# Grade Nine
# Second Term
# Grammar Revision

Done by:

Hala Labeeb

H.L.

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# Unit Seven (7)



## ① The past ferfect الماضي التام

كلمات في الجملة تدل على وجود زمن الماضي التام :

By the time
After
Before
When
Because
Until
As soon as

الجملة تتضمن حدثين :
احدهما حدث قبل الآخر.
الحدث الأول ← يكون في زمن الماضي التام
↳ had + p.p.
الحدث الثاني ← يكون في زمن الماضي البسيط
↳ الفعل في زمن الماضي

Ex:

① I had ① gone shopping before I ② went home.
الحدث الأول — الحدث الثاني
ذهبت للتسوق أولاً ثم بعدها ذهبت إلى المنزل

② After we had ① finished our homework, we ② played games.
أنهينا الواجب أولاً ، ثم لعبنا

③ Before they ② came to school, they had ① eaten their breakfast.

After
As soon as
Because
← بعدهم مباشرة ① ماضي تام + ② ماضي بسيط

Before
When
Until
By the time
← بعدهم مباشرة ② ماضي بسيط + ① ماضي تام



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## ② Wish التمنّي

قاعدة التمني لها حالتان :

① عندما نتمنى تغير حدث ما في الحاضر نستخدم الفعل في زمن الماضي بعد كلمة wish .

Ex: مضارع ماضي

① I don't have a car. I wish I had a car.

مضارع ماضي

② She can't read English. I wish she could read English.

② عندما نتمنى تغير حدث ما في الماضي نستخدم الفعل في صيغة الماضي التام had + p.p. بعد كلمة wish

Ex:

① I wish I had studied hard yesterday.

② They lost the match last week. They wish they had trained well.

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## ③ If Third Conditional أسلوب الشرط الحالة الثالثة

يوجد جزئان في الجملة :

had + p.p. احدهما ماضي تام

would have + p.p. والثاني

شرط نتيجة

If ... had + p.p. ..... would have + p.p.

نتيجة شرط

..... would have + p.p. if ... had + p.p.

Ex :

① If I had got up early, I would have arrived early.

② They would have won the competition if they had played well.

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# Unit Eight (8)

## ① Collocations التلازمات

play Go Do activities

| play<br>رياضات أو منافسات تستخدم فيها الكرة | go<br>رياضات تنتهي بالحرف ing | do<br>رياضات ذهنية أو قتالية |
|---|---|---|
| handball, volleyball, basketball, football, golf, tennis, rugby, squash, baseball, badminton, cricket,<br>ومنافسات مثل:<br>cards, chess, video games, snooker. | swimming, fishing, sailing, diving, surfing, snorkelling, cycling, skiing, running, skating, walking, hiking, racing, bowling, horse_riding, camping. | judo, karate, aerobics, yoga, boxing, exercises, athletics, Kung fu, weight lifting, ballet, taekwondo, gymnastics, wrestling, crossword puzzles |

Ex:

① They play tennis every Friday.

② We like to go bowling in the gym.

③ He joined a yoga class. He does yoga every week.

④ My father likes to go walking in the morning.

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## ② Countable and uncountable nouns
الاسماء المعدودة والأسماء غير المعدودة

| الأسماء المعدودة | الأسماء غير المعدودة |
| --- | --- |
| Countable nouns | Uncountable nous |
| أشياء نستطيع عدّها<br>book, plane, student<br>① في حالة المفرد نضع قبلها a أو an<br>a book, a plane,<br>a house, a school<br>an apple, an orange<br>an egg, an umbrella<br>نضع an أمام الكلمات التي تبدأ بالحروف:<br>a, o, u, e, i<br>② في حالة الجمع نضع كلمة some:<br>* I have some books.<br>* They have some apples<br>* There are some birds on the tree.<br>③ في حالة النفي نضع كلمة any:<br>* I don't have any books<br>* They don't have any apples.<br>* There aren't any balls in the garden.<br><br>④ في حالة السؤال نضع كلمة any:<br>* Are there any books on the table?<br>* Are there any students in the class? | أشياء لا نستطيع عدّها<br>water, sugar, salt<br><br>* نتعامل معاملة المفرد دائماً<br>* تأخذ قبلها كلمة some في حالة الاثبات<br>* There is water in the bottle.<br>* There is some sugar in the box.<br>* There is ice in the glass.<br>* There is some juice in the fridge.<br><br>* في حالة النفي نضع كلمة any:<br>* There isn't any salt in the food.<br>* There isn't any information about the test.<br><br>* في حالة السؤال نضع كلمة any:<br>* Is there any sugar in the kitchen?<br>* Is there any tea in the cup? |

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# Unit Nine (٩)

## Reported speech — الكلام المنقول (الغير مباشر)

| Reported speech الكلام المنقول | Direct speech الكلام المباشر |
|---|---|
| ماضي بسيط ← يتحول إلى ← المضارع البسيط<br>الفعل في زمن الماضي | الفعل مضارع مع s أو بدون s |
| was | am , is |
| were | are |
| ماضي تام<br>had + p.p. | الماضي البسيط<br>الفعل في زمن الماضي |
| ماضي مستمر | المضارع المستمر |
| was + ing | is + ing |
| were + ing | are + ing |
| ماضي تام<br>had + p.p. | مضارع تام<br>has + p.p.<br>have + p.p. |
| ماضي تام مستمر<br>had been + ing | ماضي مستمر<br>was + ing<br>were + ing |
| had to | has to , have to |
| could | can |
| would | will |
| had to | must |
| might | may |

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هناك كلمات أخرى يتم تغييرها عند تحويل الجملة من الكلام المباشر إلى الكلام المنقول :

حسب الشخص الذي تم نقل الكلام عنه

| | |
|---|---|
| I → | he, she |
| my | his, her |
| we | they |
| you | I, we, he, she, me, they |
| me | him, her |
| us | them |
| our | their |
| this | that |
| these | those |
| now | then |

| | |
|---|---|
| here → | there |
| today | that day |
| tonight | that night |
| ago | before |
| yesterday → | the day before / the previous day |
| last week → | the week before / the previous week |
| tomorrow → | the next day / the following day / the day after |
| next month → | the following month / the month after / the next month |

* قبل تحويل الجملة علينا قراءتها قراءة جيدة، والانتباه إلى الكلمات التي تجب تحويلها.

* في هذه الوحدة سيتم تحويل الجمل الخبرية فقط ← Statments.

* إليكم بعض الأمثلة:

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عند تحويل الجملة :

① يتم ربط الجمل بكلمة that

② عند وجود كلمة said to ← يتم تحويلها إلى كلمة told عند تحويل الجملة .

Ex: Change into reported speech :

① Khaled said, "I learn French at school".
Khaled said that he learned French at school.

② "I went shopping yesterday."
Huda said that she had gone shopping the day before.

③ "We are playing tennis now."
The boys said that they were playing tennis then.

④ Mona said, "I will watch the film with my friend."
Mona said that she would watch the film with her friend.

⑤ Ahmed said to Khaled "your grandfather is here".
Ahmed told Khaled that his grandfather was there

⑥ The students said, "We have to study hard."
The students said that they had to study hard.

⑦ Hamad said to me, "I don't like this film."
Hamad told me that he didn't like that film.

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# Unit Ten (10)

## Conjunctions: أدوات الربط
تستخدم للربط بين جملتين كاملتين

① Furthermore
In addition
Moreover
تستخدم للإضافة

* Ahmed works in a hospital. Furthermore, he works in a clinic.
* She is clever at school. In addition, she is a good volleyball player.
* Marie Curi was a famous scientist. Moreover, She got the Noble prize

② However
In contrast
On the other hand
Although
تستخدم لربط جملتين متناقضتين (عكس بعض)

* She is 70 years old; however, she is very active.
* Khaled is very clever in contrast to his friend.
* Cars are slow. On the other hand, planes are very fast.
* Although it was very cold, Hind didn't wear her jacket.

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③ For this reason
Therefore
Because of this
As a result

تستخدم للتعبير عن السبب والنتيجة

* The pyramids are in Egypt. For this reason, it's very famous.

* He has a terrible stomach ache. Therefore, he has to go to the doctor.

* Hala got high marks as a result of her hard work.

* The weather is hot in summer. Because of this, people spend their holidays on the beach.

## Parts of speech → أقسام الكلام

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ① Noun | الاسم | teacher, fish, Fahad, bus |
| ② Verb | الفعل | play, study, travel, go |
| ③ Adjective | الصفة | tall, fat, red, beautiful |
| ④ Adverb | الحال | slowly, quickly, heavily |
| ⑤ Pronoun | الضمير | she, they, him, we, it |
| ⑥ Preposition | حروف الجر | in, on, at, to, from |
| ⑦ Conjunction | روابط الجمل | therefore, because, moreover |
| ⑧ Interjection | أسماء التعجب | Yeah! Bravo! Well! |

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# Unit Eleven (11)

## Reported Questions كلام المنقول (الغير مباشر) الأسئلة

① الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأدوات الاستفهام Wh
What , Wher, When , How, .....

← كلام المباشر على شكل سؤال
كلام المنقول ليس سؤال ←

← عند التحويل من كلام المنقول نستخدم نفس أداة الاستفهام لربط الجمل.

← تحويل الأزمنة عادتاً كما تم شرحه في الوحدة التاسعة.

← الكلمات اللازم إبدالها في الجملة كما تم ذكرها في الوحدة التاسعة.

← عند تحويل الجملة : نبدأ بـ :

أداة الاستفهام + الفاعل + الفعل + ..... +

Ex :

① He said to me, "Where are you going tomorrow?"
الفاعل أداة الاستفهام الفعل
He asked me where I was going the following day. ← ليس سؤال

② "When did you visit London?"
ماضي
My friend asked me when I had visited London.
ماضي تام

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(3) Ahmed said, "Why did you leave early yesterday, Sami?"

Ahmed asked Sami why he had left early the day before.

(4) My friend said, "When will you visit me?"

My friend asked me when I will visit her.

(5) Our teacher said to us, "Where is your homework?"

Our teacher asked us where our homework was.

(6) My father said, "What are you doing now?"

My father asked us what we were doing then.

(7) "Where is my book?"

He asked me where his book was.

معلمي الكويت
صفوة

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## ② Yes / No Questions

الأسئلة التي يجاب عنها بنعم أو لا ← الإجابات المختصرة

← يتم ربط الجملتين بكلمة if
← تحويل الأزمنة كما تم في السابق
← تغيير الكلمات كما تم في السابق.

① She said, "Have you cleaned the room, Haya?"

الفاعل ← الفعل

She asked Haya if she had cleaned the room.

② "Are you going to play the match tomorrow?"

Ehab wanted to know if we were going to play the match the following day.

③ Fahad said to Rami, "Is your father here?"

Fahad asked Rami if his father was there.

④ "Can you speak French?"

My cousin wanted to know if I could speak French.

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## (3) Command / Request / Imperative

لـ الطلب و الأمر و النهي .

① ← جملة الأمر أو الطلب ← نربط الجملتين بكلمة to

① My father said to me, "Open the door."
My father asked me to open the door.

② The teacher told us, "Study hard"
The teacher advised us to study hard.

② جملة النهي (المنفية) نربط الجملتين بـ not to

① My father said to me, "Don't run."
My father advised me not to run.

② "Don't play games in the class."
The teacher asked us not to play
games in the class.
told us

* كلمات تستخدم: told, asked, warned, wanted to know, advised

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# Unit Twelve (12)

## Comparative and Superlative
مقارنة بين اثنين — مقارنة بين واحد ومجموعة

① الصفة كلمة وصفية :

| Adjective الصفة | Comparative | Superlative |
|---|---|---|
| small | smaller than | the smallest |
| high | higher than | the highest |
| clever | cleverer than | the cleverest |
| short | Shorter than | the shortest |

① Ahmed is taller than Khaled.
← أحمد أطول من خالد

② The sea is deeper than the river.
← البحر أعمق من النهر

③ She is the happiest girl in the family.
← هي البنت الأكثر سعادة في العائلة

④ The sun is the hottest star.
← الشمس هي النجم الأكثر حرارة.

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③ الصفة كلمة كبيرة :

① نضع قبلها كلمة more وبعدها كلمة than عند المقارنة بين اثنين

صفة كلمة كبيرة

* Snakes are more dangerous than lizards.

صفة كلمة كبيرة

* The plane is more comfortable than the train.

④ نضع قبلها كلمة the most عند المقارنة بين واحد ومجموعة.

صفة كلمة كبيرة

* Gold is the most expensive metal.

صفة كلمة كبيرة

* Health is the most important thing.

← بعض الصفات تتغير شكلها عند المقارنة :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| جيد | good | better than | the best |
| سيء | bad | worse than | the worst |
| بعيد | far | farther than | the farthest |
| كثير | much / many → | more than | the most |
| قليل | little | less than | the least |

معلم الكويت صفوة



