

قواعد الصف التاسع وتدريبات عليها من اختبارات سابقة

شرح القواعد

قاعدة المضارع البسيط . اذا كان الفاعل مفرد (she, he, it) او أي اسم مفرد نضع (s) على الفعل . والنفي يكون باستخدام don't أو doesn't وبعدها الفعل في المصدر

Present Simple Tense



We **stay** at the farm on weekends.

My mother **cooks** fish every Friday.



Do as shown in brackets:

1. Salim (take) the iPad to school every Monday. [correct]
Salim **takes** the iPad to school every Monday.
2. I play tennis with my friends at the weekend. [Ask a question]
What do you do at the weekend?
3. The teacher collects our books every Thursday. [Make negative]
The teacher **doesn't collect** our books every Thursday.

Past Simple Tense

قاعدة الماضي البسيط . في حال وجود كلمات مثل (yesterday , last ... , ago , in the past) يكون الفعل في الماضي بإضافة - ed اذا كان الفعل عادي أو بتغيير شكل الفعل اذا كان غير عادي.

We use the **past simple** to talk about finished events in the past. The keywords are (yesterday, ...ago, last..., in the past) Some verbs are changed to the past by adding (-ed) to it, but some verbs change completely in the past.



Ahmed **bought** a new house last year.

My friend **joined** an expedition to explore Mount Everest.

Do as shown in brackets:

- ❖ Salim (start) the piano lessons last Monday [correct]
Salim **started** the piano lessons last Mnday.
- ❖ Farah sprinted fast in the Olympic Race. [Make negative]
Farah **didn't sprint** fast in the Olympic Race.
- ❖ The manger received many emails yesterday. [Ask a question]
What did the manager receive yesterday?



Future Simple Tense

قاعدة المستقبل ، في حال وجود كلمات مثل (tomorrow, next ...) اذا الزمن في المستقبل ونعبر عن المستقبل بإضافة will وبعدها الفعل في المصدر أو بإضافة going to وكذلك الفعل بعدها في المصدر وقبلها احد الأفعال المساعدة (is, are, am)



I **will** start the diet this weekend.

He **is going to** fly to Istanbul next month.



Choose the right alternative in brackets:

- I will _____ some tea. Would you like to drink some?
a) make b) making c) makes d) made
- My friends _____ watch the football match at home tonight.
a) going to b) goes to c) are going to d) go to



Remember: The verb is always in the infinitive form after will & 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.
- ☼ She is going to write a short story in the summer. [Ask]
When is she going o write a short story?

تكوين السؤال : هناك نوعين من الأسئلة (الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة استفهام Q wh) ونوع أسئلة الإجابات المختصرة (الأسئلة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد). وفيما يلي شرح لطريقة تكوين كل منها:

Question Formation

There are two types of questions: (Wh- question) & (Short answer question)

النوع الأول (السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام مثل : what, when, where, why, How :
مثال: Mona reads a book in her room everyday

Where	does	Mona	read	a book?
أداة الاستفهام	فعل مساعد	الفاعل	الفعل الرئيسي	بقية الجملة



Short answer questions: starts with a helping verb (Did / Do / Will / Does / Can.....)
Examples:

Did you enjoy the film?

Are they listening to the teacher?

Yes, I did

No, I didn't

Yes, they are

No, they aren't

النوع الثاني (السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد وتكون اجابته مختصرة : yes, no

Yes, she stayed in a hotel in Dubai.

Did	she	stay	in a hotel in Dubai?
فعل مساعد	الفاعل	الفعل الرئيسي	بقية الجملة



Do as shown in brackets:

- Khalid watched a nice film yesterday. [Form a question]
 - What did Khalid watch? / When did Khalid watch a film?
- Yes, she played the piano in a concert. [Ask]
 - Did she play the pino in a concert?

Note: For the short answer you can form only one question!

قاعدة If الحالة الثانية: عندما يكون الفعل بعد if في الماضي، نضع في الجزء الثاني من الجملة would وبعده الفعل يكون دائماً في المصدر.

If Conditional II

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



If I were you, I **would play** sports everyday.

If she **went** to the muesum, she **would take** photos.



Choose the correct answer:

- If she had enough money, she _____ the new car.
- a) bought **b) would buy** c) buying d) has bought



Do as shown in brackets:

- If you worked hard, you (win) the prize. [correct the verb]

If you worked hard, you **would win** the prize.
- If I were you, I (stop) smoking cigarettes. [correct the verb]

If I were you, I **would stop** smoking cigarettes.

Relative clauses

قاعدة الضمائر الموصولة: نستخدم who بدلاً من الاسم العاقل، ونستخدم which بدلاً من غير العاقل، ونستخدم whose للتعبير عن الملكية.

The red box, **which** was full of chocolates, is on the table.



Saad , **who** lives nextdoor , is a policeman.



My friend, **whose** mother is a teacher, likes writing stories.

في الجملة الثانية الكلام عن عاقل وهي Maha ولكن لأن اللي
 whose بعد الفراغ اسم وليس فعل dress نختار ضمير الملكية
 اما اذا كان بعد الفراغ فعل نختار who

غير عاقل

Choose the right alternative in brackets:

- The **building** _____ was built in 1991, has fallen.
- a) **which** b) who c) when d) whose
- My friend **Maha** _____ **dress** is red, went to the party.
- a) which b) who c) when d) **whose**

نكسر الجملة الأولى ونبدأ ب (This machine) ونضع فاصلة ثم نكتب الجملة الثانية
 بعد الغاء الضمير وإضافة الضمير الموصول (which works on solar energy) ونضع
 فاصلة، ثم نكمل الجملة الأولى بعد الفاصلة الثانية (is very useful).

Do as shown in brackets:

1. **This machine** is very useful. It works on solar energy. [Join]

This machine , which works on solar energy , is very useful.

قاعدة المضارع المستمر وهي عبارة عن (is, are, am) قبل الفعل
 ثم نضع مع الفعل (ing) . نستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن
 المستقبل أحياناً وعن الخطط المستقبلية.

Present Continuous Tense
 For future arrangements



She is travelling to London tomorrow.

They are studying English this weekend.

Note that (We, you, they and plural names) take are. But (she, he , it and singulars) take is.

مع (I) نستخدم am والـ ing على الفعل، مع
 she او he او it نستخدم is والـ ing على الفعل،
 ومع we أو they أو you نستخدم are مع الـ ing

Choose the right alternative in brackets:

- Basam (travels - travelling - is travelling) to Abu Dhabi this weekend.
- They (are opening - opened - open) the new restaurant tonight.

You can also use
 will + inf. To
 express the
 future

Ms. Dalal Al-Mu



Do as shown in brackets:

*He (sell) his old car tonight. [Correct]

He is selling his car tonight. أو He will sell his car tonight.

*My mother is changing the furniture next month. [Negative]

My mother is not (isn't) changing the furniture next month.

Passive Voice
with modals

خطوات تحويل الجملة للمبني للمجهول: (1) نشطب الفاعل، (2) نبدأ بالمفعول به، (3) نضع الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة كما هو، (4) نضع دائماً كلمة (be) (5) نحول الفعل الى التصريف الثالث.



She **can** use this charger anytime.

This charger **can be** used anytime.

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

- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use (can be) (will be) ...etc
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.

قاعدة المبني للمجهول: (مع الزمن المستمر)

خطوات تحويل الجملة للمبني للمجهول: (1) نشطب الفاعل، (2) نبدأ بالمفعول به، (3) نضع (is/are) أو (was/were) حسب المفعول به اذا كان مفرد أو جمع، (4) نضع دائماً كلمة (being) (5) نحول الفعل الى التصريف الثالث.

Passive Voice
with the
continuous tense

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

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

They **are** painting the walls now.

The walls **are being** painted now.



He **was** washing the car last night.

The car **was being** washed last night.



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

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

Do as shown in brackets:

1. She will cook some potatoes this evening.

[Change into Passive]

Some potatoes will be cooked this evening.

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 by the coastguard.

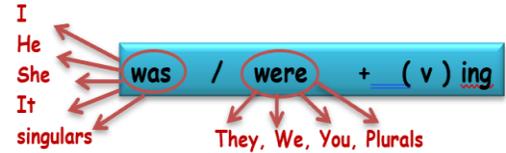
4. Fahad was writing an email to Majid. [Change into Passive]

An email was being written to Majid by Fahad.



قاعدة الماضي المستمر: نستخدم هذا الزمن مع when و while .
حيث نضع was أو were ونضيف على الفعل (ing).

When my mother came home, we were eating dinner.



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

- He _____ (ran - **was running** - runs) to school when he fell down.
- When the teacher opened the door, they _____ (singing - **were singing**) in class.

Do as shown in brackets:

1. While Fahed (drive) to work , a car hit him. [Correct th verb]
While Fahed **was driving** to work , a car hit him.

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

و Do as shown in brackets افعل كما هو مطلوب بين الأقواس

وفيما يلي بعض الأسئلة التي وردت في اختبارات سابقة:

a)-Choose the suitable answers from a, b, c and d : (4 X 2 = 8marks)

1. Yesterday, while I _____ a report, the electricity went off.
a. writes b. writing c. was writing d. write
2. Tourists, _____ come to Kuwait, usually visit Kuwait Towers.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
3. My sister _____ to London tomorrow.
a. travelling b. is travelling c. travelled d. travel
4. The family _____ in the camp last night.
a. sleeping b. sleeps c. sleep d. slept

b)-Do as shown in brackets : (3 X 2 = 6 marks)

5. If the weather was fine, _____. (Complete)
6. My friend was packing the bags last night. (Change into passive)
7. She works hard to earn a lot of money. (Make negative)

a)-Choose the suitable answers from a, b, c and d : (4 X 2 = 8marks)

1. If I _____ you, I would study hard for my next exam.
a. were b. am c. was d. will be
2. My sister _____ some potatoes for dinner tomorrow.
a. cooked b. cooks c. is cooking d. to cook
3. The student will buy all the tools _____ are on sale in the shop.
a. who b. which c. whose d. when
4. Anwar _____ to the book fair last weekend.
a. goes b. is going c. to go d. went

b)-Do as shown in brackets : (3 X 2 = 6 marks)

5. The mechanic is repairing the car now. (Change into passive)

6. She bought a great red car last month. (Make negative)

7. The author wrote a story about his newborn baby. (Ask a question)

a)-Choose the suitable answers from a, b, c and d : (4 X 2 = 8marks)

1. People , _____ don't get enough sleep, are more likely to gain weight.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
2. Last night, my sister didn't _____ in her bedroom because it was very hot.
a. slept b. sleeps c. will sleep d. sleep
3. The plane _____ at the airport when it hit a huge truck.
a. landing b. was landing c. lands d. will land
4. I don't think they _____ their holidays by the sea again.
a. is spending b. will spend c. spends d. have spent

b)-Do as shown in brackets : (3 X 2 = 6 marks)

5. Plastic Pollution is threatening thousands of sea animals. (Complete / Passive)
Thousands of sea animals _____
6. The thief entered the house through the window. (Form a question)

7. If the weather wasn't so bad, _____ (Complete)

a)-Choose the suitable answers from a, b, c and d : (4 X 2 = 8marks)

1. If you came early, you _____ the train to Moscow.
a. catch b. would catch c. catches d. catching
2. Mr. Khalid _____ his students a revision class next week.
a. gave b. gives c. is giving d. to give
3. Saud, _____ scored the goal in the match, is actually my cousin.
a. when b. which c. whose d. who
4. While they _____ along the beach, they saw a big ship sailing.
a. were walking b. walking c. is walking d. walk

b)-Do as shown in brackets : (3 X 2 = 6 marks)

5. People can stop air pollution in the cities. (Change into passive)

6. The farmer grows strawberries on his farm. (Make negative)

7. Nadia started a new project at school last week. (Ask a question)

a)-Choose the suitable answers from a, b, c and d : (4 X 2 = 8marks)

1. I _____ all my friends if I had a house by the beach.
a. would invite b. invited c. will invite d. invites
2. The sun _____ when I left the house this morning.
a. is shining b. were shining c. was shining d. shining
3. I met my friend Huda _____ mother works in our school.
a. who b. whose c. which d. when
4. Next week, My sister _____ the school marathon.
a. joins b. joined c. to join d. is joining

b)-Do as shown in brackets : (3 X 2 = 6 marks)

5. The lorry crashed into a tree. It was carrying a heavy load. (Join with “which”)

6. Bader fixed his new iPad two weeks ago. (Form a question)

7. The children likes to colour some paintings.
