

GRADE 09

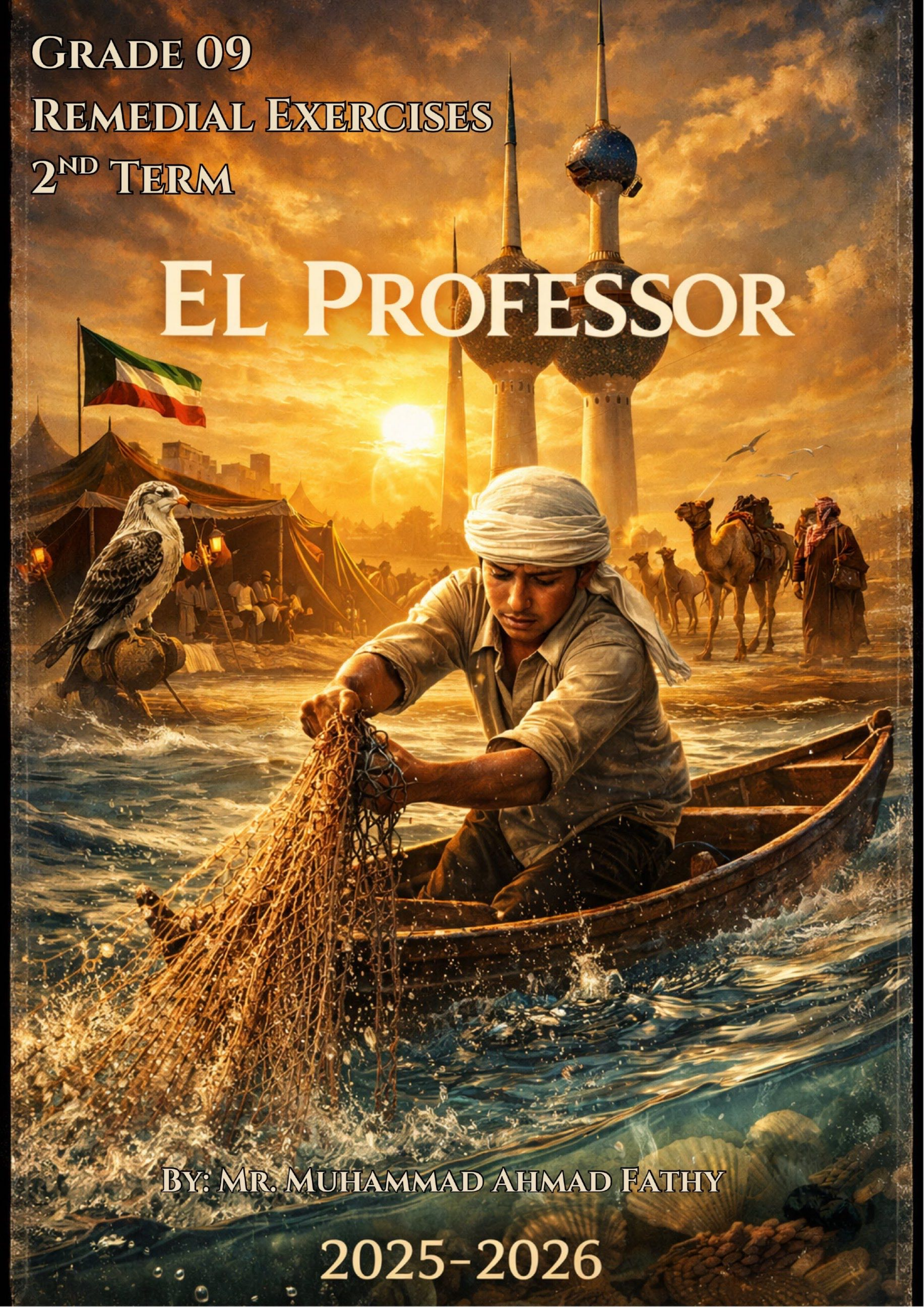
REMEDIAL EXERCISES

2ND TERM

EL PROFESSOR

BY: MR. MUHAMMAD AHMAD FATHY

2025-2026



Grade 09 - 2nd Term - 2025-2026**Unit 5 : The power of Sports****Unit 5 : The power of sports**

U.5-L.1 The power of sports P.19			U.5-L.5 The Rise of E-sports P.24		
enthusiastically	(adv.)	بحماس	emerge	(v.)	يظهر - يبرز
require	(v.)	يتطلب - يحتاج	rapidly	(adv.)	بسرعة
injury	(n.)	إصابة	platform	(n.)	منصة
compete	(v.)	ينافس	massive	(adj.)	ضخم - هائل
individually	(adv.)	بشكل فردي	evolve	(v.)	يتطور
boost	(v.)	يعزز - يقيم	intensively	(adv.)	بشكل مكثف
self-confidence	(n.)	الثقة بالنفس	strategy	(n.)	استراتيجية / خطة
fulfilling	(adj.)	مريح	professional	(adj.)	محترف
athlete	(adj.)	لاعب ألعاب القوى	experienced	(adj.)	ذو خبرة - خبير
key	(n.)	دلالي - هام - ضروري	nutritionist	(n.)	أخصائي تغذية
flexibility	(n.)	مرونة	genuine	(adj.)	حقيقي / أصلي
strategic	(adj.)	استراتيجي	dedication	(n.)	تفان - إخلاص
technique	(n.)	تقنية	income	(n.)	دخل
performance	(n.)	أداء	fame	(n.)	شهرة
persistence	(adj.)	ضروري	addicted	(adj.)	مدمن
significant	(n.)	بارز - هام	pursue	(v.)	يلحق
unite	(v.)	يوحد			
diverse	(adj.)	متنوع			
mutual	(adj.)	مشترك			
adopt	(v.)	يبدأ - يتبنى			
recreational	(adj.)	ترفيهي			

Linkers Bank

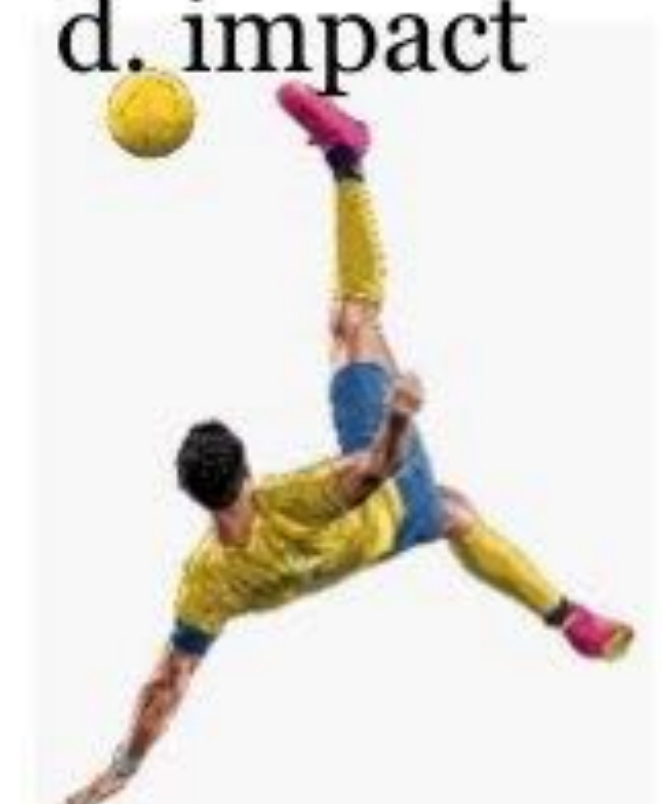
In conclusion	moreover	also	furthermore
في الختام	بالإضافة	أيضاً	و أيضاً

Grammar	1	The Past Perfect Tense
	2	If “ Third Conditional”

I. "Vocabulary"

A) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c and d:-

1. Playing sports helps young people build strong and believe in themselves.
a. strategy b. income c. self-confidence d. fame
2. A professional athlete must the advice of an experienced coach.
a. boost b. adopt c. unite d. emerge
3. Social media has become a popular for sharing ideas.
a. injury b. platform c. technique d. nutritionist
4. A balanced diet is for athletes to stay healthy.
a. massive b. key c. diverse d. recreational
5. With hard work, new talents can and become known.
a. pursue b. require c. emerge d. compete
6. The coach designed a clear for the team.
a. income b. fame c. injury d. strategy
7. She decided to her dream of becoming an athlete.
a. boost b. unite c. pursue d. evolve
8. The team worked in a way to win.
a. massive b. mutual c. fulfilling d. addicted
9. Regular exercises can your health.
a. boost b. require c. adopt d. compete
10. An nutritionist helps athletes choose healthy food.
a. significant b. diverse c. recreational d. experienced
11. Success in sports needs a lot of and hard work every day.
a. fame b. income c. dedication d. injury
12. The athlete's improved after months of regular training
a. performance b. platform c. duty d. impact



B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:-

injury – platform – emerged – compete – enthusiastically

12. Many new talents during the competition last year.
13. A serious can stop a player from training for months.
14. Adham raised his hand to answer the question.
15. Players must in tournaments to improve their skills.

self-confidence – strategy – boost – pursue – fulfilling

16. Practicing regularly can your abilities and make you stronger.
17. Students with high speak in public without fear.
18. Achieving your goals gives a feeling of happiness.
19. The coach explained a new to help the team win.

technique – flexibility – evolve – adopt – professional

20. New players must modern methods to succeed.
21. His improved after training with an experienced coach.
22. Yoga improves both strength and for athletes.
23. Over time, athletes can and reach a higher level.

dedication– performance – income – rapidly – strategic

24. Hard work can increase your and makes you rich.
25. He learned the plan to avoid any mistakes.
26. A lot of is required to become a top athlete.
27. The singer's impressed everyone during the concert.

II. “Reading Comprehension”

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Many species have disappeared because of people. One of the most famous is the dodo, a large bird that could not fly. People told stories about the dodo, calling it fat, slow, or lazy. They also said humans hunted it until none were left. When such animals disappeared, the environment became less rich.

The dodo lived only on Mauritius, a small island east of Africa near Madagascar. Before people came, the island had no mammals. The dodo's ancestors were pigeons that had flown there long ago. They found fruit, clean water, and no enemies. Over many years, they grew bigger and stopped flying.



When Europeans reached Mauritius, the Dutch settled and stayed there in 1638. They turned land into farms and brought chickens, cats, deer, and even rats. People hunted dodos, but the real danger was these new animals. Dodos used to bury their eggs in the forest to protect them, but rats and cats ate them. Cows and sheep ate the plants the dodo needed. Dodos moved further into the island and left their nests unprotected. Forests were also cut down for farms.

The last dodo was seen in 1662, when sailors caught a male and a female dodo. At that time, no one knew the dodo was disappearing. People did not even have the word "extinction" in this meaning until the 1700s. In 1833, scientists used the dodo to prove that humans could cause a bird to disappear. The Dutch left Mauritius in 1710, but by then many animals and plants were already gone forever.

A. From a, b, c or d, choose the most suitable answer:

09. The best title for this passage would be:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Mauritius Forests | b. Extinction of The Dodo |
| c. Animals of Mauritius | d. The Dutch in Mauritius |

10. The underlined word 'settled' in the 3rd paragraph means: -

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a. lived | b. bought |
| c. ate | d. painted |

11. The underlined word 'their' in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- a. rats
- b. cows
- c. dodos
- d. eggs

12. According to the passage, why did dodos stop flying?

- a. They grew bigger.
- b. There were no enemies in Mauritius.
- c. They were caught by sailors.
- d. They went further into the island.

13. According to the passage, what happened to the dodos' eggs?

- a. The Dutch brought them to Mauritius.
- b. Cats and rats ate them.
- c. The dodos buried them in forests.
- d. Cows and sheep ate their food.

14. The writer's purpose in writing this passage is to:

- a. explain how humans caused the extinction of the dodo.
- b. describe the geography of Mauritius.
- c. show us that the dodo bird is fat and slow.
- d. tell a story about the Dutch sailors.

B. With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:-

15. What happened to the forests of Mauritius after the Dutch arrived?

.....

16. When did the Dutch left Mauritius?

.....

III. "GRAMMAR"

The Past Perfect Tense زمن الماضي التام



التعريف

يُستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث حدث قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.

بمعنى آخر: لو عندنا حدثين في الماضي، الحدث الأول يُصاغ بالماضي التام والحدث الثاني يُصاغ بالماضي البسيط.

كلمات داله Keywords

After

As soon as

Because

Subject + had/ hadn't + p.p ... , ماضي بسيط

after

as soon as

because

Subject + had/ hadn't + p.p ...

ماضي بسيط

Before

By the time

When

ماضي بسيط

Subject + had/ hadn't + p.p ...

before

by the time

when

ماضي بسيط

Subject + had/ hadn't + p.p ...

Examples

- ☐ I had finished my homework before my mother came home.

→ كنت قد أنهيت واجبي قبل أن تعود أُمي إلى المنزل.

- ☐ She had already left when I arrived at the station.

→ كانت قد غادرت بالفعل عندما وصلت إلى المحطة.

- ☐ After Adham had finished his homework, he played FiFa 26 on his PS.

→ بعد ما انتهى أدهم من واجبه ، لعب فيفا 26 على البلاي ستيشن



A) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c and d:

1. Adham his homework after he had come back from school.
a. finishes b. had finished c. finishes d. finishing
2. Hana all the exercises before the teacher checked them.
a. completing b. completes c. had completed d. completes
3. As soon as we had arrived at the cinema, the movie
a. starts b. will start c. is starting d. had started
4. He didn't go to class because he his homework the night before.
a. hadn't done b. does c. did d. is doing
5. By the time the teacher arrived, we the desks carefully.
a. arranged b. have arranged c. arrange d. had arranged
6. Before the boy went to bed, he his room neatly.
a. had cleaned b. cleans c. is cleaning d. cleaned
7. We had already eaten by the time the guests at our house.
a. had arrived b. will arrive c. arrived d. have started
8. He didn't go to class because he his homework the night before.
a. hadn't done b. does c. did d. is doing
9. When the boy the new song, he sang it to his parents.
a. had learned b. learns c. learnt d. is learning
10. The students played video games after they all their essays.
a. wrote b. have written c. write d. had written
11. Before the boy went to bed, he his room neatly.
a. had cleaned b. cleans c. is cleaning d. cleaned
12. The girl smiled because she her lost notebook by the time the bell rang.
a. finds b. had found c. finds d. has found
13. As soon as the children dinner, they went to sleep.
a. have b. is having c. had had d. will have

B) Do as shown between brackets:

14. The girl (finish) reading the book by the time the library closed.

..... . (Correct)

15. The students (finish) the training by the time the storm started.

..... . (Correct)

16. He (call) his friend after he had completed his project.

..... . (Correct)

17. Adham (clean) his room before his parents returned home.

..... . (Correct)

18. The teacher (check) all the assignments by the time the students came to class.

..... . (Correct)

19. Because she had studied all the vocabulary, she (get) the full mark.

..... . (Correct)

20. The children (build) a sandcastle after the tide had gone out.

..... . (Correct)

21. The man (arrive) at the station when the train left.

..... . (Correct)

22. They (prepare) the classroom decorations as soon as the principal had approved the plan

..... . (Correct)

23. She (pack) her suitcase after she had checked the weather forecast.

..... . (Correct)

24. Adham (watch) C.Ronaldo play several matches before he decided to join football.

..... . (Correct)

الحالة الثالثة "Third Conditional"



التعريف

تُستخدم للتحدث عن أشياء لم تحدث في الماضي، أي للتعبير عن الندم أو الافتراض عن الماضي.

بمعنى آخر: نتخيل ماذا كان سيحدث لو حدث شيء مختلف في الماضي.

كنت هوصل بدري لو كنت نزلت من البيت بدري "

معنى الجملة اني لا وصلت بدري و لا نزلت ، أنا بس بفترض.

Form الصيغة

(التصريف الثالث) + would have + الفاعل , ... (التصريف الثالث) + had + الفاعل + If

Examples

☐ If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.

→ لو كنت قد درست بجد أكثر، لكنت نجحت في الامتحان

☐ If Khaled had trained well, he would have won the match.

→ لو كان خالد قد تدرب جيدًا، لكان فاز بالمباراة

☐ She would have arrived on time if she had left home early.

→ كانت ستصل في الموعد لو خرجت من البيت مبكرًا

☐ If they had listened to the teacher, they would have understood the lesson.

→ لو كانوا قد استمعوا إلى المدرس، لفهموا الدرس

☐ He wouldn't have felt tired if he had slept early.

→ لم يكن ليشعر بالتعب لو نام مبكرًا

☐ What would you have done if you had seen a snake?

→ ماذا كنت لتفعل لو كنت رأيت ثعبانًا؟

C) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c and d:

1. If Cristiano Ronaldo harder in that match, he would have scored more goals.
a. performs b. had performed c. has performed d. performing
2. If the team better defense, they would have won the championship.
a. will play b. has played c. had played d. play
3. If the coach the right strategy, the players would have performed better.
a. had choosen b. will choose c. chose d. chooses
4. If the boy his homework earlier, he would have gone out with his friends.
a. finished b. had finished c. has finished d. finishes
5. If the teacher the lesson clearly, the students would have understood it.
a. will explain b. explains c. had explained d. explained
6. We would have arrived on time if the bus late.
a. hadn't arrived b. wasn't c. hasn't arrived d. isn't

D) Do as shown between brackets:

7. If the weather (be) warmer, we would have gone on a school trip.
..... . (Correct)
8. The project would have succeeded if the team (work) together.
..... (Correct)
9. If I (know) about the meeting earlier, I would have attended it.
..... . (Correct)
10. They would have avoided the problem if they (follow) the instructions.
..... . (Correct)

IV. Writing

" E-sports and traditional sports are two popular types of competition enjoyed by people around the world.."

Plan and write a two-paragraph report about **E-sports and physical sports**, explaining **how they are similar** and **how they are different**.

Success isn't about luck—
it's about effort and persistence.

Cristiano Ronaldo



Introduction:

Paragraph (1): **Similarities between E-sports and physical sports.**

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

Concluding sentence:

Paragraph (2): **Differences between E-sports and physical sports.**

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

Concluding sentence:

Conclusion:

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Muhammed Fathy
@muhammedfathy283



Sustainability:

Smart Solutions for a better planet



@ENGLISHKUWAITQ8



El Professor English

مناهج اللغة الإنجليزية



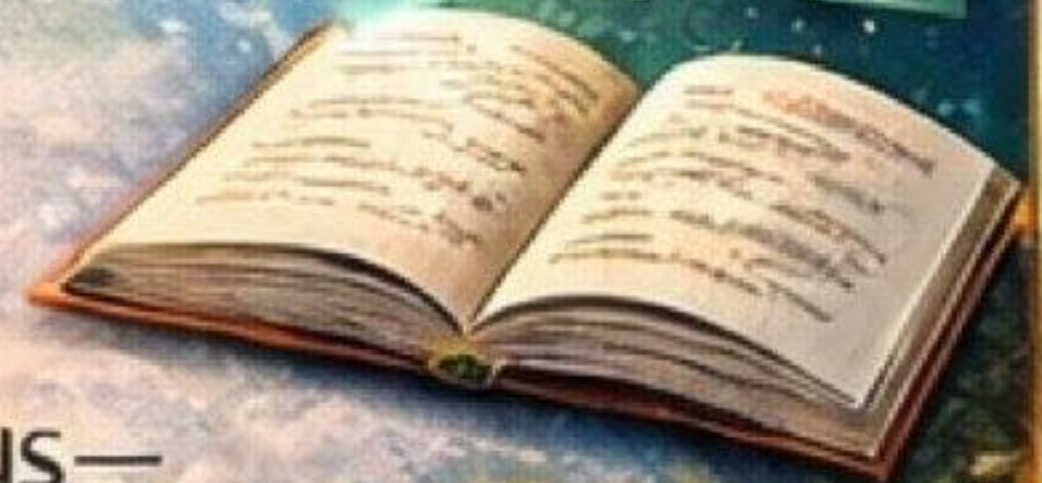
Reading Lessons

1. Should Cities become smart?
2. A Sustainable Life: Small Choices, Big Impact



Grammar

1. Linkers of contrast
while, although, however, on the other hand
2. Passive voice
(present continuous—
past continuous—past perfect)



Writing Topic

Smart Cities? Yes or No?



Additional Comprehension

- Eagles



Brought to you by:

Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Fathy

Unit 6 : Sustainability: Smart Solutions for a Better Planet

الوحدة السادسة: الاستدامة: حلول ذكية من أجل كوكب أفضل



Unit 5 : The power of sports

U.6-L.1 Should Cities become smart? P.31			U.6-L.5 A Sustainable Life: Small Choices, Big Impact P.36		
flow	(v.)	يتدفق / يسير	resource	(n.)	مصدر
Smoothly	(adv.)	بسهولة / بسلاسة	rely on	(Ph. v.)	يعتمد على
alert	(n.)	تنبيه / إشعار	thoughtful	(adj.)	مدروس / واعي
increasing	(adj.)	متزايد	appliance	(n.)	جهاز منزلي
traffic jam	(n.)	ازدحام مروري	solar panel	(n.)	لوح شمسي (لوح الطاقة الشمسية)
costly	(adj.)	مكلف	conservation	(n.)	الحفاظ على الموارد
risky	(adj.)	خطير	crucial	(adj.)	ضروري جدا
firmly	(adv.)	بقوة / بثبات	leak	(n.)	تسرب (ماء)
sustainability	(n.)	الاستدامة (الحفاظ على البيئة و مواردها)	lower	(v.)	يقلل / يخفض
upgrade	(v.)	يطور-يحدث	precious	(adj.)	ثمين / غالي
privacy	(n.)	خصوصية	considerable	(adj.)	كبير / ملحوظ
data	(n.)	بيانات - معلومات	emit	(v.)	يطلق/ينبعث (غازات)
engaging	(adj.)	ممتع / جذاب	locally	(adv.)	محلياً
monitor	(v.)	يراقب / يتابع	eco-friendly	(adj.)	صديق للبيئة
public transport	(n.)	النقل العام	permanent	(adj.)	دائم / مستمر
report	(n.)	تقرير / بلاغ			
concern	(n.)	قلق / مخاوف			
Current	(adj.)	حالي			

Linkers Bank

While	Although	However	On the other hand
بينما	بالرغم من	و مع ذلك، و لكن	على الجانب الآخر - على النقيض

Grammar	1	Linkers of Contrast (while, although, however, on the other hand)
	2	Passive Voice (Present Continuous - Past Continuous - Present Perfect)

I. “Vocabulary”

A) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c and d:-

1. Using products helps protect the environment and reduce pollution.
a. costly b. eco-friendly c. risky d. current
2. The teacher explained the lesson, so the students understood it.
a. smoothly b. firmly c. risky d. locally
3. The scientist wrote a detailed about the experiment and its results.
a. traffic jam b. concern c. data d. report
4. It is to drink enough water every day to stay healthy.
a. costly b. engaging c. crucial d. permanent
5. Clean water is a valuable for us, so we mustn't waste it.
a. data b. resource c. alert d. monitor
6. Many students their teachers for guidance before exams.
a. rely on b. lower c. emit d. upgrade
7. She gave a gift to her best friend to show she cared.
a. current b. risky c. thoughtful d. costly
8. A refrigerator is a useful kitchen that keeps food fresh.
a. appliance b. concern c. leak d. solar panel
9. Driving carelessly can be very and cause serious accidents.
a. precious b. engaging c. firmly d. risky
10. Solar energy comes from the sun using a to produce clean electricity.
a. monitor b. eco-friendly c. solar panel d. report
11. Fixing a water at home can save money and prevent damage.
a. conservation b. leak c. alert d. data
12. There was heavy this morning, so many people arrived late.
a. locally b. engaging c. current d. traffic jam
13. The new iPhone was very , so only a few people could buy it.
a. firmly b. costly c. permanent d. eco-friendly

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:-

alert - report – current – flow – monitor

14. The river will through the valley after the rain.
15. Parents should their children's activities online.
16. The school sent a/an about the weather change.
17. The doctor wrote a short about the patient.

smoothly - costly – risky – traffic jam – concern

18. Getting stuck in a can make people late.
19. Pollution is a serious in many cities.
20. Owning a big house can be very to many families.
21. The dancer moved across the stage.

crucial – resource – precious - leak – lower

22. Clean water is a gift that we must protect.
23. It is to save energy and water.
24. Water is an important natural for everyone.
25. We should waste to protect the environment.

privacy - upgrade –emit - data – locally

26. Cars harmful gases into the air, which may cause pollution.
27. Companies collect to improve their services for their customers
28. People should protect their online, especially on social media.
29. The company plans to its computers next year

II. “Reading Comprehension”

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Eagles are among the most powerful and admired birds in the world.

Well-known for their sharp vision and strong wings, these majestic creatures have fascinated people for generations. Eagles inhabit almost every continent except Antarctica and typically choose tall mountains, cliffs, or large trees as nesting sites for their impressive homelands.

One of the most famous species is the bald eagle, found in North America, where it inhabits areas near lakes, rivers, and coastal regions. Despite its name, the bald eagle is not bald at all. Its head is covered with white feathers, which contrast beautifully with its dark brown body. It became a national symbol of strength and freedom in the United States in 1782.



Eagles have excellent eyesight—up to four times better than that of humans. This powerful vision allows them to see small animals like rabbits or fish from high above the ground. Once they spot their prey, they dive quickly and silently, using their sharp talons to catch it. Despite their strength, eagles are still endangered. Pollution, deforestation, and hunting once pushed many eagle species close to extinction. Conservation programs and strict legal protection have helped their numbers increase again.

Eagles teach us not only about the wild but also about survival and patience. They wait for the right moment to act and use their strengths wisely. Watching an eagle fly high in the sky can remind us to rise above our problems and see life from a higher view.

A. From a, b, c or d, choose the most suitable answer:

09. The best title for this passage would be:

- a. Nesting Sites of the Eagles
- b. Eagles: Kings of the Sky
- c. The Hunting Habits of Birds
- d. The Problem of Pollution in Forests

10. The underlined word “inhabit” in the 1st paragraph means:

- a. protect b. create c. live d. find

11. The underlined word “they” in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- a. animals b. rabbits c. fish d. eagles

12. According to the passage, what have helped the numbers of eagles grow again?

- a. Strict legal protection b. The people of the USA
c. Other powerful birds d. The high mountains

13. According to the passage, all of the following sentences are true about the bald eagle except:

- a. It has a sharp eyesight.
b. It has dark brown feathers on its body.
c. It became a symbol of strength and freedom in the United States.
d. It has no hair or feathers on its head.

14. The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is to:

- a. show how eagles hunt for fish.
b. describe how powerful are the eagles.
c. discuss laws about birds.
d. explain where eagles live.

B. With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:-

15. What are eagles well-known for?

.....

16. Why are eagles close to extinction?

.....

III. "GRAMMAR"

Linkers of Contrast أدوات الربط للتعبير عن التناقض (while, although, however, on the other hand)

أدوات الربط دي بنستخدمها لما نحب نقول فكرتين متضادتين أو مختلفتين في نفس الكلام.

مثلاً: أنا أحب المدينة لكن أحياناً تكون مزعجة.

1 While (بينما / في حين)

✓ الاستخدام

بتربط فكرتين متناقضتين في نفس الجملة

✓ المكان في الجملة

في البداية أو في المنتصف

أمثلة

While my sister prefers pasta, I like pizza.

(بينما أختي تفضل المكرونة، أنا أحب البيتزا)

I like pizza, while my sister prefers pasta.

(أنا أحب البيتزا، بينما أختي تفضل المكرونة)

2 Although (على الرغم من / رغم أن)

✓ الاستخدام

بتربط فكرتين متناقضتين في جملة واحدة، وغالباً معناها

"رغم أن شيء حصل، إلا أن شيء آخر مختلف"

✓ المكان

في البداية أو في المنتصف.

أمثلة

Although the movie was long, it was exciting.

(على الرغم من أن الفيلم كان طويلاً، كان ممتعاً)

The movie was exciting although it was long.

(الفيلم كان ممتعاً رغم أنه طويل)

3 However (لكن / ومع ذلك)

✓ الاستخدام

بنستخدمها لما يكون عندك جملتين منفصلتين وفي

الجملة الثانية بتقول عكس الأولى

✓ المكان

تأتي في بداية الجملة الثانية. قبلها نقطه وبعدها فاصله.

أمثلة

I like living in a big city.

However, it is sometimes noisy.

أحب العيش في مدينة كبيرة. ومع ذلك، تكون

(مزعجة أحياناً)

4 On the other hand (من ناحية أخرى)

✓ الاستخدام

بتقدم الجانب الآخر أو الرأي المعاكس لفكرة سابقة

✓ المكان

في بداية جملة جديدة أو بعد فاصلة منقوطة

مثال

-Online classes are flexible; on the other hand, face-to-face lessons encourage participation.

الدروس أونلاين مرنة؛ من ناحية أخرى، الدروس

المباشرة تشجع المشاركة

Linkers of Contrast

أدوات التعبير عن التناقض

While

In the same sentence

- **While** I like tea, my brother prefers coffee.
- I enjoy reading, **while** my sister loves sports.



Although

At the start or in the middle

- **Although** it was raining, we decided to go for a walk.
- She enjoyed the trip **although** it was tiring.



However

At the start of the second sentence

- I wanted to buy the new phone. **However**, it was too expensive.
- It was late. **However**, we finished our work.



On the other hand

For the opposite side

- Online learning is flexible; **on the other hand**, classroom lessons encourage participation.
- Cats are quiet. **while** her friend prefers the countryside.



- My room is small. **However**, it's very cozy.
- **Although** he tried his best, he didn't win the game.
- Sarah likes the city life, **while** her friend prefers the countryside.

Designed by: Mr Muhammad Ahmad Fathy

A) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c and d:

1. I enjoy swimming in summer, ... my brother prefers playing football outside.
a. while b. although c. however d. on the other hand
2. I was very tired yesterday., I continued studying for the exam.
a. while b. although c. however d. on the other hand
3. The weather was cold all day., we went to the beach anyway.
a. while b. although c. however d. on the other hand
4. my sister likes strong coffee, I prefer tea in the morning.
a. while b. although c. however d. on the other hand
5. I wanted to go out with friends it started raining heavily.
a. while b. although c. however d. on the other hand
6. Some people like city life very much; others prefer the quiet countryside.
a. while b. although c. however d. on the other hand
7. it was late at night, we finished our work quickly.
a. while b. although c. however d. on the other hand
8. I like online classes at home., face-to-face lessons are more interactive.
a. while b. although c. however d. on the other hand
9. Eating fast food is quick. , home-made meals are usually healthier.
a. while b. although c. however d. on the other hand
10. The movie was funny and enjoyable., it was too long for me.
a. while b. although c. however d. on the other hand
11. traveling is exciting, it can be expensive sometimes.
a. while b. although c. however d. on the other hand

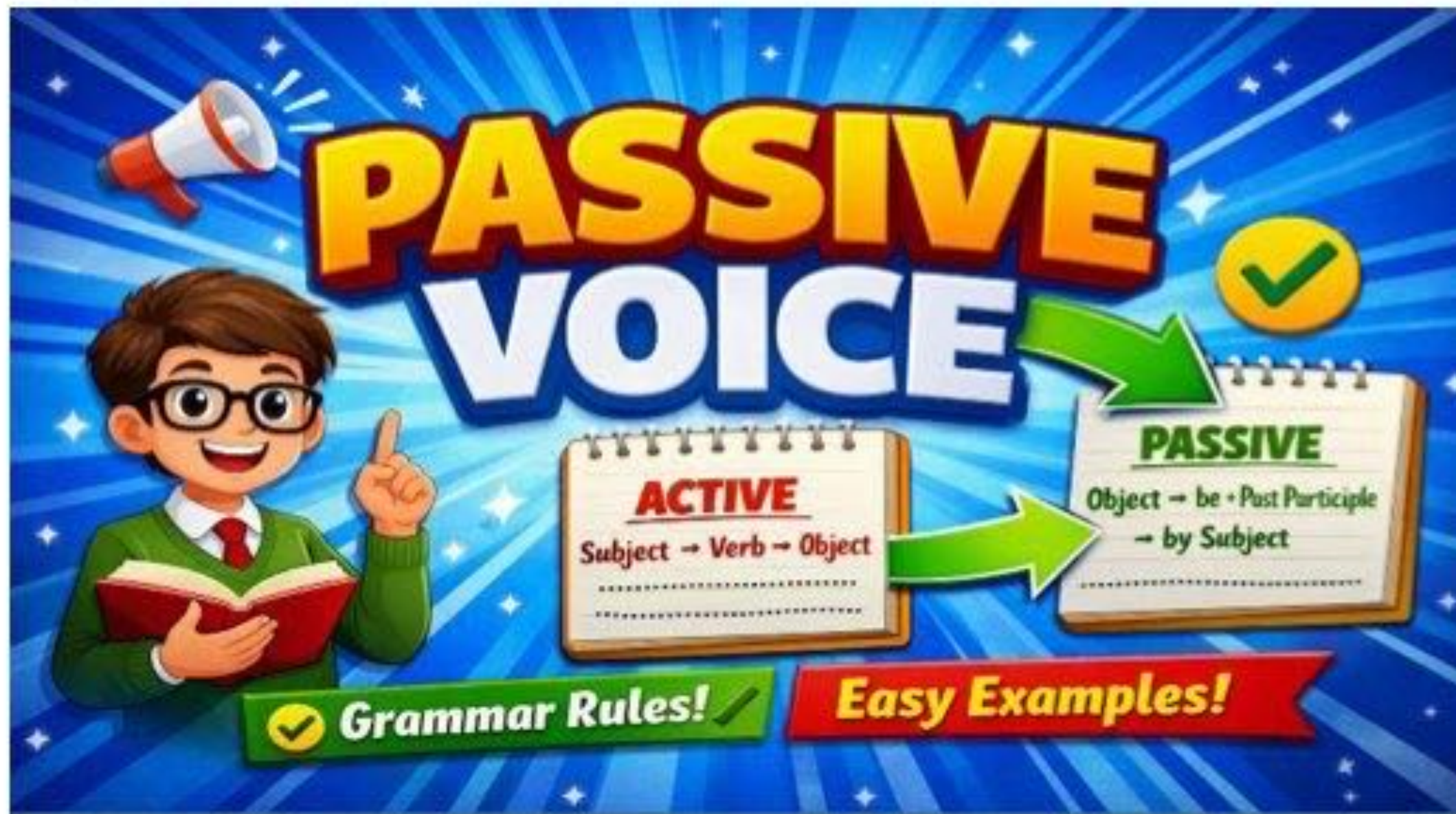
B) Do as shown between brackets:

12. It was raining. We decided to go for a walk.
..... (join using: Although)
13. I wanted to buy the new phone. It was too expensive.
..... (join using: However)
14. Online learning is flexible. Classroom lessons encourage participation.
..... (join using: on the other hand)
15. My brother enjoys football. I prefer reading books.
..... (join using: While)

المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

(Present Continuous - Past Continuous - Present Perfect)

في (المضارع المستمر – الماضي المستمر – المضارع التام)



(المبني للمجهول) Passive Voice

نستخدمه عندما لا نعرف الفاعل (من قام بالفعل)،
أو لا نهتم بالفاعل، أو نريد التركيز على المفعول به
مثال

Active: Ahmed is writing the lesson.
Passive: The lesson is being written.

المبني للمعلوم: أحمد يكتب الدرس.
المبني للمجهول: الدرس يكتب.

الصيغة Form

علشان نحول الجملة من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول، لازم نكون قادرين اننا نحدد 3 حاجات مهمة جدا في الجملة، وهما:

1. "الفاعل و الفعل و المفعول به".

2. طبعاً لازم نحدد زمن الجملة (هل هي في المضارع المستمر ولا الماضي المستمر ولا المضارع التام)؟

سامعك بتسأل و بتقول، طب وانا أعرف ازاي أحدد الأزمنة دي؟ سهله جداً. شوف يا سيدي .. هعمل لك جدول لطيف يعرفك الفرق بين الأزمنة الثلاثة

الزمن Tense	Example مثال	Form صيغة الفعل	Passive جملة المبني للمجهول
المضارع المستمر	Ali is playing football	am, is, are + فعل ing	Football is being played.
الماضي المستمر	Ali was playing football	was, were + فعل ing	Football was being played.
المضارع التام	Ali has played football	has, have + V.3	Football has been played.

عرفنا الفرق بين الـ 3 أزمنة دلوقتي و عرفنا ازاي نحولهم للمبني للمجهول؟
-يبقى لما نلاقي الجملة فيها am, is, are + v+ing يبقى الجملة دي في المضارع المستمر و نحولها للمبني للمجهول ازاي؟

- نحدد الفاعل و الفعل و المفعول به، بعدين نبدأ بالمفعول به و بعد كده نشوف الجملة دي في أي زمن؟ نعرف الزمن ازاي؟ نشوف فعل الجملة اللي انا كاتبهولك باللون البنفسجي في الجدول. ولان نراعي المفعول به (هل هو مفرد ولا جمع؟) ، شوف الأمثلة

The maid **is cleaning** the room.
The maids **are cleaning** the rooms.
The maid **was cleaning** the room.
The maids **were cleaning** the rooms .
The maid **has cleaned** the room.
The maids **have cleaned** the rooms.

→ The room **is being cleaned**.
→ The rooms **are being cleaned**
→ The room **was being cleaned**.
→ The rooms **were being cleaned**.
→ The room **has been cleaned**.
→ The rooms **have been cleaned**.

المبني للمجهول

المضارع المتعرج. الماضي. المستعرج. المضارع القائم

Passive Voice

Present Continuous (Present Continuous)



- Ronaldo is scoring a goal.
- A goal is being scored by Ronaldo.



- They are interviewing Ronaldo.
- Ronaldo is being interviewed by them.

الماضي المستمر (Past Continuous)



- The coach was helping Ronaldo.
- Ronaldo was being helped by the coach.



- Ronaldo was thanking the fans after the match.
- The fans were being thanked after the match.

المضارع التام (Present Perfect)



- Ronaldo has won the cup.
- The cup has been won by Ronaldo.



- Ronaldo has signed the shirts.
- The shirts have been signed by Ronaldo.

C) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c and d:

1. A new bridge now in the center of the city.
a. is built b. is being built c. was being built d. has been built
2. The report already, so the manager can read it.
a. is finishing b. is being finished c. has been finished d. was being finished
3. The dinner while the guests arrived.
a. was cooking b. is being cooked c. has been cooked d. was being cooked
4. Listen! A beautiful song right now.
a. is being sung b. was being sung c. has been sung d. sings
5. The letters just, so they will arrive soon.
a. are sending b. were being sent c. have been sent d. has sent
6. The windows when the storm started.
a. were being cleaned b. are being cleaned c. have been cleaned d. cleaned
7. The house as the workers were fixing it.
a. was painting b. is painted c. has been painted d. was being painted
8. The project yet, so the team is still working.
a. hasn't been completed b. isn't completed c. completes d. doesn't complete
9. Many cars at the present time in this factory.
a. produced b. are being produced c. were being produced d. have produced
10. The documents while the meeting was going on.
a. typed b. are typing c. have typed d. were being typed

Do as shown between brackets:

11. The teacher is explaining the lesson now to the students in the classroom.
(Change into passive)
.....
12. The mechanic is fixing the car at the moment because it stopped working.
(Change into passive)
.....
13. The company is building new houses at the present time for many families.
(Change into passive)
.....

14. Listen! The baby is breaking the glass right now in the kitchen.
(Change into passive)
.....

15. The workers were painting the walls when the electricity went off suddenly.
(Change into passive)
.....

16. The nurse was taking care of the patient while the doctor was checking the reports.
(Change into passive)
.....

17. The students were writing the exam as the teacher was watching them carefully.
(Change into passive)
.....

18. The police have caught the thief already, so the streets are safer now.
(Change into passive)
.....

19. The chef has prepared the meal just, so dinner will be served soon.
(Change into passive)
.....

20. The workers haven't repaired the broken door yet, so we cannot enter the room.
(Change into passive)
.....

21. The children are planting trees now in the school garden for Earth Day.
(Change into passive)
.....

22. The manager is holding an important meeting at the moment with the staff.
(Change into passive)
.....

23. The engineers are designing a new machine at the present time to improve production.
(Change into passive)
.....

24. The workers were cleaning the streets while the rain was falling heavily.
(Change into passive)
.....

25. The students haven't finished the assignment yet, so they need more time.
(Change into passive)
.....

IV. Writing

" Around the world, smart cities are becoming popular because they help people live more comfortably, however, opinions differ. Some people are for smart cities, while others are against them."

Plan and write a two-paragraph report explaining **both views and giving your own opinion.**



Introduction: (Introducing the topic)

.....

Paragraph (1): (Argument for)

Topic sentence:

.....

Supporting details (Arguments for):

.....
.....
.....

Concluding sentence:

.....

Paragraph (2): (Argument against)

Topic sentence:

.....

Supporting details (Arguments for):

.....
.....
.....

Concluding sentence(Your opinion):

.....

Conclusion:

.....

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.