I have eaten my lunch already. She hasn't seen this movie yet. Have you seen this movie yet? Have you ever been to France? : نستخدم عرقت محدد أو نقطة زمنية محددة مثل : since (Monday , January , 9 o'clock , 1981 , I was a child , last week , the morning ,etc. ) He has been here since 5 o'clock. : i unit a child , last week , the morning ,etc. ) He has been here since 5 o'clock. i of ( 20 minutes , three days , five years , seven weeks , a long time ,etc. ) He has lived in Tokyo for seven years have/has up not paint in the kitchen. a. play b. have played c. are playing d. am playing 2. Maya	(Simple present) الزمن الحاضر البسيط (Simple present) يدل على عمل يحدث بشكل متكرر، العادات، والحقائق العامة. يدل على عمل يحدث بشكل متكرر، العادات، والحقائق العامة. • الضيغة: V1 إذاكان الفاعل V1+s · <u>He</u> , She, <u>It</u> إذاكان الفاعل V1+s • <b>Utdge</b> • <b>U</b>
ر الجملة المثبتة) ثوضع ever قبل الفعل في السؤال. My watch has just stopped. I have already eaten my lunch. I have eaten my lunch already. She hasn't seen this movie yet. Have you seen this movie yet? Have you seen this movie yet? Have you ever been to France? : نستخدم since or since محدد أو نقطة زمنية محددة مثل : since ( Monday , January , 9 o'clock , 1981 , I was a child , last week , the morning ,etc. ) He has been here since 5 o'clock. i was a child , last week , the morning ,etc. ) He has been here since 5 o'clock. i was a child , last week , the morning ,etc. ) He has lived in Tokyo for seven years. . have/has عب not علقة (aligned) have not = <u>haven't</u> has not = <u>hasn't</u> I haven't tried sushi . have/has يداية الجملة. Have you tried sushi? Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d: 1. Tom and I computer games at the weekends. a. play b. have played c. are playing d. am playing 2. Maya, for this company since 2000. a. has worked b. is working c. was working d. worked 3. We often, warm clothes in winter. a. wear b. are wearing c. was wearing d. will wear 4. Where is your mother? She in the kitchen. a. cooked b. is cooking	يدل على عمل يحدث بشكل متكرر، العادات، والحقائق العامة. • الصيغة: $V_1$ إذا كان الفاعل $V_1$ . <u>He</u> , She, <u>It</u> إذا كان الفاعل $V_1 + s$ • <b>الظروف:</b> • very day, every week, every year,etc. lways, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never. rarely rains in the desert. • u play chess with 32 pieces. e birds return to the island every morning. arsha goes to a sports club every Thursday. • <b>النفي:</b> دائما نستخدم ( don't, doesn't ) قبل الفعل. • a ubay. • <b>ubay</b> doesn't ) قبل الفعل. • a don't, doesn't ) قبل الفعل. • a don't usually go out in the evening. e doesn't always drink tea. • <b>Itudit</b> : دائما نستخدم ( Do, Does ) في بداية الجملة. • <b>Do</b> مع <u>I, We, You, They</u> في بداية الجملة.
ر الجملة المثبتة) ثوضع ever قبل الفعل في السؤال. My watch has just stopped. I have already eaten my lunch. I have eaten my lunch already. She hasn't seen this movie yet. Have you seen this movie yet? Have you ever been to France? : نستخدم since or since محدد أو نقطة زمنية محددة مثل : since ( Monday , January , 9 o'clock , 1981 , I was a child , last week , the morning ,etc. ) He has been here since 5 o'clock. : uwas a child , last week , the morning ,etc. ) He has been here since 5 o'clock. : iumit of a de if out is only of seven years , seven weeks , a long time ,etc. ) He has lived in Tokyo for seven years. . have/has ap not = hasn't I haven not = haven't has not = hasn't I haven't tried sushi . have/has يباية الجملة . Have you tried sushi? Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d: 1. Tom and I computer games at the weekends. a. play b. have played c. are playing d. am playing 2. Maya, for this company since 2000. a. has worked b. is working c. was working d. worked 3. We often warm clothes in winter. a. wear b. are wearing c. was wearing d. will wear 4. Where is your mother? She in the kitchen. a. cooked b. is cooking	يدل على عمل يحدث بشكل متكرر، العادات، والحقائق العامة. • الصيغة: $V_1$ إذا كان الفاعل $V_1$ . <u>He</u> , She, <u>It</u> إذا كان الفاعل $V_1 + s$ • <b>الظروف:</b> • very day, every week, every year,etc. lways, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never. rarely rains in the desert. • u play chess with 32 pieces. e birds return to the island every morning. arsha goes to a sports club every Thursday. • <b>النفي:</b> دائما نستخدم ( don't, doesn't ) قبل الفعل. • a ubay. • <b>ubay</b> doesn't ) قبل الفعل. • a don't, doesn't ) قبل الفعل. • a don't usually go out in the evening. e doesn't always drink tea. • <b>Itudit</b> : دائما نستخدم ( Do, Does ) في بداية الجملة. • <b>Do</b> مع <u>I, We, You, They</u> في بداية الجملة.
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<ul> <li>السؤال: دائما نضع have/has في بداية الجملة.</li> <li>Have you tried sushi?</li> <li>Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:         <ol> <li>Tom and I computer games at the weekends.</li> <li>a. play</li> <li>b. have played</li> <li>c. are playing</li> <li>d. am playing</li> </ol> </li> <li>Maya, for this company since 2000.         <ol> <li>a. has worked</li> <li>b. is working</li> <li>c. was working</li> <li>d. worked</li> </ol> </li> <li>We often</li></ul>	بالمستقبل، أو عادات مؤقتة (ليس عادة دائمة)
Have you tried sushi?Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:1. Tom and I computer games at the weekends.a. playb. have playedc. are playingd. am playing2. Maya for this company since 2000.a. has workedb. is workingc. was workingd. worked3. We often warm clothes in winter.a. wearb. are wearingc. was wearingd. will wear4. Where is your mother? She in the kitchen.a. cookedb. is cooking	<ul> <li>am, is, are + (V+ing)</li> </ul>
Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:1. Tom and I computer games at the weekends.a. playb. have playedc. are playingd. am playing2. Maya for this company since 2000.a. has workedb. is workingc. was workingd. worked3. We often	• الظروف:
1. Tom and I computer games at the weekends.a. playb. have playedc. are playingd. am playing2. Maya for this company since 2000.a. has workedb. is workingc. was workingd. worked3. We often	ow , at the moment , at the present , right now ,
1. Tom and I computer games at the weekends.a. playb. have playedc. are playingd. am playing2. Maya for this company since 2000.a. has workedb. is workingc. was workingd. worked3. We often	ext(week) , this(week) , these days , nowadays ,
a. playb. have playedc.c. are playingd. am playing2. Mayafor this company since 2000.a. has workedb. is workingc. was workingd. worked3. We often	oday
c. are playingd. am playing2. Maya for this company since 2000.a. has workedb. is workingc. was workingd. worked3. We often warm clothes in winter.a. wearb. are wearingc. was wearingd. will wear4. Where is your mother? She in the kitchen.a. cookedb. is cooking	e <b>is reading</b> a newspaper upstairs <b>now</b> .
<ul> <li>2. Maya for this company since 2000.</li> <li>a. has worked</li> <li>b. is working</li> <li>c. was working</li> <li>d. worked</li> <li>3. We often warm clothes in winter.</li> <li>a. wear</li> <li>b. are wearing</li> <li>c. was wearing</li> <li>d. will wear</li> <li>4. Where is your mother? She in the kitchen.</li> <li>a. cooked</li> <li>b. is cooking</li> </ul>	e are visiting our cousins next week.
a. has workedb. is workingc. was workingd. worked3. We often	-
<ul> <li>3. We often warm clothes in winter.</li> <li>a. wear</li> <li>b. are wearing</li> <li>c. was wearing</li> <li>d. will wear</li> <li>4. Where is your mother? She in the kitchen.</li> <li>a. cooked</li> <li>b. is cooking</li> </ul>	e's eating a lot these days.
a. wearb. are wearingc. was wearingd. will wear4. Where is your mother? She in the kitchen.a. cookedb. is cooking	
c. was wearingd. will wear4. Where is your mother? She in the kitchen.a. cookedb. is cooking	الزمن الحاضر التام (Present perfect) يدل على عمل بدأ في الماضي في وقت غير محدد وانتھى للتو (أو
4. Where is your mother? She in the kitchen.a. cookedb. is cooking	يدن على على جدا في الما على في وقت عير محمد ورعاني منو راد مؤخراً)، ويدل على عمل انتهى في الماضي ولكن له نتائج في الوقت
a. cooked b. is cooking	
	الحاضر.
c. had cooked d. was cooking	
5. He usually early.	<ul> <li>Have ) • have / has + V<sub>3</sub> مع have ) •</li> </ul>
a. is travelling b. will travel	<ul> <li>الصيغة: have) · have/has + V<sub>3</sub> مع have).</li> <li>He, she, It مع has · You, They</li> </ul>
<b>c.</b> travels <b>d.</b> has travelled 6. I Europe since 1981.	
<b>a.</b> am not visiting <b>b.</b> don't visit	( He , she , lt مع has ، You , They
<b>c.</b> won't visit <b>d.</b> haven't visited	• الظروف: ( He , she , It مع has ، You , They • الظروف:

# لؤي محمودكرتم 0958707790

## المتميزون

7. Salwaa new story	already.
a. reads	<ul><li>b. was reading</li></ul>
<b>c.</b> is reading	<b>d.</b> has read
8. Ahmad too much	when he is hungry.
a. eats	<b>b.</b> ate
<b>c.</b> had eaten	d. is eating
9. She for her friend	at the moment.
a. was waiting	<b>b.</b> is waiting
<b>c.</b> has waited	d. waits
10. I for my exam not	w.
a. studied	<b>b.</b> am studying
<b>c.</b> will study	d. have studied
11. I went to the museum tw	vo years
<b>a.</b> already	<b>b.</b> yet
c. ago	d. ever
12. She an essay at the	he moment.
<b>a.</b> was writing	<b>b.</b> has written
<b>c.</b> wrote	<b>d.</b> is writing
13. She in the same h	nouse since 2000.
a. has lived	<b>b.</b> lived
<b>c.</b> lives	d. was living
14. She hasn't finished her w	/ork
<b>a.</b> just	<b>b.</b> yet
c. ago	d. yesterday
15. The bus at 7 a.m.	every day.
<b>a.</b> had left	<b>b.</b> is leaving
c. leaves	d. has left
16. I always have breakfast b	pefore I to school.
<b>a.</b> go	<b>b.</b> am going
<b>c.</b> has gone	<b>d.</b> will go
17. Ghada her sister	
a. has visited	<b>b.</b> had visited
c. is visiting	d. was visiting
18. We about Ancien	
a. learned	<b>b.</b> are learning
<b>c.</b> has learned	d. had learned
	g in winter.
a. have gone	<b>b.</b> go
c. are going	<b>d.</b> were going
20. I am reading a book abou	-
a. at the moment	<b>b.</b> already
<b>c.</b> every day	<b>d.</b> ago
21. They met each other thre	
a. ago	<b>b.</b> yesterday
c. now	<b>d.</b> just
22. I haven't read this book .	
a. since	<b>b.</b> yet
c. ago	d. ever
23. He a driver since	
<b>a.</b> will be	<b>b.</b> have been
<b>c.</b> been	d. has been

24. Every weekend, I	. my hobby.
a. have practised	<b>b.</b> practise
c. am practising	d. will practise
25. I any news abou	t my exam results yet.
<b>a.</b> haven't got	<b>b.</b> won't get
<b>c.</b> don't get	<b>d.</b> am not getting
26. Ahmad his holid	ay in London nowadays.
a. enjoyed	<b>b.</b> is enjoying
<b>c.</b> had enjoyed	d. was enjoying
27. Nowadays, I Spanis	sh for my next trip to Spain.
<b>a.</b> had learned	<b>b.</b> was learning
<b>c.</b> am learning	d. learned
28. They always can	nping in Spring.
a. go	<b>b.</b> are going
<b>c.</b> will go	d. have gone
29. My mother me a	a nice dress already.
a. buys	<b>b.</b> will buy
<b>c.</b> has bought	d. is buying
30. We our lunch ye	t.
a. haven't had	<b>b.</b> won't have
<b>c.</b> don't have	<b>d.</b> hasn't had

•	
Answers	

Allsi	Sweis	
1. a. play	2. a. has worked	
<b>3.</b> a. wear	4. b. is cooking	
5. c. travels	6. d. haven't visited	
7. d. has read	8. a. eats	
9. b. is waiting	10. b. am studying	
<b>11.</b> c. ago	12. d. is writing	
13. a. has lived	<b>14.</b> b. yet	
<b>15.</b> c. leaves	<b>16.</b> a. go	
17. c. is visiting	18. b. are learning	
<b>19.</b> b. go	<b>20.</b> a. at the moment	
<b>21.</b> a. ago	<b>22.</b> b. yet	
<b>23.</b> d. has been	24. b. practise	
<b>25.</b> a. haven't got	26. b. is enjoying	
27. c. am learning	<b>28.</b> a. go	
29. c. has bought	<b>30.</b> a. haven't had	

أ. **لؤي محمود كريّم** 0958707790

لۇي محمودكرتم 0958707790	ůg	الصف التاسع الأساسي
		قواعد الوح
(Possessive adjective		المستقبل (will, going to)
بعدها الاسم الذي نتحدث عن ملكيته.		will + $V_0 \bullet$
my our your their	his her its	تستخدم للتنبؤ بالمستقبل عندما لا نكون متأكدين من حدوث العمل
I have a shirt. <b>My shirt</b> is blue.		ېسبب عدم وجود دليل.
They have a house. Their house	e is big.	I <b>think</b> Brazil <b>will win</b> the next world cup.
(Possessive pronoun	0	وتستخدم عندما نتخذ قرارا مفاجئا لفعل شيء أو لتقديم المساعدة.
	تعبر عن امتلاك شيء ما، وتأتي ه	I've spilt coffee on my shirt. I' <b>ll change</b> it.
mine ours yours the	irs his hers its	( am , is , are هى Be ( نتذكر أن be + going to + $V_0$ •
Please give me that book. It's <b>n</b>	nine.	تستخدم للتنبؤ بالمستقبل عندما نكون متأكدين من حدوث العمل
Don't take that dress. It's hers.		بسبب وجود دليل
		Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.
(Demonstratives)		وتستخدم للتعبير عن أعمال خططنا لفعلها في المستقبل.
	تستخدم للإشارة إلى شخص أو	I'm going to visit Aleppo next week.
This That	These Those	• الظروف:
ع ذلك/تلك (للمفرد هذا/هذه (للمفرد البعيد) القريب)	أولئك (للجمع هؤلاء (للجم البعيد) القريب)	tomorrow , next (week) , in the future, in 2030 ,
	se flowers are beautiful.	tonight , today , on Monday.
	se houses are big.	
		أدوات التعريف والتنكير (a , an , the)
مية (Quantifiers)		<ul> <li>أداة التنكير (a) تُستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الغير محدد</li> <li>الذي مائية في الكوم (من المقرف المعدود)</li> </ul>
	تستخدم محددات الكمية مع الا	الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن ( جميع الأحرف ما عدا الأحرف الصوتية )
	محدودة، وهي تستخدم قبل الا	، وهي تعني واحد من مجموعة . teacher <b>a m</b> onth <b>a w</b> indow .
some any a lot of many کثیر الکثیر من أي بعض	a few much a little القليل كثير القليل	a teacher , a month , a window. ● أداة التنكير ( an ) تُستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الغير محدد
الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة في		الذي يبدأ بحرف صوتى ( a, e, i, o, u ).
	الجملة المثبتة.	an egg, an apple, an ant.
We saw <b>some lions</b> at the zoo.		ملاحظة: لا نستخدم أدوات التنكير a , an قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة
جمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة في الجملة	• نستخدم any قبل الأسماء ال	أو الجمع.
	المنفية والسؤال.	<ul> <li>أداة التعريف ( the ) تستخدم قبل كافة الأسماء (المفرد والجمع) إذا</li> </ul>
I didn't see <b>any friends</b> . Do y	ou have <b>any</b> children?	کانت محددة (أي معروفة)
ماء الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة في	• نستخدم a lot of قبل الأسد	The weather was fine yesterday.
منفية والسؤال.	الجملة المثبتة والجملة الم	<ul> <li>إذا ذكر الاسم المعدود للمرة الأولى نستخدم (a, an) وعند ذكر</li> </ul>
We met <b>a lot of friends</b> at the p	party.	الاسم نفسه للمرة الثانية نستخدم (the)
She has eaten <b>a lot of</b> chocolat	e.	I read <b>a book</b> . <b>The book</b> was interesting.
قبل الأسماء المعدودة فقط (الجمع)	• نستخدم many / a few	<ul> <li>نستخدم أداة التعريف ( the ) مع الحالات التالية دائما:</li> </ul>
She doesn't have many friends		the smallest , the most expensive قبل صيغة التفضيل:
I have only a few coins in my po		2. قبل الاتجاهات: The north , The centre
قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة فقط.	• نستخدم much / a little	<ol> <li>قبل الأسماء التي لا يوجد منها إلا واحد: The Sun</li> </ol>
John doesn't have <b>much mone</b>	-	<ol> <li>4. قبل أسماء الأماكن التي نزورها في المدينة وقبل أسماء المحلات:</li> </ol>
There is <b>a little tea</b> in the glass.		the cinema , the bank
		·

لؤي محمود کرتيم 0958707790	ەن	المتميزو	الصف التاسع الأساسي	
Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:		17 was such an in	teresting experience.	
1. My parents us	to the museum next week.	a. Some	<b>b.</b> Those	
a. were taking	<b>b.</b> have taken	<b>c.</b> These	<b>d.</b> That	
<b>c.</b> had taken	<b>d.</b> are going to take	18. Are your shoes	5?.	
2. My father the	house next week.	a. that	<b>b.</b> this	
a. painted	<b>b.</b> will paint	<b>c.</b> those	d. much	
c. has painted	<b>d.</b> was painting	19. Hassan doesn't have	money.	
3. The weather c	older tomorrow.	a. any	<b>b.</b> many	
a. will get	<b>b.</b> would get	<b>c.</b> a few	d. some	
<b>c.</b> got	<b>d.</b> was getting	20. She needs egg	s to make a cake.	
4. He practicing with	th the football team next week	a. some	b. any	
a. has started	<b>b.</b> had started	<b>c.</b> much	d. a little	
c. is going to start	<b>d.</b> was starting	21. There are cars	in our street.	
5. Sea level in th	e future.	a. much	<b>b.</b> many	
a. would rise	<b>b.</b> has risen	c. a little	d. any	
<b>c.</b> was rising	<b>d.</b> will rise	22. In modern cities, there	e is too pollution.	
6. They the proje		a. some	<b>b.</b> many	
a. are going to finish	<b>b.</b> have finished	c. much	d. a lot of	
<b>c.</b> were finishing	<b>d.</b> would finish	23. Many kids waste		
	a letter to her cousin.	a. much	<b>b.</b> many	
a. has written		c. a few	d. any	
<b>c.</b> will write	<b>d.</b> going to write		24. I have told you to pay attention times before.	
8. Next year, I Fr		<b>a.</b> a lot	<b>b.</b> much	
<ul> <li>a. studied</li> <li>c. am going to study</li> </ul>	<ul><li>b. have studied</li><li>d. had studied</li></ul>	c. many	<b>d.</b> any	
9. Mexico City is one of <b>a.</b> the	largest cities in the world. <b>b.</b> x		iswers	
<b>c.</b> an	d.a	1. d. are going to take	2. b. will paint	
10. Farah waited for you		<b>3.</b> a. will get	4. c. is going to start	
<b>a.</b> an <b>c.</b> the	<b>b.</b> a <b>d.</b> x	5. d. will rise	6. a. are going to finish	
11. Our school is in		7. c. will write	8. c. am going to study	
<b>a.</b> x	<b>b.</b> the	<b>9.</b> a. the	<b>10.</b> a. an	
c.a	d. an	<b>11.</b> b. the	<b>12.</b> a. my	
12. I haven't got picture a. my	<b>b.</b> yours	<b>13.</b> b. their	<b>14.</b> d. hers	
c.	<b>d.</b> mine	<b>15.</b> a. theirs	<b>16.</b> d. These	
13. Thousands of drivers	s will lose jobs.	<b>17.</b> d. That	<b>18.</b> c. those	
a. they	<b>b.</b> their	<b>19.</b> a. any	<b>20.</b> a. some	
<b>c.</b> them 14. Don't take that dress	<b>d.</b> theirs	<b>21.</b> b. many	<b>22.</b> c. much	
<b>a.</b> she	<b>b.</b> my	<b>23.</b> a. much		
<b>c.</b> her	<b>d.</b> hers		<b>24.</b> c. many	
15. We met Paul and Jar	ne last night. This house is	.		
a. theirs	<b>b.</b> her			
c. our	<b>d.</b> their	مدک تم	أ. لؤى محم	
	't for sale.		-	
16 flowers aren				
<ul><li>16 flowers aren</li><li>a. This</li></ul>	<b>b.</b> Much	0958	3707790	

	الصف التاسع الأساسي المتعيزون المتعيزون عمود كريم 0958707790	
	+ الرابعة (الماضي التام)	. C
Ī	They had moved to Canada by 2011.	الزمن الماضي البسيط (Simple past)
		يدل على عمل حدث وانتهى في الماضي.
	I had arrived at the station before the train left.	. د د د و ي ي • الصيغة: V₂
	He <b>bought</b> a car <b>after</b> he <b>had learned</b> to drive.	• الظروف:
	By the time I got home, my parents had already eaten.	yesterday , last (week) , ago , in 1981
		She <b>went</b> to the dentist <b>last month</b> . I <b>broke</b> my leg <b>yesterday</b> .
	نستخدم صيغة الأمر لإعطاء تعليمات أو أوامر أو طلبات. وتبدأ صيغة	I bought a new car two months ago.
	الأمر بالفُعل (٧٥) بدون فاعل، وفي حالة النفي نضع قبل الفعل كلّمة	<ul> <li>النفي: دائما نستخدم (didn't) قبل الفعل. والفعل يرجع V<sub>0</sub></li> </ul>
	.Don't	Mahmoud <b>went</b> shopping yesterday. Mahmoud <b>didn't go</b> shopping yesterday.
	Raise your hand!	<ul> <li>السؤال :دائما نستخدم (Did) في بداية الجملة. والفعل يرجع ٧٥</li> </ul>
	<b>Don't run</b> in the corridor.	She visited her friend last week.
	Chaosa the correct ensures a high start is	Did she visit her friend last week?
	Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d: 1. She from university last year.	
	<b>a.</b> have graduated <b>b.</b> is graduating	الزمن الماضي المستمر (Past Progressive)
	<b>c.</b> graduates <b>d.</b> graduated	• الصيغة: (was, were + ( V+ing
	2. Ruba hurt her ankle while she in the park.	
	<b>a.</b> is running <b>b.</b> has run	<ul> <li>يدل على عمل كان مستمرا في وقت محدد في الماضي.</li> </ul>
	<b>c.</b> was running <b>d.</b> run	She was reading at seven o'clock yesterday.
	3. I felt better after I the medicine.	<ul> <li>عملين استمرا في الماضي في نفس الوقت ( نربط بينهما باستخدام</li> </ul>
	a. have taken b. was taking	کلمة while )
	<b>c.</b> had taken <b>d.</b> take	
	4. I the street when the policeman stopped me.	She was reading a story while he was writing a letter.
	a. was crossing b. am crossing	<ul> <li>عمل استمر في الماضي وقاطعه عمل أخر يكون بالماضي البسيط.</li> </ul>
	c. have crossed d. will cross	(نربط بينهما باستخدام while أو when )
	5. I dinner when the phone rang.	انتبه:
	a. have b. have had	الفعل بعد when دائما ماضي بسيط والفعل الثاني ماضي مستمر.
	c. was having d. am having	- in in in in
	6. Yesterday, I my friend.	الفعل بعد while دائما ماضي مستمر والفعل الثاني ماضي بسيط.
	a. visit b. will visit	While I was having breakfast, the phone rang.
	<ul> <li>c. have visited</li> <li>d. visited</li> <li>7. Sami by the time the visitors arrived.</li> </ul>	I <b>was walking when</b> it <b>began</b> to rain.
	a. leaves b. had left	
	<b>c.</b> have left <b>d.</b> is leaving	الزمن الماضي التام (Past perfect)
	8. The lesson before we arrived.	يدل على عمل حدث قبل عمَّل آخر في الماضي. أي أن العمل الذي
	a. is starting b. starts	حدث أولا في الماضي يكون ماضي تام والعمل الذي حدث بعده يكون
	<b>c.</b> has started <b>d.</b> had started	ماضی بسیط.
	9. When we at the cinema, the film had finished.	ب : ● الصيغة: had + V₃ الصيغة:
	a. are arriving b. arrive	
	c. arrived d. have arrived	• الظروف:
•	10. I the teacher coming two minutes ago.	after , before , by 1981 , by the time , until
$\langle \rangle$	a. saw b. have seen	انتبه:
K	c. will see d. am seeing	الفعل بعد after دائما ماضي تام والفعل الآخر ماضي بسيط.
	11. A lot of damage by the last earthquake.	الفعل بعد before , by the time , until ماضي بسيط والفعل
	a. happens b. is happening	
	c. will happen d. happened	الآخر يكون ماضي تام.
	12 interrupt me when I am speaking.	إذا كان في الجملة already (وهي من ظروف الحاضر التام) يمكن ان
	<ul><li>a. Let's</li><li>b. Didn't</li><li>c. Don't</li><li>d. Be</li></ul>	يكون الفعل معها ماضي تام إذاكان هناك فعل ماضي آخر في الجملة.
l		ਸ਼ੁਰਾਸ਼ - ਾ। <b>ਦੂ ਰਾਹਾ</b> - ਹਾ ਜ

لؤي محمود کرتم 0958707790	ون	المتميز	الصف التاسع الأساسي
13 quiet! This is	s a library. People are studying.		a big meal. It's not a good idea.
<b>a.</b> Don't	<b>b.</b> Be	a. Not exercise	<b>b.</b> Exercise
<b>c.</b> Been	<b>d.</b> Didn't	c. Don't exercise	<b>d.</b> Let's exercise
14. When you get to the	_		
a. turn	<b>b.</b> turning		
<b>c.</b> will turn	<b>d.</b> turns	4	Answers
	Damascus before I visited it.	<b>1.</b> d. graduated	<b>2.</b> c. was running
<b>a.</b> will hear	<b>b.</b> am hearing	<u> </u>	
<b>c.</b> had heard	<b>d.</b> hear	3. c. had taken	4. a. was crossing
<b>a.</b> is starting	shortly after the fire <b>b.</b> starts	5. c. was having	6. d. visited
<b>c.</b> has started	<b>d.</b> had started	7. b. had left	8. d. had started
	many people last week.	9. c. arrived	<b>10.</b> a. saw
<b>a.</b> hurt	<b>b.</b> is hurting		
<b>c.</b> has hurt	<b>d.</b> will hurt	<b>11.</b> d. happened	<b>12.</b> c. Don't
18. He listened to music		<b>13.</b> b. Be	<b>14.</b> a. turn
<b>a.</b> has studied	<b>b.</b> was studying	15. c. had heard	16. d. had started
c. is studying	d. studies	<b>17.</b> a. hurt	<b>18.</b> b. was studying
	e bus when it to rain.	<b>19.</b> a. started	<b>20.</b> b. was
<ul> <li>a. started</li> <li>c. has started</li> </ul>	<b>b.</b> starts <b>d.</b> will start	<b>21.</b> d. Watch	<b>22.</b> a. Don't
20. I in hospital			
a. have been	<b>b.</b> was	23. b. took	<b>24.</b> c. broke
<b>c.</b> am	d. will be	<b>25.</b> b. arrived	<b>26.</b> c. had gone
21 out! You are		27. d. had cooked	<b>28.</b> b. saw
a. Watching	<b>b.</b> Watches	<b>29.</b> a. do	<b>30.</b> c. Don't exercise
c. Watched	d. Watch		
22 make the sa			e . 5
a. Don't	<b>b.</b> Let's	، گریم	اً. لؤي محمود
c. Won't	<b>d.</b> Didn't	09	58707790
	otball to the park yesterday.		
<ul> <li>a. take</li> <li>c. have taken</li> </ul>	<b>b.</b> took <b>d.</b> am taking		
24. I my leg whi			
<b>a.</b> have broken	<b>b.</b> break		
<b>c.</b> broke	d. am breaking		
	homework when I		
<b>a.</b> arrive	<b>b.</b> arrived		
c. will arrive	d. have arrived		
	fter they to bed.		
a. are going	<b>b.</b> have gone		
<b>c.</b> had gone	<b>d.</b> go		
-	ved, my mother the dinner.		44 E a
a. is cooking	<b>b.</b> cooks		
<b>c.</b> has cooked	<b>d.</b> had cooked		
28. Sami had read the b	book before he the film.		
a. sees	<b>b.</b> saw		
<b>c.</b> has seen	<b>d.</b> will see		
29. The kitchen is dirty!	So the dishes now.	نمن	LOTOH
<b>a.</b> do	<b>b.</b> does	(Q)	
c. did	<b>d.</b> Don't	1	

لؤي محمود کرتيم 0958707790	تون	المتعير	الصف التاسع الأساسي
	<b>مدة الرابعة</b>	قواعد الو	
Choose the correct answer	ra, b, c or d:	التمنى (Wish)	
1. I can't drive. I wish I		التعبير عن أمنية في الحاضر أو المستقبل أو	نستخدم كلمة wish عند
a. can	<b>b.</b> do	ببتنا في تغيير وضع معين.	الماضي. حيث نعبر عن رغ
<b>c.</b> could	<b>d.</b> did	إقع من حيث الاثبات والنفي.	<ul> <li>دائما نتمنى عكس الو</li> </ul>
2. The music is loud. I wish	it so loud	ما ماضي.	• الفعل بعد wish دائد
<b>a.</b> weren't	<b>b.</b> were	ar) نحوله إلى were مع كل الضمائر في	• الفعل n,is,are) Be
<b>c.</b> isn't	<b>d.</b> didn't		جملة التمني.
3. I wish I to my fat	her.	للة الأصلية حاضر نحوله للماضي وإذاكان	<ul> <li>إذا كان الفعل في الجم</li> </ul>
<b>a.</b> listen	<b>b.</b> am listening	التام.	ماضي نحوله للماضي
<b>c.</b> have listened	d. had listened	مملة من الاثبات للنفي وبالعكس.	<ul> <li>لا ننسى أن نحول الج</li> </ul>
4. I wish I earlier.			انتبه للأمثلة التالية:
a. woke up	<b>b.</b> wake up	• Our classroom <b>is</b> crowded.	
<b>c.</b> am waking up	<b>d.</b> have woken up	I wish our classroom weren't c	rowded.
	ball. I wish they old.	• I can't speak Spanish.	
<b>a.</b> haven't been	<b>b.</b> won't be	I wish I <b>could</b> speak Spanish.	
<b>c.</b> weren't	<b>d.</b> aren't	• I don't speak Spanish.	
6. She wishes she Aust	ralia when she was younger.	I wish I <b>spoke</b> Spanish.	
a. is visiting	<b>b.</b> had visited	• I didn't speak Spanish.	
<b>c.</b> has visited	<b>d.</b> visits	I wish I had spoken Spanish.	
Ans	swers	• I speak Spanish.	
1. c. could	2. a. weren't	I wish I <b>didn't speak</b> Spanish.	
3. d. had listened	4. a. woke up	• I spoke Spanish.	
<b>5.</b> c. weren't	6. b. had visited	I wish I hadn't spoken Spanish.	

قواعد الوحدة الخامسة

(Reported questi	ion) السؤال المنقول	ضمائر الوصل (Relative pronouns)
قل العبارات التي قالها شخص	نتذكر أن الكلام المنقول هو عملية نا	نستخدم ضمائر الوصل للربط بين جملتين وهي تصف اسماً قبلها، (أي
_	معين إلى شخص آخر.	لإعطاء معلومات إضافية)، وهي تعني (الذي ، آلتي ، الذين ، الخ)
ں مثل:	<ul> <li>في السؤال المنقول نستخدم أفعال</li> </ul>	
asked	wondered	● نستخدم who مع الأشخاص (العاقل)، للدلالة على الفاعل.
سأل	تساءل	I told you about <b>the woman who</b> lost her bag.
inquired	wanted to know	• نستخدم whom مع الأشخاص (العاقل)، للدلالة على المفعول به.
استفسر	أراد أن يعرف	The parents whom we met are from France.
ى.	<ul> <li>الفعل بعد هذه الأفعال دائما ماضم</li> </ul>	● نستخدم which مع الأشياء (غير العاقل).
السؤال المنقول	السؤال المباشر	Do you see <b>the cat which</b> is lying on the roof?
V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>	● نستخدم that بدلاً من الضمائر السابقة (أي مع العاقل وغير
had + V <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	العاقل) ما عدا أسماء العلم.
لاستفهام إن وجد وان لم يوجد	<ul> <li>عند نقل السؤال نكتب أولا اسم المالي</li> </ul>	I don't like <b>the table that</b> stands in my kitchen.
	نكتب كلمة if أو whether.	This is <b>the man that</b> came yesterday.
	• ثم نكتب الفاعل المناسب.	● نستخدم whose للدلالة على الملكية.
،ىلەللماضى.	<ul> <li>ثمٰ نكتب الفعل بعد أن نقوم بتحو</li> </ul>	Do you know that boy whose shirt is red?
Where is he from?		● نستخدم when للدلالة على للزمان، وهي تعني (عندما)
He asked where he was fro	m.	Grandma remembers the time when radio shows were
Is she a teacher?		popular.
He asked if/whether she wa	<b>as</b> a teacher.	● نستخدم where للدلالة على المكان، وهي تعني (حيث)
<b>Do</b> you <b>play</b> tennis?		I want to visit <b>the island where</b> my teacher lives.
He asked me if I played ten	nis.	
Did you play tennis?		
He asked me if I had played	him.	

ن <b>ون</b> نوي محمود کرتم 0958707790		المتميزو	الصف التاسع الأساسي
Choose the correct answ	ver a, b, c or d:	Choose the correct	answer a, b, c or d:
1. She wanted to know if	her exams.	1. Bilal teaches in th	e school we all studied.
a. Mary had passed	<b>b.</b> Mary will pass	a. who	<b>b.</b> where
c. did Mary pass	d. has Mary passed	<b>c.</b> when	<b>d.</b> which
2. She asked her friend which dress she best.		2. My brother,	is an engineer, is very successful.
a. likes	<b>b.</b> liked	a. who	<b>b.</b> which
<b>c.</b> is liking	<b>d.</b> will like	<b>c.</b> where	d. whose
3. The mother asked her	daughter where she	3. The car I b	oought is very good.
a. had been	<b>b.</b> have been	a. whom	<b>b.</b> whose
<b>c.</b> is	<b>d.</b> been	<b>c.</b> which	d. where
4. Martin asked us		4. Mary was a teach	er motivated her students.
a. how we are	<b>b.</b> how we were	a. when	<b>b.</b> which
<b>c.</b> how were we	d. how are we	<b>c.</b> who	d. where
5. He asked if he	it.	5. The gift was for the	ne student marks are excellent.
a. had to do	<b>b.</b> have to do	a. where	b. who
<b>c.</b> has to do	<b>d.</b> do have to	<b>c.</b> when	d. whose
6. Laila wanted to know	where	6. Nada came forwa	rd the shoes were.
a. her umbrella is	<b>b.</b> was her umbrella	a. who	<b>b.</b> where
	<b>d.</b> is her umbrella	c. whom	d. when
7. John asked me if I	to the party.	7. The table, v	was my grandmother's, got broken.
<b>a.</b> go	<b>b.</b> will go	a. which	<b>b.</b> when
c. am going	<b>d.</b> was going	<b>c.</b> where	d. who
8. He inquired why I		8. We broke the con	nputer belonged to my father.
a. was crying		a. who	<b>b.</b> where
<b>c.</b> cry	d. have cried	c. that	<b>d.</b> when
<ol><li>Nancy wanted to know</li></ol>	v where we football.	9. Last week I met N	Irs. Smith lives next door.
a. are playing	<b>b.</b> played	a. who	<b>b.</b> which
<b>c.</b> play	d. have played	<b>c.</b> where	<b>d.</b> when
10. He asked if			at man car is blue.
<ol> <li>a. could he type</li> </ol>		a. which	<b>b.</b> whose
<b>c.</b> can he type	<b>d.</b> he could type	<b>c.</b> who	<b>d.</b> where
A	nswers		Answers
1. a. Mary had passed	<b>2.</b> b. liked	1. b. where	<b>2.</b> a. who
3. a. had been	4. b. how we were	<b>3.</b> c. which	<b>4.</b> c. who
5. a. had to do	6. c. her umbrella was	<b>5.</b> d. whose	<b>6.</b> b. where
7. d. was going	8. a. was crying	<b>7.</b> a. which	<b>8.</b> c. that
<b>9.</b> b. played	<b>10.</b> d. he could type	<b>9.</b> a. who	<b>10.</b> b. whose
د کريّم	ا. لوي محمو أ. لوي محمو 8707790		ا. نوي محمود کر أ. نوي محمود کر 0958707790

الصف التاسع الأساسي محمود كرتم 0958707790 للصف التاسع الأساسي							
قواعد الوحدة السادسة							
السؤال التوكيدي (Question tag)	المبني للمجهول (Passive voice)			الد			
لسؤال التوكيدي هو عبارة عن سؤال قصير يضاف في نهاية الجملة	عروف أو ليس له	و ن الفاعل غير ه	۔ جھول عندما يكو	نستخدم المبني للم			
زيادة التأكيد ومعناه (أليس كذلك؟).				أهمية لنذكره. فاهت			
Mary is here, isn't she?	The house was						
Jack can't come to the party, can he?	يه الفعل والمعنى	ىل ولكن وقع عل	بيت لم يقم بالعد	في المثال السابق ال			
يلصياغة السؤال القصير Question tag نتيع الخطوات التالية:				أن شخصا ما قد بني			
<ol> <li>إذاكان في الجملة فعل مساعد، نضعه في نهاية الجملة مع تغيير</li> </ol>	. В	e + V <sub>3</sub> :	جهول العامة هي	• صيغة المبني للم			
حالته من مثبت إلى منفي أو العكس، ثم نضع بعده الفاعل على	نتبع الخطوات:	المبني للمجهول	ببني للمعلوم إلى	• لتحويل جملة الم			
شكل ضمير، ثم نضع إشارة استفهام.	ب الفاعل.		مل والفعل والمف <b>مول به في بداية</b> ا				
You are English, aren't you?		. <u></u> ;	لول بد في بمايد. ل حسب الجدوا	2. تصبع <b>اللغ</b> 3. نحول الفع			
<u>Hani can't</u> drive yet, <u>can he</u> ?	للمجهول	المبني	معلوم	المبني لل			
ة. إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد نستخدم (  don't , doesn't ,	am,is, ar	e + V3		V1			
didn't ) حسب زمن الجملة والفاعل، ثم نضع الضمير الذي	was,wer	e + V3		V2			
ينوب عن الفاعل ثم نضع إشارة استفهام.	am,is,are + k	peing + V3	am,is,are	e + ( V+ing )			
<u>You play</u> football every day, <u>don't you</u> ?	was,were + l	peing + V3	was,were	e + ( V+ing )			
Laith often goes to the park, doesn't he?	have, has + l	been + V3	have,ł	nas + V3			
We saw amazing things, didn't we?	had + bee	en + V3	had	l + V3			
للاحظة:	بالعشن كتبعدي	حقيقي الذي قام	ن نذكر الفاعل ال	4. إذا أحببنا أر			
، إذا كان في الجملة ( have, has, had ) فعلينا أن نميز إذا كان فعلا	مير نحوله إلى ضمير	by ، وإذاكان ضم	ة مسبوقا بكلمة /				
مساعدا أو رئيسيا ، فنعاملها كفعل مساعد إذا كان بعدها فعل	Newton discov	ered laws of	motion	مفعول به.			
بالتصريف الثالث V <sub>3</sub> ، وما عدا ذلك تكون فعلا رئيسيا.		مفعول به ا					
He's got a house, hasn't he?			-				
He has a fast car, doesn't he?	Laws of motion	Laws of motion were discovered (by Newton).					
، في حالة الاقتراح إذا بدأت الجملة بكلمة Let's فيكون السؤال				<b>ملاحظة:</b> في الامتح			
التوكيدي دائماً: ?shall we				ظروف الأزمنة المو			
Let's eat out tonight, shall we?			<b>C</b> + <b>t</b> 1 = <b>t</b> + <b>t</b> 1				
ا إذا كان الفعل في الجملة am فإنه يصبح في السؤال التوكيدي aren't		دية الإنعكاسية محم منعم					
.( أما am not فتبقى am في السؤال التوكيدي )			lexive prono	-			
l' <b>m</b> good at English, <b>aren't I</b> ?			-	الضمائر الانعكاسية انعكاسية لأنها تعود			
l' <b>m not</b> fat, <b>am l</b> ?	-	-	_	-			
· للإجابة عن السؤال التوكيدي ننتبه لما يلي:	للتغبير عن	ص). وتستعدم	ه هو نفس السب	الفاعل والمفعول با التوكيد.			
<ol> <li>إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة فالسؤال التوكيدي يكون منفياً، والإجابة</li> </ol>	Jala Zake st	an enall (co	vos) o stalt (c	التوكيد. تُشتق بإضافة (elf:			
المتوقعة تكون مثبتة.	ي تحتب تلمه واحد	se) للجمع. وسي	ی) تیمفرد وردی	دشتق بإصافة (em. وليس كلمتين.			
They have left, haven't they? Yes, she is.		We	You	وليس للملين. You			
You like tea, don't you? Yes, I do.	myself	ourselves	yourself	yourselves			
2. إذا كانت الجملة منفية فالسؤال التوكيدي يكون مثبتاً، والإجابة	They	Не	She	lt			
المتوقعة تكون منفية.	themselves	himself	herself	itself			
	<u>I</u> looked at <u>myself</u> for a long time.						
They haven't left, have they? No, they haven't.	<u>My father</u> pain	-					

لؤي محمود کرتم 958707790	ۆۈن	(لمتمير	لصف التاسع الأساسي
Choose the correct answ	er a, b, c or d:	17. He plays computer gar	nes very well, he?
1. A new bridge b	y our company last year.	a. didn't	<b>b.</b> hasn't
a. was built	<b>b.</b> is built	<b>c.</b> isn't	<b>d.</b> doesn't
<b>c.</b> has built	<b>d.</b> had built	18. You like apples,	. you?
2. Nowadays, basketball	all over the world.	<b>a.</b> don't	<b>b.</b> aren't
a. was played	<b>b.</b> is played	<b>c.</b> didn't	d. weren't
c. was being played	<b>d.</b> had played	19. He's washing his car,	he?
3. Many buildings	in the last earthquake.	<b>a.</b> isn't	<b>b.</b> doesn't
a. are damaged	<b>b.</b> have damaged	<b>c.</b> hasn't	d. haven't
c. had damaged	<b>d.</b> were damaged	20. You brought your umb	orella, you?
4. The food now.		a. don't	<b>b.</b> haven't
a. is being cooked	<b>b.</b> was being cooked	<b>c.</b> didn't	d. aren't
c. is cooked	d. was cooked	21. She's eaten all the bisc	cuits,she?
5. Millions of mobile pho	nes calls every second.	<b>a.</b> isn't	<b>b.</b> hasn't
a. had made	<b>b.</b> were made	<b>c.</b> doesn't	d. didn't
<b>c.</b> are made	<b>d.</b> had been made	22. Laila won't be late,	she?
6. This house now	<i>.</i>	a. isn't	<b>b.</b> won't
a. was being built	<b>b.</b> is being built	c. doesn't	d. will
c. had built	<b>d.</b> has been built	23. You have a big house,	you?
7. Damascus by m	any tourists last summer.	a. don't	<b>b.</b> haven't
a. has visited	<b>b.</b> had visited	c. aren't	<b>d.</b> didn't
c. is visited	<b>d.</b> was visited	24. They've lived in Homs	for 10 years, they?
8. A special food i	n the party yesterday.	a. didn't	<b>b.</b> don't
a. is served	<b>b.</b> was served	<b>c.</b> haven't	<b>d.</b> aren't
c. is being served	d. has served	25. He's interested in stud	ying medicine, he?
9. The school project	by Omar yet.	a. isn't	<b>b.</b> hasn't
a. isn't done	<b>b.</b> didn't do	c. doesn't	<b>d.</b> don't
c. hasn't been done	d. hasn't done	26. They can't contact us,	they?
10. Before we arrived at t	the theatre, It	a. do	<b>b.</b> can
a. is being closed	<b>b.</b> is closed	<b>c.</b> can't	<b>d.</b> don't
c. has been closed	d. had been closed		
		An	swers
11. Maha and Sally collec		<b>1.</b> a. was built	
a. them	<b>b.</b> theirs		2. b. is played
<b>c.</b> herself	d. themselves	3. d. were damaged	4. a. is being cooked
12. Robert made this T-sh		5. c. are made	6. b. is being built
a. myself	<b>b.</b> his	<b>7.</b> c. is visited	8. b. was served
<b>c.</b> herself	<b>d.</b> himself		
<ol> <li>13. Tim and Gerry, if you</li> <li>a. themselves</li> </ol>	want more milk, help <b>b.</b> himself	9. c. hasn't been done	<b>10.</b> d. had been closed
c. yourselves	<b>d.</b> yourself	11. d. themselves	<b>12.</b> d. himself
14. The girl looked at	-	13. c. yourselves	14. b. herself
<b>a.</b> hers	<b>b.</b> herself	15. a. yourself	<b>16.</b> c. myself
c. themselves	d. itself	-	
	do your homework	<b>17.</b> d. doesn't	<b>18.</b> a. don't
a. yourself	<b>b.</b> yours	<b>19.</b> a. isn't	<b>20.</b> c. didn't
c. yourselves	<b>d.</b> you	<b>21.</b> b. hasn't	<b>22.</b> d. will
16. I introduced to	•	<b>23.</b> a. don't	<b>24.</b> c. haven't
<b>a.</b> my	<b>b.</b> I		
<b>c.</b> myself	<b>d.</b> himself	<b>25.</b> a. isn't	<b>26.</b> b. can

ل التاسع الأساسي العت <b>ميزون</b> التاسع الأساسي						
جمل سؤال المفردات (Vocabulary)						
Module 1	21. He was <b>fined</b> for parking on the wrong side of the					
1. The teacher began to <b>praise</b> the students for their	street.					
excellent work.	تم <b>تغريمه</b> لوقوفه على الجانب الخطأ من الشارع.					
بدأ المعلم <b>يمدح</b> الطلاب على عملهم الممتاز.	22. They are working together to <b>benefit</b> the whole					
2. An act of <b>violence</b> caused the window to be broken.	society.					
تسبب عمل <b>عنفِ</b> في كسر النافذة.	يعملون معاً لصالح المجتمع كله.					
3. The artist had to <b>employ</b> a hammer to open his	23. My parents wouldn't <b>allow</b> me to go abroad.					
paint cans.	لم يسمح لى والدي بالسفر إلى الخارج.					
كان على الفنان أن يستخدم مطرقةً لفتح علب الطلاء الخاصة به.	24. She took on extra work to increase her <b>income</b> .					
4. She was wearing a splendid <b>outfit</b> .	قامت بعمل إضافي لزيادة دخلها.					
كانت ترتدى زباً رائعاً.	25. It is <b>normal</b> to feel nervous before an exam.					
5. His <b>struggle</b> against cancer lasted for two years.	من الطبيعي أن تشعر بالتوتر قبل الامتحان.					
استمرت معاناته ضد مرض السرطان لمدة عامين.	26. Property in Homs is <b>cheaper</b> than property in					
6. This party was done <b>for the benefit of</b> the poor.	Damascus.					
أقيم هذا الحفل <b>لصالح</b> الفقراء.	العقارات في حمص أرخص من العقارات في دمشق.					
7. A lift was put to <b>meet</b> the disabled <b>needs</b> .	27. Doctors gave Hani oxygen to help him <b>breathe</b> .					
وُضِعَ مصعدٌ <b>لتلبية احتياجات</b> المعاقين.	أعطى الأطباء هاني الأكسجين لمساعدته أن يتنفس.					
وَحِمْعَ سَعَمَى اللَّهُ الْحَمَّةُ الْعَادِينَ. 8. Some people in Africa do not <b>have access</b> to safe	العطي الوطبة علي الأخصبين للمستعمل العليم. 28. You will need to <b>obtain</b> permission from the					
drinking water.	teacher if you want to leave the class.					
	ستحتاج أن <b>تحصل</b> على إذن من المعلم إن كنت تريد أن تغادر الصف.					
بعض الناس في إفريقيا لا يحصلون على مياه شرب آمنة. top a short a back of a short of the short of						
9. She had a problem in the bank, so she asked to meet	29. He has to take <b>pills</b> to control his blood pressure.					
the manager.	يجب أن يأخذ أقراص دواء ليتحكم بضغط دمه. تن مستحدم معتمين معرف ملمانا معتمد مع منا يحم من 20					
لديها مشكلة في البنك، لذلك طلبت مقابلة <b>المدير</b> . جمع لمصنعات معمد من معمد معلم بينوموس معمد ما 10.	30. Our goal is to <b>establish</b> a new research centre in					
10. He has no money; he has been <b>unemployed</b> for	our city. هدفنا أن <b>ننشئ</b> مركز أبحاث جديد في مدينتنا.					
months. لیس لدیه مال، لقد کان <b>عاطلاً عن العمل</b> منذ شهور.						
	31. I didn't see your bike, so I <b>assumed</b> you had gone					
11. Life doesn't <b>exist</b> on Mars.	out.					
الحياة لا <b>تُوجَد</b> على المريخ. 12 من	لم أز دراجتك، لذا <b>افترضت</b> أنك خرجت. معتمد ما محتم مناسبة معانستان بتحد معتم مسلم معتم مسلم 22.					
12. I was <b>astonished</b> when my nine-months brother	32. The two cars are very <b>similar</b> in size and design.					
could walk. كنت <b>مندهشاً</b> عندما تمكن أخى ذو التسعة أشهر من المشى.	السيارتان <b>متشابهتان</b> جداً في الحجم والتصميم. جذا خدما جداً معناه مستقد مستقداً من مكانا ما مساطر معاما					
	33. John lived a life of <b>degradation</b> after he lost his					
Module 2	fortune.					
13. It is difficult to <b>predict</b> what the long-term effects	عاش جون حياة التدهور بعد أن فقد ثروته.					
of the accident will be.	34. The solar power is a <b>renewable</b> energy.					
من الصعب أن <b>نتنبأ</b> بما ستكون عليه الآثار طويلة المدى للحادث.	الطاقة الشمسية هي طاقة <b>متجددة</b> .					
14. The weather <b>improved</b> towards the evening.	35. Cycling is totally <b>sustainable</b> form of transport.					
تحسّن الطقس في المساء.	ركوب الدراجات هو تماما شكل <b>مستدام</b> من وسائل النقل.					
15. His father suffers from a heart <b>disease</b> .	Module 3					
يعاني والده من <b>مرض</b> في القلب.	36. Health officials have tried to raise <b>awareness</b> .					
16. The <b>obvious</b> way of reducing pollution is to use	حاول مسؤولو الصحة زيادة <b>الوعي</b> . بينتحم وطن منه معرفة مصي <b>بوالع ب</b> الماليونير متعمد معرفة من الم					
	37. My parents wouldn't <b>allow</b> me to go to the party.					
الطريقة <b>الواضحة</b> للحد من التلوث هي استخدام السيارات بشكل أقل.	لم يسمح لي والدي بالذهاب إلى الحفلة. ويتجوما وطد منين مد من متنتجة واطبياه وطح 28.					
17. She felt at <b>peace</b> when she arrived.	38. The club's <b>priority</b> is to win the league.					
شعرت <b>بسلام</b> عندما وصلت.	أولوية النادي هي الفوز بالدوري.					
18. The new software package <b>replaces</b> the old one.	39. Always write an <b>outline</b> for your essays.					
حزمة البرامج الجديدة <b>تحل محل</b> الحزمة القديمة.	أكتب دائماً مخططاً لمقالاتك.					
19. Do you have <b>insurance</b> on your house and its	40. Elephants <b>collaborate</b> to look after their young.					
contents?	<b>تتعاون</b> الفيلة لرعاية صغارها.					
هل لديك تأمين على منزلك ومحتوياته؟	41. My father was a <b>genius</b> at storytelling.					
20. The <b>long-term</b> effects of smoking are serious.	كان والدي عبقرياً في سرد القصص.					
الآثار <b>طويلة المدى</b> للتدخين خطيرة.						

أ <b>ون</b> لؤي محمود كرتيم 0958707790	الصف التاسع الأساسي
42. His <b>experiments</b> showed that lightning was a kind of electricity.	64. My friend was filled with <b>despair</b> when he lost his job.
أظهرت <b>تجاربه</b> أن البرق هو نوع من الكهرباء.	امتلاً صديقي <b>باليأس</b> عندما فقد وظيفته.
43. She <b>persisted</b> with her studies in spite of financial	65. The patient felt better after the <b>operation</b> .
problems.	شعر المريض بتحسن بعد <b>العملية</b> . ماييلم المريض
استمرت في دراستها على الرغم من المشاكل المالية. 44. Failing more than once <b>frustrates</b> students.	Module 5         66. Millions of people in the world live in poverty.
الفشل أكثر من مرة <b>يحبط</b> الطلاب. 45. Tickets are <b>available</b> in the box office.	ملايين الناس في العالم يعيشون في <b>فقر</b> . . 67. She is nominated for the best actor <b>award</b>
التذاكر <b>متوفرة</b> في شباك التذاكر. 46. Earthquakes are <b>extremely</b> difficult to predict. من الصعب <b>جد</b> اً أن نتنبأ بالزلازل.	رُشِّحت لجائزة أفضل ممثلة. 68. The plan is designed to <b>motivate</b> workers to work efficiently.
47. Don't do anything you might <b>regret</b> . لا تفعل شيئاً ريما <b>تندم</b> عليه.	صُمّمت الخطة <b>لتحفيز</b> العمال على العمل بكفاءة. 69. Is that rule <b>applicable</b> in this case?
و تعلق شيئا ريبة عندم عليه. 48. We plan to buy some property as an <b>investment</b> . نخطط أن نشتري بعض العقارات كاستثمار.	هل هذه القاعدة <b>قابلة للتطبيق</b> في هذه الحالة؟
49. He heard someone's <b>footsteps</b> in the hall.	70. It's against my <b>principle</b> to lie. الكذب ضد <b>مبدئي</b> .
سمع <b>خطوات</b> شخص ما في القاعة. 50. You are wrong, and I can <b>prove</b> it.	<ol> <li>She is a successful person. She knows how to use her time efficiently.</li> </ol>
أنت مخطئ، ويمكنني أن <b>أثبت</b> ذلك.	هي شخص ناجح. تعرف كيف تستغل وقتها بكفاءة.
51. She <b>graduated</b> from university this year. <b>تخرّجتْ</b> من الجامعة هذا العام.	72. Most of our students <b>attain</b> high grades in the final exam.
52. I <b>specifically</b> told you not to go near water.	يحصل معظم طلابنا على درجات عالية في الامتحان النهائي. 73.1 had a very <b>productive</b> day; I finished the whole
ت. . 53. She gave the greatest <b>performance</b> of her career. لقد قدّمتْ أفضل أ <b>د</b> اء في مهنتها.	work. كان يومى مثمرا جدا، انتهيت من العمل كله.
لفد فكمك العصل أداع في مهليها. 54. Is he learning to play an <b>instrument</b> ?	ال يومي منظر، جدا، اللهيك من العمل للله. Module 6
هل يتعلم أن يعزف على آلة موسيقية؟	74. You should be positive and <b>capable of</b> inspiring
55. The accident has not caused any <b>permanent</b>	others.
damage.	يجب أن تكون إيجابيا و <b>قادرا على</b> إلهام الآخرين.
لم يتسبب الحادث في أي ضرر <b>دائم</b> .	75. Trust can be destroyed in no time.
56. All the information that we <b>gathered</b> has been kept	يمكن أن تتدمر الثقة <b>بلمح البصر</b> .
in a file. كل المعلومات التي <b>جمعناها</b> تم الاحتفاظ بها في ملف.	76. You should be honest <b>to earn</b> people's trust. يجب أن تكون صادقا <b>لتكسب</b> ثقة الناس.
57. The police are working hard to <b>discover</b> the cause	77. Don't make fun of people.
of the fire.	لا تسخر من الناس.
تعمل الشرطة بجد كي <b>تكتشف</b> سبب الحريق. dtlcs a second diat is <b>boosticial</b> for your boot	78. Show your family that you care about them.
58. A good diet is <b>beneficial</b> for your health. النظام الغذائي الجيد <b>مفيد</b> لصحتك.	أظهر لعائلتك أنك <b>تهتم بهم</b> . 79. The student was very <b>intellectual</b> ; he gave a smart
النظام العدالي الجيد <b>معيد</b> لصحتك. 59. A new work programme for young people will be	answer to a very difficult quiz.
implemented soon.	كان الطالب مثقفا جدا. قدم إجابة ذكية للغز صعب جدا.
برنامج عمل جديد للشباب <b>سينفّذ</b> قريباً. 60. We have no <b>choice</b> but to study hard.	80. The police are always ready to <b>response</b> to people's calls for help.
ليس لدينا خيار إلا أن ندرس بجد.	الشرطة مستعدة دائما <b>للاستجابة</b> لنداءات الناس للمساعدة.
61. She has to pay a <b>fine</b> for speeding. يجب عليها أن تدفع <b>غرامة</b> للسرعة.	<ol> <li>81. The dog was wagging its tail as a gesture of happiness.</li> </ol>
Module 4	کان الکلب یهز ذیله <b>کإشارة</b> علی السعادة.
62. This team needs a <b>miracle</b> to win the match.	82. The animals at the circus do the movements
يحتاج هذا الفريق <b>معجزة</b> ليربح المباراة.	following their trainers' <b>commands</b> .
.63. She asked the <b>pharmacist</b> to prepare the medicine طلبتْ من ا <b>لصيدلي</b> أن يحضّر الدواء.	الحيوانات في السيرك تقوم بالحركات بناء على <b>أوامر</b> مدربيها.

لۇى محمودكرتيم 0958707790 المتميزون الصف التاسع الأساسي صياغة السؤال (Question making) القاعدة العامة لصياغة السؤال العام هي: إذاكان في الجملة فعل مساعد: . نكمل الجملة بدون الكلمات التي تحتها خط + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد + Wh-word إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد: ( نضع do , does , did حسب الفاعل وزمن الفعل في الجملة ) . . نكمل الجملة بدون الكلمات التي تحتها خط + الفعل بالمصدر + الفاعل + ( do , does , did ) + نكمل الجملة بدون الكلمات التي تحتها خط + الفعل بالمصدر + الفاعل + ( Wh-words Why Which When Where What أى لماذا أين ما - ماذا متى How Who Whose How much How much الكمىة كىف السعر من لمن How often How old How long How far How many كم بُعد (للمسافة) العدد تكرار الأفعال کم عُمر المدة الزمنية / الطول What sort /kind How fast What time What colour How high ما نوع للسرعة ماالوقت للسؤال عن الارتفاع مالون The hotel is in the city centre. Where is the hotel? The road is wet because it was raining. Why is the road wet? I drink my coffee with milk and sugar. How do you drink your coffee? That is Laila's pen. Whose pen is this? I got up at 7 o'clock. When did you get up? You paid **five pounds** for this coat. How much did you pay for this coat? Thirty boys are in this class. How many boys are in this class? حالات ثابتة للسؤال: تُحفظ كما هي : 1. السؤال عن الطقس: What is/was the weather like? What will the weather be like tomorrow? السؤال عن المواصفات الشكلية (الجسدية): ( tall , fat , short , .... ) . What + (do, does, did) + الفاعل + look like ? He is **tall** and has **dark hair**. What does he look like? السؤال عن المواصفات الغير شكلية (الشخصية): ( .... , lazy , honest , friendly ). ? like + الفاعل + (فعل كون) + like She is **friendly**. What is she like? السؤال عن مواصفات الأماكن والمدن: What + (فعل كون) + like ? What is Syria like? Syria is a beautiful country. 5. السؤال عن المرض: What is the matter? 6. السؤال عن المهنة: What + (do, does, did) + الفاعل + do ? What + is + (your, his, her) + job? My father is a **doctor**. What does he do? / What is his job? 7. السؤال عن الفاعل: إذا كان الخط تحت الفاعل ... ننظر هل الفاعل عاقل فنحذفه ونضع مكانه Who وإذا كان غير عاقل نحذفه ونضع مكانه What . My brother plays with me. Who plays with you? Her joke made me happy. What made you happy? ملاحظة: بعد How many مباشرة يجب أن نضع الاسم المعدود الموجود في الجملة. بعد How much مباشرة يجب أن نضع الاسم الغير معدود الموجود في الجملة. اً. لؤى محمود كريّم 0958707790

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لؤي محمود کرتم 0958707790	مف التاسع الأساسي <b>المتميز ور</b>
1. He works in a factory in the city centre.	<b>24.</b> Mr. Loay has been a teacher <b>for twenty years</b> .
<b>2. <u>Amer</u></b> was repairing the car.	<b>25.</b> She is fit <b>because she always exercises</b> .
<b>3.</b> We arrived in Homs <u>yesterday</u> .	<b>26.</b> She is <b>talking on the phone</b> right now.
4. I'm <u>sixteen years old</u> .	27. I live <u>in Damascus</u> .
5. I went to the cinema with <u>my friends</u> yesterday.	<b>28.</b> There are <u>seven</u> continents in the world.
5. We went to Palmyra <u>to see the ancient ruins</u> .	<b>29.</b> The weather is <u>very hot</u> today.
7. She goes to school <u>by bus</u> .	<b>30.</b> We visited <u>our cousins</u> last week.
<b>3.</b> The film started <u>at 8 o'clock</u> .	Answers
9. I have got <u>two</u> brothers.	1. Where does he work?
L <b>0.</b> My sister studies <u>medicine</u> .	<ul> <li>2. Who was repairing the car?</li> <li>3. When did you arrive?</li> <li>4. How old are you?</li> </ul>
1. We have been playing football <u>for one hour</u> .	<ul><li>5. Who did you go to the cinema with yesterday?</li><li>6. Why did you go to Palmyra?</li></ul>
12. The idea of Suspended Coffee started in Italy.	<ul><li>7. How does she go to school?</li><li>8. When did the film start?</li></ul>
L <b>3.</b> She is working on <u>a new project</u> .	<ul><li>9. How many brothers have you got?</li><li>10. What does your sister study?</li></ul>
L4. The weather will be <u>cold</u> tomorrow.	<ul><li>11. How long have you been playing football?</li><li>12. Where did the idea of suspended coffee start?</li><li>12. Whete is a base of the start of the start?</li></ul>
L5. Laith travelled <u>to Europe</u> last winter.	<ul> <li>13. What is she working on?</li> <li>14. What will the weather be like tomorrow?</li> <li>15. Where did Laith travel last winter?</li> </ul>
L <b>6.</b> Tala has lived in Damascus <u>since 2012</u> .	<ul><li>16. How long has Tala lived in Damascus?</li><li>17. Why do you enjoy reading?</li></ul>
L7. I enjoy reading <u>because it is interesting</u> .	<ul><li>18. How many languages does your brother speak?</li><li>19. What was Anne writing?</li></ul>
L8. My brother speaks <u>three</u> languages.	<b>21.</b> When do you usually wake up?
L <b>9.</b> Anne was writing <u>a letter</u> .	<b>23.</b> Where did you spend your holiday last year?
20. <u>Salwa</u> lost her keys yesterday.	<b>25.</b> Why is she fit? <b>26.</b> What is she doing right now?
21. I usually wake up <u>at 6.00 o'clock</u> .	<ul><li>27. Where do you live?</li><li>28. How many continents are there in the world?</li></ul>
22. Suzan enjoys <u>reading</u> .	<ul><li>29. What is the weather like today?</li><li>30. Who did you visit last week?</li></ul>
2 <b>3.</b> I spent my holiday <u>in Homs</u> last year.	اً. لؤي محمود ڪريّم
	0958707790

### المتميزون

## لؤي محمود کرتم 0958707790

#### الصوتيات

الصوتيات في اللغة الإنجليزية هي أساس نطق الكلمات بطريقة صحيحة. والصوتيات في اللغة الإنجليزية تنقسم إلى أصوات متحركة (Vowels) وأصوات ساكنة (Consonants). الأحساب المستكة تتقصير المستقد ما من المسابقة محيحة من المسابقة من اللغة الإنجليزية تنقسم إلى أصوات متحركة (Vowels

jar

part father

الأصوات المتحركة تقسم إلى قصيرة (Short vowels) وطويلة (Long vowels).

car palm

Short vowel /æ/						
cab	dad	bag	van			
mat	hat map sad					
rag	cat	ant	track			
flag glad flag						

Short vowel /e/					
men	met	red	led		
bed	set	wet	ten		
net	bet tell fell				
hell	end	egg	peck		
vent	lend	check			

Long vowel /i:/						
mean	read	lead	seat			
heal	deal	seal	weak			
wheat	meat	feel	teen			
peek	need	feet	beef			
meet sheep key						
Ń						

Long vowel /a:/

art

calm

-								
	Short Vowel /ʌ/							
bun	bum	bus	bud	bug	but	hut	cut	
cup	dug fun gun truck summer bungee-jumping							
trouble								

Diphthongs /ei/							
bake	sake	sane	cape	wake	gaze	hate	bate
shake	shape	James	fail	wait	sail	weight	ape
day							
			7				

V

Short vowel /u/						
put	full	pull	push			
bush	butcher	look	took			
cook foot would						
- V	$\lambda \cdot \cdot 7$					

Short vowel /ɔ/					
not	fox	pot	box		
rob	cock	dock	lost		
shot	spot	clock			

Long vowel /u:/				
juice	rude	cruel	fruit	
true	blue	shoot	fool	
school	soup	group		

Long vowel /ɔ:/					
cork	forks	port	torn		
cord	born	horn	torch		
short	bought	naught			

الصف التاسع الأساسي

arch

class