Third Period

شرح القواعد للصف التاسع
للفترة الثالثة.

1. I'll.. - Shall I..?
Be going to ..

① قاعدة (I'll) (Shall)
(am going)

We use (will, I'll) to express the future or for momentarily decisions.
We use (be going to) also for decisions, we use (Shall I..?) for suggestions and offers.

يكون بعدها الفعل فى المصدر وهي تستخدم للتعبير عن النوع المستقبل والتخطيط

I **will** start the diet this weekend. كما هو موضح بالأمثلة فى

He **is going to** **fly** to Istanbul in March.

Shall I open this window for you?

* اختارى الاجابة الصحى

كيف يكون السؤال فى الاختبار ؟

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:
- I will _____ some tea. Would you like to drink some?

~~a) make~~   b) makes   c) making   d) made

- They _____ watch the news at home tonight.

a) going to   b) have   c) are going to   d) going

* افعلى كما هو مطلوب بين الاقواس

Don't FORGET!
The verb is always in the infinitive form after will, shall & going to.

Do as shown in brackets:
*I've decided. I (change) my mobile phone.   [Correct]
   I've decided. I will change my mobile phone.
   I've decided. I am going to change my mobile phone.

2. If Conditional I:

② قاعدة (If) الشرطية (الحالة الاولى)

اذا كان الفعل بعد (if) مضارع نضع (will) او (won't) وبعدها الفعل فى المصدر

When the verb in the (if part) is in the present we use (will / won't + infinitive);

كما هو موضح بالاقشلة

If you **don't start** now, you **won't finish** on time.

If you **speak** in English all the time, you **will improve** a lot.

اختارى الاجابة الصحى

كيف يكون السؤال فى الاختبار

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:
- If you _____ hard, you won't pass the exam.

a) studying   ~~b) don't study~~   c) studied   d) haven't study

افعلى كما هو مطلوب بين الاقواس

Do as shown in brackets:
1. If you eat fruits, you (be) healthy.   [correct the verb]
   If you eat fruits, you will be healthy.

Dalal Al-Mutairi
Instagram: @dandash74

صفحة ①

3. Connectors:

قاعدة أدوات الربط ٣

The connector أداة الربط	What it means: معناها	Examples: أمثلة
When عندما	At the time something else happens	Will you tell Fatma **when** you are ready?
As soon as بمجرد أن	immediately	**As soon as** I saw that man, I recognized him.
until حتى	Up to a point in time	They stayed **until** it got dark.
before قبل	At an earlier time.	We reached the town **before** the fair started.
After بعد	At a later time	I went to sleep **after** I had seen the film.

Do as shown in brackets:

- We saw the accident. We called the police. (Join) نربط الجملة بأداة الربط المناسبة للمعنى

  As soon as we saw the accident, we called the police.
  We called the police **after** we saw the accident.

Test Today!

كيف نحلو سؤال حتى في الاختبار

4. Wh- questions

حل صياغة الأسئلة ٤

كيف نصيغ السؤال الذي يبدأ بعلامة استفهام

The Formula (Wh- question)

Wh-Q	+	Helping verb	+	Subject	+	Main Verb	+ ....?
What		do		She / he		play	
When		does		they / you		read	
Why		did		Samia		stay	
Where		can		Ali		go	
How		will		the boys		study	

WHERE? WHAT? HOW? WHO? WHY? WHEN?

لتقسم السؤال الى أربع اقسام:
① الفعل الرئيسي ② الفاعل ③ الفعل المساعد أداة استفهام ④

* اختاري الاجابة الصحيحة

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

- _____ does she speak English well?   She practises it a lot.

a) Where   b) Where   <u>c) How</u>   d) Who

كيف

\+ أفعلي كما هو مطلوب بين الأقواس:

Do as shown in brackets:

1. Shoug saved a lot of money to buy a new iPad.   [Form a question]

  <u>Why did Shoug save a lot of money?</u>

  صيغي سؤال على الجملة

طلبنا / لماذا

Test Today!

Dalal A
Instagram: @dar

صفحة ②

5. If Conditional II:

⑤ قاعدة (If) الشرطية
الحالة الثانية
اذا كان الفعل بعد (if) في الماضي ← نضع (would) أو (wouldn't) وبعدها الفعل في المصدر

When the verb in the (if part) is in the past simple we use (would / wouldn't + infinitive)

كما هو موضح في الامثلة

If she wanted to get fit, she <u>would do</u> some exercises.

I <u>would travel</u> around the world if I <u>had</u> the money.

* اختاري الاجابة الصحيحة

كيف تكون السؤال في الاختبار؟

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:
- If you _____ me some tea, I would drink it.

a) offer   <u>b) offered</u>   c) offering   d) shall offer

Test Today!

* افعلي كما هو مطلوب بين الاقواس .

**Do as shown in brackets:**

Imaginary situation
1. If I were you, I (ask) the counsellor about this problem.   [correct]
→ If I were you, I <u>would ask</u> the counsellor about this problem.

صححي الفعل

6. Passive Voice
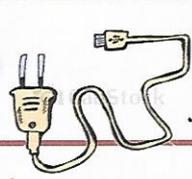
⑥ قاعدة المبني للمجهول
① كيف نحول الجملة للمبني للمجهول في وجود (can) وهي ثلاثة انواع للصف التاسع

(1) To change a sentence to the passive with can:

1- نبدأ بالمفعول به

2- نضع نجد المفعول به

She (can) use this charger anytime.

This charger (can be) used last night.

1- Start with the OBJECT.
2- Use (can be) (can be)
3- Change the verb to the past participle. ٣- ونضع بعده الفعل في التصريف الثالث .

② كيف نحول الجملة الى مبني للمجهول في المضارع المستمر؟

(2) To change a sentence to the present continuous passive:

1- ابدأ بالمفعول به

1- Start with the OBJECT.
2- Use (is / are/ am/ being) نضع
3- Change the verb to the past participle.

They (are) painting the walls now.

The walls (are being) painted now

(is) او (are) او (am) مع (being) نضع بعدها الفعل في التصريف الثالث

③ كيف نحول الجملة الى مبني للمجهول في الماضي البسيط؟

(3) To change a sentence to the past passive:

He washed the car last night.

The car (was) washed last night.

1- Start with the OBJECT.
2- Use (was / were)
3- Change the verb to the past participle.

١- نبدأ بالمفعول به .
٢- نضع بعد المفعول به (was) او (were)
٣- نغير الفعل الى التصريف الثالث .

كما هو موضح بالأمثلة .

صفحة ③

Test Today!

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:
- Spain _____ "Andalus" in ancient times.
  a) calls   b) calling   c) was called   d) are called
- The boxes _____ to store your books.
  a) can be used   b) are using   c) were use   d) used

Do as shown in brackets:

1. They selected the winners yesterday.   [Change into Passive]
The winners (were selected) yesterday .
   عبّري عن الجملة الى مبني للمجهول

2. They can make good cars in Japan.   [Change into Passive]
Good Cars (can be) made in Japan.

3. The coastguard is rescuing the sailors now.   [Change into Passive]
The sailors (are being) rescued now by the coastguard.

You can add the agent at the end of the passive sentence preceded with (by).

* معلمة اضافة (by) وبعدها الفاعل في بعض الجمل المبنية للمجهول .

④ صفحة

1. Present Perfect Continuous

has
or   + been + (V)ing
have

Grade 9 Grammar
Fourth Period

١ الزمن المضارع المستمر

We use it to talk about actions that were in progress at a time in the past and are continuing in the present. (generally with *since / for*)

يستخدم هذا الزمن مع (since) و (for) كما هو موضح بالأمثلة

Manar <u>has been waiting</u> here for many hours.

We <u>have been studying</u> English since 2007.

يضاف للفاعل (has أو have) ثم (been) ثم (ing) على الفعل الرئيسي

ENGLISH

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

- She _____ a cake for two hours.

a) made   <u>b) has been making</u>   c) was making   d) makes

Test Today!

✱ افعلي كما هو مطلوب بين الأقواس

Do as shown in brackets:

1. They (live) in Rabia Area since 2005.   [correct]
   They <u>have been living</u> in Rabia Area since 2005.

٢ قاعدة سؤال التأكيد

2. Question Tags:

We use question tags at the end of sentences to check information. It can be positive or negative.

يستخدم (do / don't ، does / doesn't / did / didn't) وبعدها الضمير المناسب في حالة الجمل التي ليس فيها فعل مساعد

☺**Helping Verbs question tags**

- You will help me, won't you?
- It wasn't raining, was it?
- They have been late, haven't they?

☺**Main Verbs question tags**

- You don't believe her, do you?
- Abeer speaks French, doesn't she?
- We recycle things, don't we?

نستخدم الفعل المساعد في الجملة لبدء سؤال التأكيد وننظر من حالته (اذا كان مثبت ننفيه واذا كان منفي نلفي النفي) وبعدها نضع الضمير المناسب

✱ اختاري الإجابة الصحيحة

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

- It takes hours for Maha to study math, _____?

a) isn't it   <u>b) doesn't it</u>   c) has it   d) did it

كيف يكون السؤال في الاختبار؟

Test Today!

افعلي كما هو مطلوب في الأقواس

Do as shown in brackets:

1. We can't see in the dark, _____?   [Add a question tag]
   We can't see in the dark, <u>can we?</u>

Dalal Al-Mutairi
Instagram: @dandash74

صفحة ⑤

3. Reported Speech

* يتم تغيير الزمـن والضمائر المستخدمة في الجملة عند التحويـل إلى كلام منقول او غير مباشر .

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

كيف نحول الجملة الى كلام منقول ؟

Tenses (الزمن)

(تغيير الزمن)

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

يتحول للماضي · ما ماضي الزمن يتحول · تام الى ماضي الزمن يتحول

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

How to report the speech?

1- read this sentence carefully.

اقرأي الجملة بعناية ①

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"

Sara said......................

نحدد الكلمات التي سيتم تغييرها ②

2- Circle the words that should be changed. نضع دوائر حول كلماتها موضح

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"

Sara said......................

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

نبدأ الحل بكلمة (that) ثم نغيرها ③ حسب الموضح في الجدول

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"

Sara said **that they were** going to visit Mariam **the day after.**

* ننتبي الى الكلام المنقول ؟
لاحظ التغييرات في الجملة

Test Today!

Change into Reported Speech:

1. " **I** changed **my** furniture **yesterday.**"
   Sami said **that** _he had changed his furniture the day before._

2. " **Our** class **is** going to the mueseum."
   The girls said that _their_ class _was_ going to the mueseum.

3. " **I** broke **my** leg in the football practice **today.**"
   Rashid said that _he had broken his_ leg in the football practice _that day._

4. " **I will** show **you** the photos from **my** holiday."
   Fatma said that _she would_ show _me_ the photos from _her_ holiday.
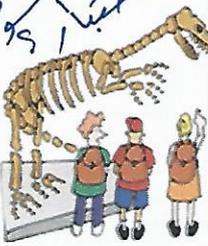
4. Reported Questions

تنقسم الأسئلة الى نوعين

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

(Wh- questions) سؤال لأدوات الربح	(Yes / No questions) سؤال لا الاجابة محصورة
① نبدأ بقراءة السؤال والاجابة عليه على جنب	① نبدأ بقراءة السؤال والاجابة عليه
1- First read the question and answer it on the side: حتى تكون الطريقة اسهل فى الحل	**1- First read the question and answer it on the side:**
"What are you going to do after school?" He asked _____ الحل على الجنب	"Did you enjoy the class?" على جنب حتى تكون He asked _____ طريقة الحل أسهل
I am going to do after school	**I enjoyed the class.**
نجدد الكلمات والزمن الذي سيتغير ولكن دون تغيير الضمير	② نجدد الكلمات والزمن الذي سيتغير دون تغيير الضمير
2- Report that sentence changing the tense but without changing the pronouns.	**2- Report that sentence changing the tense but without changing the pronouns.**
(I am) going to do after school	(I) enjoyed the class.
"What are you going to do after school?" He asked **what** **I** **was** going to do after school.	كما هو موضح "Did you enjoy the class?" He asked **if I** **had enjoyed** the class.
3- Note: the (wh-) is added after (asked).	**3- Note: We start the answer with (if / whether) in reported yes/no questions.**
للاحظ بعد بداية الحل (He asked) نضع أداة الاستفهام ثم تبدأ بـ (-wh) ثم نكمل الحل.	③ نلاحظ بعد بداية الحل (He asked) نضع أحد كلمتين (if) أو (whether) ثم نكمل الحل.

Test Today!

كيف يكون السؤال فى الاختبار ؟

Change into Reported Speech:
1. " Where did you go to school?"
   She wanted to know **where I had gone to school.**
2. " Can you help Basma with her homework?" نلاحظ التغيرات
   The teacher asked **if I could help Basma with her homework.** التى فى الاصلى
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 **whether Mona had slept early the day before.**

Dalal Al-Mutairi
Instagram: @dandash74

5. Conditional If III:

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 <u>would have passed</u> the exam.

كما هو موضح بالأمثلة

If I <u>hadn't been</u> so busy, I <u>wouldn't have missed</u> the film.

اختاري الاجابة الصحيحة

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

• If you _____ the health club, you would have been fit.

a) joined   <u>b) had joined</u>   c) joining   d) would join

افعلي كما هو مطلوب بين الأقواس

Do as shown in brackets:

Imaginary situation →

صحح الفعل

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

If it had been me, I <u>would have started</u> my homework sooner.

6. I wish (Past Perfect):

We use I wish + past perfect (had + PP) to talk about past situations

you wish had been different.

كما هو موضح بالأمثلة

I wish I <u>had bought</u> the red car.

I wish my father <u>had stopped</u> smoking.

اختاري الاجابة الصحيحة

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

• I wish we_____ home instead.

a) staying   b) have stayed   <u>c) had stayed</u>   d) would stay

أدخلي كما هو مطلوب بين الأقواس

Do as shown in brackets:

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

I wish I <u>had phoned</u> Ahmed before coming to his house.

Best wishes for all,,

Dalal Al-Mutairi

مع تمنياتي لأبنائي الطلاب بالنجاح والتوفيق.   دلال المطيري

صفحة ٨