

أوراق عمل مراجعة شاملة لمنهج Goal Top 1



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج السعودية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج السعودية ← الصف الأول ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 16-02-2026 12:25:31

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الأول



الرياضيات



اللغة الانجليزية



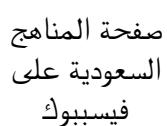
اللغة العربية



ال التربية الاسلامية



المواد على Telegram



صفحة المناهج

السعودية على
فيسبوك

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الأول والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

عرض بوربوينت الوحدة 2 تدريب الأطفال على المحادثة حول الطعام شرح متكامل

1

عرض بوربوينت الوحدة 2 الطعام الأصوات لتعليم الأطفال أصوات الحروف الهجائية من O إلى R

2

عرض بوربوينت الوحدة 4 تعليم أيام الأسبوع والتعبير عن التفضيلات للأطفال

3

عرض بوربوينت الوحدة 2 الطعام الكلمات

4

عرض بوربوينت الوحدة 2 الطعام الإيقاعات والأصوات

5

Unit 5 Outdoor Fun Revision

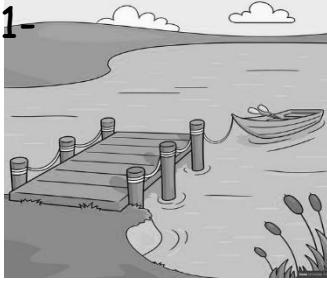
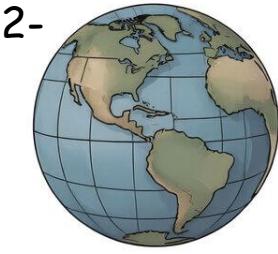
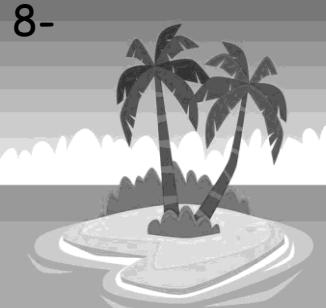
Q1) General Questions :

Match the questions in column (A) with the correct answers in column (B)

A	B
1- Could you ride a horse?	It was sunny . ()
2- Which places in nature do you like visiting?	No, I couldn't ride a horse . ()
3- What the weather was like?	I like visiting islands . ()

Q2) Vocabulary :

Tick (✓) the correct word :

	1- Lake mountain		2- cave earth		3- waterfall countryside		4- mountain earth
	5- cave field		6- earth desert		7- waterfall cave		8- island mountain

Q 3) Reading short sentences :

Read the following sentences then choose (T✓) for true or (F ✗) for false:

1-Ali visited a cave on his vacation . ()



T F

2-The ground is dry . ()



T F

3-This is a snail . ()



T F

4-The mountain is low . ()



T F

Q4) Fill in the missing letters :

_un

_og

_at

1-C_ _ _.



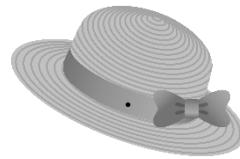
2-fr_ _ _.



3-S_ _ _.



4-h_ _ _.



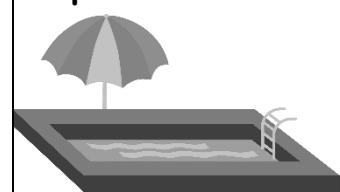
_ing

_ool

_eep

_ate

1-p_ _ _ _.



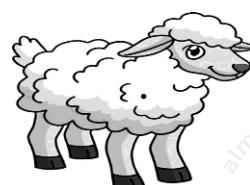
2-sk_ _ _ _.



3-k_ _ _ _.



4- sh_ _ _.



(Gerund) اسم الفعل

verb+ing

اسم الفعل هو الفعل مضافاً إليه "-ing" .
ويستخدم كاسم في الجملة.

يستخدم اسم الفعل بعد بعض الأفعال المعينة:
(love - hate -finish-prefer)

امثلة على ذلك :

I love swimming .

I hate swimming .

I prefer swimming .

I finish swimming

(Infinitive) المصدر

(to+ verb)

المصدر هو الشكل الأساسي للفعل بدون

أي إضافة، ويأتي غالباً مسبوقاً بـ "to"

ويستخدم المصدر بعد بعض الأفعال المعينة:

(Want- forget-decide try)

امثلة على ذلك :

I want to eat pizza.

I decide to eat pizza.

I forget to eat pizza.

I try to eat pizza.

Q 5) Controlled writing :

Do as shown between brackets :

1-We love (sleep) outside . (write the gerund)

2- They tried (make) a treehouse in the forest. (write the infinitive)

3- I want(play) tennis . (write the infinitive)

4- She prefer(walk) (write the gerund)

Q 6) Choose the correct answer :

1-He decided (climbing / to climb) the hill, but it was too difficult

2-They finished (taking / to take) all their photos when it started to rain.

3-She hates (swimming / to swim) near the waterfall.

Unit 6 House Accidents Revision

General Questions

Q1) Match the questions in column (A) with the correct answers in column (B)

1- Do you need a doctor?	I have a headache .()
2- What should you do if you have a cough?	Yes I do . ()
3- What's the matter?	I should take medicine . ()

Controlled Writing

Q2) Do as shown between brackets :

have- earache - an - I - . (reorder the words to make sentence)

.....

Reading short sentences :

Q3) Read the following sentences then choose (T✓) for true or (F ✗) for false:

1- He has a headache .()



T

F

2- He puts on his jacket . ()



T

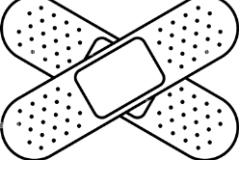
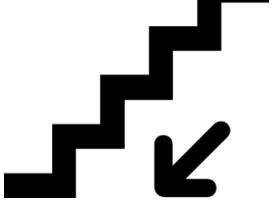
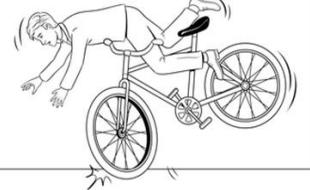
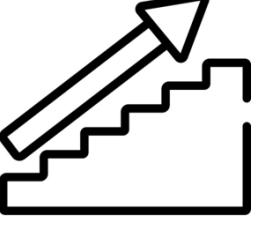
F

Vocabulary:

Q4) Fill in the missing letter : (r- t - l)

1- 	2- 	3- 
il_	c__y	hur_

Q5): Tick (✓) the correct word:

1- 	2- 	3- 	4- 
earache	sick	all right	stomachache
headache	headache	cough	toothache
x-ray	back	x-ray	earache
5- 	6- 	7- 	8- 
sick	stomachache	earache	take off
cough	toothache	headache	cough
x-ray	all right	take off	all right
9- 	10- 	11- 	12- 
band aid	back	up stairs	headache
upstairs	sick	band aid	x-ray
put on	cough	stomach	downstairs
13- 	14- 	15- 	16- 
stomachache	fall	ill	upstairs
cut	band aid	take off	back
earache	downstairs	earache	sick

Grammar

Model verbs

هي مجموعة من الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية تُستخدم قبل الفعل الأساسي لتعطيه معنى إضافي مثل الصيحة والضرورة أو الإلزام.
* لا تستخدم وحدها، دائمًا يأتي بعدها الفعل في صورته الأصلية. (بدون إضافات)

have to

يجب (الإلزام خارجي أو قانون أو قاعدة)

I have to wear a helmet to ride a motorbike.

يجب علي أن أرتدي خوذة لركوب الدراجة النارية.



Must

الإلزام داخلي أو رأي المتحدث

We must take our medicine every day to get better.

من الضروري أن نأخذ دوائنا كل يوم لكي نتحسن.



should

ينبغي / نصيحة

You should drink a lot of water

ينبغي أن تشرب الكثير من الماء.



Q6) Look and write should, shouldn't, have to, don't have to, must, mustn't:



You _____ be the hospital.

You _____ run in the hospital.

You _____ wash your hands in the hospital.

You _____ shout in the hospital.



I _____ wear a mask in the hospital to avoid catching a disease.

I have an earache. You _____ go to an ear doctor.

You _____ eat ice cream. It is bad for your stomach

Indefinite Pronouns

هي كلمات نستخدمها عندما نتكلم عن شخص أو شيء غير محدد أو غير معروف بالضبط.
و هذه الكلمات تعامل كأنها مفرد بحيث تأخذ الفعل (is)
ونضيف لها:

• one أو somebody / someone
• body أو something
• thing

Every

Everybody / Everyone
لأشخاص
Everything
لأشياء

The food was bad, so **everyone** has a stomachache now.
كل شخص لديه ألم في المعدة الآن.

Do we have **everything** we need for the first aid kit?
هل لدينا كل ما نحتاجه لحقيقة الإسعافات
الأولية؟

some

somebody / someone
لأشخاص
something
لأشياء

I think there's **someone** at the door. I heard a knock.
أعتقد أن هناك شخصاً ما عند الباب.
لقد سمعت طرقاً.

My stomach hurts.
I think I ate **something** bad yesterday.
بطني تؤلمني. أعتقد أنني أكلت شيئاً
غير جيد أمس.

No

nobody / no one
لأشخاص
nothing
لأشياء

The doctor's office was quiet. There is **no one** here.
كان مكتب الطبيب هادئاً. لا يوجد أحد هنا.

There's **nothing** wrong with you. You aren't sick.
لا يوجد بك شيء. أنت لست مريضاً.

Any

يُستخدم في الأسئلة وفي الجمل المبنية.
anybody / any one
لأشخاص
anything
لأشياء

Does **any body** have a band aid?
هل لدى أي شخص لاصق جروح؟

I have a headache and I **can't** see **anything**.
أنا أعاني من صداع ولا أستطيع رؤية أي شيء.

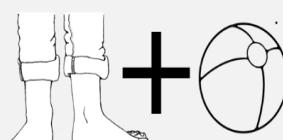
Q7) Read and choose the correct option:

- 1-I have cut my leg. Is there (**everywhere / anywhere**) I can sit down?
- 2-Are you right? Is there (**something / nothing**) I can do to help?
- 3-Your leg is OK. I do not feel (**nothing / anything**).
- 4-Does (**anyone / everyone**) have some medicine? I cannot stop coughing.
- 5-There's (**someone / something**) in my eye. I cannot see it!

Q8) Look and write compound nouns:

Compound nouns

الاسم المركب هو اسم مكون من كلمتين أو أكثر لتكوين معنى جديد.



foot

ball



football

1-ear	+	ache	=	_____
2-_____		_____		band aid
3_____		_____		headache
4_____		_____		upstairs
5-tooth		ache		_____
6-X-		ray		_____

Unit 7 Wildlife Revision

General Questions

Q1) Match the questions in column (A) with the correct answers in column (B)

1- What's your favorite animal?	I am a vet .()
2- Where do you work now?	I work in the zoo. ()
3- What do you do?	My favorite animal is panda. ()

Controlled Writing

Q2) Do as shown between brackets :

are -Lions -dangerous - . (reorder the words to make sentence)

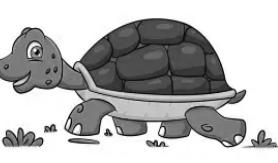
Reading short sentences :

Q3) Read the following sentences then choose (T✓) for true or (F ✗) for false:

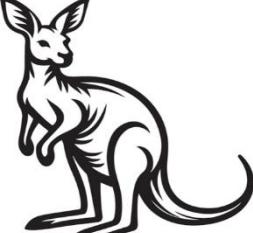
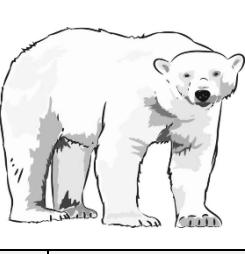
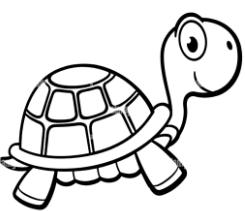
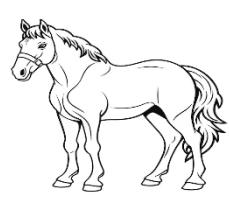
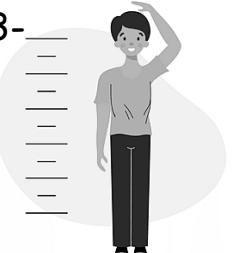
1- She likes Kangaroos .()		T	F
2-The lions are moving fast. ()		T	F

Vocabulary:

Q4) Fill in the missing letter : (v- g- o - n)

1- 	2- 	3- 	4- 
pa__da.	ca__e	sl__w	bra__e

Q5): Tick (✓) the correct word:

1- 	2- 	3 	4- 
parrot	kangaroo	brave	cage
tiger	Polar bear	parrot	horse
lion	turtle	asleep	panda
5- 	6- 	7 	8- 
tiger	cage	horse	giraffe
jungle	turtle	polar bear	turtle
parrot	giraffe	kangaroo	panda
9. 	10. 	11- 	12 
turtle	tiger	panda	horse
panda	cage	brave	rabbit
lion	gorilla	asleep	jungle
13- 	14- 	15- 	16- 
fast	owl	friendly	cage
tall	giraffe	slow	gorilla
pretty	rabbit	brave	friendly

Q6) Read and complete the words.

- 1-My cat is very s _____. It knows a lot of tricks.
- 2-Dr. Sullivan says we have to be c _____ with animals.
- 3-The fish in the tank are colorful and p _____.
- 4-It is not s ____ to cross the busy street when the lights are red.

Grammar

Relative Clauses

ضمائر الوصل هي كلمات نستخدمها للربط بين جملتين لتكوين جملة واحدة متماسكة. وهي تستخدم لتقديم معلومات إضافية عن اسم ذكر سابق في الجملة.
* اختيار الضمير الصحيح يعتمد على الكلمة التي تأتي قبله في الجملة.

Whose
للملكية (يأتي بعدها اسم)

when
للحوق

where
للأماكن

that
للأشخاص + للأشياء + الحيوانات

which
للأشياء أو الحيوانات

who
للأشخاص فقط
(يأتي بعدها فعل)

This the boy
whose dog is very
friendly.
هذا هو الولد الذي يمتلك كلب
ودود.



Saturday is the
day when we
visited the zoo.
السبت هو اليوم الذي زرنا فيه
الحديقة.



This is the zoo
where we saw
panda.
هذه هي الحديقة التي رأينا
فيها الباندا.



This is the vet
that helps
animals.
هذا هو الطبيب البيطري الذي
يساعد الحيوانات

This is the tiger
that scars me.
هذا هو النمر الذي يخيفني.



This is the vet
who helps
animals.
هذا هو الطبيب البيطري
الذي يساعد الحيوانات



Q7): Read and the correct answer :

- 1-This is the cat (that - where -when) had kittens.
- 2-That is the teacher (who - whose-where) helped the kittens on the street.
- 3 -This is the girl (whose - who- when) horse was in the competition.
- 4 -That is the park (where - whose- when) we saw the parrots.
- 5 -This is the day (where - when -whose) we help at the animal shelter.
- 6 -That was the jungle in (which - whose-who)the man saw the tiger.

Comparatives forms

هي طريقة نستخدمها لمقارنة بين شيئين باستخدام صفات أو أحوال .
نضيف - **er** أو نستخدم **more** حسب طول الكلمة.

Short adj

tall
smart
brave

+er

*taller
*smarter
*braver

+than

The tiger is braver than the mouse.



long adj/adv

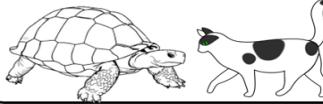
intelligent
friendly
slowly

more +

*more
intelligent
*more slowly

+than

Tortoises walk more slowly than cats.



Superlatives forms

نستخدمها عند المقارنة بين أكثر من شيئين ونريد أن نقول إن شيئاً هو الأثمن أو الأفضل في المجموعة .
نضيف - **est** أو نستخدم **most** حسب طول الكلمة.

Short adj

tall
smart
brave

the

+est

*tallest
*smartest
*bravest

Giraffes are the tallest animals on the planet.

الزراوة أطول حيوان في العالم .



long adj/adv

intelligent
friendly
slowly

the

most +

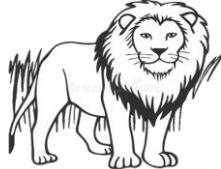
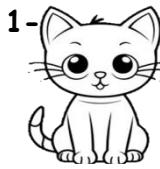
*most
intelligent
*most slowly

Tortoises walk most slowly.

السلاحف تمشي أبطأ من كل الحيوانات .



Q8) Look and complete with the comparative form:



1- The cat is _____ than the lion . (cute)



2- The giraffe walks _____ than the tiger . (slowly)



3- The mouse is _____ than the frog. (fast)

Q9) Complete with the superlative forms:

1-Giraffes are the _____ animals on the planet. (tall)

2-What do you think the _____ animal is? (friendly)

3-This monkey is the _____ animal in the zoo. (smart)

4- Lions are one of the _____ animals in the world. (quick)

Unit 8 Weather Revision

General Questions

Q1) Match the questions in column (A) with the correct answers in column (B)

1- What is the weather like there today?	I'm going to go to the movies. ()
2- What weather do you like?	It is snowy. ()
3- What are you going to do ?	I like sunny weather .()

Controlled Writing

Q2) Do as shown between brackets :

going - hot -to be -Is -Monday- it - on -? (reorder the words to make question)

.....

Reading short sentences :

Q3) Read the following sentences then choose (T✓) for true or (F ✗) for false:

1-It's sunny and cloudy . ()



T

F

2- The wind is very strong today. ()

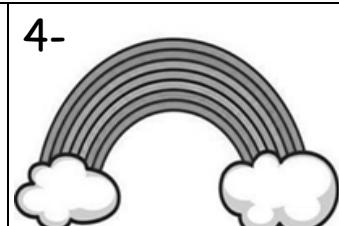
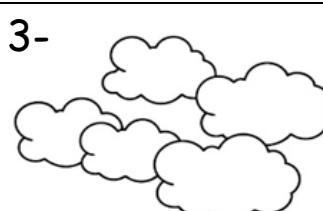
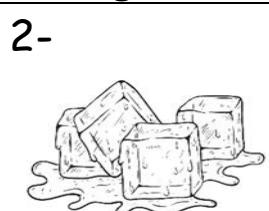
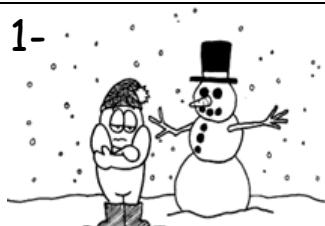


T

F

Vocabulary:

Q4) Fill in the missing letter : (l- c- o - n)



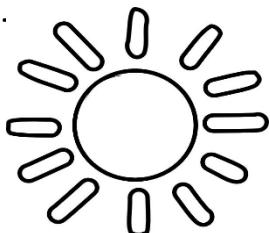
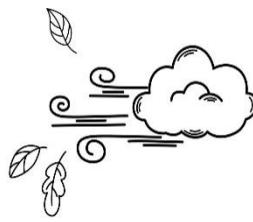
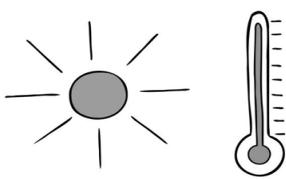
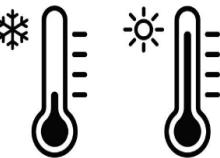
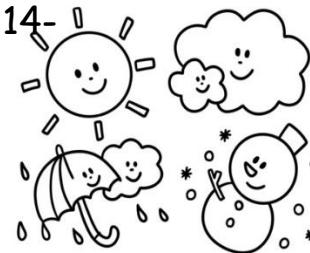
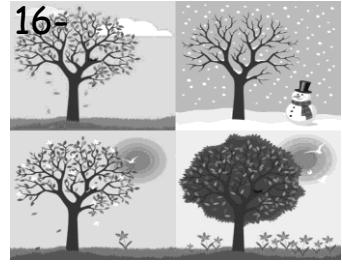
c__ld

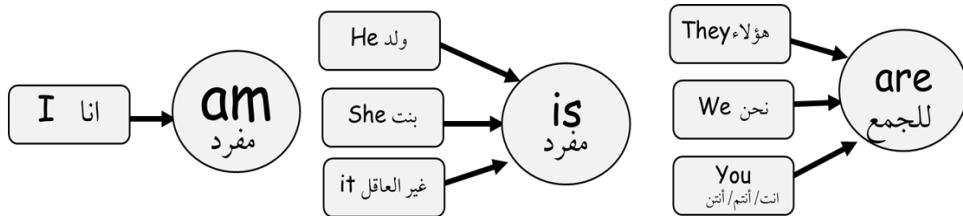
i__e

c__oud

rai__bow

Q5): Tick (✓) the correct word:

1- 	2. 	3- 	4- 
coastal	cloudy	cloud	cold
cloudy	sun	weather dome	sun
rain	windy	hot	rain
5. 	6- 	7- 	8- 
snow	cold	sky	melting
sun	sky	ice	rain
windy	hot	rainbow	sun
9- 	10- 	11- 	12 
glacier	rainbow	cloud	temperature
sun	cloudy	snow	cool
temperature	flashlight	hot	season
13- 	14- 	15- 	16- 
warm	weather	cold	seasons
summer	animals	summer	animals
winter	tiger	winter	apples



Be going to

قاعدة "be going to" نستخدمها عندما نتوقع حدوث في المستقبل، وغالباً لأن عندنا دليل أو إحساس قوي أنه سيحدث. بعض الكلمات التي تدل على المستقبل (next -tomorrow) subject + verb be (is-are-am) + going to + verb

جملة مثبتة Sentence

I am going to go to the movies.

She is going to go to the movies.



They are going to go to the movies.

Negative جملة منفية not

I am not going to go to the movies.

She is not going to go to the movies.



They are not going to go to the movies.

Question ? سؤال

It is going to rain tomorrow.

Is it going to rain tomorrow ?

Yes ,it is . No ,it is not.

They are going to go skiing .

Are they going to go skiing ?

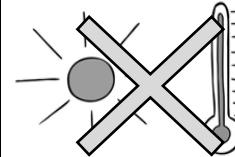
Yes ,they are. No ,they are not.

Q6): Read and complete with the correct form of be going to:



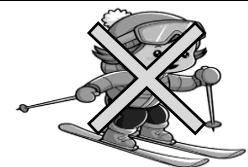
a-It (is -are - am) going to be sunny tomorrow.

b-It (am not-aren't - isn't) going to rain .



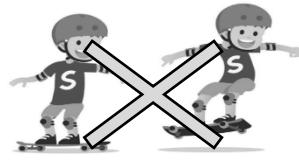
a-It (is -are - am) going to be snow next week.

b-It (am not-aren't - isn't) going to be hot .



a-I (is -are - am) going to go swimming next week .

b-I (am not-aren't - isn't) going to go skiing .



a-They (is -are - am) going to go cycling tomorrow.

b-They (am not-aren't - isn't) going to go skateboarding.

Present simple
(verb Be) المضارع البسيط
كلمات تدل على هذا الزمن
(today)

I أنا

am
مفرد

He ولد

She بنت

it غير العاقل

is
مفرد

They هؤلاء

We نحن

You أنت/أنتم/أنتن

are
للمجتمع

Past simple
(verb Be) الماضي البسيط
كلمات تدل على هذا الزمن
(Yesterday)

He ولد

She بنت

it غير العاقل

I أنا

was
مفرد

They هؤلاء

We نحن

You أنت/أنتم/أنتن

were
للمجتمع

Q7): Choose the correct verb:

1-What (was - were - are) the weather like yesterday?

2-It (was - were - is) sunny yesterday.

3-What (was - were - are) the weather like today?

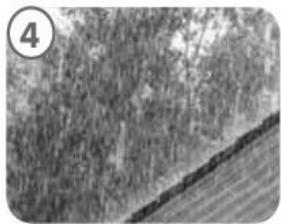
4-It (was - were - is) hot today.

5-It (was not - were not - is not) windy today.

We can make an adjective from a noun by adding(y)at the end.

يمكنا أن نكون صفة من الاسم عن طريق إضافة (y) في نهاية الاسم .

sun→sunny rain→rainy snow→snowy wind→windy cloud → cloudy : أمثلة :



1-The _____ (n) is in the sky.
It's _____ (adj) today.

2-The _____ (n) is blowing in the trees.
It's going to be _____ (adj).

3-There were lots of _____ (n) in the sky. It was very _____ (adj) yesterday

4-The _____ (n) is falling in the streets .It's very _____ (adj) today.

5-There is _____ (n) everywhere .It's very _____ (adj) today.