

Unit 1: Teen Time

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Adjectives صفات</u>
Teenager: مرأهق Baseball: لعبة البيسبول Lost: فقد Lid: غطاء Borrowed: استعار Wear: يلبس behave: يتصرف Features: ملامح Unique: فريد Personality: شخصية Prophet: نبي Dream: حلم Bowling: تركع Realized: أدرك Insist: يلح Reluctantly: على مضض Evil: شر Wicked: شرير Trading caravan: قافلة تجارية Slave: عبد Nobleman: نبيل (رجل ثري) Rescued: ينقذ Blessed: منح، أنعم Ears of wheat: سنبلات قمح Famine: مجاعة Hang out: يتسكع Restaurant: مطعم Chill out: يهدئ أعصابه Charity: صدقة، إحسان award: جائزة Blisters: بثور Spots: بقع Drug: دواء، مخدر Addicted: مدمن headache: صداع painkiller: مسكن للألم	Tall: طويل Short: قصير Large: ضخمة Slim: نحيل Fast: سريع Smart/ clever: ذكي Tidy/ neat: أنيق Clean: نظيف Colourful: غني بالألوان Friendly: ودود Quiet: هادئ Jealous: غيور Strange: غريب Worried: قلق Afraid: خائف Attractive: جذاب Stressed: مرهق Helpful: مساعد ومفيد Difficult: صعب Forgetful: كثير النسيان Different: مختلف Curly: مجعد Straight: مستقيم Blond: أشقر Fat: سمين Thin: نحيل Active: نشيط Shy: خجول Angry: غاضب Soaked: منقوع Deep: عميق Great: عظيم Expensive: غالي Brave: شجاع Sensitive: حساس

Grammar:

Possessive adjectives & possessive pronouns

Possessive adjectives

Personal pronouns	Possessive adjective
I	My + noun
You	Your + noun
He	His + noun
She	Her + noun
It	Its + noun
We	Our + noun
You	Your + noun
They	Their + noun

Possessive pronouns

Personal pronouns	Possessive pronouns
I	Mine
You	Yours
He	His
She	Hers
It	Its
We	Ours
You	Yours
They	Theirs

This is my book. ————— This book is mine.

These are your pens. ————— These pens are yours.

This is his hat. ————— This hat is his.

These are her gloves. ————— These gloves are hers.

Unit 2 : writers and writing

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>القواعد Grammar</u>
Fable	Fright	<p>Relative clauses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We use a relative clause to add information about a noun in the main clause. We use who to add information about people. ex. The man who you met yesterday was my brother. We use which or that to add information about things. ex. The house which we lived in was big. There are two types of relative clause: <p>1- Defining relative clauses: are necessary to understand the meaning of a sentence. ex. He was the man who bought the house.</p> <p>2- Non-defining relative clauses: give additional information which is not necessary to the meaning of the sentence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are punctuated with commas. <p>ex. Maha, who was always early, was at school already.</p>
Legend	Azure	
Fiction	Crag	
Non-fiction	Crawl	
Autobiography	Crooked	
Biography	Growl	
Fascinating	Lark	
Anonymously	Snail	
Disease	Thunder	
Blindness	Thunderbolt	
Poverty	Toad	
Grief	Wrinkled	
Feelings	Launched	
Thoughts	Audience	
Shocked	Distinguished	
Depressed	Submitted	
Poet	Category	
Silence	Contributed	
Whispered	Funding	
Glared	Arrested	
dreadful	Competition	
fog	Celebrities	
enormous	Judges	
muzzle	Scary	
flame	Frightening	
scream	Alliteration	
hound	Similes	
howl	metaphor	
jaws		
useful		

Unit 3: money

<u>vocabulary</u>		<u>القواعد Grammar</u>
Spend	Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past simple: We use the past simple to talk about finished actions or situations In the past. ex. He went to London last summer.
Save	Raise	
Rich	Jewellery	
Poor	Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past perfect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We form the past perfect using had+ past participle - We use past perfect for an action that happened before another action in the past. - We use the past perfect for the <u>first</u> action and the past simple for the <u>second</u> action.
Help	Control	
Important	Chores	
Coins	Wrapped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present perfect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We use the present perfect to talk about our experiences in our life up to now and when we have no definite time in mind. - We make the present perfect using the verb have/has+ the past participle.
Banknotes	Problem	
Museum	Treat	
Greedy	Shopaholic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present perfect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We use the present perfect to talk about our experiences in our life up to now and when we have no definite time in mind. - We make the present perfect using the verb have/has+ the past participle.
Selfish	Pocket money	
Miser	Complaint	
Fund raising	Expensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present perfect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We use the present perfect to talk about our experiences in our life up to now and when we have no definite time in mind. - We make the present perfect using the verb have/has+ the past participle.
Shopping	Community	
Hoppy	Respected	
Mean	Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present perfect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We use the present perfect to talk about our experiences in our life up to now and when we have no definite time in mind. - We make the present perfect using the verb have/has+ the past participle.
Bank	Grateful	
Collect	Joy	
Beautiful	Generous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present perfect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We use the present perfect to talk about our experiences in our life up to now and when we have no definite time in mind. - We make the present perfect using the verb have/has+ the past participle.
Collection	Statue	
Rare	Begged	
Worth	Sprinkle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present perfect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We use the present perfect to talk about our experiences in our life up to now and when we have no definite time in mind. - We make the present perfect using the verb have/has+ the past participle.
National	Cheque (شيك)	
Heritage	Deposit	
Wonderful		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present perfect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We use the present perfect to talk about our experiences in our life up to now and when we have no definite time in mind. - We make the present perfect using the verb have/has+ the past participle.
Account		

Passive:

- we use the passive when we want to focus on what happens more than on the person makes it happen.
- to form the passive we use the verb **be+ the past participle**.

ex. -The story was written by the boy.

-It is invented.

Second conditional:

- We use the second conditional to express unreal or imaginary situations and what could happen.
- We make the second conditional using:
If+ past simple+ would

ex. If he saw a Yeti, he would climb a tree.

Unit 4: Space:

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>
Solar system	Glittering
Astronomy	Telescope
Expeditions	Barcodes
Moon	Joystick
Space rocket	Fire-fighting equipment
Space spin-offs	Cordless power tools
Earth	Space junk
planet	Invention
star	Experiment
galaxy	Famous
explosions	Spacecraft
diameter	Rockets
astronomers	Flames
releases	Resistant
heat	Drilling holes
destroyed	Launched
satellite	Traffic jams
flares	Universe
telescope	Communicate
atmosphere	Debris
comet	Explorers
orbit	Frightening
meteor	Space junk
tide	Damage
scientist	Adventures
gravity	Spaceship spectacular
temperature	Vehicle
asteroid	Shuttle
exploded	Mystery
astronaut	Earth space cruise

ملخص للصف التاسع الفصل الاول Grade 9 Semesters 1

Grammar القواعد

مبنى للمجهول Passive

passive= O+ was\were\is \are + past participle

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	Past participle التصريف الثالث للفعل
Invent	invented	invented اخترع
Visit	visited	visited
Chase	chased	chased
Steal	stole	stolen سرق
Take	took	taken اخذ
Drive	drove	driven قيد
ride	rode	ridden ركب
write	wrote	written كتب

*was للماضي المفرد

* were للماضي الجمع

1- Paper **was invented** by Ts'ai Lun.

اخترع الورق عن طريق تاسيلنج.

2- Traffic lights **were invented** in 1923. اخترعت اشارات المرور في سنة

Complete:

1-My camera _____ stolen while I was on holiday.

2-Cars _____ first invented by Karl Benz in 1886.

3-The light bulb _____ invented in 1887.

Reflexive pronouns:

- We use a reflexive pronoun to refer back to the subject.
ex. History repeats itself.
- When there is more than one person, the ending of the reflexive pronoun changes from self to selves.

<u>Subject pronoun</u>	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
<u>Reflexive pronoun</u>	myself	Yourself/ yourselves	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	themselves

Adverbial clauses of time:

- Adverbial clauses of time use time conjunctions, such as before, while, whenever, until and after.
- Adverbial clauses of time can go before or after the main clause.
- When an adverbial clause comes before a main clause, it is usually separated from the main clause by a comma.

مواضيع للكتابة والتعبير في الامتحان Writing

1. **"Living in cities is exciting"**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
2. **"going on a trip with friends is better than going with family"**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
3. **"Teenagers should have pocket money"**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons
4. **"Money brings happiness."**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
5. **"Hanging out with friends is interesting"**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
6. **"Teens should only travel with their parents"**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
7. **"You can use medicine without doctors' advice."**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
8. **"Computers can replace teachers"**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
9. **" Money can make people happy."**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
10. **"Appearance is more important than personality"**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
11. **"Spending money in shopping is a great hobby"**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
12. **"Surfing the Internet is more interesting than reading a book."**
Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
13. **"Girls shouldn't study abroad"**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
14. **"Technology makes life easier"**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
15. **"WhatsApp has made our life easy."**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.
16. **"Money is the most important thing in life"**
-Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Reading Questions:

1. When did the tourists visit the resort? (متى)
2. How long did they stay in London? (كم المدة)
3. How much did they pay for entering the resort? (كم المبلغ)
4. What was the problem with the café? (ماذا)
5. What did the tourists buy from the resort? (ماذا)
6. How did the tourists feel at the end of the visit? (كيف)
7. Who takes care of the family? (من)
8. How many brothers does she have? (كم العدد)
9. Where does she live? (أين)
10. In which year email was invented? (في أي سنة)
11. Which island is Suzy on? (أي)
12. Why does her father visit ancient ruins on the island? (لماذا)