وزارة التربية
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

مدرسة طارق السيد رجب



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 على
accompany	v	يرافق - يصاحب	embarking on	PhV	يباشر 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	بإخلاص - 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 - اساسياً	annual	adj	سنوي
assistance	n	مساعدة - عون - معاونة	rush	v	يُسرع - يندفع - يستعجل
regardless	adv	بغض النظر عن	extend	v	يمد - يبسط - يوسع
ethnic	adj	عرقي	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	يختنق - 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 مدهش / بشكل رائع	weave	v	ينسج
flank	v	يحيط بالشئ			

The Present Perfect Tense

Use / Meaning **الاستخدام / المعنى**	use it for: • 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 **أمـثـلـــة**	• I **have** just **finished** my homework. • She **has** already **seen** that film. • We **haven't met** our friends yet. • They **have lived** here since 1980. • He **has studied** for 3 hours. • **Have** you ever **ridden** a horse? • My father **has** never **smoked** cigarettes.		
Note **ملحوظات**	• Use since with time expressions which **have specific beginning**. • Use for with a period of time which **has NO specific beginning**. • Use ever with **questions** (for this tense). • Use never in **negative** sentences. • Use yet in **negative** sentences or **questions**. • Put just, already, and never after **have/has**. • Use yet at the **end** of the sentence. • Use since and for at the **end** of the sentence **before time expressions**.		

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Present

Tense الزمن	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> **visit<u>s</u>** her grandparents every week. • I always **walk** to school. • The <u>sun</u> **shine<u>s</u>** during the day. • <u>He</u> **come<u>s</u>** 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)

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Past

Tense الزمن	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** regular (ed/d) | irregular (learn it by heart)	I / He / She / It / Singular: was You / We / They / Plural: were verb ing
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.

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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.

Tense	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 .

Tense	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.

Tense	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.

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Negation

Sentence WITH a Helping Verb (HV)	Sentence WITHOUT a Helping Verb (HV)
Put (not) after the HV	**Get a HV** ⬇
	don't ➡ **(present verb WITHOUT S)**
	doesn't ➡ **(present verb WITH S)**
	didn't ➡ **(past verb)**
	Put the HV before the verb
	REMEMBER

HV	What to do after using it
don't	-
doesn't	Remove the S
didn't	Put the verb in the present tense

Examples	*Examples*
1. They **can** swim. They **cannot** swim. (**can't**)	1. I **like** fishing. I **don't like** fishing.
2. She **is** tall. She **is not** tall. (**isn't**)	2. She **speaks** English very well. She **doesn't speak** English very well.
3. We **will** travel next year. We **will not** travel next year. (**won't**)	3. They **went** shopping yesterday. They **didn't go** shopping yesterday.
4. I **would** like to go fishing. I **would not** like to go fishing. (**wouldn't**)	4. You **help** each other. You **don't help** each other.
5. You **have** bought the new mobile. You **have not** bought the new mobile. (**haven't**)	5. Ahmed **watches** TV every day. Ahmed **doesn't watch** TV every day.
6. Mike **was** sleeping. Mike **was not** sleeping. (**wasn't**)	6. My friend **found** the map. My friend **didn't find** 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

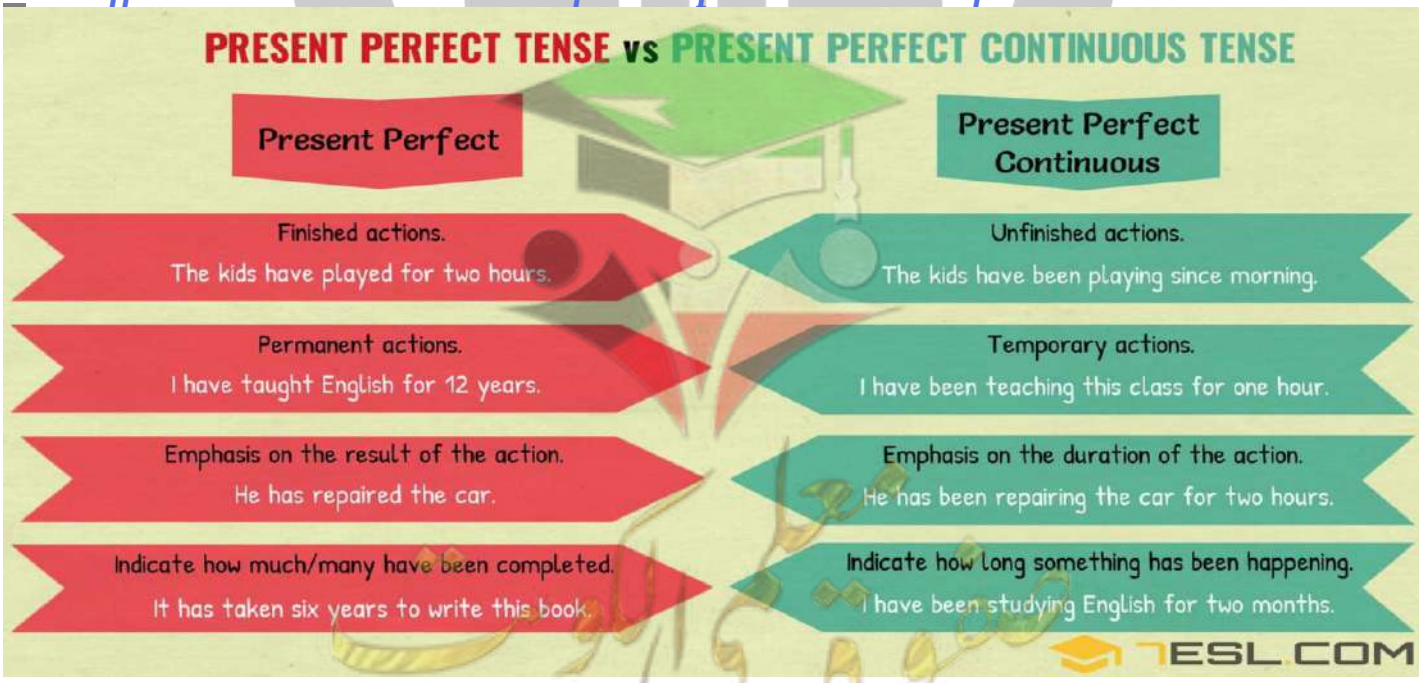
If clause	**Main clause**
If + simple past	**present conditional or present continuous conditional**
If this thing happened	that thing would happen. (but I'm not sure this thing will happen) OR that thing would be happening.
If you went to bed earlier	you would not be so tired.
If it rained	you would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

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Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous



The Differences between Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perfect Continuous:



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 to …….out 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 ……***seriously***…….affecting 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

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)**……..

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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

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d) to fall asleep

3) The pronoun (<u>they</u>) in the 1st paragraph refers to:

a) <u>monkeys</u>

b) people

c) hats

d) heads

4) The hat seller looked up because:

a) he saw the tree branches

b) <u>he heard loud noises</u>

c) he found his colorful hats

d) he was feeling tired

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

a) <u>the monkeys took the hats</u>

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) <u>smart thinking solves problems</u>

<u>B) Answer the following questions:</u>

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

…… **<u>(to sell his hats)</u>** ……

8) How many hats were there in the bag?

…… **<u>(the bag was full)</u>** ……

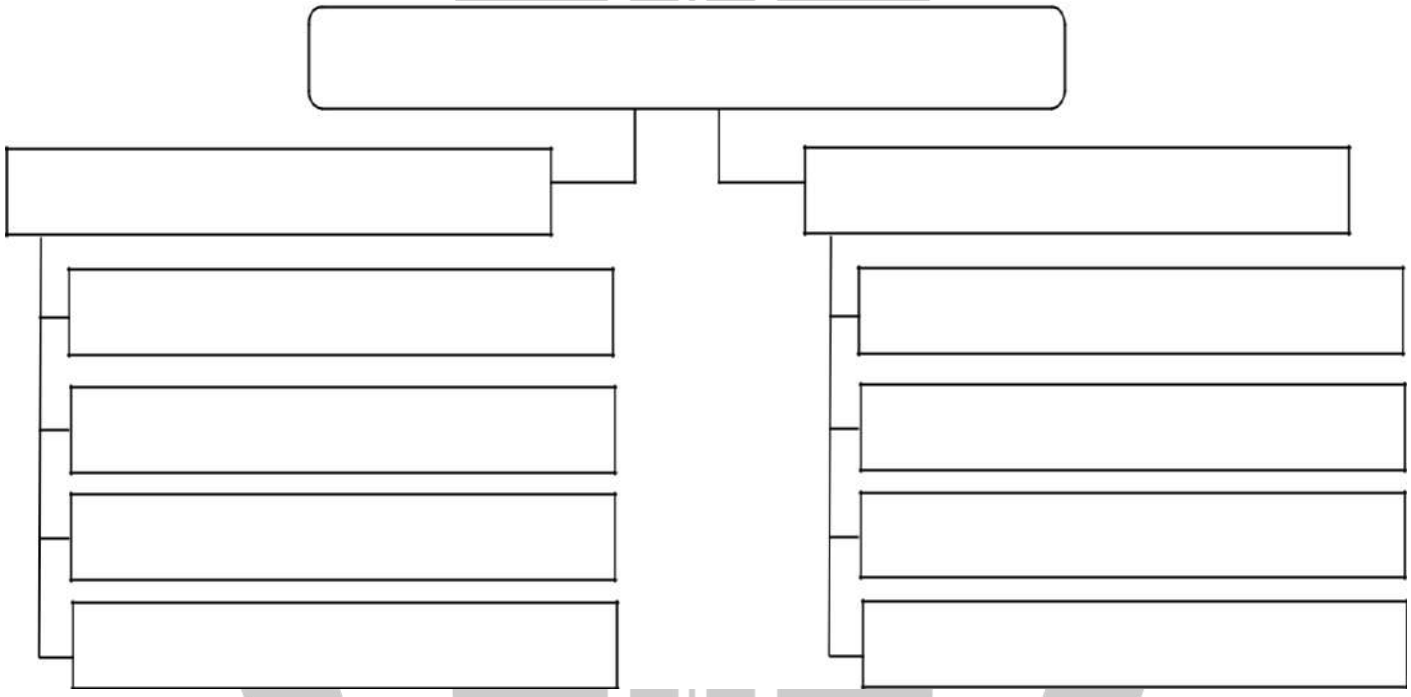
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Writing

"**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 ", e**xplaining **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

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