

## Unit 1: Tourism

### vocabulary

Tourism: سياحة	Spicy: حار
Tour: جولة	Dynamic: فعال
Visit: زيارة	Varied: متنوع
Tourist: سائح	Lush: خصب
Trip: رحلة قصيرة	Craggy: المتحدرة
Holiday: إجازة	Crystal clear: واضحة وضوح الشمس
Excursion: نزهة	Experience: تجربة
Break: استراحة	Tour guide: مرشد سياحي
Travel: يسافر	Diver: غواص
Journey: رحلة	Waiter: نادل
Relax: يرتاح	Ticket: تذكرة
Traditional: تقليدي	Suitcase: حقيبة السفر
Restaurant: مطعم	Toiletry bag: حقيبة أدوات الزينة
Beautiful: جميل	Hospitality: الضيافة
Polite: محترم	Sailing: إبحار
Guest: ضيف	Hotel: فندق
Festival: مهرجان	Guesthouse: بيت الضيافة
Majestic: عظيم	Book a room: يحجز غرفة
Stunning: مذهل	Facilities: مرافق

## Unit 1: Tourism

### Grammar

- Adverbial clauses of place: (where- wherever)

- 1- When we want to talk about the location or position of something, we use the place conjunction **where**
- 2- When we want to talk about something that happens in every place or any place, we use the place conjunction **wherever**
- 3- Adverbial clauses of place can go before or after the main clause.

- Adverbial clauses of time: (before- while- whenever- until- after)

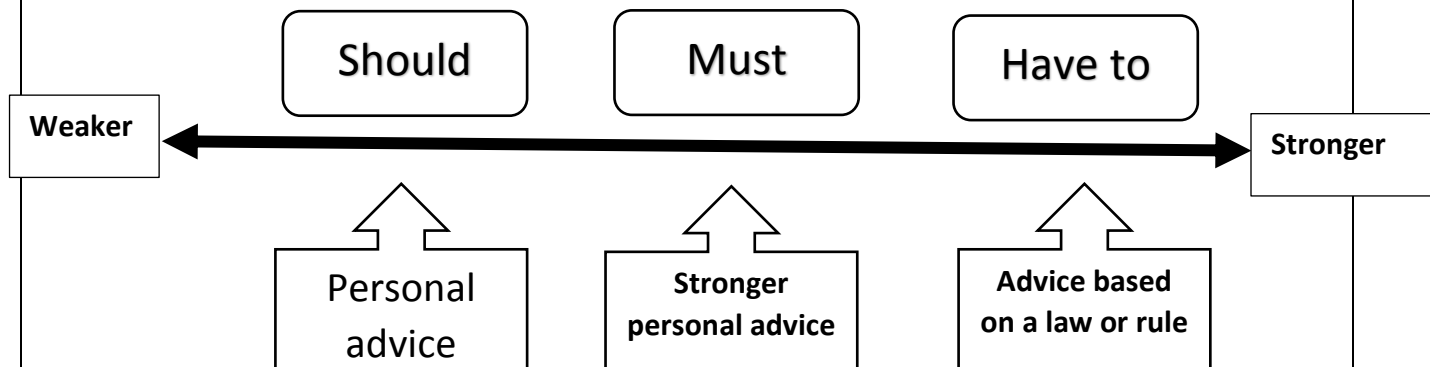
1. Adverbial clauses of time can go before or after the main clause.

**Ex:** sometimes shops had to close for days **while** the number of things in stock were checked.

- We use **who** to add information about a person and **which** to add information about things.

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- Giving advice:



- The future: (will- going to)

1- We use **going to** when we have a definite plan or intention to do something.

2- We use the present tense of the verb **be + going to + the infinitive of the verb**

Ex. - **I am going to visit Muscat tomorrow.**

- **He is going to visit Muscat tomorrow.**

3- We use **will** to predict what will happen or what we think will happen in the future.

Ex. **We will travel in flying car to Mars.**

4- We use **will** when we are not sure of our plan.

Ex. **We will go by car or bus. We'll decide when we get there.**

## Unit 2: life and culture

### vocabulary

Culture: ثقافة	Museum: متحف
Religion: دين	Symbol: رمز
Building: مباني	Famous: مشهور
Weather: طقس	Tradition: تقليد
Delicious: لذيذ	<b>Adjectives</b>
Celebrate: يحتفل	Rude: وقح
Event: حدث	Respectful: محترم
Society: مجتمع	Polite: مهذب
Multicultural: متعدد الثقافات	Impolite: غير مهذب
Language: لغة	Friendly: ودود
Heritage: تراث	Appreciative: ممتدح
Exhibition: معرض	Well-mannered: ذو أخلاق حميدة
Handicrafts: حرف يدوية	Ill-mannered: سيء السلوك
Culture shock: صدمة ثقافية	Courteous: مهذب
Responsibility: مسؤولية	Bad-mannered: سيء التربية

## Grammar

- **Infinitives are:**

- 1- **(to + infinitives)**

- Ex. He went **to visit** the statue of liberty.

- 2- **Bare infinitive:**

- Ex. Sorry, I can't **help** him today.

- **We use to + infinitive:**

- 1- **After it +be + adjective**

- Ex. It is nice **to see** you.

- 2- **After a noun or pronoun.**

- Ex. I must take a book **to read**.

- 3- **In some phrases such as going to, have to, used to**

- Ex. I have **to go** to school.

- 4- **After some verbs such as hope, decide, agree**

- Ex. I hope **to see** you again.

- 5- **After question words.**

- Ex. We don't know where **to go**.

### Unit 3: It's Showtime!

#### vocabulary

opera: أوبرا

theatre: مسرح

film: فيلم

cinema: سينما

script: سيناريو، النص

performance: أداء

stage: مسرح

shadow puppets: دمي الظل

acting: تمثيل

dancing: الرقص

singing: الغناء

competition: مسابقة

invite: يدعو

characters: الشخصيات

famous: مشهور

costumes: الأزياء

audience: جمهور

puppeteer: a person who works puppets

member: عضو

fierce: عنيف

popular: مفضل

ragged: رث الثياب

#### adverbs

excitedly: بحماس

happily: بسعادة

sharply: بوحدة

grumpily: بغضب

apologetically: معذرا

sadly: بحزن

loudly: بصوت عالي

slowly: ببطء

angrily: بغضب

quickly: بسرعة

carefully: بحرص

politely: باحترام

noisily: بازعاج

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scene: مشهد	quietly: بهدوء
confident: واثق	speedily: بسرعة
playwrights: كاتب مسرحي	obviously: بوضوح
programme: برنامج	unfortunately: لسوء الحظ
prop: الدعم	fortunately: لحسن الحظ
bamboo: خيزران	luckily: لحسن الحظ
elegant: أنيق	bossily: بتسلط
express: يصرح، يعبر	strangely: بغرابة
team: فريق	

### Grammar

#### Adverbs of manner:

- Adverbs describe verbs.
- We use adverbs of manner to describe how something happens.

#### Ex. The man walked slowly.

1- We can put adverbs of manner before the verb.

#### Ex. They angrily shouted at the cat.

2- We can put adverbs of manner after the object.

#### Ex. They shouted at the cat angrily.

3- We can put adverbs of manner after the verb and before the preposition+ object.

#### Ex. They shouted angrily at the cat.

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4- If there is no preposition, we do **NOT** put the adverb between the verb and the object.

- We form adverbs of manner by adding **-ly** to an adjective.

1- If the adjective ends in **-le**, we drop the **e** and add **y**.

**Ex. Simple..... Simply**

2- If the adjective ends in a **consonant + y** we drop the **y** and add **ily**

**Ex. Clumsy..... Clumsily**

3- If the adjective ends in **-l** we add **-ly**

**Ex. Careful..... carefully**



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### Unit 4: Jobs

#### vocabulary

detective: متحري	photographer: مصور فوتوغرافي
doctor: دكتور	pilot: طيار
driving instructor: مدرب سياقة	police officer: شرطي
electrician: كهربائي	postal worker: عامل البريد
engineer: مهندس	receptionist: موظف استقبال
farmer: مزارع	sailor: بحار
firefighter: إطفائي	scientist: عالم
fisherman: صياد	secretary: سكرتير
fitness instructor: مدرب اللياقة	shopkeeper: البائع
footballer: لاعب كرة قدم	soldier: جندي
guard: حارس	tailor: خياط
hairstylist: حلاق	taxi driver: سائق التاكسي
head teacher: المدير	teacher: معلم
homemaker: ربة المنزل	tour guide: مرشد سياحي
journalist: صحفي	vet: دكتور بيطري
mechanic: ميكانيكي	waiter: نادل
musician: موسيقي	accountant: محاسب
nurse: ممرضة	actor: ممثل
optician: النظاراتي	architect: مهندس معماري

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artist: فنان	astronaut: رائد فضاء
baker: خباز	builder: بناء
carpenter: النجار	bus driver: سائق حافلة
chef: طاهي	dentist: دكتور أسنان
lawyer: محامي	plumber: سباكة
job: وظيفة	applicant: طالب وظيفة
work: عمل	investigative: مستقص
company: شركة	enterprising: مبادر
realistic: واقعي	artistic: فني
social: اجتماعي	conventional: تقليدي
produce: ينتج	training: تدريب
export: تصدير	design: تصميم
import: استيراد	experience: خبرة
certificate: شهادة	qualifications: مؤهلات
personality: شخصية	launch: إطلاق
contract: عقد	repair: يصلح
contrast: تناقض	engine: محرك
project: مشروع	industry: صناعة
object: الهدف	team: فريق
museum: متحف	building: مباني
necessary: ضروري	assistant: مساعد

## Grammar

- **Compound nouns**

1-Compound noun is formed from two nouns, or an adjective and a noun.

2-The plural is usually formed by making the second word plural: **police officers**

3-The stress is usually in the first syllable of the first word: **shopkeeper**

**Ex. Football-footstep-foot light-footpath- footprint-**

(آثار) (ممر) (ضوء قدم) (وقع القدم) (كرة قدم)

**handbag- pencil case- ice cream- washing machine-**

(غسالة) (آيس كريم) (مقلمة) (حقيبة يد)

**sunglasses- bathroom- traffic lights- post office-**

(مكتب البريد) (إشارات المرور) (حمام) (آيس كريم)

**toothbrush- police station- tea pot- bookshop**

(مكتبة) (إبريق الشاي) (مركز شرطة) (فرشاة أسنان)

## ملخص للمصف التاسع الفصل الثاني GRADE 9 SEMESTER 2

### Writing:

### Informative writing:

Topic sentence:

Facts about the topic using the given information

### Example:

Write a paragraph about an art teacher called Fatma Al Rhbi. Use ALL the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

#### Fatma Al Rhbi

Sultan qaboos university/Art education/ 4 years

Works/design studio/ Ministry of Education

Design/English Classbook

Start/7:30am/ finish/2:30

Computer/drawings/paintings

Topic  
sentence

Fatma Al Rhbi is an art teacher. {She studied art in the college of education at Sultan Qaboos University for about 4 years. Fatma works in the design studio in the Ministry of Education. She designs English class book. She starts work at 7:30 am and finishes at 2:30. She uses the computer to save her drawings and paintings. }

Facts about the  
topic

## ملخص للمصف التاسع الفصل الثاني GRADE 9 SEMESTER 2

### Writing 2: writing e-mail:

Hi Alice,

Introduction

How are you? I hope you are well. Thanks for your last e-mail. This time I am writing to tell you about my family.

My mother's name is Saleema and my father's name is Ali. My mother is 45 years old and my father is 55. My mother is a doctor and my father is a homemaker. I love them both very much. I have a horrible little brother and no sister. His name is Hamad. He goes to the same school as me. He is 8 years old. I like playing football and going out with my friends.

.....

.....

.....etc

Well, that is all for now. I hope to hear from you soon.

Body paragraphs

All the best,

Ending the email

Closing sentence

(Salma)

Your name