

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



مراجعة امتحانية نهائية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف التاسع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← الملف

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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2023 G 9A TERM 2



مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



<https://forms.office.com/pages/responsepage.aspx?id=GDmBaUijT0KBaEskboYkXD8ltY12nDFBI-HUzIERW0VUMUU4UjhCUUIFNUc4NEpPODhSTzM1REMwRi4u>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/bu1321286qd>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/to1967361nc>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/om1966104by>

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Topic(s): health and fitness			
Lexis	Grammar		Functional Language
sports, leisure activities	Adjectives: comparatives Passives: present simple passive, past simple passive and future simple passive Conjunction: subordinating Adverbs: degree Present time: present simple and present Continuous	Can use a repeated comparative to emphasise the rate or amount of change. Can use parallel comparatives ('the' + comparative1, 'the' + comparative2). Can use verbs of change of state in the passive with object complements Can use '(in order) to' to express purpose and intention (also others, check GSE for examples) Can correctly use 'so' and 'such (a)' with adjectives and nouns respectively. Can correctly use 'such' and 'such a' with mass and count nouns respectively. Can use 'plan'/'intend'/'mean' + 'to' + infinitive to talk about present and future plans and intentions.	Comparing and contrasting Describing hopes and plans Describing causes and consequences Expressing opinion

Lesson 1-2 (Sports Heroes)

My **role model** is a weight lifting and **body building** enthusiast who also does **cross-fit training**. He is an open minded individual who has won several **medals** in his field. Despite his success, he remains humble and is a **fan** of others who are also passionate about the same activities. His **humbleness** and dedication to his career are admirable qualities .

Lesson 3-4 (Car Racing)

The **thrill** of car racing is something that fans around the world can't get enough of. Drivers race around a track in an **anti-clockwise** direction, stopping in the **pit lane** to refuel and make repairs in the **garage**.

Races often take place at **twilight**, when **floodlights** are used to light up the track. Drivers must use tactics to **outrace** their opponents and sometimes have to **retire** from a race due to mechanical failure or other issues. The excitement of car racing is something that will never get old!

Unit 7- lesson 5 (Football Team)

Spectators of a close match were excited to see who would qualify for a match and host a match. In the end, the match ended in a tie and there was no runner-up.



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Lesson 7-8 (sports for health)

Sports are a great way to stay healthy. They help to improve your **stamina, endurance, reflexes and cardio**. To get the most out of your sports activities, it is important to have a good **trainer** who can help you reach your goals. With regular practice and dedication, you will soon see the benefits of sports for your health.

Lesson 9-10 ((Olympic Games))

The Olympic Games are an international sporting event that is **inspired by** the ancient Greek Olympics. Every four years, a **host country** is chosen to host the games and create a **mascot** to represent them. During the **competition**, athletes from all over the world come together to compete in various sports. The host country is usually an **inhabited** area with plenty of space for spectators and athletes alike. The Olympic Games are a great way to bring people together and celebrate sportsmanship.

Lesson 11-12 ((Unusual Sports))

Sports are a great way to stay active and have fun. There are some unusual sports that you can try. For example, **trampoline** is a sport where you jump on a trampoline and do **acrobatic moves**. Another unusual sport is **inflatable volleyball**. It is played on an inflatable **court** with a **set of matches**. It is a fun way to play volleyball and it can be enjoyed by people of all ages.



Ahmed ran faster and faster towards the end of the race.

Meaning

The example explains that the boy's speed increased as he got closer to the finish of the race.

Grammatical structure

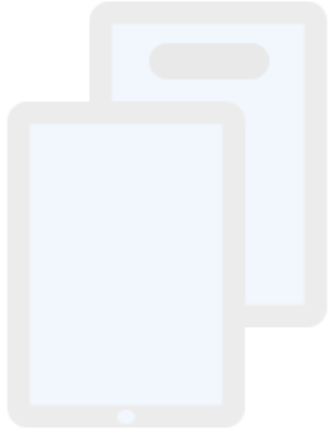
Comparative adjectives
comparative adjective-er + and + comparative adjective-er

Usage

We can use repeated comparative adjectives to highlight the rate of or amount of change in something. This can be something that is increasing or decreasing.

Other examples

Salim is eating too much fast food. He's getting heavier and heavier!
The number of people who read printed books is getting smaller and smaller.
The university entry exams are becoming harder and harder to pass.



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The harder you practise playing tennis, the better you'll be.

Meaning	The example explains that if you work hard at something such as tennis, you will improve at it.
Grammatical structure	Comparative adjectives 'the' + <i>comparative</i> adjective + clause 1 + 'the' + <i>comparative</i> adjective + clause 2
Usage	We can use comparative adjectives with 'the' to show how one thing depends on another. They describe how if a person or thing gains more of a particular quality, this causes an increase of another quality. Comparative adjectives of words with one (or two when the word ends in y) syllables are formed by adding the suffix –er. Comparatives of longer adjectives are formed by adding 'more' or 'less' before the adjective.
Other examples	<u>The faster</u> you walk, <u>the sooner</u> you'll get there. <u>The bigger</u> the TV, <u>the more expensive</u> it is. <u>The older</u> the boy got, <u>the taller</u> he became.



A new football team <u>is chosen</u> to compete every few months.	
Meaning	Someone selects a different football team to take part in a competition every few months.
Grammatical structure	Passives object + 'to be' + past participle + time phrase (present simple passive) object + will / going to + be + past participle + time phrase (future simple passive) object + was / were + past participle + time phrase (past simple passive)
Usage	Factitive verbs such as 'appoint, build, paint, make, choose, think and find' can be used to show a change of state. They are used in the passive voice as the focus is on the action being described rather than on who or what is performing the action. To use the passive voice, the object of the active sentence is moved into the subject position. A range of tenses can be used.
Other examples	The sports stadium <u>will be finished</u> in three years. (future simple passive) The picture <u>was painted</u> over 100 years ago. (past simple passive) Are they <u>going to be invited</u> to the event next week? (future simple passive)

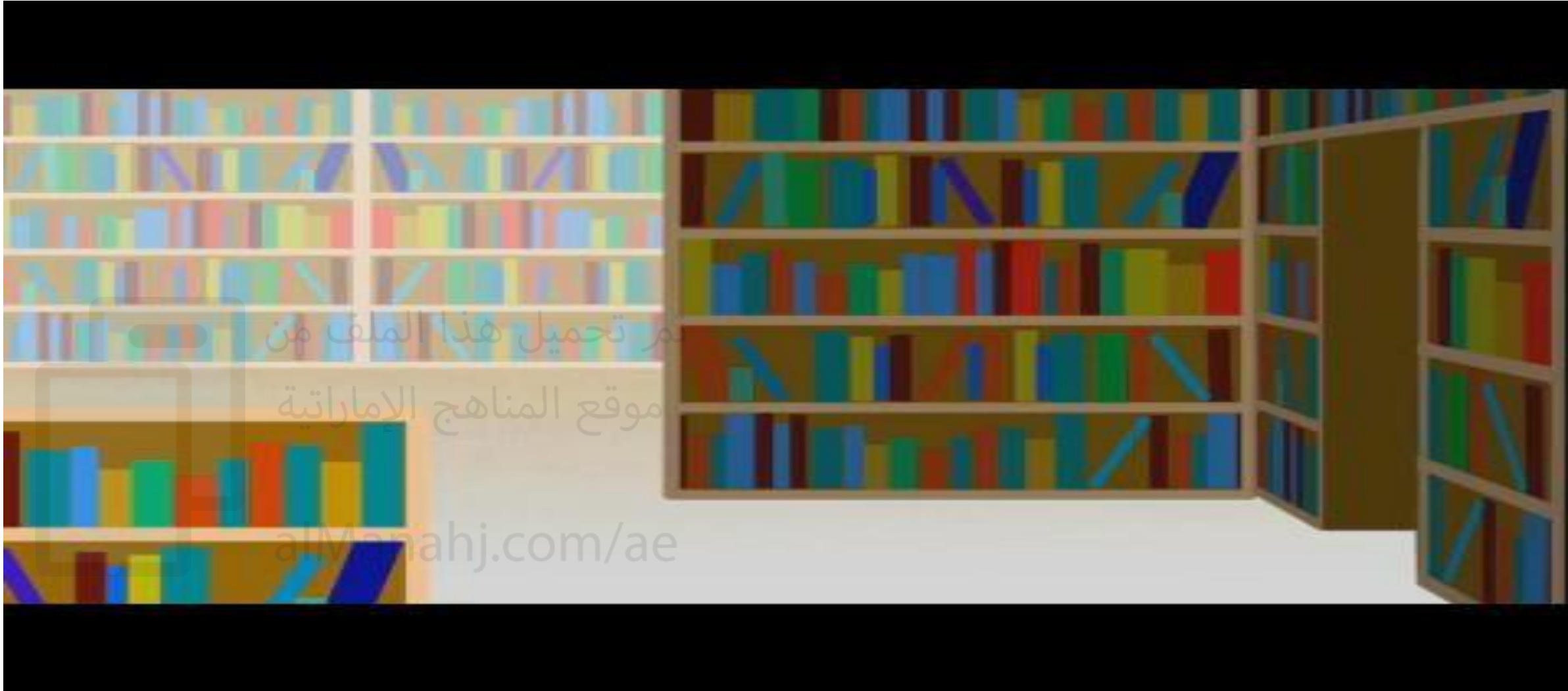
Let us first explore Active versus Passive :

Watch the video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W1_IRU6zx9g



Now let us explore examples for **Past, Present and Future Passive**

Watch the video : <https://youtu.be/fL62oZ5CkQg>



Time to play !

Present passive:

<https://play.blooket.com/play?id=8819637>

Go to play.blooket.com
and enter Game ID:

8819637

0 

Blooket

1 More

Time to play !

Past passive:

<https://play.blooket.com/play?id=8935224>

Go to play.blooket.com
and enter Game ID:

8935224



Blooket

1 More

Time to play !

Future passive:

<https://play.blooket.com/play?id=9035022>

Go to play.blooket.com
and enter Game ID:

9035022



Blooket

1 More



I go to the gym every day <u>in order to</u> stay fit and healthy.	
Meaning	The person is explaining the reason why they go to the gym.
Grammatical structure	Conjunctions: subordinating clause + 'in order to / so as to' + verb (infinitive)
Usage	We can use subordinating conjunctions with 'in order to / so as to' to describe purpose and intention. These conjunctive phrases are positioned at the beginning of a dependent clause. They link it to an independent clause and without them, the sentence would not make sense.
Other examples	I usually walk to most places <u>so as to</u> save money. She practiced hard <u>in order to</u> pass the test. <u>In order to</u> win the game, we had to beat a much stronger team.



There's such a lot of rain today!

Meaning	The statement emphasises the amount of rainfall over a period of time.
Grammatical structure	Adverbs and determiners of degree 'so' + adjective / adverb 'such / such a' + noun / adjective + noun phrase
Usage	An adverb or determiner of degree tells us how strong or intense something is, or the amount of something. They are usually placed before the adverb, adjective, or noun that they modify. If an uncountable noun that is modified, 'such' is used. If a countable noun is modified, 'such a' is used.
Other examples	It's <u>so</u> hot today. It's <u>such</u> a long time until our next holiday. We had <u>such</u> fun at the theme park!



I'm planning to join the new gym when it opens.

Meaning	The subject is talking about a future plan in the present continuous tense.
Grammatical structure	Present time: present simple or present continuous 'mean / intend / plan to' + verb phrase (infinitive)
Usage	The present simple or present continuous tenses can be used with 'mean / intend / plan to' with a verb phrase and infinitive to express future plans or intentions.
Other examples	Do you <u>intend to</u> join the school art classes? (present simple) I <u>mean to</u> do that as soon as possible. (present simple) They are <u>intending to</u> go to the park later. (present continuous)

Let us practice grammar with games

- 1- comparative adjectives: <https://wordwall.net/resource/53193196>
- 2- subordinating conjunctions : <https://wordwall.net/resource/38251477>
- 3- present simple and present continuous for future use : <https://wordwall.net/resource/53194438>
- 4- determiners of degree (so , such) : <https://wordwall.net/resource/21828520>

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The city is loud and crowded, but the desert is quiet and peaceful.

He completed his work faster than his brother.

Walking downhill is much easier than walking uphill.

Ahmed is the tallest boy in the class.

Functional
language point

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Comparing and contrasting

Associated
grammar

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Adjectives, noun phrases, comparatives, superlatives



I'm planning to visit England in the summer. (plan)

I've always wanted to try sailing. (hope)

What I'd like to do is join the new running club. (hope)

I intend to go to university to study art. (plan)

Functional
language point

Describing hopes and plans

Associated
grammar

Present continuous, present perfect continuous, future tenses



I woke up late this morning, which caused me to be late for school.

I was late was because I was so tired.

As a result of being late, I was in trouble with my teacher.

Functional
language point

Describing causes and consequences

Associated
grammar

Subordinating conjunctions, relative clauses



In my opinion, playing football is more fun than watching movies.

From my point of view, the competition was too easy.

I'm certain that you will enjoy visiting Oman.

Functional
language point

Expressing opinion

Associated
grammar

Pronouns, comparatives, intensifiers, gerunds, adjuncts, prepositional phrases

Adverbs and determiners of degree

'so' + adjective / adverb

1--It's hot today.

A – so

B- such

C- so as

2--It'sa long time until our next holiday.

A – so

B- such

C- so as

3-We had fun at the theme park!

A – many

B- such

C-very

Present time: present simple or present continuous

'mean / intend / plan to' + verb phrase (infinitive)

We 're planning to join the English Club next week .

Do you intend to join our team? (present simple)

I mean to do that as soon as possible. (present simple)

He is intending to travel a broad. (present continuous)

Choose the correct answer:

1-.....of being late, I was in trouble with my teacher.

A –Despite B-As a result C-Although

2-They areto go to the park later.

A-intend b- intending c- intended

3-I'm to join the new gym when it opens.

A-plan b- planning c-planned

4--Do you..... to join the school art classes?

A--intend b- intending c- intended

5-Ito do that as soon as possible.

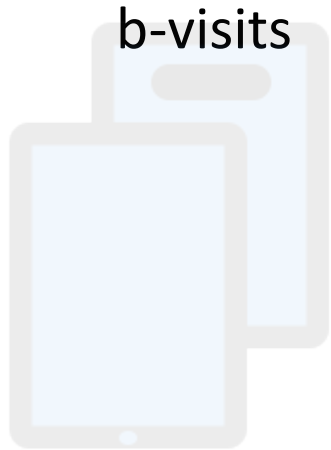
A- means b-mean c- meaning

6-I'm certain that you will enjoyOman.

A-visit

b-visits

c- visiting



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Passive

object + 'to be' + past participle + time phrase (present simple passive)

object + will / going to + be + past participle + time phrase (future simple passive)

object + was / were + past participle + time phrase (past simple passive)

Examples:

A competition is held every few months .(Present simple passive)

The museum will be built in three years. (future simple passive)

The book was written many years ago. (past simple passive)

Are they going to be invited to the event next week? (future simple passive)

Choose the correct answer:

1-A new football team isto compete every few months.

A –chosen B- chose C- choosing

2-The sports stadiumin three years

A –will finished B- will be finished C- will finished

3-The pictureover 100 years ago.

A –is painted B- was painted C- was painting

4-Are they going to be to the event next week?

A – painting B- paint C- painted

Conjunctions: subordinating

clause + 'in order to / so as to' + verb (infinitive)

1-I go to the gym every day stay fit and healthy.

A- although

B- if

C- in order to

2-I usually walk to most placesto save money.

A- although

B- if

C- so as

3-She practiced hardpass the test.

A – in order to

B- if

C- so as

4-..... win the game, we had to beat a much stronger team.

A – in order to

B- if

C- so as

5-I was late was I was so tired.

A –but

B- because

C- so