

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف مذكرة جديدة للوحدة الأولى (مستكشفين)

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [المناهج الكويتية](#) ← [الصف التاسع](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الأول](#)

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



روابط مواد الصف التاسع على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

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

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لتحميل المذكرة كاملة امسح الكود

SCAN ME



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Unit
1

ISLAM TAGEN

الصف التاسع (انجليزي)

2021 / 2022



تنويه: تم تصميم المذكرة للدراسة والتدريب على أسئلة الاختبار

أونلاين مع الاستاذ / إسلام طاجن

يمكنك الانضمام لكورس شرح أونلاين للتسجيل تواصل على الرقم 97580441

يمكنك شراء المذكرة كاملة من على موقع اشرحلي ويوجد شرح للمذكرة باشتراك شهري رمزي (مع بداية الدراسة)

www.youtube.com/islamtagen & www.ishrahli.com

V. 3.0

Unit one: الوحدة الأولى

Explorers: مستكشفين

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

تنبيه: على جميع الطلاب حفظ الكلمات (نطق وكتابه ومعنى) لأنها ستساعدك على فهم واستيعاب المادة دون تعب

مع أطيّب الأمنيات لكم بدوام النجاح والتوفيق

Vocabulary: الكلمات

A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d: اختر الاجابة الصحيحة من أ، ب، ج، د

- The water is coming out of this tank. I think it is
 a) cracked b) constant c) expedition d) wilderness
- On most airlines, children under 14 must be by an adult on international flights.
 a) accompanied b) sought c) embarked d) preyed
- Camping abroad has strengthened the among the football team's members.
 a) bonds b) expeditions c) wilderness d) quests
- Students at our school will on a journey to Failaka Island next week.
 a) accompany b) embark c) prey d) seek
- The explorers were very tired; they had to sleep in tents in the
 a) quest b) bond c) expedition d) wilderness
- Earth is always in motion around itself.
 a) cracked b) constant c) bond d) quest
- All kinds of spider on flies and other small insects to survive.
 a) prey b) embark c) accompany d) cracked
- It is very dangerous to ski over ice in the North Pole.
 a) constant b) quest c) cracked d) expedition
- After graduation, my elder brother will a suitable job.
 a) seek b) embark c) prey d) accompany

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list: إملأ الفراغات بالكلمات من القائمة

(wilderness – cracked – expedition – constant – bond)

- 10- The aim of their was to discover the source of the underground water.
 11- Kuwaitis are used to camping in the beautiful in winter.
 12- The repetition helps to learn new words and memorize them, too.
 13- The vase became after my younger brother dropped it yesterday.

Homework

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

- 14- My grandmother is very ill and needsat home.
 a) seek b) accompany c) prey d) embark
- 15- The students are asked to make a scientificabout animals in the wild.
 a) expedition b) wilderness c) quest d) bond
- 16- The workers willon the job as soon as we give them the green light.
 a) embark b) prey c) seek d) accompany
- 17- I was surprised to know that lions don'ton animals when they aren't hungry.
 a) embark b) prey c) seek d) accompany
- 18- The family are stronger than any other connections with people.
 a) expeditions b) wilderness c) quests d) bonds

D) Fill in the missing spaces with the correct answer:

cracked – wilderness - constant - seek – quest

- 19- The treasure hunters always for buried ancient gold to steal.
 20- With work, you can succeed after learning from your mistakes.
 21- Nothing will stop the policemen in theirfor truth and find out the criminal.
 22- Unfortunately, we can't keep the water in theglass bottles.

Present Simple Tense / زمن المضارع البسيط

* يتكون زمن المضارع البسيط من الفعل في التصريف الأول له (أي أن الفعل يكون بلا أي اضافات) و لكن مع الضمائر المفرد مثل (he – she – it) نضيف للفعل (s) أما باقي الضمائر (we – they – you – I) لا نضيف للفعل شيء.

1- I play football every day.

2- He plays football every day.

3- We eat fish on Friday.

4- She eats fish on Friday.

5- They watch TV.

6- Sara watches TV.

7- You study English daily.

8- Ahmed studies English daily.

* كما لاحظنا مع الاسماء الجمع أو الضمائر (I – we – they – you) كتبنا الفعل في التصريف الأول

المنهج الكويتية
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بينما مع الاسماء المفرد أو الضمائر (he – she – it) نضيف للفعل (s).

- لاحظنا اختلاف عند كتابة الفعل (watch) مع الاسم المفرد لم نضيف (s) فقط بل اضفنا (es)

- نضيف (-es) للأفعال التي تنتهي بـ (ch – sh – x – o – z – ss)

- go / goes

- catch / catches

- kiss / kisses

- relax / relaxes

- rush / rushes

- buzz / buzzes

* و لاحظنا أيضا اختلاف آخر عند كتابة الفعل (study) مع الاسم المفرد لم نضيف (s) فقط و لكن

تم تحويل حرف (y) إلى (i) ثم تم إضافة (es) لتصبح (studies) مع الاسم أو الضمير المفرد.

- و لكن هناك الفعل (play) عند إضافة (s) له لم تتغير (y) إلى (i) لماذا ؟

لأننا لا نحول حرف (y) إذا كان قبله حرف متحرك مثل (a – e – i – o – u)

- stay / stays

- cry / cries

- enjoy / enjoys

- carry / carries

- replay / replays

- reply / replies

- متى نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط؟

1 - للدلالة على الحقائق والثوابت مثل شروق الشمس من الشرق وتبخر الماء عند الغليان

2 - للدلالة على العادات (الأشياء التي يعتاد الفرد القيام بها بشكل متكرر)

9- The sun rises from the east.

- تشرق الشمس من الشرق (حقيقة ثابتة)

10- I wake up every day at 6 a.m.

- استيقظ كل يوم الساعة 6 صباحا (عادة)

ظروف التكرار / Adverbs of frequency

* عندما نريد ان نعبر عن كم عدد المرات التي نقوم بهذا الفعل نستخدم ظروف التكرار.
- فيمكننا استخدامها لوصف الروتين اليومي مثلا: أذهب إلى العمل دائما كل صباح.

11- I always go to work every morning.

- يمكننا ترتيب الظروف من الأكثر للأقل في التكرار وهم كالتالي:

100%	85%	75%	60%	50%	40%	30%	0%
Always	usually	frequently	often	sometimes	occasionally	rarely	never
دائما	عادة	في كثير من الأحيان	غالبا	بعض الأحيان	من حين لآخر	نادرا	أبدا

Negative / النفي مع زمن المضارع البسيط

* عند نفي فعل في زمن المضارع البسيط يكون حسب الفاعل مفرد نستخدم (does not / doesn't) وإذا كان الفاعل جمع نستخدم (do not / don't) وفي كلا الحالتين لابد أن نكتب الفعل مصدر (بالضرب الأول)

12- He plays football on Friday.

- He doesn't play on Friday.

13- She reads newspaper daily.

-

14- Sami watches cartoon.

-

15- We eat fish in the restaurant.

- We don't eat fish in the restaurant.

16- They study English with Islam.

-

17- You sleep late.

-

* عند نفي جملة بها ظرف تكرر من الكلمات بالجدول السابق نكتب بدل الظرف الموجود كلمة (never) وتبقى الجملة كما هي.

18- We always sleep late.

- We never sleep late.

19- He usually calls his friends.

- He never calls his friends.

20- They often study in the library

-

تكوين السؤال مع زمن المضارع البسيط

21- Do they play football?

Yes, they do.

No, they don't.

22- Do you study Arabic?

.....

.....

23- Does he run fast?

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.

24- Does she cook lunch?

.....

.....

(كيف How - لماذا Why - من Who - متى When - أين Where - ما - ماذا What)

1	2	3	4	5	6
اداة الاستفهام	الفعل المساعد	الفاعل	الفعل	باقي الجملة ما	?
Wh-	do – does	أول الجملة	مصدر الفعل	عدا الاجابة	

25- **Ahmed** walks in the **garden** in the **morning**. (Ask a question)

A- Where does Ahmed walk in the morning?

B- When does Ahmed walk in the garden?

C- Who walks in the garden in the morning?

26- We visit the **museum** in the **summer**. (Ask a question)

A- What do you visit in the summer?

B- When do you visit the museum?

27- They work in the factory to earn money. (Ask a question)

A-

B-

28- She goes to school by bus. (Ask a question)

A-

B-

29- He always (go) to the work early. (Correct the verb)

.....

30- They train in the gym regularly. (Make negative)

.....

31- We usually come to the mall at night. (Make negative)

.....

Past Simple Tense / زمن الماضي البسيط

* يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في زمن الماضي.

* يتكون زمن الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل بإضافة -d / -ed للأفعال المنتظمة مثل

cleaned / played / walked / painted / watched / asked / learned / jumped / studied

أما الأفعال الغير منتظمة تحفظ كما هي مثل

eat – ate / see – saw / go – went / sleep – slept / find – found / swim – swam / buy – bought

write – wrote / read – read / speak – spoke / run – ran / ride – rode / drive – drove / cut - cut

32- I **went** to school last week.

- I **didn't go** to school last week.

33- We **slept** late yesterday.

- We **didn't sleep** late yesterday.

34- They **started** business 10 years ago.

- They **didn't start** business 10 years ago.

35- She **saw** a rare bird last summer.

-

36- anahi.com/kw.....

-

37-

-

أكتب
مثال

* كما لاحظنا في الأمثلة السابقة وجود بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم للدلالة على زمن الماضي البسيط مثل

تاريخ قديم + in / في الماضي in the past / منذ ago / أمس yesterday / الأسبوع الماضي Last week

* عند نفي جملة في زمن الماضي نكتب قبل الفعل (did not / didn't) ثم نكتب الفعل في التصريف الأول

went – didn't go / slept – didn't sleep / started – didn't start / saw – didn't see

wrote – didn't write / found – didn't find / ate – didn't eat / spoke – didn't speak

38- I saw an elephant yesterday.

(make negative)

.....

* عند تكوين السؤال مع زمن الماضي البسيط نتبع ترتيب تكوين السؤال كالتالي:

1	2	3	4	5	?
أداة الاستفهام Wh- words	فعل مساعد Did	الفاعل أول الجملة	الفعل بالتصريف الأول	باقي الجملة ماعدا الاجابة	

39- They learned **English 10 years ago**.

(Ask a question)

A- **What** did they learn 10 years ago?

B- **When** did they learn English?

40- She went to the beach yesterday.

(Ask a question)

A-.....

B-.....

Reading comprehension (1)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

One of the easiest mountains I have climbed is Ben Nevis in Scotland. It is only 1,344 metres high, and it only takes about three hours to climb. You go into a valley, cross a river, and then follow all the other walkers to the top. But you should be careful with the weather, because **it** can change very suddenly, and then it is easy to have an accident.

The most dangerous mountain I have climbed is in Norway. It is called Glittertind and it is about 2,500 metres high. Because it is quite far from the roads, you have to walk a long way before you can start climbing. I started at 8 in the morning on a warm day, but then the weather suddenly got bad, and I had an accident. I fell on some ice that I did not see, and I couldn't get up. It was really scary; there was nobody around, and I spent four hours there. **Eventually**, another climber appeared and helped me come back down. I was very lucky!

The most amazing mountain I have climbed is Mount Merapi on the island of Java. This is an active volcano, which I climbed with some Indonesian friends. The weather there is much hotter and wetter than in Europe, so we climbed at night. It was still night when we got to the top, and then we saw the sun come up. And we saw the tops of four or five other volcanoes above the clouds. Amazing!

A) From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1- The best **title** of the passage is:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) My Scary Experience | b) My Mountain Experience |
| c) My Volcano Experience | d) My Bad Weather Experience |

2- The underlined word (**Eventually**) in the 2nd paragraph is **closest in meaning to:**

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a) Finally | b) Yearly |
| c) Carelessly | d) Unluckily |

3- The underlined word **it** in the 1st paragraph refer to:

- a) Ben Nevis
- b) valley
- c) river
- d) weather

4- The writer had to walk a long way before climbing mount Glittertind because:

- a) there were no cars available at that time.
- b) he wanted to enjoy walking to the mountain.
- c) it was quite far from the roads.
- d) the weather was very nice to walk.

5- While on the top of Mount Merapi, the writer:

- a) could not see anything because of the clouds.
- b) fell on some ice and could not get up.
- c) saw the tops of four or five other volcanoes.
- d) saw the amazing sun come down from the top.

6- Because of the weather, the writer climbed Mount Merapi:

- a) alone in the afternoon.
- b) at night with some Indonesian friends.
- c) early in the morning with some friends.
- d) around midday with some Indonesian friends.

B) Answer the following questions:

7- Where did the writer have an accident?

.....

8- How many mountains did the writer climb

.....

Writing

“Expeditions are probably the best learning environment for young people.”

Some scientists will go for an expedition across the desert. Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about **the pre-expedition preparations** and **the challenges they may face**.

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.

Plan your topic here

Diagram for planning the report:

- Topic sentence box
- Two main branches:
 - Left branch: Pre-expedition preparations
 - Box 1
 - Box 2
 - Box 3
 - Box 4
 - Right branch: Challenges they may face
 - Box 1
 - Box 2
 - Box 3
 - Box 4

Write your topic here

Writing area with horizontal dotted lines for text entry.

Model answer (Unit 1) / نموذج إجابة للوحدة الأولى

إجابة سؤال الكلمات – Vocabulary

1 cracked	7 prey	13 cracked	19 seek
2 accompanied	8 cracked	14 accompany	20 constant
3 bonds	9 seek	15 quest	21 quest
4 embark	10 expedition	16 embark	22 cracked
5 wilderness	11 wilderness	17 prey	
6 constant	12 constant	18 bonds	

إجابة سؤال القواعد – Grammar

13- She doesn't read newspaper daily.	29- goes
14- Sami doesn't watch cartoon.	30- They don't train in the gym regularly.
16- They don't study English with Islam.	31- We never come to the mall at night.
17- You don't sleep late.	35- She didn't see a rare bird last summer.
20- They never study in the library.	36- They swam in the sea yesterday. - They didn't swim in the sea yesterday.
22- Yes, I do. / No, I don't.	37- He bought a bike last month. - He didn't buy a bike last month.
24- Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.	38- I didn't see an elephant yesterday.
27- Where do they work to earn money? / Why do they work in the factory?	40- Where did she go yesterday? - Where did she go to the beach?
28- Where does she go by bus? / How does she go to school?	

إجابة سؤال القطعة – Reading Comprehension

- 1- b 2- a 3- d 4- c 5- c 6- b
- 7- The writer had an accident in Norway.
- 8- The writer climbed three mountains.

إجابة سؤال التعبير – Writing

Expeditions

Pre-expeditions preparations

- buy a tent
- need some equipment
- some information
- get a camera

The challenges you may face

- bad weather
- no water
- be tired
- have an accident

Most scientists are interested in expeditions. They need to prepare themselves before expeditions. They should buy a tent or sleeping bags. They need some equipment. They also need to collect some information. Finally, they should take a camera to record the events.

Some scientists may face some challenges. Sometimes, they suffer from bad weather such as cold. They might have not enough water. They may feel tired. They would have accidents. Although expeditions are dangerous, they are exciting.