

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف قواعد وتدرّيات عليها من اختبارات تجريبية

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

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



روابط مواد الصف التاسع على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

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

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## قواعد الصف التاسع وتدريبات عليها من اختبارات تجريبية

## شرح القواعد

## Past Perfect

قاعدة الماضي التام: في حال وجود أحد مفاتيح الزمن مثل (before, after, by the time...) نجد بأن هناك فعلين في الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر، الفعل الأقدم نضعه في الماضي التام وهو عبارة عن ( had + التصريف الثالث ) والفعل اللاحق نضعه في الماضي البسيط.

It is used to express two actions that happened in the past, one before the other. Keywords: ( By the time – because – until – but – after & before )



By the time I **came** home, they **had finished** cleaning.



Hajer **felt** scared because she **had seen** a horror film.

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Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- We ate some sandwiches after we ( see - **had seen** - seeing ) the film.



Do as shown in brackets:

1. Khalid ( wait ) at the station until the bus came.

[Correct]

**Khalid had waited at the station until the bus came.**

قاعدة التمني: عند تمني تغيير حالة أو حدث في الماضي نستخدم الزمن الماضي التام ويكون بإضافة had + التصريف الثالث، أما عند تمني تغيير حالة أو حدث في المضارع نستخدم الزمن الماضي البسيط بعد كلمة wish

I wish

Wish + past simple

We use wish + ( past simple ) to wish a **present situation** was different.

Wish + past perfect

We use wish + ( had + P.P. ) to show regret about **past situations**.



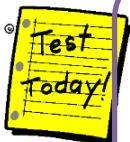
I wish my father **stopped** smoking.

I wish I **had bought** the red car



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- It's raining heavily outside. I wish we ( staying - **had stayed** - would stay ) home instead.
- Aunt Huda lives far from us. I wish she ( living - lives - **lived** ) near our house.



Do as shown in brackets:

1. I wish I ( phone ) Ahmed before coming to his house. [correct]  
**I wish I had phoned Ahmed before coming to his house.**

### Conditional If III:

قاعدة If الحالة الثالثة: اذا كان الفعل بعد If في الماضي التام ( had + التصريف الثالث). نستخدم في الجزء الثاني من الجملة: ( would have + التصريف الثالث).

We use the third conditional to talk about imaginary situations in the past.  
 When the verb in the ( if part ) is in the past perfect we use  
 ( would / wouldn't + have + Past Participle ) :

If she had studied well, she **would have passed** the exam.

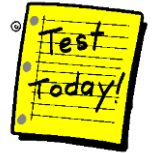


If I **hadn't been** so busy, I **wouldn't have missed** the film.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- If I had known about the accident, I ( would visit - have visited - **would have visited** ) her in the hospital.
- If you ( joined - **had joined** - joining ) the health club, you would have been fit.



### Imaginary situation

Do as shown in brackets:

1. If it had been me, I ( start ) my homework sooner. [correct]  
**If it had been me. I would have started my homework sooner.**

قاعدة المتلازمات: نستخدم ( play ) مع الرياضات التي تستخدم فيها الكرة. ونستخدم ( go ) مع الرياضات التي غالباً تنتهي ب ing ، ونستخدم ( do ) مع الرياضات القتالية أو الذهنية. كما هو موضح بالأمثلة.

### Collocations

#### go

**With activities that end in -ing**

Example:

They go **sailing** in the sea every Friday.

#### play

**With activities that use a ball**

Example:

We play **football** in the club to practice.

#### do

**With activities such as martial arts and other exercises**

Example:

The boys do **karate** to learn how to defend themselves.

Choose the right alternative in brackets:

I will ( **go** - do - play ) bowling with Samira, would you like to come?

No, thanks! I must ( do - **play** - go ) basketball with the team. We are preparing for the match next week. I am ( playing - going - **doing** ) a warm up in 30 minutes.

قاعدة العدود وغير العدود: بعض الأسماء معدودة للمفرد نضع قبلها a أو an ، مثل ( a book و an apple ) وللجمع نضع قبلها ( some ) . وبعض الأسماء غير معدودة مثل ( oil , coffee, money ) وتعامل معاملة المفرد حيث نضع قبلها there is ، للنفي وللسؤال نستخدم ( any ) كما هو موضح بالأمثلة.

Countable & Uncountable

There is

There are

Countable nouns can be singular ( a book, an apple ) or plural ( some books, some apples ). Uncountable nouns are always considered as singulars ( coffee, money, oil, milk )

There is

There are some books on the table

There aren't any books on the table.

How many books are there on the table?



There is some coffee in the cup.

There isn't any coffee in the cup.

How much coffee is there in the cup?

Choose the right alternative in brackets:

( How often - How many - How much ) tea do you drink everyday? I don't drink ( any - more - some ). There is ( a - an - some ) apple in the fridge if you feel hungry. "No" thanks, I just had ( a-an - some ) juice before coming here.



Do as shown in brackets:

- There are some sweets in the jar. [Negate]  
There aren't any sweets in the jar.

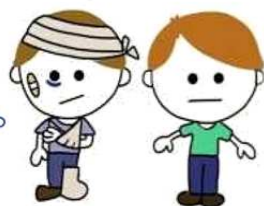
## Grammar Review:

### Reported Speech

قاعدة الكلام المنقول: أو الكلام غير المباشر، كما هو موضح في المثال عند تحويل الكلام الى كلام منقول تتغير بعض الأزمنة والضمائر

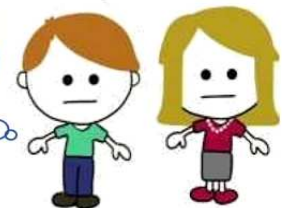
We use the reported speech to report what someone says or said. In the reported speech we usually change **Tenses & Pronouns**

Ali : "I fell down the stairs."



Saturday night

Ali said that he had fallen down the stairs.



Sunday

**\* قاعدة الكلام المنقول :**

**كيف نحول الجملة الى الكلام المنقول؟**

**Tenses**

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple ( sleep / sleeps ) - am , is , are	Past Simple ( slept ) Was , were
Present Continuous is - am sleeping are sleeping	Past Continuous Was sleeping Were sleeping
Present Perfect has eaten - have eaten	Past perfect had eaten
Past Simple walked	Past Perfect had walked
Present modals will can has to - have to	Past modals would could had to

How to report the speech?

1- read this sentence carefully.  
"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"  
Sara said.....

2- Circle the words that should be changed.

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"  
Sara said.....

3- start with that then change the words as explained here!

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"  
Sara said that they were going to visit Mariam the day after.

**Pronouns & Expressions**

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I	he , she
We	they
my	his , her
our	their
this	that
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The day after
Yesterday	The day before



**غيري الى الكلام المنقول**  
Change into Reported Speech:

- "I changed my furniture yesterday."  
Sami said that he had changed his furniture the day before.
- "Our class is going to the muesum."  
The girls said that their class was going to the museum.
- "I broke my leg in the football practice today."  
Rashid said that he had broken his leg in the practice that day.
- "I will show you the photos from my holiday."  
Fatma said that she would show me the photos from her holiday.
- "We can't solve this problem today."  
The students said that they couldn't solve that problem that day.



قاعدة أدوات الربط: بعضها يستخدم للاضافة (1) وبعضها يستخدم لتناقض المعنى بين جملتين (2) ، والبعض للتعبير عن السبب والنتيجة (3).

All these conjunctions link two full meaningful sentences.

## Conjunctions

### For addition (1):

furthermore, in addition, moreover.

### Showing contrast (2):

however, on the other hand, in contrast

### Cause and effect (3):

for this reason, therefore, because of this, as a result.

Join these sentences using ( furthermore, however or therefore )

1. Shahad likes drawing and paper art. Mona doesn't like any handcrafts.

Shahad likes drawing and paper arts, however Mona doesn't like any handcrafts.

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Choose the right alternative in the following:

Some people deal with animals badly. Animals don't speak; (furthermore - however - therefore) some of them understand well. Dogs are very loyal (on the other hand - however - furthermore) they help the police catch criminals. Tame animals are easy to accompany; (Furthermore - On the other hand - as a result), wild animals can hurt you.

We need to remember that we have two types of questions:

### (Wh- questions)

1- First read the question and answer it on the side:

"What are you going to do after school?"  
He asked

I am going to do after school

2- Report that sentence changing the tense but without changing the pronouns.

I am going to do after school

"What are you going to do after school?"  
He asked what I was going to do after school.

3- Note: the ( wh- ) is added after (asked)

### Reported Questions

الكلام المنقول (المرسلة)

### WH-questions

\* النوع الأول من الاسئلة هو (wh) questions

\* لا بد من الإجابة على السؤال المنقول على طرف حتى تكون طريقة الحل أسهل

\* تحيد الكلمات التي سوف تتغير ولكن بدون تغيير الضمير لأنني غيرة بالفعل في الخطوة الأولى لما جاوبت السؤال

(3) نلاحظ بعد بداية الحل بـ He asked ووضعنا أداة الاستفهام نفسها (what) ثم نكمل الحل

( Yes / No questions )**Yes/No Questions**

1- First read the question and answer it on the side: ① بندأ بقراءة السؤال جيداً ثم نجابوب

\* النوع الثاني من الأسئلة هو (سؤال الاجابات المختصرة)

"Did you enjoy the class?"

He asked

I enjoyed the class.

② فرد الكلمات والزمن الذي سيتغير دون تغيير الضمير

2- Report that sentence changing the tense but without changing the pronouns.

I enjoyed the class.

كما هو  
موضوح

"Did you enjoy the class?"

He asked if I had enjoyed the class.

المتاح الوقتية

3- Note: We start the answer with ( if / whether ) in reported yes/no questions.

\* نلاحظ في هذا النوع لا توص  
أداة استفهام (wh) لذلك  
نبدأ الجمل بكلمة (if)  
أو (whether)

Change into Reported Speech:

1. "When did you go to school?"

She wanted to know when I had gone to school.

2. "Can you help Basma with her homework?"

The teacher asked if I could help Basma with her homework.

3. "How did you find this book?"

Dana asked how I had found that book.

4. "Did Mona sleep early yesterday?"

Mom wanted to know if Mona had slept early the day before.

هذه بعض الأمثلة على  
طريقة الجمل

**The Comparative & Superlative**

قاعدة المقارنة والمفاضلة: لكي نقارن بين شيئين نضيف -er على الصفة القصيرة أو نضع more قبل الصفة الطويلة و than بعدها. ولكي نفاضل شيء نضيف -est على الصفة القصيرة أو the most قبل الصفة الطويلة.

To compare adjectives we add ( -er, -est ) if the adjective is short or we add ( more ... than, the most ... ) if the adjective is long. Exceptions: ( good, better, best ) - ( bad , worse, worst ) - ( far, farther, farthest ).

Dana wrote the most interesting book about adventures!

The Avenues is bigger than the Marina Mall.

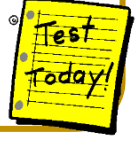
Ms. Dalal Al-Mutairi



2022 /2023

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Amina is ( helpful than - **the most helpful** - more helpful ) girl in my class.
- This hotel is ( **worse than** - the worst - bad ) the other hotel in the city.
- I am a (good / **better** / best) swimmer than my brother.
- Mum is the (busy / busier / **busiest**) person in the family.



سؤال القواعد في الاختبار النهائي يكون نوعين فقط : (Choose اختار الإجابة الصحيحة)

ور (Do as shown in brackets افعل كما هو مطلوب بين الأقواس)

وفيما يلي بعض الأسئلة التي وردت في اختبارات تجريبية:

**A) From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer: (4×2=8 marks)**

17. My brother, Fahd likes tennis ..... he can't play this sport.

- a. so                      b. and                      c. but                      d. because

18. My brother can run three times ..... than my sister.

- a. faster                      b. fast                      c. fastest                      d. as fast as

19. I wish I ..... this mobile last month. tennis long time ago.

- a. had bought                      b. will buy                      c. buy                      d. buying

20. I usually visit my grandmother three times .....week.

- a. some                      b. a                      c. an                      d. any

**b) Do as required between brackets:(3×2=6 marks)**

21. They had to dig a well. They couldn't find any fresh water. (Join using therefore)

.....

22. "I bought a new smartphone a couple of weeks ago." Rashid said.

(Change into Reported speech)

.....

23. If I had been more careful, I (not make) the accident. (Correct the verb)

.....



a) Choose the correct answer from the words: ( 4X 2 =8 Marks)

17- There aren't ..... sports clubs in our area.

- a- any                      b- some                      c- a                      d- an

18- Driving a car is much ..... than taking a bus.

- a- quick                      b- quicker                      c- quickest                      d- as quick as

19- We couldn't find a seat ..... we didn't book in advance.

- a- however                      b- because                      c- although                      d- moreover

20- I forgot to charge my phone. Now my battery is flat. I wish I .....

- a- will recharge                      b- have recharged                      c- charge                      d- had charged

b) Do as required between brackets:( 3X2=6 Marks)

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21. "Eat healthy food." ( Change into reported speech)

Mother asked me .....

22. They played outside. It was raining heavily. (Join using "Although")

.....

23. If you had been more careful, ..... (complete)

.....

...