شرح وتدريبات لأهم القواعد التي تظهر في الامتحانات الرسمية

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موقع فايلاتي ⇦ المناهج العمانية ⇦ الصف التاسع ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الثاني ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف

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| | |
|---|---|
| المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية: | ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس |

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع

صفحة المناهج العمانية على فيسبوك

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | دليل القراءة |
| 2 | تجميع أسئلة الكتابة |
| 3 | قصة مصورة الإجازة على الشاطئ |
| 4 | تجميع اختبارات مع الإجابات النموذجية |
| 5 | اختبار حول الاستماع والمفردات والقواعد |

# قواعد الصف التاسع وتدريبات عليها من اختبارات تجريبية

## شرح القواعد

**Past Perfect**

قاعدة الماضي التام: في حال وجود أحد مفاتيح الزمن مثل ( before, after, by the time... ) نجد بأن هناك فعلين في الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر ، الفعل الأقدم نضعه في الماضي التام وهوعبارة عن ( had + التصريف الثالث ) والفعل الاحدث نضعه في الماضي البسيط.

It is used to express two actions that happened in the past, one before the other. Keywords: ( By the time – because – until – but – after & before )

By the time I came home, they had finished cleaning.

Hajer felt scared because she had seen a horror film.

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

- We ate some sandwiches after we ( see – had seen – seeing ) the film.

**Do as shown in brackets:**

1. Khalid ( wait ) at the station until the bus came. [Correct]

   Khalid had waited at the station until the bus came.

قاعدة التمني: عند تمني تغيير حالة أو حدث في الماضي نستخدم الزمن الماضي التام ويكون بإضافة had + التصريف الثالث ، اما عند تمني تغيير حالة أو حدث في المضارع نستخدم الزمن الماضي البسيط بعد كلمة wish

**I wish**

**Wish + past simple**

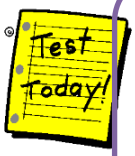
We use wish + ( past simple ) to wish a **present situation** was different.

**Wish + past perfect**

We use wish + (had + P.P.) to show regret about **past situations.**

I wish my father stopped smoking.

I wish I had bought the red car




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

- It's raining heavily outside. I wish we ( staying –had stayed – would stay ) home instead.
- Aunt Huda lives far from us. I wish she ( living – lives – lived) near our house.

**Do as shown in brackets:**

1. I wish I ( phone ) Ahmed before coming to his house. [correct]

I wish I had phoned Ahmed before coming to his house.

## Conditional If III:

قاعدة If الحالة الثالثة: اذا كان الفعل بعد If في الماضي التام ( had + التصريف الثالث). نستخدم في الجزء الثاني من الجملة : ( would have وبعدها التصريف الثالث).

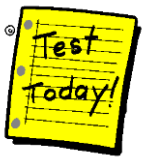
We use the third conditional to talk about imaginary situations in the past. When the verb in the ( if part ) is in the past perfect we use (would / wouldn't + have + Past Participle) :

If she had studied well, she would have passed the exam.

If I hadn't been so busy, I wouldn't have missed the film.

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

- If I had known about the accident, I ( would visit – have visisted – would have visited ) her in the hospital.
- If you ( joined – had joined – joining ) the health club, you would have been fit.




Imaginary situation

**Do as shown in brackets:**

1. If it had been me, I ( start ) my homework sooner. [correct]

If it had been me, I would have started my homework sooner.

## Collocations

قاعدة المتلازمات: نستخدم ( play ) مع الرياضات التي تستخدم فيها الكرة، ونستخدم ( go ) مع الرياضات التي غالباً تنتهي ب ing ، ونستخدم ( do ) مع الرياضات القتالية او الذهنية. كما هو موضح بالامثلة.

| go | play | do |
|---|---|---|
| With activities that end in -ing | With activities that use a ball | With activities such as martial arts and other exercises |
| Example: They go sailing in the sea every Friday. | Example: We play football in the club to practice. | Example: The boys do karate to learn how to defend themselves. |

**Choose the right alternative in brackets:**

I will ( go – do – play ) bowling with Samira, would you like to come?

No, thanks! I must ( do – play – go ) basketball with the team. We are preparing for the match next week. I am ( playing – going – doing ) a warm up in 30 minutes.

Grade 9

قاعدة المعدود وغير المعدود: بعض الأسماء معدودة للمفرد نضع قبلها a أو an ، مثل ( a book و an apple ) وللجمع نضع قبلها ( some ) ، وبعض الأسماء غير معدودة مثل (oil , coffee, money ) وتعامل معاملة المفرد حيث نضع قبلها there is ، للنفي وللسؤال نستخدم ( any ) كما هو موضح بالامثلة.

## Countable & Uncountable

There is

There are

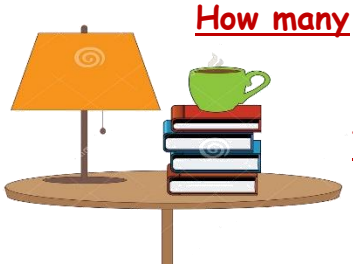
Countable nouns can be singular ( **a book, an apple** ) or plural ( **some books, some apples**). Uncountable nouns are always considered as singulars (**coffee, money, oil, milk** )

There is

There are some books on the table

There aren't any books on the table.

How many books are there on the table?



There is some coffee in the cup.

There isn't any coffee in the cup.

How much coffee is there in the cup?

**Choose the right alternative in brackets:**

( How often – How many – *How much*) tea do you drink everyday? I don't drink ( *any* – more – some ). There is ( a – *an* – some ) apple in the fridge if you feel hungry. "No" thanks, I just had ( a-an – *some* ) juice before coming here.

**Do as shown in brackets:**

1. There are some sweets in the jar. [Negate]
   There aren't any sweets in the jar.

قاعدة الكلام المنقول: أو الكلام غير المباشر، كما هو موضح في المثال عند تحويل الكلام الى كلام منقول تتغير بعض الأزمنة والضمائر

## Grammar Review:

## Reported Speech

We use the reported speech to report what someone says or said. In the reported speech we usually change **Tenses & Pronouns**

* قاعدة الكلام المنقول :

كيف نحوّل الجملة الى الكلام المنقول ؟

## Tenses

| Direct Speech | Reported Speech |
|---|---|
| Present Simple ( sleep / sleeps ) - am , is , are | Past Simple ( slept ) Was , were |
| Present Continuous is - am sleeping are sleeping | Past Continuous Was sleeping Were sleeping |
| Present Perfect has eaten - have eaten | Past perfect had eaten |
| Past Simple walked | Past Perfect had walked |
| Present modals will → can → has to - have to → | Past modals would could had to |

أي زمن مضارع تتحول الى ماضي

الماضي البسيط يتحول الى ماضي تام

## Pronouns & Expressions

هذه الضمائر تتحول إلى هذه الضمائر

| Direct Speech | Reported Speech |
|---|---|
| I → | he , she |
| We → | they |
| my → | his, her |
| our → | their |
| this → | that |
| Today → | That day |
| Tomorrow → | The day after |
| Yesterday → | The day before |

How to report the speech?

1- read this sentence carefully.
"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"
Sara said.....

اولاً: اقرأ الجملة بعناية

2- Circle the words that should be changed.

② تحديد الكلمات التي سنغيرها

توضع دوائر حولها كما هو موضح

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"
Sara said.....

3- start with that then change the words as explained here!

③ نبدأ الحل بكلمة that ثم نقوم بالتغيير حسب الجدول

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"
Sara said that they were going to visit Mariam the day after.

غيري الى الكلام المنقول

**Change into Reported Speech:**

نلاحظ التغييرات في الجمل

1. " I changed my furniture yesterday."
   Sami said that he had changed his furniture the day before.
2. " Our class is going to the muesum."
   The girls said that their class was going to the museum.
3. " I broke my leg in the football practice today."
   Rashid said that he had broken his leg in the practice that day.
4. " I will show you the photos from my holiday."
   Fatma said that she would show me the photos from her holiday.
5. "We can't solve this problem today."
   The students said that they couldn't solve that problem that day.

Amra Al-Ansariya School

قاعدة أدوات الربط: بعضها يستخدم للاضافة (1) وبعضها يستخدم لتناقض المعنى بين جملتين(2) ، والبعض للتعبير عن السبب والنتيجة (3).

All these conjunctions link two full meaningfull sentences.

# Conjunctions

**For addition (1):**
furthermore, in addition, moreover.

**Showing contrast (2):**
however, on the other hand, in contrast

**Cause and effect (3):**
for this reason, therefore, because of this, as a result.

Join these sentences using ( furthermore, however or therefore )

1. Shahad likes drawing and paper art. Mona doesn't like any handcrafts.

Shahad likes drawing and paper arts, however Mona doesn't like any handcrafts.

Choose the right alternative in the following:

Some people deal with animals badly. Animals don't speak; (furthermore – however – therefore) some of them understand well. Dogs are very loyal (on the other hand – however – furthermore) they help the police catch criminals. Tame animals are easy to accompany; (Furthermore – On the other hand – as a result), wild animals can hurt you.

We need to remember that we have two types of questions:

Reported Questions
الكلام المنقول (الأسئلة)

(Wh- questions)

1- First read the question and answer it on the side:
① نبدأ بقراءة السؤال والاجابة عليه على جنب

"What are you going to do after school?"
He asked ___ I am going to do after school

② نحدد الكلمات التي تتغير ولكن دون تغيير الضمير

2- Report that sentence changing the tense but without changing the pronouns.

I am going to do after school

"What are you going to do after school?"
He asked what I was going to do after school.

3- Note: the ( wh- ) is added after (asked)
③ نلاحظ بعد بداية الحل بـ He asked وضعنا أداة الاستفهام (what) ثم نكمل الحل

WH-questions

* النوع الأول من الأسئلة هو (wh) questions

① * لابد من الاجابة على السؤال المنقول على طرف حتى تكون طريقة الحل أسهل

② * نحدد الكلمات التي سوف تتغير ولكن دون تغيير الضمير لأنني غيرت بالفعل في الخطوة الأولى لما جاوبت السؤال.

ms_dalal74 MDalalnow

## ( Yes / No questions )

**Yes/No Questions**

* النوع الثاني من الأسئلة هو (سؤال الاجابات المختصرة)

**1- First read the question and answer it on the side:**

① نبدأ بقراءة السؤال جيداً ثم نجاوب عليه على جنب

"Did you enjoy the class?"
He asked _____ I enjoyed the class.

② نحدد الكلمات والزمن الذي سيتغير دون تغيير الضمير

**2- Report that sentence changing the tense but without changing the pronouns.**

I enjoyed the class.

كما هو موضح

"Did you enjoy the class?"
He asked if I had enjoyed the class.

*

نلاحظ في هذا النوع لا توجد أداة استفهام (wh) لذلك نبدأ الحل بكلمة (if) او (whether)

**3- Note: We start the answer with ( if / whether ) in reported yes/no questions.**

**Change into Reported Speech:**

1. " When did you go to school?"
   She wanted to know when I had gone to school.
2. " Can you help Basma with her homework?"
   The teacher asked if I could help Basma with her homework.
3. " How did you find this book?"
   Dana asked how I had found that book.
4. " Did Mona sleep early yesterday?"
   Mom wanted to know if Mona had slept early the day before.

هذه بعض الأمثلة على طريقة الحل.

**قاعدة المقارنة والمفاضلة: لكي نقارن بين شيئين نضيف -er على الصفة القصيرة أو نضع more قبل الصفة الطويلة و than بعدها، ولكي نفاضل شيء نضيف -est على الصفة القصيرة أو the most قبل الصفة الطويلة.**

**The Comparative & Superlative**

**To compare adjectives we add ( -er, -est ) if the adjective is short or we add ( more … than, the most … ) if the adjective is long. Exceptions: ( good, better, best ) – ( bad , worse, worst ) – ( far, farther, farthest ).**

Dana wrote the most interesting book about adventures!

The Avenues is bigger than the Marina Mall.

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

- Amina is ( helpful than - the most helpful - more helpful ) girl in my class.
- This hotel is ( worse than – the worst – bad ) the other hotel in the city.
- I am a (good / better / best) swimmer than my brother.
- Mum is the (busy / busier / busiest) person in the family.

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

و ( Do as shown in brackets افعلي كما هو مطلوب بين الاقواس )

وفيما يلي بعض الأسئلة التي وردت في اختبارات تجريبية:

**A) From a, b , c and d choose the correct answer: (4×2=8 marks)**

17. My brother, Fahd likes tennis ……. he can't play this sport.

a. so b. and c. but d. because

18. My brother can run three times …… than my sister.

a. faster b. fast c. fastest d. as fast as

19. I wish I …… this mobile last month. tennis long time ago.

a. had bought b. will buy c. buy d. buying

20. I usually visit my grandmother three times ……week.

a. some b. a c. an d. any

**b) Do as required between brackets:(3×2=6 marks)**

21. They had to dig a well. They couldn't find any fresh water. **(Join using therefore)**

……

22. "I bought a new smartphone a couple of weeks ago." Rashid said.

**(Change into Reported speech)**

……

23. If I had been more careful, I (not make) the accident. **(Correct the verb)**

……



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**a) Choose the correct answer from the words: ( 4X 2 =8 Marks)**

17- There aren't ..... sports clubs in our area.
a- any b- some c- a d- an

18- Driving a car is much ……. than taking a bus.
a- quick b- quicker c- quickest d- as quick as

19- We couldn't find a seat …… we didn't book in advance.
a- however b- because c- although d- moreover

20- I forgot to charge my phone. Now my battery is flat. I wish I …… .
a- will recharge b- have recharged c- charge d- had charged

**b) Do as required between brackets:( 3X2=6 Marks)**

21. "Eat healthy food." **( Change into reported speech)**
Mother asked me ……

22. They played outside. It was raining heavily. (**Join using "Although"**)
……

23. If you had been more careful, …… **(complete)**
……
…



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