ملخص الصنف التاسع الفصل الأول / T: Obaida Akkawi

Module one :Starting out

تلخيص الوحدة الأولى الصف التاسع

الكلمات words	المعاني meanings	words الكلمات	المعاني meanings
outgoing	اجتماعي	<mark>jokes</mark>	نکت
<mark>personality</mark>	شخصي	<mark>clever</mark>	ذکي
<mark>shy</mark>	خجول	<mark>practise</mark>	يتدرب
<mark>uncommon</mark>	غير عادي	<mark>wrong</mark>	خطأ
Sense of humor	حس الدعابة	self-taught	تعلم ذاتي
<mark>loyal</mark>	مخلص	<mark>pursue</mark>	يواصل
interests	اهتمامات	<mark>superb</mark>	مميز
impression	أنطباع	<mark>valuable</mark>	ثمین
<mark>close</mark>	قريب	<mark>pharaoh</mark>	فرعون
<mark>serious</mark>	جاد	<mark>reign</mark>	سيطرة
<mark>reliable</mark>	يعتمد عليه	mysterious -	غامض
<mark>skilful</mark>	ماهر	philosophy philosophy	فسفة
talented	موهوب	tomb	قبر
<mark>imagine</mark>	تخيل	collection	مجموعة
archaeologist	عالم آثار	insisted	يصر على
secret	سري / خاص	<mark>awards</mark>	جوائز
mask 💮 💮	قناع	mathematics	رياضيات
poet	شاعر	Well known	معروف

Grammar

حل تمرين القواعد صفحة 7 مع توضيح الإجابات

المطلوب في التمرين تصحيح الأخطاء التي تحتها خط

a-Fadi will tries to fix the car himself .

will try

هنا الجملة هي مستقبل بسيط و تتكون من (مجرد + will)

 $\ensuremath{\text{b-Sally}}$ speaks on the phone with her cousin at the moment .

is speaking

الدليل at the moment هو دليل مضارع مستمر وقاعدته:

is / are / am + V ing

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c. Have you travel to Egypt before?

Have you travelled

هنا جملة مضارع تام وتتكون من 43 + has / have

d. Faten was typing the report when the electricity go off.

Went

هنا نستخدم قاعدة الماضي البسيط (V 2)

e. Ahmed says we <u>not have</u> to come before 9 o'clock . don't have to

هنا نستخدم قاعدة have to /don't have to + V1 بمعنى يجب او لا يجب

f. The teacher <u>has gave</u> us an assignment for tomorrow.

معنى الجملة أن المعلم أعطانا واجب للغد وهنا تدل على الماضي لأن الحدث انتهى وهنا نضع V2

Ex 1 page 6 (Activity book)

<mark>مخلص loyal</mark>	شخصي	<mark>اجتماعي</mark>	<mark>أهتمامات</mark>	<mark>حس الدعابة</mark>
	personality personality	outgoing	Outgoing	sense of
				<mark>humor</mark>

- a. Asma is very friendly and is always smiling. She has a wonderful personality.
- b. Mohammad and I are best friends. We share some of our secrets with each other .He's very loyal .
- c. Muneer is my cousin . He loves meeting new people and can't sit . He's outgoing.
- d. Omar and Hussein always joke and make people laugh. They have an amazing sense of humor.
- e. Nadia has many interests . She likes reading , playing tennis and swimming .

Ex 3 page 6 (Activity book)

المطلوب هنا تصحيح الأخطاء

a. Ziad have took the English test three times so far.

الحل (has took) لأن الفاعل مفرد.

b. We will watch the football game at the moment.

الحل (are watching) لأن at the moment دليل مضارع مستمر

c. How do you prepare for your exams yesterday?

الحل (did you prepare) لأننا نسأل عن الماضي ب

d. Will your friend goes with us to the theatre?

الحل (go) لأنه دائما بعد will يأتى فعل مجرد

e. Have you ever work as a waiter?

الحل (worked) لأن بعد have يأتي تصريف ثالث (مضارع تام)

Exercise 9 page 9 (Activity book)

- 9-Write the questions to the following answers.
- أكتب أسئلة للأجابات التالية:
- a. Is he wearing a hat?

No, he isn't wearing a hat.

b. Will she visit her grandma tomorrow?

Yes, she will visit her grandma tomorrow.

c. Does he want to become a scientists?

No, he doesn't want to become a scientist.

d. Can Fatima travel to Egypt to see the pyramids.

No, Fatima cannot travel to Egypt to see the pyramids.

e. Are you doing your homework?

Yes, I am doing my homework.

Ex 11 page 9 (Activity book)

المطلوب هنا توصيل الكلمة مع عكسها في المعنى.

A	В
يواصل 1- to pursue	c-to give up يستسلم
2- mysterious غامض	<mark>d- clear واضبح</mark>
مميز <mark>3-superb</mark>	<mark>عادي b-ordinary</mark>
يسيطر 4-to reign	<mark>a. to obey يطيع</mark>
5- valuable ثمین	عديم الجدوى e. worthless

Module 2: The man who wears a Kufiyyah

words	meanings	words	meanings
bright	لامع	<mark>sleeves</mark>	أكمام
casual	عادي	headdress	غطاء الرأس
<mark>comfortable</mark>	مريح	headband	عصبة على الرأس
Fashionable	على الموضة	robe	ثوب
<mark>formal</mark>	رسمي	wrap	يلف
<mark>practical</mark>	عملي	garment	لباس
<mark>smart</mark>	ذكي	silk	حرير
<mark>striped</mark>	مخطط	abide by	يلتزم
trendy	عصري	<mark>bribe</mark>	رشوة
wardrobe	خزانة	<mark>colleague</mark>	زمیل
tunic	عباءة	<mark>conduct</mark>	سلوك
costume	زي	ethics	اخلاقيات
<mark>jumper</mark>	بلوزة	<mark>dress code</mark>	قواعد اللباس
exemplary	مثالي	<mark>rules</mark>	قواعد
<mark>behave</mark>	تصرف	<mark>employee</mark>	موظف
<mark>ideal</mark>	مثالي	<mark>resign</mark>	أستقالة
<mark>cheat</mark>	غش	steal	يستقل

Grammar

المقارنة والتفضيل Comparative and Superlative

• تقسم الصفات في اللغة الانجليزية إلى نوعين:

1- صفات قصيره تتكون من مقطع واحد (one syllable) وتخرج عند اللفظ دفعه واحده .

(Slow, hot, cold, fast, wise, old)

2- صفات طویله تتکون من أکثر من مقطع وتخرج عند اللفظ على دفعات . (interesting, useful, clever, dangerous)

مقطع واحد: slow

slow

beau ti ful beautiful:ثلاثة مقاطع

المقارنة :1-Comparative

- لعمل مقارنه بین شیئین او شخصین .
 - مقارنة الصفات القصيرة

is, are , am + adj + er + than was , were

Ali is taller than Ahmed

- 1- Miss Marple was older than Hercule Poirot.
- 2- The cat is smaller than the dog.

*مقارنة الصفات الطويلة

is, are , am + more + adj + + than was , were

Irbid is more beautiful than Dubai

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- 1- The dress is more expensive than the one we saw yesterday.
- 2- Gold is more expensive than silver.

التفضيل 2-superlative

*يستخدم أسلوب التفضيل لنقارن او نفضل شخص مع مجموعه من الأشخاص او شيء مع مجموعه من الأشياء . الشيء مع مجموعه من الأشياء . التفضيل مع الصفات القصيره:

is, are, am + the + adj + est was, were

Ali is the smartest boy in the class.

- 1- Miss Marple is the oldest detective.
- 2- The elephant is the biggest land animal in the world.

التفضيل مع الصفات الطويله:

is, are , am + the most + adj was , were

Sherlock Holmes is the most famous detective in history.

- 1- This is the most interesting book I have ever read.
- 2- He thinks Chinese is the most difficult language in the world.

: i

نحول حرف ٧ الى

Happy happier happiest Busy busier busiest

صفات غير منتظمة : Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	Better	the best
Bad	Worse	the worst
well-known	better-known	best-known

القاعدة الثانية في هذة الوحدة هي : Relative pronouns

عاقل = who

whose= للملكية

where = للمكان

When = للزمان

لغير العاقل = which

- 1-Salem is going to participate in the spelling completion, which my school is organizing next month.
- 2-The woman and the baby who we met in the park are my aunt and cousin.
- 3-Salem visited the town where Arar, the poet, was born.
- 4-Muna trusts her best friend whose actions show that she's always with her.
- حل التمرين الثالث من كتاب النشاط صفحة 10
- 1-The young man which / whose briefcase is grey is the new employee.
- 2-The charity shop where/that I sold some of my clothes donated them to the poor.

3-My grandfather is the man which / who is wearing a thobe in the photo.

4-In charity shops, you can buy accessories that / whose are quite cheap.

5-The Jordanian traditional costume, who/ which is still worn by many people today, is sold in this shop.

التمرين الرابع صفحة 11 من كتاب النشاط

adjective	comparative	superlative
bright	brighter	The brightest
big	bigger	The biggest
trendy	trendier	The trendiest
practical	More practical	The most
		practical
<mark>careful</mark>	More careful	The most careful
fashionable	More fashionable	The most
		fashionable
good	better	The best
bad	worse	The worst

Module 3: Will computers rule the world?

words	meanings	words	meanings
assistant	مساعد	<mark>principle</mark>	مبدأ
tiny	صغير	<mark>accurate</mark>	دقيق
<mark>connect</mark>	يتصل	<mark>advance</mark>	متقدم
Download	تنزيل	rationally rationally	بشكل منطقي
Built in	مدمج	reality reality	حقيقي
<mark>distant</mark>	متباعد	Science	خيال علمي
		<mark>fiction</mark>	
<mark>patient</mark>	مریض	weightless	انعدام الوزن
<mark>specialised</mark>	متخصص	<mark>element</mark>	عنصر

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webcam	كاميرا ويب	thrilling	مشوق
<mark>alternative</mark>	بدیل	contradict	يتعارض

Grammar

المستقبل البسيط Future simple

للتعبير عن حدث سيحصل في المستقبل/ في وقت لاحق من الآن

Will / going to

1-will

Subject + will + V1 + comp.

He will visit Petra tomorrow. They will plant trees. دائما بعد النال يأتى فعل مجرد

> <mark>Will not / won't</mark> He won't visit Petra .

They won't plant trees.

للسؤال:

Will + Sub + v1 + comp + ?

Will he visit Petra tomorrow?
Will they plant trees?

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2-be going to Is / are / am + going to + V1 + comp ..

He is going to travel to Canada next year.
We are going to travel to Canada next year.
I am going to travel to Canada next year.

حدث مخطط له بشكل مسبق going to

غیر مخطط له

will

تم بحمد الله

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