



GRADE 9 GENERAL ENGLISH REVISION

TERM 2

2023-2024



VOCABULARY

Community	Home and household items	People
gallery معرض	cushion وسادة	shy خجول
abroad خارج الدولة	chair كرسي	calm هادئ
landscapes المناظر الطبيعية	typical عادي	independent مستقل
exhibition معرض	noticeboard لوحة ملاحظات	personal qualities صفات شخصية
opportunity فرصة	basket سلة	appearance مظهر
	style اسلوب	successful ناجح
	rug سجادة	confident واثق
	frame إطار	application تطبيق
		cheerful مبتهج

GRAMMAR





GRAMMAR

1. PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE
2. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES
3. PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE
4. CONJUNCTIONS
5. REPORTED QUESTIONS

1. PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE VS PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE



1. PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE

Passive Present Simple

to BE(am,is,are) + V3/V+ed

I am not often asked

He is asked

She is asked

It is asked

You are asked

They are asked

I am broken

He is broken

She is broken

It is broken

You are broken

They are broken

1. PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

Example:

***The house** was built in 1980.*



Form: **was** } **+ past participle**
 were }

part of the verb 'to be' + past participle

ASSESSMENT

- https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/601a1899fbb341001ee068e0?source=quiz_share



2. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES



2. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

RELATIVE CLAUSES	
RULE	EXAMPLE
Who / that refer to people	They caught the man who / that spied for china
Which / that refer to objects	I lost the map which/that she gave me.
Whose refers to a moment in time	She complained to the man whose dog bit her
When refers to a moment in time	Christmas day is a day when people are happy.
Where refers to a particular place	We visited the house where our father was born.
In non defining sentences, the word that cannot who or which .	Mata Hari, who was a famous female spy, was born in holland. Buckingham place, which is in London, is a favourite tourist site.

ASSESSMENT

- <https://create.kahoot.it/share/defining-relative-clauses/f2480cc7-6bf4-4114-8ed1-71c3b5974928>



3. CONJUNCTIONS



Subordinating Conjunctions

Here are 10 of the most common subordinating conjunctions. They are used at the beginning of a subordinating clause which is a clause that doesn't make sense on its own.





Subordinating Conjunctions Examples

A **subordinating conjunction** is a word that connects an *independent clause* to a *dependent clause*.

- ✓ Her office is far, **and** she has to walk for minutes.
- ✓ I'm staying in **because** it's snowing.
- ✓ As long as you need my **notebook**, you can keep it.
- ✓ **After** they pass the town, they must turn to the left.
- ✓ I couldn't stay, **for** the area was violent.
- ✓ Michael is a very beautiful girl **and** she is very intelligent.
- ✓ I met them **when** we were in Paris.
- ✓ **Even if** the sky is falling down, you'll be my only.
- ✓ I guess I'll never be the same **since** I fell for you.
- ✓ **If** you find out, please let me know.
- ✓ **Once** you see her, you will recognize her.
- ✓ **So that** he could keep his job, he didn't complain at all.
- ✓ They will not pass the math exam **unless** they work harder.
- ✓ Did she say anything **before** she left?

ASSESSMENT

- <https://forms.office.com/r/1wG0cu47Sm>



4. REPORTED QUESTIONS



4. REPORTED QUESTIONS

DIRECT VS. INDIRECT QUESTIONS



DIRECT	INDIRECT
WH - QUESTIONS	POSITIVE WORD ORDER
Where is Tondo street?	Can you tell me where Tondo street is?
What time does the supermarket open?	Do you know what time the supermarket opens?
How much do you earn?	Could you tell me how much you earn?
What is he doing?	May I ask what he is doing?
What is your last name?	May I know what your last name is?

ASSESSMENT

- https://www.educaplay.com/learning-resources/5811965-4_eso_reported_questions_5.html

The logo for educaplay, featuring the word "educaplay" in white lowercase letters on a green rectangular background.