUTURE SIMPLE PASSIVE

the thief **will be caught** very soon.





## Unit 6

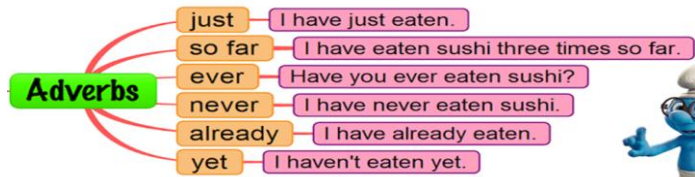
### Present perfect tense

I We You They	have	not	worked studied played spoken seen eaten
He She It	has		

يستخدم زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي القريب و ما زال اثره موجود او هو نفسه موجود.



**already – just – ever – never - yet- since – for- recently**



### REMEMBER HOW TO USE THE WORDS!

I have <b>already</b> been to Egypt.	تأتي وسط الجملة المثبتة بعد have & has
She has <b>just</b> cleaned the carpet.	تأتي وسط الجملة المثبتة بعد have & has
We haven't eaten our lunch <b>yet</b> . Has he spoken to his friends <b>yet</b> ?	تأتي آخر الجملة المنفية تأتي آخر السؤال
Have you <b>ever</b> been to Paris?	تأتي وسط السؤال
I have <b>never</b> been to the circus.	تأتي وسط الجملة وتدل علي النفي.
We have lived in Jahra <b>since</b> 2007.	يأتي بعدها نقطة زمنية محددة.
We have lived in Jahra <b>for</b> ten years	يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية.
She has <b>recently</b> practiced tennis.	تأتي بعد have & has بالاثبات .

منذ - يأتي بعدها وقت محدد ( نقطة بداية الحدث ) <b>Since</b>	لمدة - يأتي بعدها مدة زمنية ( الفترة ) <b>For</b>
Morning	a minute / minutes
6 o'clock	an hour / 2 hours
Monday	a day / 4 days
March	a month / 3 months
2011	a year / 2 years
Last( week- month-year)	a week / 3weeks
Yesterday	a long time
spring	ages
I was -----	fortnight

**< NEGATIVE**

١- نضع ( not ) بعد ( have او has )

٢- نحذف ( yet ) ونضع في اخر الجملة ( just – already )

-I have **just** tidied my room.

- I haven't tidied my room **yet**.

-Nora has **already** gone to the party.

- Nora hasn't gone to the party **yet**.

الجملة التي بها since / for نسأل عنها ب How long

I have studied English for eight years. ( Ask)

**How long** have you studied English ?

## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

He / She / It / الاسم المفرد	has	been + verb + ing
I / We / You / They / الجمع	have	

**Key words:**

all / until now / still / since / for / so far / so long

**Negative:**

ينفي المضارع التام المستمر بوضع not بعد have & has

- I **have** been watching TV for three hours.

- I **haven't** been watching TV for three hours.



### Asking Questions



What	ما / ماذا	When	متى	Who	من
Where	اين	Why	لماذا	Whose	لمن
How	كيف	How many	كم عدد	How much	كم كمية / سعر

## Order of adjectives ([OSASH.COM](http://OSASH.COM))

## ترتيب الصفات

- In English, it is common to use more than one adjective to describe a noun. These adjectives must be used in the proper order.

**Example:** Here is a **beautiful, red, cloth** flag.

Why does **beautiful** come before **red**?

Why does **red** come before **cloth**?



عند وضع مجموعه من الصفات سويا قبل الاسم يجب ان نلتزم بالترتيب التالي :

<u>O</u> pinion الرأي	<u>S</u> ize الحجم	<u>A</u> ge العمر	<u>S</u> hape الشكل	<u>C</u> olor اللون	<u>O</u> rigin المنشأ	<u>M</u> aterial مادة الصنع
beautiful	narrow	old	oval	white	Kuwaiti	wooden
fantastic	large	New	square	black	English	plastic
nice	huge	Modern	triangle	red	German	sandstone
important	high	ancient	round	brown	Italian	metallic

### Re-order the following adjectives

1- This is a ( red- fantastic - leather ) bag.

2- She's a ( Kuwaiti- beautiful) girl .

3- I bought a ( blue - leather -big ) bag yesterday.

4- This is Mona's ( red- lovely – cotton) coat.

5- The Blue Mosque is a / an ( cultural – important ) building in Turkey.

6- I bought a ( French – silver – new ) car yesterday.

### Choose the correct answer from a, b , c and d:

1- I bought a / an-----table yesterday.

a- big round wooden nice

b- nice big round wooden

c- wooden round big nice

d- round wooden big nice







## A country I'd like to visit



To travel is to live. I like travelling. I meet new people. I learn new things . I 'd like to visit Turkey. It is big. It is located in Asia and Europe .The capital of Turkey is Ankara . People speak Turkish. They use Lira.

Turkey is modern. It has nice weather. It is a historical country. People are kind. Turkey has the most amazing hotels. You can visit historical sites. Turkish food is very famous. You can enjoy Turkish tea and coffee. Finally, I'd like to visit it.



## Places of interest in Kuwait



Kuwait is a fantastic country. It is in Asia. It is an oil-rich country. The capital is Kuwait City. People are kind. They speak Arabic . Kuwait has many touristic places. You can visit The House of mirrors. You can go to the House of Sadu.

People visit touristic places for many reasons. They are landmarks. Moreover, they are part of our heritage. We learn about our history. They are a source of income. People learn about the past. They feel happy and proud . Really, you won't regret it if you visit these places.

**A good book is an event in my life.**

—STENDHAL



**books**

**A room without books is like a body without a soul.**

Reading is never a waste of time. It is important in our life. We get information. We understand the world. Also, we learn new words. We get more ideas and thoughts. Reading changes our mood. It lowers stress. We feel happy.

There are two types of books. They are paper books and e-books. We can write in paper books. They need no charging. However, they are heavy to carry. They need a place. They are costly. With technology , we have e-books. They are everywhere. They are easy to carry. They have nice designs. Also, they are easy to share. However, they need charging. Finally, choose what interest you as a reader.

قد يأتي الموضوع في شكل إيميل وبالتالي يجب الالتزام  
بعناصر الإيميل





## Irregular Verbs

infinitive	Past	P.P.	المعنى	infinitive	Past	P.P.	المعنى
read	read	read	يقرأ	build	built	built	يبني
put	put	put	يضع	send	sent	sent	يُرْسِل
hit	hit	hit	يضرب	lend	lent	lent	يُقْرِض
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذى	spend	spent	spent	يُنْفِق يَقْضِي
cost	cost	cost	يَكْف	bend	bent	bent	يثنى
split	split	split	يَمزق	become	became	become	يصبح
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	come	came	come	يأتي
swim	swam	swum	يَسْبَح	run	ran	run	يركض
sing	sang	sung	يُغني	buy	bought	bought	يشترى
ring	rang	rung	يتصل يرن	fight	fought	fought	يحارب
sink	sank	sunk	يغطس	bring	brought	brought	يجلب
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	think	thought	thought	يعتقد
wear	wore	worn	يلبس	teach	taught	taught	يدرّس
lose	lost	lost	يضيع	catch	caught	caught	يصطاد
get	got	got	ينال	hear	heard	heard	يَسْمَع
leave	left	left	يترك	say	said	said	يقول
feel	felt	felt	يَشعر	hold	held	held	يُمْسك بـ
keep	kept	kept	يحتفظ	tell	told	told	يُخبر
sit	sat	sat	يَجلس	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
meet	met	met	يقابل	stand	stood	stood	يقف
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل	find	found	found	يجد
take	took	taken	يأخذ	make	made	made	يَصنع
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط	break	broke	broken	يكسر
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	write	wrote	written	يكتب
grow	grew	grown	يزرع	see	saw	seen	يرى
know	knew	known	يَعرف	give	gave	given	يعطي
fly	flew	flown	يَطير	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
go	went	gone	يذهب	do	did	done	يفعل
sleep	slept	slept	ينام	win	won	won	يفوز
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق	drive	drove	driven	يقود

## Reading Comprehension

### العنوان المناسب Best title

-The best title for the passage could be.....

- عند تحديد العنوان المناسب للقطعة يجب قراءه الجملة الاولى في الفقرة الاولى من القطعة . واذا كانت القطعة قصة يجب قراءتها كاملة لتحديد العنوان المناسب .

Reading is important in our life. We get information. We understand the world. There are two types of books. They are paper books and e-books. Both of them have advantages and disadvantages. As for paper books, we can use pens and pencils to highlight information. They are found in schools and libraries. They don't need charging. However, they are heavy to carry. They are costly. In fact, reading is a good hobby even we read from paper books or e-books.

The best title for the passage could be.....

- a- Importance of reading    b- Types of reading    c- Paper books    d- E-books

### اشارة الضمير Pronoun reference

-The underlined pronoun " they " in 2nd line refers to.....

- عند تحديد الاسم الذي يعود عليه الضمير او اسم الإشارة او ضمير الوصل ، نقرأ الجملة التي تسبق الضمير مباشرة لتحديد الاسم العائد عليه .

Pronouns	Demonstrative pronouns	Relative pronouns
I - She	This –These	Who- which
He - It	That - Those	Where- when
We - You		Whose- that
They		whom

### What do the following pronouns refer to

- 1-Sara is my friend. She is very clever. She refers to .....
- 2-My parents are wonderful. They always help their kids . They refers to .....
- 3-I and Sara eat pizza. We like it so much. We refers to .....
- 4-Doaa is my friend. She likes reading so much. She refers to .....
- 5- I like my school. It has big garden. It refers to .....
- 6- Omar is a clever boy. His sister is Nora. He is in grade 6. He refers to.....



-Read each of the following and identify the author's purpose.

1- Dogs are the best pets. They are very loving and helpful. It's fun to teach them new tricks. You should get a dog .

What is the author's purpose?

entertain

persuade

inform



### True& false statements الجمل الصحيحة والخاطئة

طبقا للقطعة ، اي من الجمل التالية صحيحه ؟

1- According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

طبقا للقطعة ، اي من الجمل التالية خاطئة ؟

1- According to the passage, which of the following statements is **False**?

طبقا للقطعة ، كل الجمل التالية صحيحه ماعدا..... (نبحث عن الخاطئة والعكس صحيح)

1- According to the passage, all the following statements are **True** except.....

### Meaning & opposite معنى & عكس الكلمة

Mrs. Marry was an old poor woman. She lived alone so everybody tried to help her. Some people cooked meals for her, others cleaned her small **untidy** room. There was little furniture in her room. On **cold** days, they came and made fire. They made it to warm the room. Mrs. Marry lived a very sad life. She died at the age of eighty five. After her death people found a lot of money in her room.

**Choose the right answer from a, b, c & d :**

1- The **meaning** of the word "**untidy**" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> line is .....

a) clean                      b) organized                      c) dirty                      d) salty

2- The **opposite** of the word "**cold**" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> line is .....

a) freezing                      b) small                      c) hot                      d) humid

### Answer the following questions:

- هذه الاسئلة التي نحتاج الى قراءه القطعة جيدا لاستخراج الاجابة ، مع ضرورة الانتباه الى ان بعض الاجابات لا تكون واضحة explicit ونحتاج الي قراءه القطعة جيدا لان الاجابة ضمنيه implicit بالفقرة .

Our grandparents thought they were lucky because they could travel by cars and they could see films at the cinema. Now, we think we are very lucky because we have machines **that** can do the jobs we need , like washing up or cooking. We have computers that can help us to communicate with people at any time .But in a few years, these inventions will seem old-fashioned.

**Answer the following question in reference to the passage:**

1. Why are we lucky nowadays?

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