

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج العمانية



الملف ملخص شامل للمادة

[موقع المناهج](#) ⇨ [المناهج العمانية](#) ⇨ [الصف التاسع](#) ⇨ [لغة انجليزية](#) ⇨ [الفصل الأول](#)

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 الأول

| | |
|--|---|
| مذكرة كتاب الإمتحانات Booklet Exams | 1 |
| المفردات الأساسية Vocabulary Essential | 2 |
| نموذج إجابة الاختبار الرسمي | 3 |
| نموذج أسئلة الاختبار الرسمي لمحافظة (شمال الباطنة) | 4 |
| نموذج أسئلة الامتحان الرسمي للدور الأول لمحافظة مسقط | 5 |

ملخص للصف التاسع الفصل الاول Grade 9 Semesters 1

Unit 1: Teen Time

| <u>Vocabulary</u> | <u>صفات</u> Adjectives |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Teenager: مرأهق | Tall: طويل |
| Baseball: لعبة البيسبول | Short: قصير |
| Lost: فقد | Large: ضخم |
| Lid: غطاء | Slim: نحيل |
| Borrowed: استعار | Fast: سريع |
| Wear: يلبس | Smart/ clever: ذكي |
| behave: يتصرف | Smart/ clever: ذكي |
| Features: ملامح | Tidy/ neat: أنيق |
| Unique: فريد | Clean: نظيف |
| Personality: شخصية | Colourful: غني بالألوان |
| Prophet: نبي | Friendly: ودود |
| Dream: حلم | Quiet: هادئ |
| Bowing: تركع | Jealous: غيور |
| Realized: أدرك | Strange: غريب |
| Insist: يلح | Worried: قلق |
| Reluctantly: على مضض | Afraid: خائف |
| Evil: شر | Attractive: جذاب |
| Wicked: شرير | Stressed: مرهق |
| Trading caravan: قافلة تجارية | Helpful: مساعد ومفيد |
| Slave: عبد | Difficult: صعب |
| Nobleman: نبيل (رجل ثري) | Forgetful: كثير النسيان |
| Rescued: ينقذ | Different: مختلف |
| Blessed: منح، أنعم | Curly: مجعد |
| Ears of wheat: سنبلات قمح | Straight: مستقيم |
| Famine: مجاعة | Blond: أشقر |
| Hang out: يتسكع | Fat: سمين |
| Restaurant: مطعم | Thin: نحيل |
| Chill out: يهدئ أعصابه | Active: نشيط |
| Charity: صدقة، إحسان | Shy: خجول |
| award: جائزة | Angry: غاضب |
| Blisters: بثور | Soaked: منقوع |
| Spots: بقع | Deep: عميق |
| Drug: دواء، مخدر | Great: عظيم |
| Addicted: مدمن | Expensive: غالي |
| headache: صداع | Brave: شجاع |
| painkiller: مسكن للألم | 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Defining relative clauses: are necessary to understand the meaning of a sentence. ex. He was the man who bought the house. Non-defining relative clauses: give additional information which is not necessary to the meaning of the sentence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are punctuated with commas. ex. Maha, who was always early, was at school already. |
| 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. ● 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. ex. When I looked out of the window the rain had stopped. ● 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. ex. He has seen the pyramids. |
| Save | Raise | |
| Rich | Jewellery | |
| Poor | Trade | |
| Help | Control | |
| Important | Chores | |
| Coins | Wrapped | |
| Banknotes | Problem | |
| Museum | Treat | |
| Greedy | Shopaholic | |
| Selfish | Pocket money | |
| Miser | Complaint | |
| Fund raising | Expensive | |
| Shopping | Community | |
| Hoppy | Respected | |
| Mean | Achievement | |
| Bank | Grateful | |
| Collect | Joy | |
| Beautiful | Generous | |
| Collection | Statue | |
| Rare | Begged | |
| Worth | Sprinkle | |
| National | Cheque (شيك) | |
| Heritage | Deposit | |
| Wonderful | | |
| Account | | |

ملخص للصف التاسع الفصل الاول 1 Grade 9 Semesters

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.

ملخص للصف التاسع الفصل الاول Grade 9 Semesters 1

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 1 Grade 9 Semesters

القواعد Grammar

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 قيّد |
| 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 سنه

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.

ملخص للصف التاسع الفصل الاول 1 Grade 9 Semesters

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)