



الصف التاسع (قواعد)



<https://t.me/ManafEnglishKW>



UNIT 1
GRAMMAR
Past Simple Tense

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: **Subject + past verb**

I **finished** my homework **last night**.

He **watched a film in** the cinema
yesterday.

They **sent** the email **two hours ago**.

Negative

Structure: **Subject + didn't + base verb**

I **didn't finish** my homework **last night**.

He **didn't watch a film in** the cinema
yesterday.

They **didn't send** the email **two hours**

Yes/No Questions

Structure: **Did + Subject + base verb**

Did he **watch a film in** the cinema
yesterday?

Yes, he did. No, he didn't.

Did they send the email **two hours ago**?

Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

Wh-Questions

Structure: **What-where-when-who-why-how) + did + Subject + base verb**

He **watched a film in** the cinema
yesterday.

What did he watch in the cinema
yesterday?

When did he watch the film?



Past Continuous Tense

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: Subject(I-he-she-it)+was
+V+ing

Subject(we-you-they)+were+V+ing

He **was carrying** a box **when** I saw him.

They **were tennis** when I called them

Negative

Structure: Subject(I-he-she-
it)+was+not+V+ing

Subject(we-you-they)+were+not+V+ing

He **wasn't carrying** a box **when** I saw him.

They **weren't tennis** when I called them

Yes/No Questions

Structure: was/were+ Subject + verb+ ing

Was he **carrying** a box **when** I saw him?

Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.

were they **tennis** when I called them?

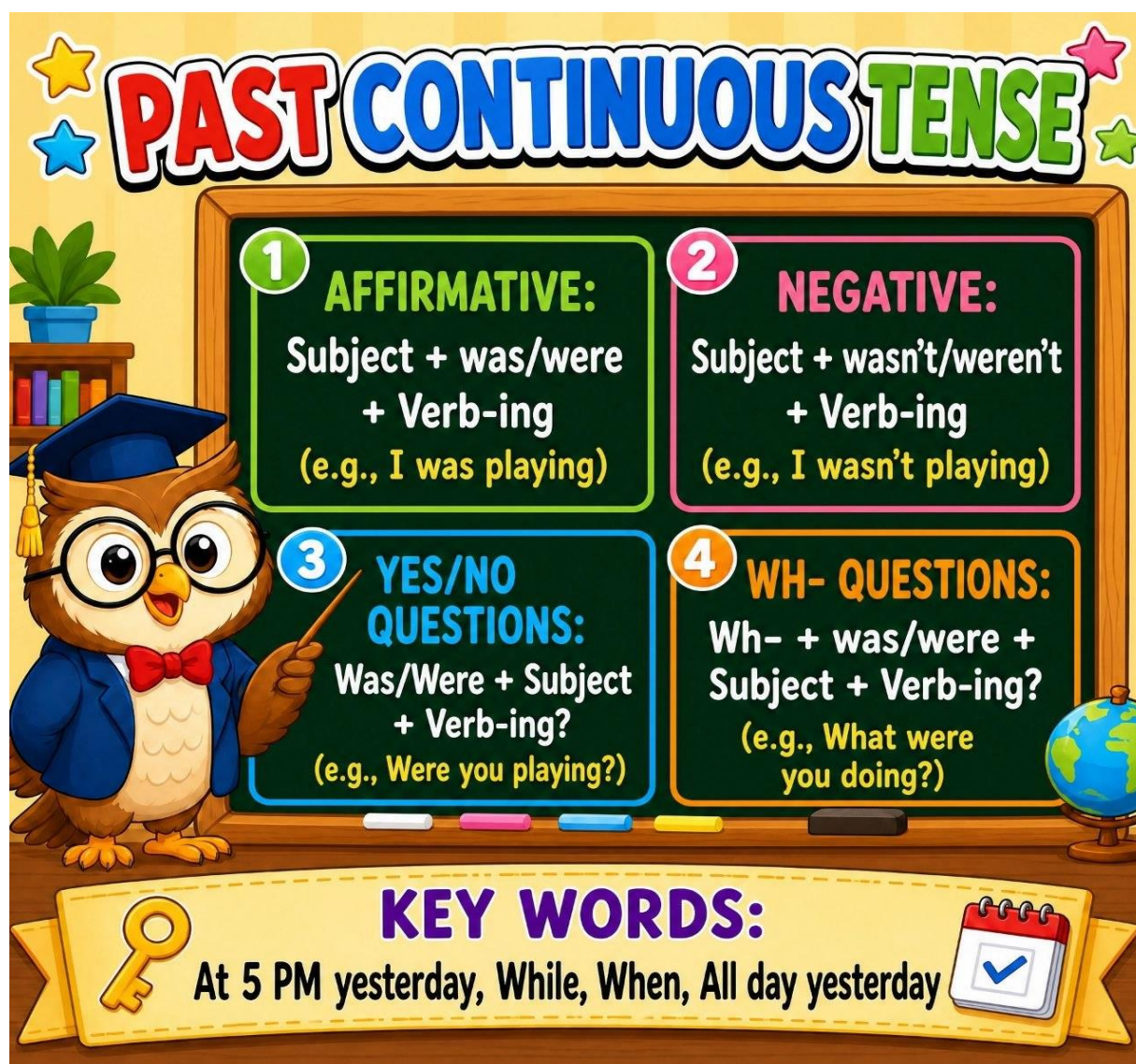
Yes, they were No, they weren't.

Wh-Questions

Structure: What-where-when-who-
why-how) + was/were + Subject
+verb+ ing

He **was carrying** a box **when** I saw him.

What was he doing **when** you saw him?



While

→ Past simple + Past continuous

When

While Malek **was waiting** , the doctor **came** in.

My mother **was cooking** dinner **when** the phone **rang**.

The poster is titled "PAST SIMPLE + PAST CONTINUOUS using WHILE & WHEN". It is divided into two main sections: "WHILE" and "WHEN".

WHILE Section:

- Structure: (Past Continuous + Past Simple)
- Diagram: Sarah is sitting on a sofa reading a book (Background Action: Past Continuous: was reading a book). Ben is walking into the room (Interruption).
- Example sentence: Sarah **was reading** a book **WHILE** Ben **walked** into the room.
- Key Grammar Box: **WHILE** [Subject + **WAS/WERE** + Verb+ing]

WHEN Section:

- Structure: (Past Simple + Past Continuous)
- Diagram: Tom is running in a park (Background Action: Past Continuous: was running in the park). He trips over a rock (Interruption: WHEN he trips over a rock).
- Example sentence: Tom **was running** in the park **WHEN** he **tripped** over a rock.
- Key Grammar Box: **WHEN** [Subject + Verb+ed/Irregular Past]

At the bottom, it says "GRAMMAR POSTER".

GRAMMAR POSTER

Correlative Conjunction

Both and

I play basketball. I play handball.

I play **both** basketball **and** handball.

Ahmad **drinks** coffee. Ali **drinks** a message.

Both Ahmad **and** Ali **drink** a message.

Neither Nor

I don't play basketball. I don't play handball.

I **neither** play basketball **nor** handball.

Ahmad doesn't **drink** coffee. Ali doesn't **drink** coffee.

Neither Ahmad **nor** Ali **drinks** a message.

LEARNING CORRELATION CONJUNCTIONS
BOTH...AND & NEITHER...NOR

BOTH...AND

Sarah ate **both** chocolate **and** vanilla.

The movie was **both** funny **and** exciting.

Both + [Noun 1] + **and** + [Noun 2]
or
 Both + [Adjective 1] + **and** + [Adjective 2]

NEITHER...NOR

He ate **neither** vegetables **nor** fruits.

The car was **neither** cheap **nor** fast.

Neither + [Noun 1] + **nor** + [Noun 2]
or
 Neither + [Adjective 1] + **nor** + [Adjective 2]

Boost Your Grammar!

Unit 2

GRAMMAR

If ① (Present Simple)

If + V1 will+ infinitive

If he drives fast , he **will** get a fine .

If they eat healthy food , they **will** be fit.

He

She lives (V + third person singular s)

It

I

You

We live (V + first - second person)

They

If ② (Past Simple)

If + V2 would+ infinitive

If he gained weight, he **would** suffer from different diseases.

If they travelled to New York, they **would** visit Liberty Statue.

FIRST vs SECOND

CONDITIONAL

Learn Grammar with Examples!

FIRST CONDITIONAL (Probable future)	SECOND CONDITIONAL (Hypothetical/Unlikely)
 Sarah, 10 If + Present Simple will + Base Verb If it rains, I will take an umbrella. If she studies hard, she will pass the exam.	 Ben, 10 If + Past Simple would + Base Verb If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. If I were you, I would tell the truth.
FIRST Real possibility, likely to happen)	SECOND Unreal, imaginary, unlikely possibility)

GRAMMAR ADVENTURE!

CARTOON ENGLISH TIPS

Defining Relative Clauses

GRAMMAR

Defining Relative Clauses (who-which-that-when-where)

Who (for people)

Structure: Person + who + verb + complement

Examples:

The **student who** studies hard gets good grades.
The **teacher who** teaches English is very kind.

Which (for things or animals)

Structure: Thing/Animal + which + verb + complement

Examples:

The **car which** is parked outside belongs to my uncle.
The **dog which** barks loudly lives next door.

That (for people, things, or animals)

Structure: Person/Thing/Animal + that + verb + complement

Examples:

The **girl that** won the race is my cousin.
The **book that** I bought yesterday is interesting.

When (for time)

Structure: Time + when + subject + verb

Examples:

- I remember **the day when** we met.
- Summer is **the season when** many people travel.

Where (for places)

Structure: Place + where + subject + verb

Examples:

- This is the **school where** I studied.
- The **park where** we play football is nearby.

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Defining relative clauses give **essential information** about a noun. They help us identify **WHICH** one.

WHO

refers to people.



STRUCTURE:
Person + **who** + verb + ...

EXAMPLES

- The girl **who** sings beautifully is my sister.
- The teacher **who** helps us is very kind.

WHICH

refers to things or animals.



STRUCTURE:
Thing/Animal + **which** + verb + ...

EXAMPLES

- The dog **which** barks loudly lives next door.
- The book **which** is on the table is mine.

THAT

refers to people, things or animals.



STRUCTURE:
Person/Thing/Animal + **that** + verb + ...

EXAMPLES

- The boy **that** won the race is my friend.
- The computer **that** I bought is very fast.

WHEN

refers to time.



STRUCTURE:
Time + **when** + subject + verb

EXAMPLES

- I remember the day **when** we first met.
- Summer is the season **when** we go on vacation.

WHERE

refers to place.



STRUCTURE:
Place + **where** + subject + verb

EXAMPLES

- This is the park **where** we play every evening.
- The school **where** I studied is near here.

GENERAL PATTERN

Noun +
Relative Pronoun/Adverb
+ **Subject** + **Verb**
+ Rest of the Sentence

QUICK SUMMARY

Word	Refers To	Example
who	people	The boy who plays guitar is talented.
which	things/animals	The gift which I received is nice.
that	people/things/animals	The book that I read was interesting.
when	time	The day when we met was special.
where	place	The café where we had lunch is cozy.

IMPORTANT RULE!

We do **NOT** use commas (,) in defining relative clauses because the information is **essential**.

✓ The girl **who** plays piano is my cousin.

✗ The girl, **who** plays piano, is my cousin. (This changes the meaning.)



Unit 3

GRAMMAR

Passive Voice

Present Simple Tense

S V + O (Active Form)

The teacher corrects the homework daily.

O V3 S (Passive Form)

The homework is corrected daily by the teacher.

Active: Dania eats apples every day.

Passive: Apples are eaten everyday by Dania.

LEARN PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE VOICE

FORM: AM / IS / ARE + PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)

1 EXAMPLE 1

THE CAKE IS EATEN BY THE BOY



subject

THE CAKE **IS EATEN** BY THE BOY
Subject passive verb Agent, doer

2 EXAMPLE 2

THE FLOWERS ARE WATERED BY THE GIRL



Subject

SUBJECT **ARE WATERED** BY THE GIRL
Subject passive verb Agent

3 EXAMPLE 3

THE CAR IS CLEANED BY THE MAN



Subject

THE CAR **IS CLEANED** BY THE MAN
Subject passive verb Agent

Past Simple Tense

S V + O (Active Form)

My father washed the car yesterday.

O V3 S (Passive Form)

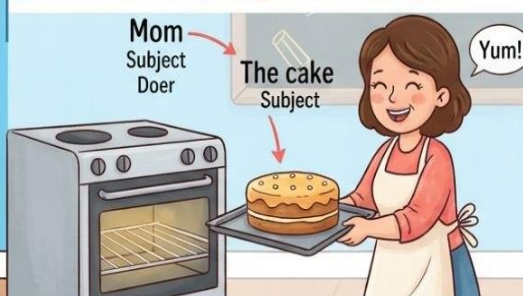
The car was washed by my father yesterday.

Active: Obaida booked the return flight last night

Passive: The return flight was booked by Obaida.

Was/Were + Past Participle (Verb 3)

1 THE CAKE WAS BAKED BY MOM



Yum!

The cake (Subject, Receiver) **was** by Mom
(Subject) (Past Participle) by (xixidio) (Agent)

2 THE LETTERS WERE WRITTEN BY TIM



Writing done!

The letters (Subject, **were** written by Tim
(Subject) (Past Participle) (acrive) (Agent)

Modals (will – would – can – could)

S modal + V O (Active Form)

Ali will give the old books to a charity.

O modal + be+ V3 S (Passive Form)

The old books will be given to a charity by Ali

Active: He can speak three languages fluently.

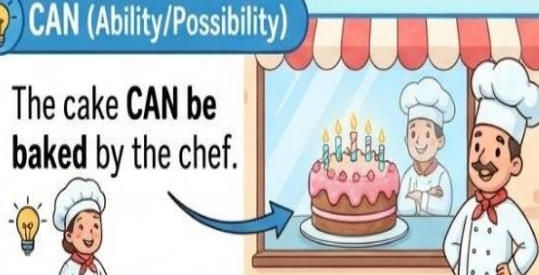
Passive: Three languages can be spoken by him fluently.

PASSIVE VOICE MODALS: Can • Could • Will • Would

☆☆ In passive voice, the subject receives the action. ☆☆

CAN (Ability/Possibility)

The cake **CAN be baked** by the chef.



(Active: The chef **can** bake the cake.)

COULD (Past Ability/Possibility/Politeness)

The house **COULD be built** by the builders.



(Active: The builders **could** build the house.)

WILL (Future Prediction/Decision)

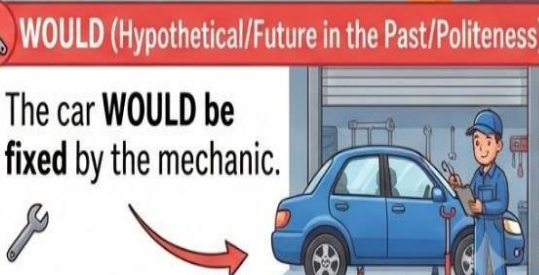
The dog **WILL be walked** by Sarah.



(Active: Sarah **will** walk the dog.)

WOULD (Hypothetical/Future in the Past/Politeness)

The car **WOULD be fixed** by the mechanic.



(Active: The mechanic **would** fix the car.)

Comparison

Comparative adjectives

We use it with Adjectives to compare between two people or two things.

One syllable (big – small – old – young – cold) we add **-er** to the end of the word and then we add the word **than** after.

small --- smaller **than**

young --- younger **than**

good --- better **than**

bad --- worse **than**

Zakaria is **older than** Rajab.

Bahrain is **smaller than** Kuwait.

More than one syllable (amazing – difficult– interesting – beautiful – dangerous) we use **more** before the word and we add **than** after.

Lions are **more dangerous than** tigers.

TV is **more useful than** radio.

Superlative adjectives

We use it with Adjectives to talk about one person or a thing in a group.

One syllable (big – small – old – young – cold) we add **- est** to the end of the word. and we use definite article **the** before it

small --- **the smallest/**

young ----- **the youngest**

good ---- **the best**

bad ---- **the worst**

Hasan is **the oldest** student at school.

Bahrain is **the smallest** country in the Gulf Region .

More than one syllable (amazing – difficult– interesting – beautiful – dangerous) we use **the most** before the word.

Lions are **the most dangerous animals.**

TV is **the most useful** devices.

As + adjective + As

We use **as + adjective + as** to make comparisons when the things we are comparing are equal in some way.

(hot – strong – dark – light – important – funny – heavy – easy)

The big room is as dark as the small one.

Aisha is as tall as her brother. (Negative)

Aisha is not as tall as her brother.



Unit 4

GRAMMAR

(Present Perfect Tense)

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: Subject(he-she-it)+has +V3

Subject(we-you-they)+have+V3

Tom **has just finished** his homework.

They **have already bought** a new car.

Negative

Structure: Subject(he-she-it)+has+not +V3

Subject(we-you-they)+have+not+V3

Tom **has not finished** his homework yet.

They **have never bought** a new car.

Yes/No Questions

Structure: **Has/Have + Subject + V3 + Object?**

Has Tom **finished** his homework yet?

Yes, he has. No, he hasn't

Have they **already bought** a new car yet?

Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

Wh-Questions

Structure: **What-where-when-who-why-how) + has/have + Subject + V3**

They **have already bought** a new car.

What have they bought?

STRUCTURE OF PRESENT PERFECT TENSE
Used for actions that started in the past and continue or have a result in the present.

1 AFFIRMATIVE
Subject + have/has + past participle + complement
EXAMPLE: I **have finished** my homework.
(I finished my homework and now it is done.)

2 NEGATIVE
Subject + have/has + not + past participle + complement
EXAMPLE: She **has not visited** Paris.
(She hasn't been to Paris.)

3 QUESTIONS (Yes/No)
Have/Has + subject + past participle + complement + ?
EXAMPLE: Have you **seen** this movie?
(Asking for confirmation)
Short Answers: Yes, I **have**. No, I **haven't**.

4 WH- QUESTIONS
Wh-word + have/has + subject + past participle + complement + ?
(What / Where / When / Why / How...?)
EXAMPLE: Where **has she lived** since 2020?
(Asking for specific information)

TIPS:
• "Have" is used with I / you / we / they.
• "Has" is used with he / she / it.

KEY:
past participle = 3rd form of the verb (e.g., finished, visited, seen, lived)

(Present Perfect Continuous Tense)

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: **Subject(he-she-it)+has +been+V+ing**

Subject(we-you-they)+have+ been+V+ing

Ali **has been studying** English for two hours.

The children **have been playing** in the park.

Negative

Structure: **Subject(he-she-it)+has+not + been+V+ing**

Subject(we-you-they)+have+not+ been+V+ing

Ali **has not been studying** English for two hours.

The children **haven't been playing** in the park.

Yes/No Questions

Structure: **Has/Have + Subject + been+V+ing + Object?**

Has Ali **been studying** English for two hours.

Yes, he has. No, he hasn't

Have the children **been playing** in the park.

Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

Wh-Questions

Structure: **What-where-when-who-why-how) + has/have + Subject + been+V+ing**

Ali **has been studying** English for two hours.

What has Ali **been studying** for two hours?

How long has Ali **been studying** English?

STRUCTURE OF PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE
Used for actions that started in the past, continue in the present and may continue in the future.

1 AFFIRMATIVE
Subject + have/has + been + present participle (verb + -ing) + complement
EXAMPLE: I **have been studying** English for two hours.
(I started studying in the past and I am still studying now.)

2 NEGATIVE
Subject + have/has + not + been + present participle (verb + -ing) + complement
EXAMPLE: She **has not been watching** TV since morning.
(She started watching in the past but she isn't watching now.)

3 QUESTIONS (Yes/No)
Have/Has + subject + been + present participle (verb + -ing) + complement ?
EXAMPLE: **Have you been working** on this project?
(Asking for confirmation)
Short Answers: Yes, I **have**. | No, I **haven't**.

4 WH- QUESTIONS (What/Where/When/Why/How...?)
Wh-word + have/has + subject + been + present participle (verb + -ing) + complement ?
EXAMPLE: **Where have they been living** since last year?
(Asking for specific information)

TIPS:
• We use "for" + a period of time. (for two hours, for three days, for since morning, etc.)
• We use "since" + a point in time. (since 2020, since Monday, since last year, etc.)

KEY:
present participle = verb + -ing
e.g., play → playing
go → going

EXAMPLES OF PRESENT PARTICIPLE:
• work → working • study → studying
• eat → eating • run → running
• write → writing • talk → talking

GRAMMAR

Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns : Quantifiers

Countable Nouns: can be counted. They have singular and plural

Examples :

a car → two cars

an orange → three oranges

a teacher → many teachers

Uncountable Nouns: cannot usually be counted individually.

Examples :

- water- money

- milk- furniture

- sugar-coffee

- information-news

MANAF.I.IBRAHIM

Indefinite Articles: A / An : Use a/an only with singular countable nouns

A: Use before a consonant sound.

- a book
- a student
- a brother

An: Use before a vowel sound.

- an orange
- an orphan
- an eagle

Definite Article: The

Use the with both countable and uncountable nouns when the noun is specific.

Examples:

- The pencil on the desk is mine.
- The juice in the glass is clean.
- The children are ready.

Some: Use some with plural countable nouns
uncountable nouns

Examples:

- I bought some tomatoes.
- We need some salt.
- We have some friends.
- He has some pencils.

Any : Use any mainly in questions and negative sentences.

Examples:

Countable

- Do you have any pens?
- I don't have any pens.

Uncountable

- Is there any coffee?
- We don't have any coffee.

Many : Use many with plural countable nouns only.

many books - many students

Examples

- There are many bikes on the road.
- He has many friends.

Much : Use much with uncountable nouns.

much water - much information

Examples:

- How much money do you have?
- We don't have much time.

Few : Use a few with plural countable nouns.

Meaning: some, but not many

Examples:

- I have few books.
- Few students were absent.
- She bought few apples.

Little : Use a little with uncountable nouns.

Meaning: some, but not much

Examples:

- I need little water.
- We have little time.
- Add little sugar.

