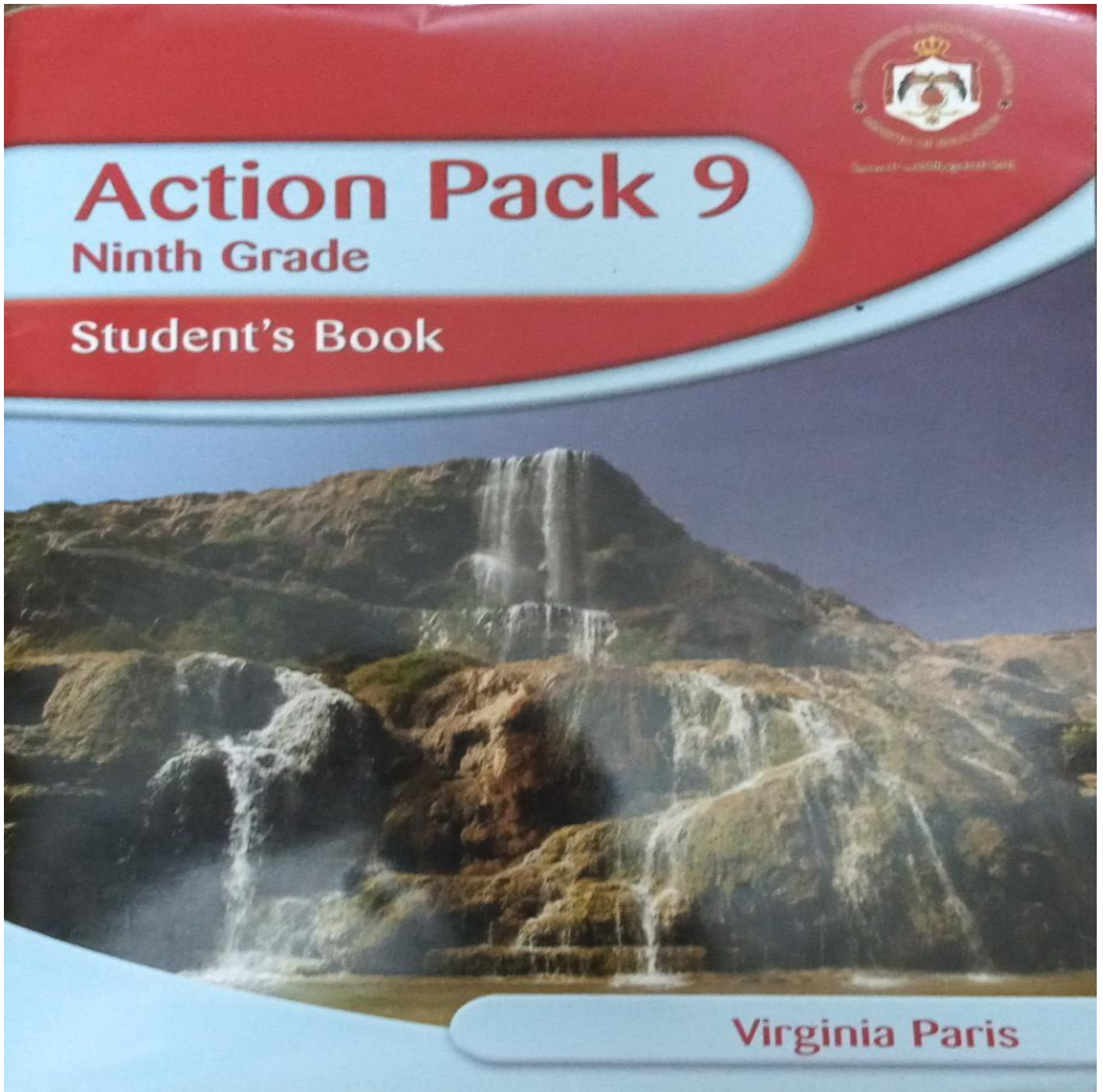


Action Pack 9
Ninth Grade
First Semester 2020/2021
Final revision



Prepared by: - Shadi Ibrahim Aldeb'i

☒ **Simple past:-**

- **Function:-** 1- To talk about something that started and ended in the past.
الماضي البسيط يصف حدثًا حصل وانتهى في وقت محدد في الماضي.
2- To describe a routine in the past.
لوصف روتين في الزمن الماضي.

▪ **Determiners:- المحددات**

Yesterday	time + ago:- two days ago	in the past
once upon a time	once	before + time: (before three days)
in + past time: (in 1996)	on + past time: (on Wednesday, 1996)	last + time: (last week, last month)

▪ **Rule :-**

A)- Affirmative:- الجمل المنبئة

Subject	Verb past (V.2)
---------	-------------------

B)- Negative:- النفي

Subject	didn't + base verb (V.1)
---------	----------------------------

C)- Forming question:- تكوين السؤال

Did + subject + base verb (V.1) + Complement ?
--

❖ **Correct the verb between brackets and then write your answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

- 1- We football in the stadium last week. (play)
- 2- Ali under the tree yesterday. (stand)
- 3- Ahmed the thunder during the storm before an hour. (not, hear)
- 4- Jenan burning food five minutes ago. (smell)
- 5- Ahmad and Ali a bike many years ago. (have)
- 6- I once the king. (meet)
- 7- Dena to England in 2005. (travel)
- 8- A year ago, Tamara from Yarmouk university. (graduate)
- 9- I my mum before three hours. (call)
- 10- In 1945 CE, my grandfather this land. (buy)

✓ **Answers:-**

1- played	2- stood	3- didn't hear	4- smelt
5- had	6- met	7- traveled	8- graduated
9- called	10- bought		

☒ **Past continuous:-**

▪ **Function:-**

1- Talk about something that was happening before and after another action in the past. للتكلم عن حدث كان مستمراً قبل أو بعد حدث آخر.

2- Show that something happened for a long time in the past.

للتكلم عن حدث استمر لفترة طويلة في الزمن الماضي.

▪ **Determiners :-**

when	while
as	Exact time in the past:- I was reading at <u>two o'clock last night</u> .

▪ **Rule:-**

A)- Affirmative:- الجمل المثبتة

I, he, she, it, singular noun	was + V-ing
You, we, they, plural noun	were + V-ing

B)- Negative:- النفي

I, he, she, it, singular noun	was not + V-ing
You, we, they, plural noun	Were not + V-ing

C)- Forming questions:- تكوين السؤال

Was + I, he, she, it, singular noun + V-ing + Complement?
Were + you, we, they, plural noun + V-ing + Complement?

❖ **Correct the verb between brackets.**

- 1- While Ibrahim , I left the house. (eat)
- 2- We saw them as they his car. (drive)
- 3- While we in U.A.E, we visited several nice places. (work)
- 4- When Jenan her car, she began to think of her problem. (drive)
- 5- Eyad broke the leg of the chair as he to fix it. (try)
- 6- Maha the dishes when I gone out. (wash)

✓ **Answer:-**

1. was eating	2. were driving	3. were working
4. was driving	5. was trying	6. was washing

☒ **Simple future:-**

Future with will:-

Function:-

- 1- The simple future expresses events or situations that will happen in the future.
المستقبل البسيط يصف الأحداث التي سوف تحصل في المستقبل.
- 2- We use will to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.
يستخدم للتحدث عن الأفعال في المستقبل إذا كنا نتوقع حدوثها بدون دليل.
- 3- We can use it with *perhaps, probably and maybe*.
يستخدم مع الكلمات (perhaps, probably, maybe).
- 4- can also use it with *think* and *hope*.
يستخدم إذا ورد في الجملة إحدى الكلمات (think, hope).

▪ **Determiners :- المحددات**

tomorrow	in + future time: (in 2030)
on + future time: (on Wednesday,2030)	in the future
the following + time: (the following week)	Soon
later	next + time: (next week)
perhaps	probable
maybe	Think
hope	

▪ **Rule:- القاعدة**

A)- Affirmative:- الجمل المثبتة

Subject + will + V.1

B)- Negative:- النفي

Subject + will not (won't) + V.1

C)- Forming questions:- تكوين السؤال

Will + subject + V.1 + Complement?

❖ **Correct the verb between brackets.**

- 1- Alihis homework tomorrow. (finish)
- 2- Theytheir lunch after two hours. (have)
- 3- They a new car next month. (buy)
- 4- Imy students next Sunday. (see)
- 5- No one can predict what in the future. (happen)
- 6- I to hospital later. (go)

✓ **Answers:-**

1. will finish	2. will have	3. will buy
4. will see	5. will happen	6. will go

Permission:-

can

We often use **can** to ask for and give permission.

- **Can I sit here?**
*You **can** use my car if you like.*
Can I make a suggestion?

Prohibition:-

We use **can't** **to show that something is prohibited – it is not allowed.**

can't

We use "**can't**" **to talk about something that is against the rules, particularly when we didn't make the rules.**

- *What does this sign say? Oh, we **can't** park here.*
*You **can't** take photos in the museum. They're really strict about it.*
*Sorry, we **can't** sell knives to under-18s.*

Obligation

We use "**have to**" **to express obligation.**

have to

Have to shows us that the obligation comes from outside the speaker.

- *We have to wear a uniform when we're working in reception.*
(Student to teacher) When do we have to hand in our homework?
Ali has to work tomorrow so he can't come.
We sometimes call this 'external obligation'.

No obligation

don't have to

We use "**don't have to**" **to show that there is no obligation. You can do something if you want to but it's not compulsory.**

- *You don't have to wear a tie in our office but some people like to dress more formally.*
You don't have to go to the bank to do a transfer. You can do it online.
You don't have to come with me, honestly. I'll be fine!

☒ **Present Perfect Simple:-**

▪ **We use the present perfect simple to:-**

1- talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.

للتحدث عن الأحداث التي كانت و ما زالت صحيحة حتى الوقت الحالي.

2- the verbs that are used here called **state verbs**. (love, like, hate, dislike, ...)

يستخدم المضارع التام مع الأفعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرارية.

3- talk about an action the happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present. (**past action or achievement with a definite result in the present**)

يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن الأحداث التي حصلت أو الانجازات و التي ما زال لها نتائج واضحة في الزمن الحاضر.

4- talk about finished action in the past, but the time when it happened is unspecified.

يستخدم للتحدث عن الأفعال التي حصلت في الزمن الماضي و لكن لم يحدد متى حصلت بالضبط.

▪ **Determiners :- المحددات**

already	so far	yet	up to now
until now	up to this moment	ever	since
for	today	this + time:- this week, this month	
twice before?/ .	several times, three times, four times	
never	up to this very minute	so / therefore + can + V.1	
just			

▪ **Rule :- القاعدة**

A)- **Affirmative:- الجمل المثبتة**

I, you, we, they, plural noun	have + P.P (V.3)
He, she, it, singular noun	has + P.P (V.3)

B)- **Negative:- النفي**

I, you, we, they, plural noun	have not + P.P (V.3)
He, she, it, singular noun	has not + P.P (V.3)

C)- **Forming questions:- تكوين الأسئلة**

Have + I, you, we, they, plural noun + P.P (V.3) + Complement?
Has + he, she, it, singular noun + P.P (V.3) + Complement?

❖ **Correct the verb between brackets.**

❖

1- We already our dinner. (**have**)

2- Ahmad just (**arrive**)

3- Ahmad's family in Salt since 1980. (**live**)

4- Ali football for two hours. (**play**)

5- I already to Fadi. (**speak**)

6- you already cooking? (**finish**)

- 7- Mohammad a work yet. (**not .find**)
 8- Ali the bill yet? (**pay**)
 9- Amjaadjust..... Hamlet. (**read**)
 10-He three miles so far . (**run**)

✓ **Answers:-**

1- have had	2- has / arrived	3- has lived	4- has played
5- have / spoken	6- Have / finished	7- has not found	8- Has / paid
9- has / read	10- has run		

❖ **Comparison and superlative:- المقارنة و التفضيل**

❖ **Comparison:- المقارنة**

1- If the adjective is one syllable add (- er) to the end of the adjective followed by **than**.

e.g:- Zeinah is **taller** than Amal.

tall	—————>	taller than	wide	—————>	wider than
small	—————>	smaller than	cheap	—————>	cheaper than
old	—————>	older than	easy	—————>	easier than
smart	—————>	smarter than	narrow	—————>	narrower than

2- If the adjective is more than two syllables add (more / less) before the adjective and than after the adjective.

e.g:- Rawand is **more beautiful than** Amal.

beautiful	—————>	more / less beautiful than
expensive	—————>	more / less expensive than
luxurious	—————>	more / less luxurious than
serious	—————>	more / less serious than
intelligent	—————>	more / less intelligent than
comfortable	—————>	more / less comfortable than
interesting	—————>	more / less interesting than

❖ **Superlative:- التفضيل**

1- If the adjective is one syllable add (- est) to the end of the adjective preceded by **the**.

e.g:- Amer is **the tallest** one in the class.

tall	—————>	the tallest
small	—————>	the smallest
old	—————>	the oldest
smart	—————>	the smartest
cheap	—————>	the cheapest

2- If the adjective is more than two syllables add (**the most / the least**) before the adjective.

e.g:- Zeinah is **the most beautiful** girl in the class.

beautiful	—————>	the most / the least beautiful
expensive	—————>	the most / the least beautiful
luxurious	—————>	the most / the least luxurious
comfortable	—————>	the most / the least comfortable
serious	—————>	the most / least serious

☒ Irregular adjectives:- صفات شاذة

Adjective	Comparison	Superlative
good / well	better	best
bad / ill	worse	worst
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest
little	less	least
much	more	most
many	more	most

♥ **Complete the following sentences with the suitable form of the adjective in brackets.**

- 1- Al Balqa governate is than Az Zarqa goernate. (**big**)
- 2- Ma'an governate is the governate in Jordan. (**big**)
- 3- Today is the day in my life. (**bad**)
- 4- Today is the day in my life. (**good**)
- 5- My house is a bit than my brothers house. (**small**)
- 6- This exam is than the last one. (**difficult**)
- 7- This exam isexam in the year. (**difficult**)
- 8- Amal is than Amany. (**intelligent**)
- 9- That is story I have ever read. (**unusual**)
- 10- The weather today is than it was yesterday. (**good**)
- 11- February is month of the year. (**short**)
- 12- Canada is than the United States of America. (**big**)
- 13- The United States of America is than Canada. (**small**)
- 14- I think that good health is the thing in life. (**important**)
- 15- The Sahara is desert in the world. (**large**)
- 16- Al Abdullat is singer in my country. (**popular**)
- 17- As the report shows, football is sport in the world. (**popular**)
- 18- Japanese women have the life expectancy in the world. (**high**)
- 19- The examination was terrible! It was day of my life. (**bad**)
- 20- Vincent Van Gogh's " I rises " was the painting ever sold. (**expensive**)

Relative clauses:- الجمل الموصولة

☒ The relative pronouns and there usages:-

Relative pronoun	Usage	الاستخدام
who	Replace subject (person).	يستخدم للفاعل العاقل. e.g:- The man <u>who</u> robbed the bank had two pistols.
which	Replace things and animals.	يستخدم لغير العاقل، الأسماء و الحيوانات. e.g:- This is the bank which was robbed yesterday.
that	Replace things and animals.	يستخدم لغير العاقل، الأسماء و الحيوانات. e.g:- The clothes <u>that</u> you left behind are there.
when	Used for time.	يستخدم للوقت يرد قبلها كلمات تدل على زمن مثل:- Day, week, month, year, summer, spring, winter, autumn, time, night, decade, age, morning..... e.g:- I will not forget the time <u>when</u> I met you.
where	Used for place.	يستخدم للمكان يرد قبلها كلمات تدل على زمن مثل:- Jordan, Amman, street, garden, park, village, school, hospital, city, playground... e.g:- Zienah always goes to Salt <u>where</u> she was born.
whose	Used for possession.	تستخدم للملكية تستخدم عندما يكون الاسم الذي يليها مملوكا للاسم الذي قبلها. e.g:- I'll talk to Sandy <u>whose</u> mother is a stock broker.

☒ The difference between which and where when they used after place:-

- Where is used after place if it is followed by a **subject and a verb**.
e.g:- Zienah always goes to Salt where she was born.
- Which is used after a place if it is followed by a **verb**.
e.g:- Hashem always goes to Irbid which is in the north.

♥ Choose the best answer from those given:-

- 1- Ahmad, took the last piece of chicken, was roundly criticised.
(which, who, whose)
- 2- He hoped his brother, to he had written, would arrive in Jordan soon.
(who, whose, whom)
- 3- This boy, father is my teacher, is very good at tennis.
(whose, who, whom)
- 4- Abdullah lives in a house is not very big.
(where, when, which)
- 5- He lent me a mattress on I slept soundly.
(when, which, who)
- 6- I will never forget the day I spoke to her.
(where, whom, when)

✓ **Answers:-**

1- who	2- whom	3- whose
4- which	5- which	6- when

Joining sentences by using relative clauses

- **He live in a house. The house is not very big.**

He live in a house which is not very big.

خطوات الحل:-

- 1- اقرأ الجملتين قراءة كاملة.
- 2- حدد الضمير أو الاسم المتكرر في الجملة الثانية. (The house) في الجملة الثانية.
- 3- من خلال الضمير أو الاسم المتكرر حدد ضمير الوصل الأنسب لربط الجملتين سوياً. (which)
- 4- ضع جملة صلة الموصول بعد الاسم الذي تصفه مباشرة.
- 5- احذف النقطة بين الجملتين.
- 6- احذف العائد من الجملة الثانية سواء كان اسماً أو ضميراً.
- 7- يجب ملاحظة أن تأتي جملة صلة الموصول بعد الاسم الذي تصفه مباشرة.

❖ **Join the sentences by using suitable relative pronoun:-**

- 1- The letter hasn't arrived yet. I posted it in three days ago.
.....
- 2- The boy has broken bones. He had an accident last week.
.....
- 3- My friend speaks English very well. His mother is Swedish.
.....
- 4- The robber stole the car. The lady parked it in front of the supermarket.
.....
- 5- The book is great. You gave it to me before.
.....
- 6- The man is nice. I work with him.
.....
- 7- August is the month. Many Japanese return to their hometown for Obon then.
.....

✓ **Answers:-**

1- The letter, which I posted it in three days ago, hasn't arrived yet.
2- The boy who had an accident last week has broken bones.
3- My friend, whose mother is Swedish, speaks English very well.
4- The robber stole the car which / that the lady parked in front of the supermarket.
5- The book which / that you gave to me is great.
6- The man whom I work with is nice.
7- August is the month when many Japanese return to their hometown for Obon then.

☒ Complete the following sentences with a suitable relative pronoun.

1. He is a cheerful boy everybody loves.
2. This is the house Jack built.
3. He is the person I want to see.
4. He is the offender the police have arrested.
5. My father, hardly received any formal education, went on to become a great leader.
6. He was my teacher I will never forget.
7. This is the player the committee selected captain.
8. That is the road leads to the railway station.
9. My uncle, had been ailing for a while, died last week.
10. The car was going at over 100 mph dashed against a tree.
11. This is the place she was born.