

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع ملفات الكويت التعليمية



[com.kwedufiles.www//:https](https://www.kwedufiles.com)

*للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع الصفوف وجميع المواد اضغط هنا

* للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع مواد الصف التاسع اضغط هنا

<https://kwedufiles.com/9>

* للحصول على جميع أوراق الصف التاسع في مادة لغة انكليزية ولجميع الفصول, اضغط هنا

<https://kwedufiles.com/9english>

* للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع مواد الصف التاسع في مادة لغة انكليزية الخاصة بـ الفصل الأول اضغط هنا

<https://www.kwedufiles.com/9english1>

* لتحميل كتب جميع المواد في جميع الفصول للـ الصف التاسع اضغط هنا

<https://www.kwedufiles.com/grade9>

* لتحميل جميع ملفات المدرس مدرسة طارق السيد رجب المتوسطة للبنين اضغط هنا

[bot_kwlinks/me.t//:https](https://t.me/bot_kwlinks)

للحصول على جميع روابط الصفوف على تلغرام وفيسبوك من قنوات وصفحات: اضغط هنا

الروابط التالية هي روابط الصف التاسع على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

مجموعة الفيسبوك

صفحة الفيسبوك

مجموعة التلغرام

بوت التلغرام

قناة التلغرام

رياضيات على التلغرام



مجموعة تدريبات وشروحات لجميع المواد الدراسية

اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف التاسع

اسم الطالب: الفصل:

ملحوظة : هذه التدريبات والشروحات لا تغني عن الكتاب المدرسي

Grade 9 / Vocabulary / 1st Term

Unit 1 - Explorers					
expedition	n	بعثة - حملة	prey on	PhV	يفترس - يعتدي علي
accompany	v	يرافق - يصاحب	embarking on	PhV	يبدأ عمل - يبدأ في
wilderness	n	البرية	quest	n	بحث - سعي - تحقيق
cracked	adj	مكسور - متصدع	bond	n	رابطة - تماسك - ترابط
constant	adj	متواصل - مستمر - ثابت	seek	v	يبحث عن - يقصد

Unit 2 - Authors					
novelist	n	روائي	association	n	اتحاد - جمعية
variety	n	تنوع - تشكيلة	literature	n	الأدب
regard	v	يعتبر	devotedly	adv	باخلاص - مكرساً - بتفاني
influence	n	تأثير	significant	adj	هام - بارز - لا يستهان به - عظيم
popularity	n	شعبية - إقبال جماهيري	document	v	يوثق - يدعم بوثائق
reputation	n	سمعة - شهرة			

Unit 3 - Philanthropy					
essentially	adv	جوهرياً - أساساً	annual	adj	سنوي
assistance	n	مساعدة - عون - معاونة	rush	v	يسرع - يندفع - يستعجل
regardless	adv	بغض النظر عن	extend	v	يمد - يبسط - يوسع
ethnic	adj	عريقي	appreciation	n	تقدير - امتنان
catastrophe	n	كارثة - نكبة - حدث مأساوي	gratitude	n	عرفان بالجميل - شكر - امتنان

Unit 4 - Countries & Cities					
fusion	n	اندماج	species	n	فصائل / أجناس / أنواع
monsoonal	adj	رياح موسمية - موسمي	major	adj	رئيسي - أهم - كبير
peninsula	n	شبه جزيرة	consist of	v	يتكون من - يتألف من
appeal to	v	يروق لـ	showcase	v	يعرض - عرض - استعراض
habitat	n	موطن - بيئة طبيعية			

Unit 5 - The Environment					
obviously	adv	بوضوح - بشكل واضح	pollutant	n	الملوث
suffocate	v	يخنق - يخنق	toxic	adj	سام
emit	v	ينشر - يطلق - يصدر	pesticides	n	مبيدات الحشرات
depend on	PhV	يعتمد على	seriously	adv	بجدية - بشكل جاد
fossil fuels	n	وقود أحفوري			

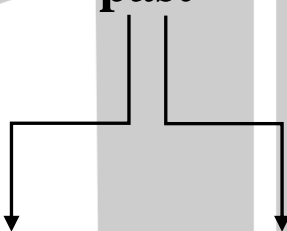
Unit 6 - Cultural Attractions					
hard-packed	adj	صلب - قاس	prodigious	adj	استثنائي - مذهل - ضخم
splendid	adj	رائع - باهر	depict	v	يصف - يصور
hark back	PhV	تعود إلى - ترجع إلى	convert	v	يتحول - يتغير
marvellously	adv	بشكل مذهش / بشكل رائع	weave	v	ينسج
flank	v	يحيط بالشئ			

The Present Perfect Tense

Use / Meaning الاستخدام / المعنى	use it for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Something that has been completed recently (when no specific time is mentioned)• Something that has not been completed by the time of speaking		
Usually Used With عادة ما تستخدم مع	just – yet – already – since – for – ever – never		
Form التكوين (القاعدة)	He – She – It – Singular	has	Past Participle
	I – You – We – They – Plural	have	
Examples أمثلة	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I <u>have</u> <u>just</u> <u>finished</u> my homework.• She <u>has</u> <u>already</u> <u>seen</u> that film.• We <u>haven't met</u> our friends <u>yet</u>.• They <u>have lived</u> here <u>since</u> 1980.• He <u>has studied</u> <u>for</u> 3 hours.• <u>Have</u> you <u>ever</u> <u>ridden</u> a horse?• My father <u>has</u> <u>never</u> <u>smoked</u> cigarettes.		
	Note ملحوظات	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use <u>since</u> with time expressions which <u>have specific beginning</u>.• Use <u>for</u> with a period of time which <u>has NO specific beginning</u>.• Use <u>ever</u> with <u>questions</u> (for this tense).• Use <u>never</u> in <u>negative</u> sentences.• Use <u>yet</u> in <u>negative</u> sentences or <u>questions</u>.• Put <u>just, already, and never</u> after <u>have/has</u>.• Use <u>yet</u> at the <u>end</u> of the sentence.• Use <u>since</u> and <u>for</u> at the <u>end</u> of the sentence <u>before time expressions</u>.	

Present

Present						
الزمن Tense	Simple بسيط		Continuous مستمر			
Use/ Meaning الاستخدام/ المعنى	use it for: • habits/routines/repeated actions • something that is always true • true facts		use it for: • something happening at the time of speaking			
Usually Used With عادة ما تستخدم مع	always – usually – sometimes – never – every – often – occasionally		now – look – listen – still – at the moment – at the present time			
Form التكوين (القاعدة)	He – She – It – Singular ↓ s - es*	I – You – We – They – Plural ↓ bare infinitive	I	am	verb	ing
			He She It Singular	is		
			You We They Plural	are		
Examples أمثلة	• <u>She</u> visits her grandparents every week. • I always walk to school. • The <u>sun</u> shines during the day. • <u>He</u> comes from Malaysia.		• We are staying in a hotel. • I am watching television now. • She is studying medicine. • The two teams are playing at the moment.			
* Put (es) for verbs ending in (sh – ch – x – s – z – o)						

Past						
الزمن Tense	Simple بسيط		Continuous مستمر			
Use/ Meaning الاستخدام/ المعنى	use it for: • completed past actions		use it for: • past actions or events in progress			
Usually Used With عادة ما تستخدم مع	yesterday – last – ago – in the past – old date (1990) – once – one day		while – when – as			
Form التكوين (القاعدة)	Put the verb in the past 		I He She It Singular	was	verb	ing
	regular (ed/d)	irregular (learn it by heart)	You We They Plural	were		
Examples أمثلة	• She caught the bus to school. • He drank three cups of coffee. • They visited USA last year. • My friends liked the game. • This driver won the race.		• When I woke up, it was raining . • They saw an accident while they were walking to school. • My neighbours were chatting in the street.			

Passive

Tense		
Present Simple		
Form	Active	Passive
	subject – verb – object	object – is/are – PP
Examples	1. He sends a letter monthly. 2. They build new schools every year. 3. This channel shows exciting films.	1. A letter is sent monthly. 2. New schools are built every year. 3. Exciting films are shown by this channel.
Past Simple		
Form	Active	Passive
	subject – verb – object	object – was/were – PP
Examples	1. The police caught the killer yesterday. 2. She wrote three reports about the war. 3. They called the police to solve the problem.	1. The killer was caught yesterday. 2. Three reports were written about the war. 3. The police were called to solve the problem .
Present Continuous		
Form	Active	Passive
	subject – am/is/are – verb – ing	Object – am/is/are – being – PP
Examples	1. I am reading a story about the sea. 2. He is painting the rooms now. 3. You are using the wrong medicine.	1. A story is being read about the sea. 2. The rooms are being painted now. 3. The wrong medicine is being used.
Passive With Modals (can/could/will/would/shall/should/may/might/must/had to/ought to)		
Form	Active	Passive
	subject – modal – verb – object	object – modal – be – PP
Examples	1. Scientists can predict earthquakes. 2. We must pray all the prayers in the mosque. 3. The fish might eat this kind of food.	1. Earthquakes can be predicted by scientists. 2. All prayers must be prayed at the mosque. 3. This kind of food might be eaten by the fish.

Negation

Sentence WITH a Helping Verb (HV)	Sentence WITHOUT a Helping Verb (HV)							
Put (not) after the HV	Get a HV ↓							
	don't → (present <u>verb</u> WITHOUT S)							
	doesn't → (present <u>verb</u> WITH S)							
	didn't → (past <u>verb</u>)							
	Put the HV <u>before</u> the verb							
	REMEMBER							
	<table><tr><th>HV</th><th>What to do after using it</th></tr><tr><td>don't</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>doesn't</td><td><u>Remove</u> the S</td></tr><tr><td>didn't</td><td>Put the verb in the present tense</td></tr></table>	HV	What to do after using it	don't	-	doesn't	<u>Remove</u> the S	didn't
HV	What to do after using it							
don't	-							
doesn't	<u>Remove</u> the S							
didn't	Put the verb in the present tense							
Examples	Examples							
1. They <u>can</u> swim. They <u>cannot</u> swim. (<u>can't</u>)	1. I <u>like</u> fishing. I <u>don't like</u> fishing.							
2. She <u>is</u> tall. She <u>is not</u> tall. (<u>isn't</u>)	2. She <u>speaks</u> English very well. She <u>doesn't speak</u> English very well.							
3. We <u>will</u> travel next year. We <u>will not</u> travel next year. (<u>won't</u>)	3. They <u>went</u> shopping yesterday. They <u>didn't go</u> shopping yesterday.							
4. I <u>would</u> like to go fishing. I <u>would not</u> like to go fishing. (<u>wouldn't</u>)	4. You <u>help</u> each other. You <u>don't help</u> each other.							
5. You <u>have</u> bought the new mobile. You <u>have not</u> bought the new mobile. (<u>haven't</u>)	5. Ahmed <u>watches</u> TV every day. Ahmed <u>doesn't watch</u> TV every day.							
6. Mike <u>was</u> sleeping. Mike <u>was not</u> sleeping. (<u>wasn't</u>)	6. My friend <u>found</u> the map. My friend <u>didn't find</u> the map.							
Note: don't = do not - doesn't = does not - didn't = did not								

Relative clauses :

relative pronoun	use	example
who	subject or object pronoun for people	I told you about the woman who lives next door.
which	subject or object pronoun for animals and things	Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof?
which	referring to a whole sentence	He couldn't read, which surprised me.
whose	possession for people animals and things	Do you know the boy whose mother is a nurse?
whom	object pronoun for people, especially in non-defining relative clauses (in defining relative clauses we colloquially prefer who)	I was invited by the professor whom I met at the conference.
that	subject or object pronoun for people, animals and things in defining relative clauses (who or which are also possible)	I don't like the table that stands in the kitchen.

Conditionals

Type 1 conditional

If clause	Main clause
If + simple present	simple future
If this thing happens	that thing will happen.
If you don't hurry	you will miss the train.
If it rains today	you will get wet.

Type 2 conditional

If clause	Main clause
If + simple past	present conditional or present continuous conditional
If this thing happened	that thing would happen. (but I'm not sure this thing will happen) OR that thing would be happening.
If you went to bed earlier	you would not be so tired.
If it rained	you would get wet.
If I spoke Italian	I would be working in Italy.

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

& PRESENT PERFECT PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Present Perfect



Present Perfect Continuous



S + have/has + V3

S + have/has + been + V-ing

Finished actions

E.g. The kids have played for 2 hours

Unfinished actions

E.g. The kids have been playing since morning.

& PRESENT PERFECT PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Present Perfect



Present Perfect Continuous



S + have/has + V3

S + have/has + been + V-ing

Finished actions

E.g. The kids have played for 2 hours

Unfinished actions

E.g. The kids have been playing since morning.

Permanent actions

E.g. I have taught English for 12 years.

Temporary actions

E.g. I have been teaching this class for one hour.

Emphasize the result of the action

E.g. He has repaired the car.

Emphasize the duration of the action

E.g. He has been repairing the car for 2 hours.

Indicate how much/how many

E.g. It has taken six years to write this book.

Indicate how much/how many in an ongoing process

E.g. He has been studying English for two months.



TESL.COM

The Differences between Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perfect Continuous:

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE vs PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present Perfect

Finished actions.

The kids have played for two hours.

Permanent actions.

I have taught English for 12 years.

Emphasis on the result of the action.

He has repaired the car.

Indicate how much/many have been completed.

It has taken six years to write this book.

Present Perfect Continuous

Unfinished actions.

The kids have been playing since morning.

Temporary actions.

I have been teaching this class for one hour.

Emphasis on the duration of the action.

He has been repairing the car for two hours.

Indicate how long something has been happening.

I have been studying English for two months.

TESL.COM

Vocabulary

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

- 1- Sharing happiness and sadness promotes the strong Among family members.
a) bond b) wilderness c) expedition d) quest
- 2- Big companies do their best to earn and maintain a good.....among customers.
a) reputation b) associations c) literature d) devotedly
- 3- After the robbery, the thieves tried toout of the bank.
a) extend b) rush c) seek d) regard
- 4- My cupboard of many shelves for my clothes.
a) showcases b) appeals c) consists d) seeks

b) Fill in the missing spaces:

prodigious- toxic – seriously – ethic – flanking

5. Pesticides are toxic substances that can kill insects.
6. The traffic jam is seriouslyaffecting all people of different ages.
7. The villa has many windows flanking the big balcony
8. Titanic was one of the most prodigious..... ships that provided many facilities.

Grammar

A) Choose the correct answer :-

We (are going to celebrate - will celebrate - can celebrate) the National Day next February. I think the weather (will be - is going to be - might be) very cold so that all people (are going to switch off - will switch off - will be able to switch off) the air conditioners. If it rains, we (aren't going to go out - don't go out - won't go out) for shopping.

C) Do as shown between brackets:

9. I am going to attend the medical conference next week. (Make Negative)
...(I am not going to attend...) (I am not attending the medical conference next week)...
- 10- They travel to Paris in Summer. (Ask a question)
..... (Are they traveling to Paris in Summer ?)
11. If I were you, I (try) my best to achieve my goals. (Correct the verb)
.....(Tried).....

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, then do as required below:

A hat seller was going to the village market to sell his hats. He walked for a long time through the green forest and felt tired, so he decided to take a rest. He saw a tall tree. He sat under it and soon fell asleep. On the tree, lived many monkeys. They saw the man sleeping with a hat on his head. They all came down to see. They found a bag full of colorful hats next to him. Monkeys like to **imitate** what people do so, they took the hats and wore them on their heads just like the man. Then, **they** climbed up the high branches of the tree.



After some time, the hat seller woke up. He found his bag empty. All the hats were missing. He looked around, but he didn't find them. He was very sad. All of a sudden, he heard loud noises coming from above, so he looked up and for his surprise he saw ten monkeys in the tree wearing his hats.

The hat seller wanted to get his hats back but the monkeys were too fast he couldn't catch them. An idea struck his mind. He, at once, took off his hat and threw it on the ground and all the monkeys threw their hats on the ground, too. Monkeys are good imitators. The hat seller collected all the hats and went to sell them in the village market.

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

1) The best title for the story could be:

- a) The Village Market
- b) The Smart Hat Seller**
- c) The Green Forest
- d) The Colorful Hats

2) The underlined word (imitate) in the 1st paragraph means:

- a) to jump high
- b) to climb a tree
- c) to do what others do**
- d) to fall asleep

3) The pronoun (they) in the 1st paragraph refers to:

a) monkeys

b) people

c) hats

d) heads

4) The hat seller looked up because:

a) he saw the tree branches

b) he heard loud noises

c) he found his colorful hats

d) he was feeling tired

5) The hat seller's bag was empty because:

a) the monkeys took the hats

b) he fell asleep under the tree

c) he sold them in the village market

d) he was surprised

6) The lesson readers learn from the story is that:

a) monkeys are silly animals

b) colorful hats should be kept in a safe place

c) empty hats are good for monkeys

d) smart thinking solves problems

B) Answer the following questions:

7) Why was the hat seller going to the village market?

..... (to sell his hats)

8) How many hats were there in the bag?

..... (the bag was full)

Writing

“A holiday is the time when we are free of our work and duties”. Plan and write an e mail of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) to your friend Fatima telling her about “A country you visited “, explaining why you chose it for your holiday and give a description of this place to your friend.

NB: (Your writing should include a topic sentences, supporting details and a conclusion)

Write your plan here

Write your topic here

مدرسة طارق السيد رجب