

## ملخص قواعد الصف التاسع الفترة الأولى

### Present Simple : المضارع البسيط

\* يتكون المضارع البسيط من التصريف الأول .

I pray at the mosque every day.

\* نضيف للفعل s مع :

Ali He الولد

Huda she البنت

Cat it غير العاقل

Ali usually reads the Quran.

\* يستخدم الحاضر البسيط مع كلمات دالة عليه مثل :

(usually/always /sometimes/ never /every)

\* للسؤال نستخدم ( do ) للجمع و ( does ) للمفرد.

.Where do they go every day? – they go to school

.When does he usually sleep? – He usually sleeps at 10

\* للنفي نستخدم ( don't ) للجمع و ( doesn't ) للمفرد.

.He doesn't eat meat

.They don't eat meat

ملاحظة هامة: بعد الأفعال المساعدة ( do does don't doesn't ) يأتي مصدر فعل (بدون أي إضافات).

He eats meat ⇒ negative (نفي) he doesn't eat meat.

## الماضي البسيط : Past simple

- تتم صياغة الماضي البسيط Simple past عن طريق وضع الفعل بالتصريف الثاني ( V2 ) للفعل والأفعال في الماضي تنقسم إلى صنفين.

**regular verbs ( 1- ) أفعال نظامية** : وهي الأفعال التي تتحول لماضي بإضافة **ed** للفعل

Rain => Rained

Show => showed

**2- أفعال شاذة** : وهي الأفعال التي لا تتبع أي قاعدة, والطريقة الوحيدة لتطبيقها هي حفظها عن ظهر قلب:

Think => thought

Go=> went

Put => put

Cut => cut

\* يأتي الماضي البسيط مع:

* Yesterday	أمس	* Last.....	الماضي	* Ago	منذ
* In the past	في الماضي	* once	ذات مرة		

● **Negative in the past** : النفي في الماضي

لنفي الجملة الموضوعية في زمن الماضي البسيط نقوم بإضافة الفعل المساعد المنفي **didn't** قبل مصدر الفعل الأصلي الموجود في الجملة

I **played** yesterday ⇒ negative (نفي) I **didn't play** yesterday

He **went** to school ⇒ negative (نفي) He **didn't go** to school

- لاحظ ان بعد الفعل المساعد didn't (لم) يعود الفعل إلى المصدر (إلى أصله)

Played ⇒ **didn't play** / go ⇒ **went**

### • Questions in the Simple Past السؤال في الماضي البسيط

- في السؤال في الماضي نضيف الفعل المساعد **did**

- He **sold** his car ( make a question حول إلى سؤال )

⇒ **did** he **sell** his car ?

- An accident happened here. ( make a question حول إلى سؤال )

⇒ **did** an accident **happen** here ?

- لاحظ ان بعد **did** يعود الفعل يعود الفعل إلى المصدر (إلى أصله)

## Present Continuous المضارع المستمر

I  
He / She / It  
You / We / They

{  
am  
is  
are  
}

+ الفعل + ing

- ~ I **am reading** English now.
- ~ Look, Ali **is playing** football.
- ~ Listen, the girls **are speaking**.

\* يدل المضارع المستمر على شيء يحدث الآن ويأتي مع:

now	الآن	listen	استمع
look	أنظر	at the moment	في هذه اللحظة

## Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

\* يتكون الماضي المستمر من:

I, he, she, it  
You, we, they

{  
was  
were  
}

+ الفعل + ing

**While** I was playing, I saw Huda.

**When** my father came, we were reading English.

\* يأتي الماضي المستمر مع:

\* **While**

بينما

\* **When**

عندما

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## المضارع التام Present perfect

\* يتكون المضارع التام من:

I / you / we / they ..... **have**

+( **worked / lived / gone / seen**) التصريف الثالث

He / she / it ..... **has**

\* يدل المضارع التام على شيء حدث في الماضي و موجود أثره في الحاضر ويأتي مع:

<b>Since :</b>	منذ
<b>For :</b>	لمدة
<b>Just :</b>	حالا
<b>Already :</b>	من قبل
<b>Not ... yet :</b>	ليس ... بعد
<b>Ever :</b>	ذات مرة
<b>Never :</b>	أبدا

- He has worked in kuwait **since** 2005.
- He has worked in Kuwait **for** 10 years.
- I have **just** seen an elephant.
- Have you seen ahmed ? - he has **already** left
- I haven't finished my homework **yet**.
- Have you finished **yet** ?
- Have **ever** been to England ?
- I have **never** been to England.

1- يستعمل المضارع التام للحديث عن شيء بدأ في الماضي وتواصل للحاضر **an action that started in the past and continued until the present**

- I have studied English **since** 2004

<== بدأت دراسة الانجليزي منذ 2005 وإلى الآن وأنا ادرسه

2- يستعمل المضارع التام للحديث عن زمن غير محدد **unspecified time in the past**

- Ahmed **has been** to England.

<== أحمد زار إنجلترا لكن الزمن غير محدد

## Past perfect الماضي التام

\* يتكون الماضي التام من:

had + التصريف الثالث ( played / finished / seen / gone)

- عند حدوث شيئين في الماضي فإن الذي يحدث أولا يكون في الماضي التام, و الذي يحدث بعده يكون في الماضي البسيط.

\* يأتي الماضي التام مع:

- after بعد
- before قبل
- when عندما
- as soon as حالما

- **After** I had done my homework, I watched TV.
- **Before** she slept, she had studied her lessons.
- **When** he went to the airport, the plane had taken off.
- As soon as I had finished my studies I went to bed

### Choose:

1. After Ali (watch – watched – had watched) TV, he went to bed.
2. I (eat –had eaten – eating) breakfast before I went to school.
3. When Nora came, her mother (sleep – slept – had slept).
4. He sent the letter, after he (had written – wrote – writes) it.

C) Correct the verbs in the brackets:

1-As soon as I ( study ) my lessons, I ( go ) to bed.

2-I ( wash ) my hands before I ( have ) my dinner.

## Used to اعتاد على

used to + (اصل الفعل) اعتاد على (شيء في الماضي)

I used to **play** tennis, but now I play volleyball.

didn't use to لم يعتاد على (نفي)

Salma **didn't use to** drink milk in the past, but now she does.

(am/is/are)+ used to + (فعل+ing) معتاد على (مضارع)

Ali **is** used to reading **ing** English stories.

## the passive voice المبنى للمجهول

Ali	eats	an apple
فاعل	فعل	مفعول

\* لتحويل جملة للمجهول تأتي بـ :

1- المفعول

2- is / are ..... مضارع بسيط

was / were ..... ماضي بسيط

3- التصريف الثالث

Ali **eats** an apple.

An apple **is eaten** by Ali.

Huda **writes** the letters.

The letters **are written** by Huda.

Nasser **bought** a car yesterday.

A car **was bought** by Nasser yesterday.

She **saw** the films yesterday.

The films **were seen** by her yesterday.



## Modals الأفعال الناقصة

### A) Ability (القدرة)

❖ Could : القدرة في الماضي

- I **could** run very when I was young.

❖ **Was/were able to - managed to** : انجاز معين في وقت محدد في الماضي

- I **was able to** run fast when the dog attacked me.

- They **were able to** save the boy's life after a long operation.

- The exam was difficult but I **managed to** pass it.

ملاحظة : في النفي تصبح **didn't manage to / wasn't able to / weren't able to / couldn't** ومعناه لم يستطع

### B) Advice (النصيحة)

❖ Should / ought to : لتقديم النصح والارشاد

You **should / ought to** study harder.

You **shouldn't / oughtn't** leave the keys inside the car

### C) Obligation (الإلزام)

1- **( has to / have to )** إلزام خارجي

We **have to** wear a uniform at school.

He **has to** stop his car if the traffic light is red.

2- **must** إلزام شخصي :

I **must** visit Ali because he is sick.

3- ليس من الضروري **( doesn't / don't have to )**

We **don't have to** take a taxi ,it is near.

He **doesn't have to** do his homework on Thursday.

## Reported speech ( الكلام المنقول )

A: Ali said, "I will travel with my friends." (Direct speech)

B: Ali said that he would travel with his friends. (Reported speech)

الكلام المباشر (Direct speech) هو أن نقل كلام الشخص كما هو دون تعديل ويكون الكلام بين الأقواس.

الكلام الغير المباشر (Reported speech) هو نقل كلام الشخص مع تعديله بدون أقواس.

كيفية التحويل من المباشر إلى الغير مباشر:

1. بعد said كلمة that يمكن كتابتها أو حذفها

2. نحذف الأقواس.

3. نغير الضمائر.

4. نغير الأفعال (نحولها الى الماضي)

Pronouns		Verbs		Words	
Direct speech	Reported speech	Direct	Report ed Speech	direct	Reported speech
I	He – she – it	Present simple	Past simple	this	That
My	His – her	Play don't /doesn't	Played didn't	these	Those
Me	Him – her	Am – is	Was	here	There
We	They	Are	Were	now	Then
Our	Their	Have – has	Had	yesterday	The day before
Us	Them	Can	Could	tomorrow	The following day

	Will	Would	tonight	That night
<b>ملحوظة:</b> الفعل بعد الأفعال الناقصة مثل will يبقى كما هو:	Shall	Should		
He will go → he would go	May	Might		
- الماضي البسيط يمكن أن يبقى كما هو أو يحول إلى ماضي تام.	Past simple	Past perfect		
He played → He played	Went	Had gone		
Or had played	Was - were	Had been		

5- A- Kamal: " My father has got a company." (Reported speech)

B- Kamal said that .....

6- A- Huda said," I visited my uncle in Kuwait City." (Reported speech)

B- Huda said that .....

## Countable & uncountable nouns

### الأسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة

Countable nouns الأسماء المعدودة : a boy /boys an apple / apples.

Uncountable nouns الأسماء الغير معدودة : water /noise/ traffic/ pollution.

- o Too + adj جدا The street is too crowded.
- o Many pens كثير للاسماء التي تعد There are many pens.
- o Few قليل للاسماء التي تعد He has Few friends.
- o Much كثير للاسماء التي لا تعد There is too much noise here.
- o Little قليل للاسماء التي لا تعد Hurry up! We' ve got little time.
- o More المزيد من We need more buses.
- o Enough كفاية There aren't enough buses. The streets aren't wide enough.
- o All كل/جميع All cities have networks of streets.