

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف ملخص قواعد وحدات الفصل الثاني

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الكويتية ← الصف التاسع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



روابط مواد الصف التاسع على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

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

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# Grade Nine

## Second Term



المنهج الكويتية  
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# Grammar

## Revision

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المنهج الكويتية



# Unit Seven (7)



① The past perfect الماضي التام  
 كلمات في الجملة تدل على وجود زمن الماضي التام :

By the time

After

Before

When

Because

Until موقع المناهج الكويتية

As soon as nahjas/kw

الجملة تتضمن حدثيه :

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 <sup>①</sup> gone shopping before I <sup>②</sup> went home.

ذهبت للتسوق أولاً ثم بعد ذلك ذهبت إلى المنزل

② After <sup>①</sup> we had finished our homework, we <sup>②</sup> played games.

انجينا الواجب أولاً، ثم لعبنا

③ Before <sup>②</sup> they came to school, they <sup>①</sup> had eaten their breakfast.

After

As soon as

Because

① ← بعدهم مباشرة

→

ماضي تام

+ ماضي بسيط

Before

When

Until

By the time

② ← بعدهم مباشرة

→

ماضي بسيط

+

ماضي تام





② Wish <sup>التمنى</sup>

قاعدة التمني لهما حالتان :

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

Ex:

<sup>مضارع</sup>

<sup>حاضر</sup>

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

<sup>مضارع</sup>

<sup>حاضر</sup>

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

③ عندما نتمنى تغير حدث ما في الحاضر، نستخدم الفعل في صيغة الماضي التام بعد كلمة wish.

had + p.p.

Ex:

① I wish I **had studied** hard **yesterday**.

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

③ If Third Conditional <sup>أسلوب الشرط الكارثة الثالثة</sup>

يوجد هرتان في الجملة :

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

احرصا ماضي آف  
والثاني

<sup>شرط</sup>

<sup>نتيجة</sup>

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

<sup>نتيجة</sup>

<sup>شرط</sup>

... 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.



# Unit Eight (8)

## ① Collocations

التراكيب

Play      Go      Do      activities

Play	go	do
رياضات أرضيات نقوم فيها الكرة	رياضات تنسى بالحروف ing	رياضات ذهنية أو قتالية
handball, volleyball, basketball, football, golf, tennis, rugby, squash, baseball, badminton, cricket, مضافات مثل: 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.





② Countable and uncountable nouns

الأسماء المحدودة والأسماء غير المحدودة

الأسماء المحدودة

الأسماء غير المحدودة

Countable nouns

Uncountable nouns

أشياء نستطيع عدّها  
book, plane, student  
① في حالة المفرد نضع قبلها a, an,  
a book, a plane,  
a house, a school  
an apple, an orange  
an egg, an umbrella  
نضع an أمام الأسماء التي تبدأ بالحروف:  
a, o, u, e, i

أشياء لا نستطيع عدّها  
water, sugar, salt  
\* نحاطل بحاملة المفرد دائماً  
\* تأخذ قبلها some في حالة الإثبات  
\* There is water in the bottle.  
\* There is some sugar in the box.

② في حالة الجمع نضع some :  
\* I have some books.  
\* They have some apples  
\* There are some birds on the tree.  
③ في حالة النفي نضع any :  
\* I don't have any books  
\* They don't have any apples.  
\* There aren't any balls in the garden.

\* There is ice in the glass.  
\* There is some juice in the fridge.  
\* في حالة النفي نضع any :  
\* There isn't any salt in the food.  
\* There isn't any information about the test.

④ في حالة السؤال نضع any :  
\* Are there any books on the table?  
\* Are there any students in the class?

\* في حالة السؤال نضع any :  
\* Is there any sugar in the kitchen?  
\* Is there any tea in the cup?



# Unit Nine (9)



Reported speech

الكلام المنقول (الغريب جازم)

Direct speech الكلام المباشر

Reported speech الكلام المنقول

يتحول إلى

المضارع البسيط  
الفعل مضارع وضع أو بدون

ماضي بسيط  
الفعل في زمن الماضي

am , is  
are  
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was  
were

الماضي البسيط  
الفعل في زمن الماضي

ماضي تام  
had + p.p.

المضارع المستمر  
is + ing  
are + ing

ماضي مستمر  
was + ing  
were + ing

مضارع تام  
has + p.p.  
have + p.p.

ماضي تام  
had + p.p.

ماضي مستمر  
was + ing  
were + ing

ماضي تام مستمر  
had been + ing

has to , have to

had to

can

could

will

would

must

had to

may

might





هناك كلمات أخرى يتم تغييرها عند تحويل الجملة من الكلام المباشر

إلى الكلام المنقول : حسب الشخص الذي تم نقل الكلام عنه

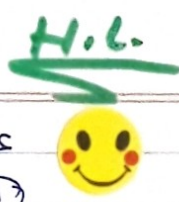
I	→ he, she	here	→ there
my	his, her	today	that day
we	they	tonight	that night
you	I, we, he, she, me, they	ago	before
me	him, her	yesterday	→ the day before → the previous day
us	them	last week	→ the week before → the previous week
our	their	tomorrow	→ the next day → the following day → the day after
this	that	next month	→ the following month → the month after → the next month
these	those		
now	then		

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

+ في هذه الوحدة سيتم تحويل الجمل الخبرية فقط Statements.

\* سيتم بعض الأمثلة =





عند قول الجملة :

- ① يتم ربط الجمل بـ *that*
- ② عند قول الجملة *said* ← يتم قولها *ان* *is told* في قول 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.



## Unit Ten (10)



Conjunctions : أدوات الربط  
تستخدم للربط بين جملتين متطابقتين

## 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 Curie was a famous scientist. Moreover, she got the Noble prize

## ② However

In contrast

On the other hand

Although

تستخدم لربط جملتين متناقضتين  
(عكس وجه)

\* 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.



- ③ For this reason
- Therefore
- Because of this
- As a result

تتقدم للغير 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	الفاعل	play, study, travel, go
③ Adjective	الصفة	tall, fat, red, beautiful
④ Adverb	الظرف	slowly, quickly, heavily
⑤ Pronoun	الضمير	she, they, him, we, it
⑥ Preposition	حرف ابر	in, on, at, to, from
⑦ Conjunction	ربط بين جملتين	therefore, because, moreover
⑧ Interjection	كلمات التعجب	Yeah! Bravo! Well!



# Unit Eleven (11)



Reported Questions      الكلام المنقول (الغديباته)  
السئلة

① Wh التي تبدأ بأدوات الاستفهام

What, Where, When, How, ...  
الكلام المباشر على شكل سؤال  
الكلام المنقول ليه سؤال

عند التحول راي الكلام المنقول نخدم نفس أداة الاستفهام  
لربط الجمل.

تحويل الأضمة تمامًا كما تم شرحه في الوحدة التاسعة.

السمات اللازم رابدها في الجملة كما تم ذكرها في الوحدة التاسعة.

عند تحويل الجملة : نبدأ ب :

----- + الفعل + الفاعل + أداة الاستفهام

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. ← ليت سؤال

② "When did you visit London?"  
ماضي

My friend asked me when I had visited London.





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.



② Yes / No Questions

السؤال التي يجب عنها بنعم أو لا ← الإجابات المختصرة

← يتم ربط الجملتين بكلمة if  
 ← تحويل الألفاظ كما يتم في السابق  
 ← تغيير الكلمات كما يتم في السابق

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

She asked Haya if she had cleaned the room.

↓ الفاعل      الفعل

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.



### ③ Command / Request / Imperative

لِ الطَّبْعِ وَالْأَمْرِ وَالنَّهْيِ

① ← جَدَّ الْأَمْرِ وَالطَّبْعِ ← نَرْبِطُ الْجُمْلَتَيْنِ بِكَلِمَةِ 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.

③ جَدَّ النَّهْيِ (الْمَنْعَةِ) نَرْبِطُ الْجُمْلَتَيْنِ بِ 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, asked, warned, \* نَبَّهْنَا  
wanted to know, advised



# Unit Twelve (12)

Comparative and Superlative  
 مقارنة بين اثنين مقارنة بين واحد  
 ومجموعة

① الصفات التي هي صيغة :

Adjective الصفات	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 السعيدة الأت في العائلة

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





① الصفة أكثر كبراً :  
 ① لضعفها أكثر من العنبر، العنبر هو الشيء  
 الصفة أكثر كبراً  
 is than العنبر، more

\* Snakes are more dangerous than lizards.

\* The plane is more comfortable than the train.

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② لضعفها أكثر من العنبر، العنبر هو واحد ومجبراً  
 is the most العنبر

\* Gold is the most expensive metal.

\* Health is the most important thing.

← بعض الصفات تتغير شكلها عند المقارنة :

good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
far	farther than	the farthest
much many	more than	the most
little	less than	the least

