

SG1 Grammar U9 to U16



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج السعودية

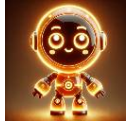
موقع المناهج ← المناهج السعودية ← الصف الأول المتوسط ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-06-02 10:51:31

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 المتوسط



صفحة المناهج
السعودية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

تمارين مهارة الكتابة Job Dream My

1

التعبير تمارين مهارة الكتابة Composition

2

تقييم الوحدة السادسة عشر المفردات والقراءة والقواعد مع قطعة عن رحلة إلى المكسيك

3

نموذج ثاني مراجعة شاملة من أنشطة الكتاب من الوحدة 9 إلى 16 غير محلول

4

حلول نموذج أول اختبار مراجعة للمنهج للوحدات 9 إلى 16

5

UNIT

9

What Do You Do?



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Ask and answer about jobs and occupations.
- ✓ Talk about routines and regular actions.
- ✓ Use *why*, *because* and *so* to give reasons and results.
- ✓ Improve speaking about future careers and daily activities.

KEY VOCABULARY



- doctor
- designer
- teacher
- mechanic
- reporter
- engineer
- cook
- student

GRAMMAR OVERVIEW

1 Simple Present Tense

We use the simple present tense for actions that happen all the time or usually occur.

Affirmative (+)

I	work	for an airline.
You	work	
He	works	
She	works	
We	work	
They	work	

Third Person Endings

cook	–	cooks
write	–	writes
take	–	takes
make	–	makes
cut	–	cuts
play	–	plays

EXAMPLE



He **works** as a mechanic.

2 Questions with What

We use *what* to ask about jobs and activities.

What do you do?
What do they do?

What does he do?
What does she do?

What do you want to be?
I want to be a doctor.

EXAMPLE



What do you do?

I'm a doctor.
I help people.

3 Why / Because / So

We use *why* to ask for a reason.

We use *because* to answer questions with *why*.

Why is he taking a nap?

Because he's tired.

Why do you want to stay home?

Because it's cold and rainy.

Because / So

Because tells a reason (it tells why).

So tells a consequence or result.

- He's taking a nap **because** he's tired.
- He's tired, **so** he's taking a nap.

EXAMPLE

z z z



FORM

- Simple present tense (I **work**, he **works**)
- Questions with **What**
- Why / Because / So

MEANING

- Talk about routines, habits and general truths.
- Ask about jobs and activities.
- Give reasons and results.

FUNCTION

- Asking and answering about jobs.
- Talking about daily activities and future careers.
- Giving reasons and explaining results.

UNIT 10 What's School Like?



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Talk about school subjects and activities.
- ✓ Ask and answer questions about likes and dislikes.
- ✓ Describe people and things using adjectives.
- ✓ Use adverbs to intensify adjectives.

GRAMMAR OVERVIEW

1 Simple Present Tense: Statements and Questions

Affirmative (+)

I	spe	
You	spe	
He	spe	English.
She	spe	
We	spe	
They	spe	

Negative (-)

I	don't	
You	don't	
He	doesn't	English.
She	doesn't	
We	don't	
They	don't	

Questions (?)

Do	I	you	we	they	spe	English?
Does	he	she				

EXAMPLE



A: Do you like science?
B: Yes, I do.
It's interesting.

Short Answers (+)

I	do.	
Yes, you	do.	he does.
we	do.	she does.
they	do.	

Short Answers (-)

I	don't.	
No, you	don't.	he doesn't.
we	don't.	she doesn't.
they	don't.	

KEY VOCABULARY



- subject
- interesting
- difficult
- easy
- fun
- boring
- friendly
- hardworking
- tired
- excited

2 Intensifiers (Adverbs)

We use adverbs like *very*, *quite*, *really*, *pretty*, and *extremely* to make adjectives stronger.

- Ali is **very** tall.
- Science is **pretty** interesting.
- Faisal is **quite** short.
- Ali is an **extremely** active student.
- Science is a **really** interesting subject.
- Faisal is **quite** an intelligent student.

Note: When there is a singular noun, *quite* goes before the article.

EXAMPLE



He is an **extremely hardworking** student.

3 Adjectives with -ed and -ing

Adjectives that end in *-ed* describe how a person feels or reacts.

Adjectives that end in *-ing* describe what causes a feeling or reaction.



excited
(feeling)



bored
(feeling)



tired
(feeling)



interested (in)
(causes feeling)



annoyed
(feeling)



worried
(feeling)



frightened
(feeling)



confused
(feeling)

FORM

- Simple Present Tense (statements, negatives, questions)
- Intensifiers (*very*, *quite*, *really*, etc.)
- Adjectives with *-ed* and *-ing*

MEANING

- Talk about habits, facts, and school life.
- Make adjectives stronger.
- Describe feelings and what causes them.

FUNCTION

- Asking and answering about school subjects and activities.
- Describing people, things, and feelings.
- Making conversations more natural and expressive.

UNIT 11

What Time Do You Get Up?



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Talk about daily routines and habits.
- ✓ Use adverbs of frequency.
- ✓ Use time expressions (*before, after, then, every day*).
- ✓ Use prepositions *at, in, on* with time expressions.

KEY VOCABULARY



Adverbs of Frequency

- always
- usually
- sometimes
- never



Time Expressions

- before
- after
- then
- every day

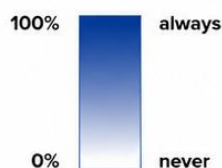
GRAMMAR OVERVIEW

1 Adverbs of Frequency: *always, usually, sometimes, never*

We use adverbs of frequency to say how often something happens.

EXAMPLE

I **always** do my homework.
She **usually** exercises.
They **sometimes** watch TV.
He **never** eats junk food.



2 Time Expressions: *before, after, then, every day*

We use these words to show the order of actions or how often they happen.

BEFORE



He usually does his homework **before** dinner.

AFTER



He always brushes his teeth **after** dinner.

THEN



Then he watches TV.

EVERY DAY



I go to school **every day**.

3 Prepositions: *at, in, on* in Time Expressions

We use *at, in, on* to say when something happens.

	at	in	on
I get up...	at six o'clock.	in the morning.	on weekdays.
I leave work...	at five o'clock.	in the afternoon.	on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.
I get home...	at seven o'clock.	in the evening.	on Sundays and Mondays.

EXAMPLE



I get up **at** 6:00 o'clock **in** the morning **on** weekdays.

FORM

- Adverbs of frequency (*always, usually, sometimes, never*)
- Time expressions (*before, after, then, every day*)
- Prepositions of time (*at, in, on*)

MEANING

- Tell how often actions happen.
- Show the order of actions.
- Say when something happens.

FUNCTION

- Talking about daily routines and habits.
- Describing the sequence of actions.
- Asking and answering about schedules and times.

UNIT 12

What Can You Do There?



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Talk about ability and possibility using **can**.
- ✓ Ask and answer questions with **can**.
- ✓ Talk about likes using **like** + infinitive.
- ✓ Use gerunds (-ing) and infinitives (to + verb) after verbs.
- ✓ Write about likes and activities.

KEY VOCABULARY



- swim
- play football
- speak English
- skateboard
- read
- watch TV
- study
- cook
- hike

GRAMMAR OVERVIEW

1 Modal: can

We use **can** to express ability or possibility.

ABILITY	AFFIRMATIVE (+)	NEGATIVE (-)	QUESTIONS (?)	SHORT ANSWERS	
				YES (+)	NO (-)
I can speak English.	I	I	I	Yes, I	No, I
	You	You	you	You	You
	He	He	he	He	He
She can speak English.	She	She	Can she read?	She can.	She can't.
It can't rollerblade.	It	It	it	It	It
We	We	We	we	We	We
They	They	They	they	They	They

EXAMPLES

- We **can** swim in the pool.
- They **can't** use their phones in class.
- **Can** she ride a horse? Yes, she **can**. / No, she **can't**.

Help!!!
I can't rollerblade!!!



FYI can't = cannot

2 Verb: like + Infinitive

We use **like** + infinitive (to + verb) to say what we enjoy doing.

AFFIRMATIVE (+)	NEGATIVE (-)	QUESTIONS (?)	SHORT ANSWERS	
			YES (+)	NO (-)
I / You like to read.	I / You don't like to read.	Do you like to swim?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
We / They	We / They			
He / She likes to read.	He / She doesn't like to read.	Does he / she like to swim?	Yes, he / she does.	No, he / she doesn't.

EXAMPLES

- I **like to** watch TV.
- She **likes to** read books.
- **Do you like to** swim? Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.



FYI An infinitive is to + verb.

3 Gerunds (-ing form) and Infinitives (to + verb) after Verbs

GERUNDS AFTER VERBS (-ing form)

Gerunds act like nouns and answer the question what.

Examples of verbs:

enjoy like love prefer hate dislike
can't stand feel like spend time

- They **enjoy playing** basketball.
- He **can't stand waking** up early.
- I **feel like going** to the beach.



INFINITIVES AFTER VERBS (to + verb)

Infinitives act like nouns and answer the question what.

Examples of verbs:

want would like love like prefer

- I **want to learn to** play the guitar.
- She **would like to** travel the world.
- We **prefer to** eat healthy food.



FORM

- can (ability / possibility)
- Questions and short answers with **can**
- like + infinitive (to + verb)
- Gerunds (-ing) after verbs
- Infinitives (to + verb) after verbs

MEANING

- Express ability or possibility.
- Enjoy doing something.
- Talk about likes and activities.
- Use gerunds for general activities.
- Use infinitives for plans, preferences, and future actions.

FUNCTION

- Asking and answering about abilities and activities.
- Talking about what we like to do.
- Describing hobbies, preferences, and routines.
- Writing about activities and experiences.

EXAMPLES IN CONTEXT



I can swim in the pool.



She likes to read adventure books.



They enjoy hiking in the mountains.



We would like to visit Japan.



He can't play football today. He has a test.

UNIT 13

What Are You Going To Wear There?



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Talk about future plans and arrangements.
- ✓ Use be going to for future intentions.
- ✓ Use time expressions for the future.
- ✓ Ask and answer questions about what people are going to do.
- ✓ Write about future plans and what you are going to wear.

KEY VOCABULARY



- uniform
- suit
- dress
- jeans
- sneakers
- T-shirt
- jacket
- hat
- boots
- sandals

GRAMMAR OVERVIEW

1 Future: be + going to

We use be + going to to talk about future plans and intentions.

AFFIRMATIVE (+)			NEGATIVE (-)			QUESTIONS (?)			SHORT ANSWERS	
									YES (+)	NO (-)
I	am		I	am not		I			Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You	are		You	are not		You			Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
He	is	going to	He	aren't	going to	Are	he	going to	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
She	is		She	isn't		she	going to	wear jeans?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
We	are		We	aren't		we			Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
They	are		They	aren't		they			Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

EXAMPLES

- I am going to wear my new jacket tomorrow.
- She is going to buy a new dress next week.
- They aren't going to wear uniforms on the trip.
- Are you going to wear a suit to the party? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.



2 Time Expressions for the Future

We use time expressions to say when something will happen.

EXAMPLES

- tomorrow
- next week
- next month
- tonight
- on Tuesday
- in the evening

Q: What are you going to wear to school tomorrow?

A: I'm going to wear my uniform.

Q: Is she going to go shopping for clothes next week?

A: Yes, she is.



3 be + going to vs. Present Progressive

We often use the present progressive for definite future arrangements.

Compare:

be going to (plans / intentions)

- I am going to wear a dress to the wedding.
- We are going to travel to Dubai next month.



present progressive (arrangements)

- I am meeting my friend at the mall tomorrow.
- He is flying to London next week.



4 Gerunds (-ing form) and Infinitives (to + verb) after Verbs

GERUNDS (-ing)

Gerunds act like nouns and answer the question **what**.

Examples of verbs:

- enjoy love like hate prefer
- I enjoy shopping for clothes.
 - She likes wearing casual clothes.
 - We hate shopping in crowded places.



INFINITIVES (to + verb)

Infinitives act like nouns and answer the question **what**.

Examples of verbs:

- want would like plan hope decide
- I want to buy a new jacket.
 - They plan to go to the mall.
 - He would like to wear a hat.



FORM

- be + going to (affirmative, negative, questions)
- Time expressions (tomorrow, next week, next month, etc.)
- Gerunds (-ing) after verbs
- Infinitives (to + verb) after verbs

MEANING

- Express future plans and intentions.
- Show when something will happen.
- Talk about activities and preferences.
- Make arrangements and decisions.

FUNCTION

- Asking and answering about future plans.
- Talking about what you will wear or do.
- Describing schedules and arrangements.
- Writing about future activities and events.

EXAMPLES IN CONTEXT



I am going to wear a dress to the party.



They are going to buy new sneakers tomorrow.



We are traveling to Egypt next week.



He isn't going to wear a jacket. It's too hot!

UNIT 14 Let's Celebrate



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Use object pronouns correctly.
- ✓ Use *need / want / like* + infinitive to talk about necessity and preferences.
- ✓ Use *let's* + verb to make suggestions.
- ✓ Use *must / mustn't* and *should / shouldn't* to talk about rules and advice.
- ✓ Talk about plans and activities for a celebration.

KEY VOCABULARY

- invitation
- celebration
- snacks
- decorations
- fireworks
- parade
- greeting cards
- donate
- obligation
- suggestion

GRAMMAR OVERVIEW

1 Object Pronouns

Singular			Plural		
Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Example	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Example
I	me	He knows me .	we	us	They know us .
you	you	I know you .	you	you	They know you .
he	him	I know him .	they	them	We know them .
she	her	I know her .			

EXAMPLE



2 Need / Want / Like + Infinitive

We use *need* + infinitive to talk about necessity.

EXAMPLE

- We **need** to buy some snacks.
- Do you **want** to invite your friend?
- Do you **like** to watch parades?

Question	Answer
What do we need to buy for the celebration?	We need to buy some snacks.
Do you want to invite your friend?	Yes, I want to invite him.
Do you like to watch parades?	Yes, I like to watch them.

EXAMPLE



FYI! Use *need* + infinitive to talk about necessity.

3 Let's + Verb

We use *let's* + verb to make suggestions.

EXAMPLE

- Let's send greeting cards.
- Let's decorate the classroom.
- Let's have a party!



4 Must / Mustn't and Should / Shouldn't

Use *must / mustn't* for rules and obligations.
Use *should / shouldn't* for suggestions and advice.

Must / Mustn't

- We **must** be on time.
- You **mustn't** use fireworks indoors.

Should / Shouldn't

- You **should** donate to the poor.
- You **shouldn't** waste food.

EXAMPLE



5 Time Expressions for the Future

We use time expressions to talk about future plans.

EXAMPLE

- What are you going to do tomorrow?
- We're having a party next week.
- They're going to watch fireworks next month.

Common Time Expressions

- tomorrow
- next week
- next month
- tonight
- on Tuesday
- in the evening



FORM

- Object Pronouns (*me, you, him, her, us, them*)
- Need / Want / Like + Infinitive
- Let's + Verb
- Must / Mustn't and Should / Shouldn't
- Time Expressions for the Future

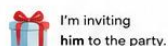
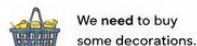
MEANING

- Replace nouns in sentences.
- Talk about necessity and preferences.
- Make suggestions.
- Talk about rules, obligations, suggestions, and advice.
- Talk about future plans and events.

FUNCTION

- Inviting and talking about people.
- Planning and preparing for celebrations.
- Making suggestions together.
- Following rules and giving advice.
- Talking about future activities.

EXAMPLES IN CONTEXT



UNIT 15

Then and Now



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Talk about people, places and things in the past using **was / were**.
- ✓ Ask and answer questions about the past.
- ✓ Use **there was / there were** to talk about places in the past.
- ✓ Describe the past and compare then and now.
- ✓ Talk about where people were born.

GRAMMAR OVERVIEW

1 Simple Past Tense: be (was / were)

We use **was** and **were** to talk about people, places, and things in the past.

AFFIRMATIVE (+)			NEGATIVE (-)			QUESTIONS (?)			SHORT ANSWERS	
									YES (+)	NO (-)
I	was		I	wasn't		Was	I	famous?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
He			He				he		Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
She			She				she		Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
It		famous.	It		famous.		it		Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
We	were		We	weren't		Were	we	famous?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
You			You				you		Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
They			They				they		Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

EXAMPLES

- He **was** a famous actor.
- We **weren't** at the party yesterday.
- Was the movie good? Yes, it **was**. / No, it **wasn't**.

EXAMPLE



A: Was there a castle here before?
B: Yes, there **was**.

FYI wasn't = was not weren't = were not

KEY VOCABULARY



- past
- then
- now
- old
- young
- apartment
- castle
- house
- room
- famous

2 There Was / There Were

We use **there was** to talk about one thing in the past.

We use **there were** to talk about two or more things in the past.

SINGULAR	PLURAL	QUESTIONS & SHORT ANSWERS
There was an old castle.	There were many traditional houses.	Was there a restaurant? Yes, there was . / No, there wasn't .
There wasn't a mall.	There weren't any modern skyscrapers.	Were there any stores? Yes, there were . / No, there weren't .

EXAMPLE



There was a small café near the park.

3 To be born

We use **was born** to say where someone was born.

EXAMPLES

- I **was born** in Oman.
- He **was born** in Kuwait.
- Where **were you born**?
- I **was born** in Jeddah.



EXAMPLE DIALOGUE

A: Where **were you born**?
B: I **was born** in Oman.
A: Where **was he born**?
B: He **was born** in Kuwait.

4 Then and Now: Describing the Past

We use **was / were** and **there was / there were** to describe the past and compare it with now.



EXAMPLES

- Then, there **was** an old sofa. Now, there is a comfortable sofa.
- Then, there **weren't** any windows. Now, there are windows.
- Then, there **was** no television. Now, there is a TV.
- Then, the room **wasn't** big. Now, the room is big.

5 Time Expressions in the Past

We use time expressions to talk about the past.

EXAMPLES

- I visited my grandparents **yesterday**.
- We went to the beach **last weekend**.
- He lived in Riyadh **five years ago**.

COMMON TIME EXPRESSIONS

- yesterday
- last year
- last week
- five years ago
- last month
- in the past



FORM

- Simple Past Tense (was / were)
- There was / There were
- To be born
- Time expressions in the past

MEANING

- Talk about people, places and things in the past.
- Ask and answer questions about the past.
- Say where someone was born.
- Compare the past with the present.

FUNCTION

- Describing and comparing past events.
- Asking about the past.
- Talking about facts and history.
- Sharing personal and family information.

EXAMPLES IN CONTEXT



There **was** an old castle here.



He **was born** in Kuwait.



There **weren't** any big stores.



We visited our aunt **last weekend**.



There **wasn't** a TV then.

UNIT 16

What Did You Do Last Week?



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Use the simple past to talk about completed actions.
- ✓ Ask and answer questions about the past.
- ✓ Use regular and irregular past tense verbs.
- ✓ Use time expressions in the past.
- ✓ Talk about activities you did last week.

KEY VOCABULARY



- yesterday
- last night
- last week
- last month
- ago
- activity
- visit
- watch
- play
- clean
- go
- study

GRAMMAR OVERVIEW

1 Simple Past Tense (be)

We use **was** and **were** to talk about people and things in the past.

AFFIRMATIVE (+)			NEGATIVE (-)			QUESTIONS (?)			SHORT ANSWERS	
Subject	Example		Subject	Example		Question			YES (+)	NO (-)
I	was	famous.	I	wasn't	famous.	Was	I		Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
He			He				he		Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
She			She				she		Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
It			It				it		Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
We			We			Were	we		Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
You	were	famous.	You	weren't	famous.		you		Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
They			They				they		Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

EXAMPLES

- He **was** a great football player.
- They **weren't** at home last night.
- Was the movie good? Yes, it **was**. / No, it **wasn't**.

FYI wasn't = was not
weren't = were not

2 Regular Past Tense Verbs

Add **-ed** to most verbs.

EXAMPLES

- work + **ed** = worked
- live + **d** = lived
- study + **ied** = studied

3 Irregular Past Tense Verbs

Many verbs have irregular past forms.

EXAMPLES

buy → bought	drink → drank	get (up) → had	slept
come → came	drive → got (up)	give → read	swim
do → did	eat → gave	go → saw	swim
did			took
sleep → had	read → read	see → saw	

4 Time Expressions in the Past

We use time expressions to talk about when something happened.

EXAMPLES

- I visited my aunt **yesterday**.
- We went to the park **last night**.
- He didn't play basketball **last week**.
- They cleaned their room **two days ago**.



yesterday



last night



last week

5 To be born

We use **was born** to say where someone was born.

EXAMPLES

- I **was born** in Oman.
- She **was born** in Kuwait.
- Where **were you born**?
- I **was born** in Jeddah.



EXAMPLE DIALOGUE

- A: Where **were you born**?
B: I **was born** in Oman.
A: Where **was he born**?
B: He **was born** in Kuwait.

6 Simple Present vs. Simple Past

Simple Present (habits / routines)

- I **play** football every Friday.
- She **doesn't watch** TV at night.
- We **go** to school every day.

VS.

Simple Past (completed actions)

- I **played** football last Friday.
- She **didn't watch** TV last night.
- We **went** to school yesterday.



FORM

- Simple Past Tense (was / were)
- Regular Past Tense Verbs (-ed)
- Irregular Past Tense Verbs
- Time Expressions in the Past
- To be born (was born)

MEANING

- Talk about completed actions in the past.
- Describe people, places, and events.
- Say when things happened.
- Talk about where someone was born.

FUNCTION

- Asking and answering about the past.
- Telling stories and events.
- Describing past activities.
- Sharing experiences with others.

EXAMPLES IN CONTEXT



I **played** football last week.



She **didn't watch** TV last night.



We **went** shopping yesterday.



He **was born** in Kuwait.



They **studied** for the test.



Present Simple

always – often- usually –
sometimes - never



VERB

She
He + Vs
It

They
We +V
You
I

verbs

الجاميها



Does

she?
he?
it?

Do

they?
we?
you?
I?

I close the door **every day**.



Present Continuous



look – listen
at the moment - now



She
He is +Ving
It

They
We are +Ving
You

I am +Ving

Is

she?
he?
it?

Are

they?
we?
you?

Am

I?

I am closing the door **now**.





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SUPER GOAL 1 SUPER GOAL 2 SUPER GOAL 3

ساند الھامیہ للمعلمین والمعلمات
للطلاب والطالبات
وقف خیري تعليمي بلا مقابل
لوالدي رحمه الله والھامیہ
ولوالدتي الغالیة أطال الله في عمرها
اختكم المعلمة :
نور به صالح الغامدي



وَقَفْتُ خَيْرِي لَوَالِدِي رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
وَلَا أَسْمَحُ بِالْمُتَاجَرَةِ بِهِ



تحضير مادة
اللغة الإنجليزية
المرحلة المتوسطة
نور به صالح الغامدي



تحضير مادة
اللغة الإنجليزية
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SUPER GOAL 1 SUPER GOAL 2 SUPER GOAL 3

برامج الأنشطة الطلابية

