

الدرس الثاني الوحدة التاسعة عرض لقواعد من سوبر جول 3 والتدريبات عليها



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج السعودية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج السعودية ← الصف الثالث المتوسط ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← عروض بوربوينت ← الملف

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: نوريه الغامدي

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثالث المتوسط



صفحة المناهج
السعودية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

إجابة مراجعة وتمارين تقوية لرفع مستوى التذني الوحدة التاسعة

1

مراجعة وتمارين تقوية لرفع مستوى التذني الوحدة التاسعة غير محلولة

2

الدرس 7 الوحدة 9 ورقة العمل التفاعلية لوحدة القواعد: الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة

3

الدرس 7 الوحدة 9 شرح ورقة عمل عن أداة الاستئذان May

4

الدرس السابع الوحدة التاسعة شرح عرض بوربوينت لوحدة القواعد حول الصيغة والمعنى والوظيفة

5

U9

Scope and Sequence

iv

Term 1	Unit	1	Lifestyles	2
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Term 3	Unit	9	All Kinds of People	94
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الثالث متوسط



ENGLISH

TIME

for you



Reading

Writing

Listening

Speaking



😊 Avoid gathering !

😊 We must wear a mask before going out.

😊 Social distancing is not a choice, it is a must!

😊 Keep a distance of 2 meters to avoid accountability

😊 wash hands constantly.



Covid 19

Learning Styles

Visual



* You prefer using pictures, images, and spatial understanding.

Musical/Auditory



* You prefer using sound and music.

Verbal



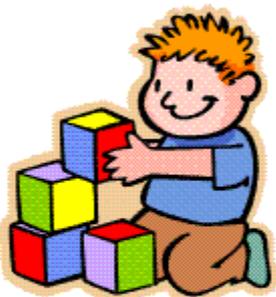
* You prefer using words, both in speech and writing.

Physical/Kinesthetic



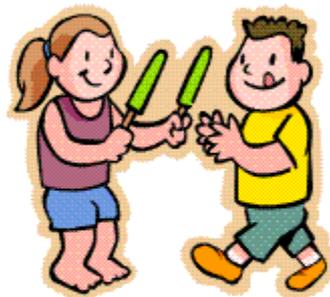
* You prefer using your body, hands and sense of touch.

Logical/Mathematical



* You prefer using logic, reasoning and systems.

Social



* You prefer to learn in groups or with other people.

Solitary



* You prefer to work alone and use self-study.

**What is
your
learning
style?**



ارجو الالتزام بعدم كتابة أي تعليقات غير لائقة بالأدب العام.
علماً بأنه أي محادثة نصية او كتابية مسجلة تحت اسمك ورقم
هويتك



وعليه سيتم معاقبة من لم تلتزم بالذوق العام والسلوك الحسن
خلال تواجدك في المنصة او الفصول الافتراضية.



وذلك برفع شكوى وبلاغ رسمي ضدك بما تم كتابته او قولة
والتواصل مع ولي الأمر والمسؤولين لاتخاذ الاجراء اللازم مع
المخالفة.



ونتمنى وضع صورته في ملفك التعريفي لائقة بالمنصة
التعليمية

Virtual Classroom Rules



Be on time.



Act like you're at school.



Sit in I spot during class.



Keep yourself muted.



Turn off your video.



Raise your hand to talk.



Listen.



No eating during class.



HAVE FUN AND DO YOUR BEST!

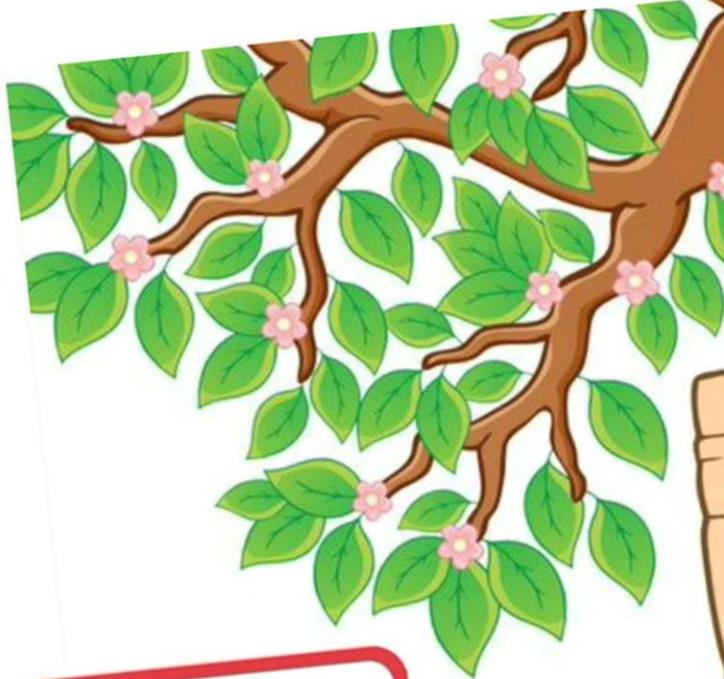


I AM
WISE
BECAUSE
I LEARN FROM
MY MISTAKES

i t's t i m e

T O L E A R N

E n G L I S H



Reminder!

في كل مكان
الله يراني
لأن الله بصير

Naureyah Alghamdi



العامية



To put a feeling, idea, or principle gradually into someone's mind, so that it has a strong influence on the way that person thinks or behaves.



الصلاة في أول وقتها من أفضل الأعمال:

في الصحيحين عن ابن مسعود رضي الله عنه
أن رجلاً سأل النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم:
أي الأعمال أفضل؟ قال: الصلاة لوقتها.



الجامعيات

حديث صحيح أخرجه أبو داود





فكرة



الإستماع للقرآن ؛ دواء : "

الأسباب الجالبة لرحمة الله

الاستماع إلى القرآن
الكريم والإنصات له

قال الله تعالى :

وَإِذَا قُرِئَ الْقُرْآنُ
فَاسْتَمِعُوا لَهُ وَأَنْصِتُوا
لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ

(الأعراف: 204)



ALBETAQA.SITE

رحمة

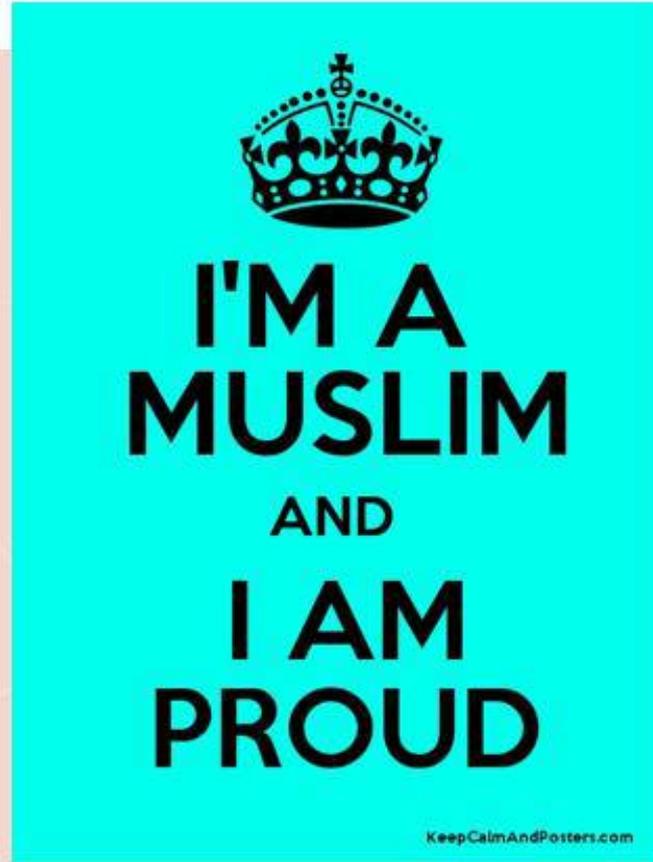




اللَّهُ نُورُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ

مكررة من سورة النور

I am pleased with Allah as my Lord, with Islam as my religion, and with Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) as my Prophet.

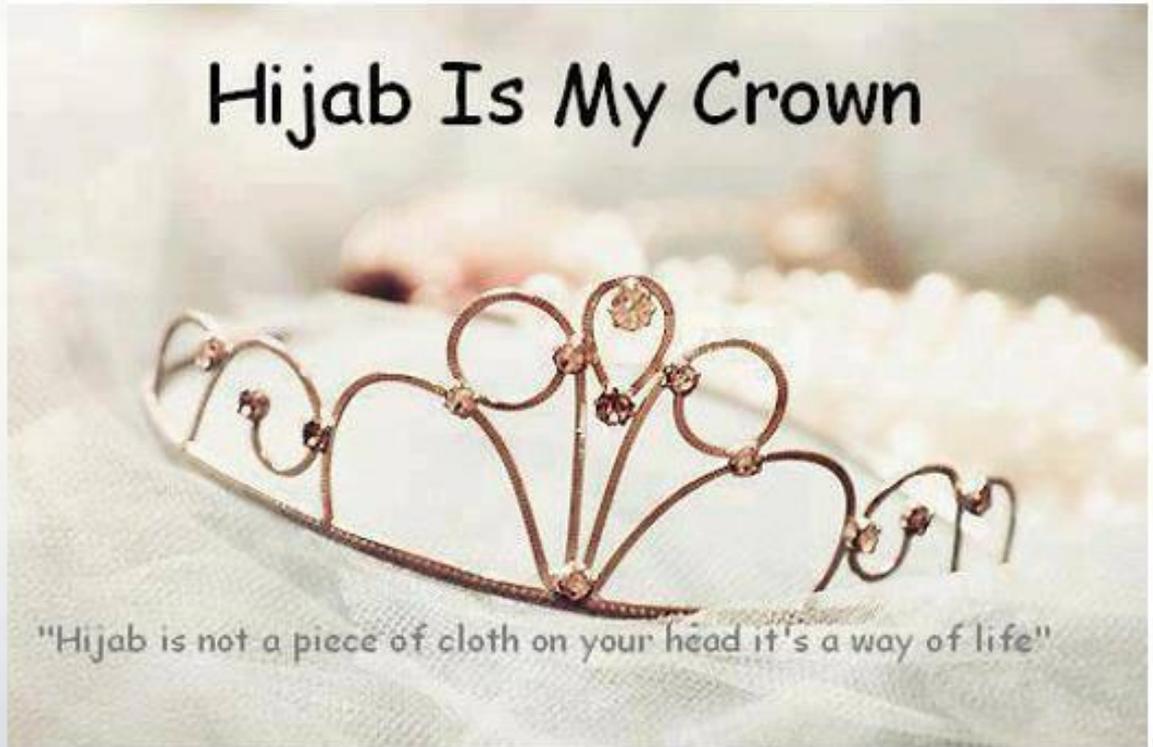


رَضِيتُ بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ نَبِيًّا. (ثلاث مرات)





Hijab is my CROWN



Ayats In The Quran

Inspiring Quranic Verses



There are numerous ayats in the Quran and each one more beautiful than the other. It is difficult to pick one ayat as the most beautiful, Read the Quran to find inspiring ayahs that praise Allah and fill your heart with devotion and love.

سُورَةُ الْفُصِّلَاتِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

مَنْ عَمِلْ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفْسِهِ ۖ وَمَنْ أَسَاءَ فَعَلَيْهَا ۚ وَمَا رَبُّكَ
بِظَالِمٍ لِّلْعَبِيدِ ﴿٤٦﴾



هناك العديد من الآيات في القرآن وكل واحدة أجمل من الأخرى. من الصعب اختيار آية واحدة كأجمل، اقرأ القرآن للعثور على آيات مليئة تسبح الله وتملأ قلبك بالتقاني والحب.

▼ آية 46 Aya

▼ سورة Fussilat فصلت Sura

التفسير Al-Tabari - الطبري - Tafsir (explication)

مَنْ عَمِلْ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفْسِهِ ۖ وَمَنْ أَسَاءَ فَعَلَيْهَا ۚ وَمَا رَبُّكَ بِظَالِمٍ لِّلْعَبِيدِ (46)

القول في تأويل قوله تعالى : مَنْ عَمِلْ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفْسِهِ ۖ وَمَنْ أَسَاءَ فَعَلَيْهَا ۚ وَمَا رَبُّكَ بِظَالِمٍ لِّلْعَبِيدِ (46)

يقول تعالى ذكره: من عمل بطاعة الله في هذه الدنيا، فاستمر لأمره، وانتهى عما نهاه عنه (فَلَِنَفْسِهِ) يقول: فلنفسه عمل ذلك الصالح من العمل، لأنه يجازى عليه جزاءه،

فيستوجب في المعاد من الله الجنة، والنجاة من النار. (وَمَنْ أَسَاءَ فَعَلَيْهَا) يقول: ومن عمل بمعاصي الله فيها، فعلى نفسه حتى، لأنه أكسبها بذلك سخط الله، والعقاب الأليم. (

وَمَا رَبُّكَ بِظَالِمٍ لِّلْعَبِيدِ) يقول تعالى ذكره: وما ربك يا محمد بحامل عقوبة ذنب مذنب على غير مكتسبه، بل لا يعاقب أحدا إلا على جرمه الذي اكتسبه في الدنيا، أو على سبب

استحققه به منه، والله أعلم.

اعمل ما تشئت

والخاسر الأول
بعمل الشر
هو أنت

فالمستفيد الأول
بعمل الخير
هو أنت

قال الله سبحانه وتعالى
{ مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفْسِهِ
وَمَنْ أَسَاءَ فَعَلَيْهَا }

تسليمة

سُورَةُ الْأَنْعَامِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفْسِهِ

يُظَلِّمُ لِلْعَبِيدِ ﴿٤٦﴾

Unit Goals

- ⊙ **Vocabulary**
Personality and character
Sights and activities in the city
- ⊙ **Functions**
Talk about past events that are interrupted
Describe people's personalities and character
- ⊙ **Grammar**
Relative Pronouns: *Who, That, Which*
Past Progressive with *When* and *While*
Can/May/Could
- ⊙ **Listening**
Listen to infer who is speaking and match speakers to their pictures
- ⊙ **Pronunciation**
Syllable stress in adjectives
- ⊙ **Reading**
Simple Ideas, Big Results
- ⊙ **Writing**
Write an imaginary interview with a famous humanitarian
- ⊙ **Project**
Present a person who has made a difference in the world

الرجاء اختيار ٤ أعمدة من الكلمات
وكتابة ٤ كلمات من كل ٤ أعمدة
في كل وحدة دراسية



9

All Kinds of People

VOCABULARY

Nouns

airline fake
attraction flyers
editor pedal cab
event thief

Verbs

compliment
grab
recognize
spill
steal

Adjectives

absentminded	honest	pessimistic	serious
athletic	kind	polite	silly
clever	lazy	quiet	talkative
efficient	optimistic	reliable	typical
generous	patient	rude	unreliable
hardworking	persuasive	selfish	

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

give directions
hail a taxi
hand out
in a hurry
on duty

Real Talk

a real treat
I mean
Of course

U9

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WEEK 1

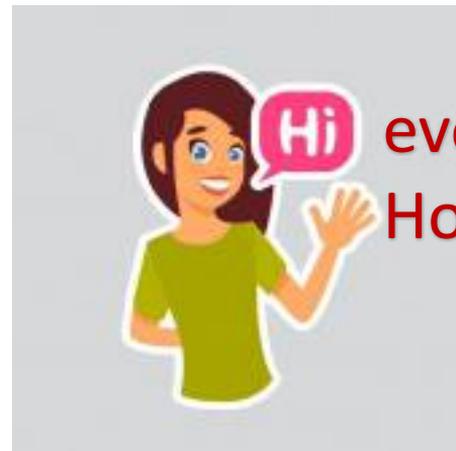


Today: Tuesday

Date:

19-8-1443 H

March 22nd \ 2022



everyone,

How is everything going?





3 Grammar



4 Language in Context



5 Listening



Learning Objectives



learn how to locate relative pronouns in a sentence.



Identify relative clauses in the examples



Define "past progressive tense" and generate examples for it.



Identify the difference between the past simple and the past progressive..)



Give a definition for a different word



Listen to infer who is speaking and match speakers to their pictures



Relate people to a speech according to description

Warm Up



One person starts telling the story out loud and when she stops the next person takes up with the very next line.

- A person who...
- A place where...
- A thing that...
- A time when...

One afternoon, I met a person who was wearing a black coat. I thought he might be going to a place where evil people gather. He was carrying a thing that looked like a sword. He might use it on a person who makes him mad, I thought...

a person who is wearing red

a person who helps other people

a place where people go on vacation

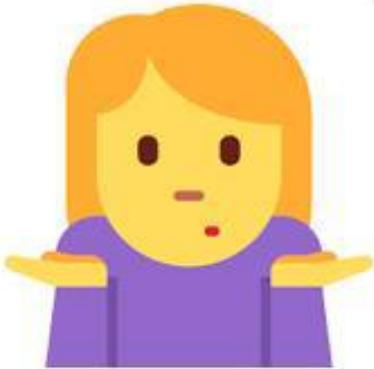
Relative Pronouns

WHO

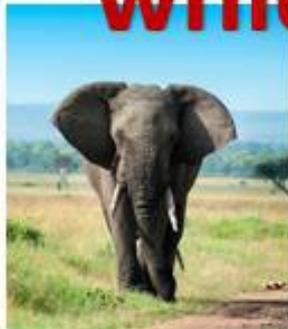
who

Person

people



which



1. I like the girl who runs fast.

2. I like the dog which does tricks.



read aloud the simple sentences and then the complex sentences with the relative clauses.



Relative Pronouns: *Who*, *That*, *Which*

who



Relative clauses add information about a noun in the main clause.

Use the relative pronoun *who* or *that* for people.

Use the relative pronoun *that* or *which* for things and animals.

The man was talking to the tourists. He was friendly.

The man **who/that** was talking to the tourists was friendly. (relative clause)

The horse pulled the carriage. It was black.

The horse **that/which** pulled the carriage was black. (relative clause)

which

Relative clauses (also called adjective clauses) describe a noun that comes before (in the main clause).

Relative clauses begin with **that**, **who**, or **which**.

😊 **who** is used with people (The woman **who** is crossing the street...);

😊 **which** is used with things (The restaurant **which** opened...);

😊 **that** can be used with people or things.



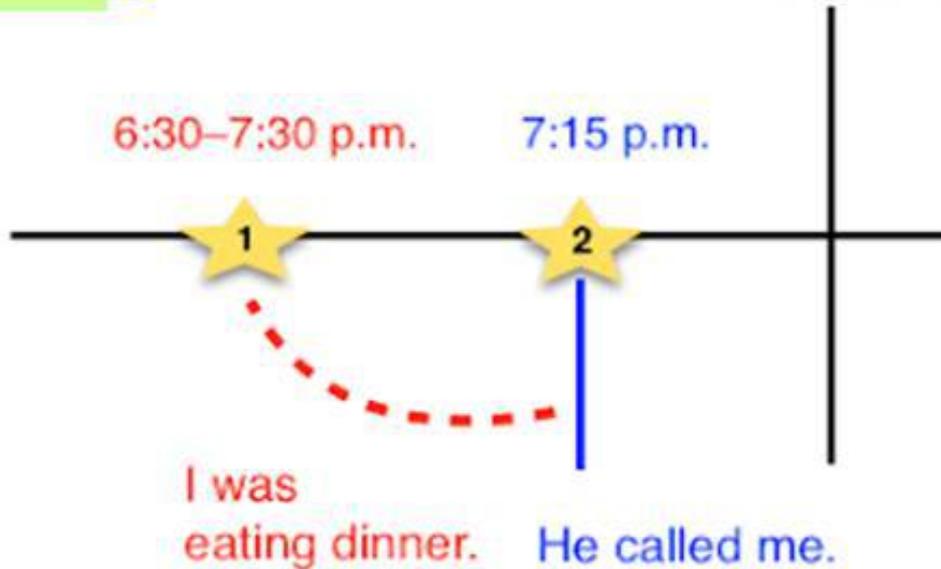
3 Grammar

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Past Progressive



العامية



She
He + **was** + Ving
It
I

They
you + **were** + Ving
We

I was eating dinner **when** he called me last night.
When he called me last night, I was eating dinner.

Past Progressive

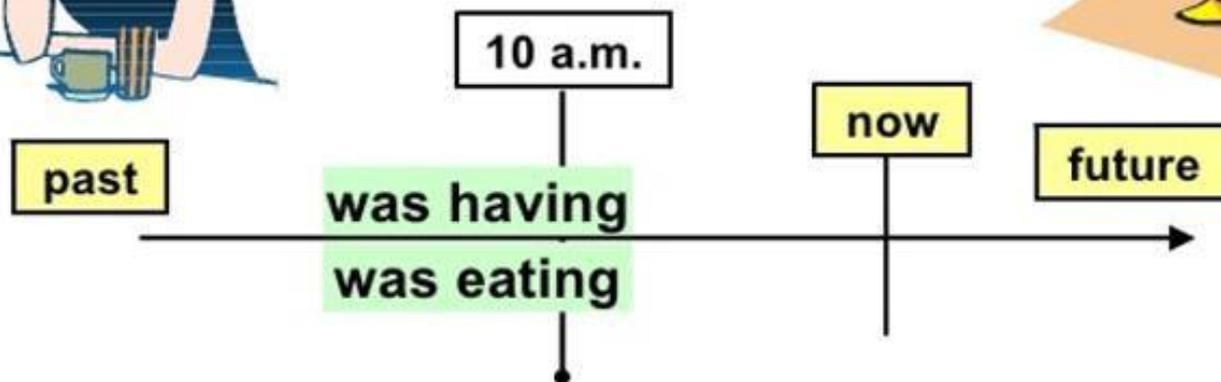


Use the **past progressive** to describe an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past.



I **was having** coffee.

She **was eating** ice cream.



Past continuous / progressive with While



Use **past progressive** with **while** to describe two actions in progress at the same time in the past.



past

The man **was reading** the newspaper **while** the woman **was eating** her ice cream.



now

future

was reading

was eating



العامية



Use **past progressive with simple past** to describe an action that was interrupted by another action.



They **were enjoying** the morning when the thief **stole** the briefcase.



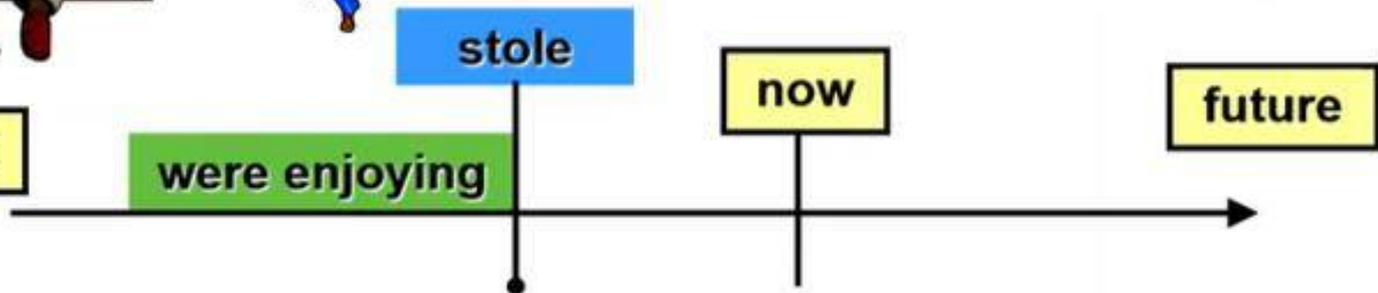
past

were enjoying

stole

now

future





S+ was\were + Vingwhen + S + Ved One action happened before another

While + S + was\were + Ving, S+ Ved

S+ was\were + Vingwhile + S + was\were + Ving actions were happening at the same time

Past Progressive with **When** and **While**

Use the past progressive:

- To talk about events that were happening when another event happened
I **was looking** in the store window **when** the thief **grabbed** my bag.
- To talk about actions that were happening at the same time.
He **was driving** **while** he **was talking** on his cell phone.

- 1.He **was** writing an e-mail **when** the phone rang.
- 2.My brother **was** using the computer **while** I **was** packing for my trip.
- 3.**While** they **were** painting the door, I painted the windows.
- 4.**While** we **were** sitting at the breakfast table, the telephone rang.

read aloud the sample sentences.

Past Progressive with **When** and **While**

Use the past progressive:

- To talk about events that were happening when another event happened
I **was looking** in the store window **when** the thief **grabbed** my bag.
- To talk about actions that were happening at the same time.
He **was driving** **while** he **was talking** on his cell phone.

How the **past progressive** is formed (was/were + verb + -ing).

Why the **past progressive** and **simple past** are used in the first sentence, but only the **past progressive** in the second sentence.

☺ The **past progressive** is used to talk about an action that started and was continuing in the past, while we use **the simple past** to talk about an action that ended in the past

Verbs that are not normally used in the **present progressive** are, similarly, not normally used in the **past progressive**. These are generally **verbs of thinking and feeling**, such as like, agree, know, want, believe, understand, etc

☺ To show that **two actions** were **happening at the same time**, we use **while** to join two clauses in the past progressive.

☺ To show that **one action** began and ended while **another was occurring**, we connect one clause in the past progressive to a clause with **when** that has a verb in the simple past.

☺ the clause with **when** or **while** can come first or last in the sentence.
For example, both of the following sentences are correct:

I **was** getting off the bus **when** the accident **happened**.
When the accident happened, I was getting off the bus.

"I was having a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang."





العامية

cover the right column and answer questions about new vocabulary



VOLUNTEER

read aloud the sentence parts in the left column.

A. Complete the definitions by matching the two parts.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. An athletic person is someone who <u>h</u> | a. makes you laugh. |
| 2. A talkative person is someone who <u>d</u> | b. is intelligent. |
| 3. An efficient person is someone who <u>f</u> | c. dresses well. |
| 4. A rude person is someone who <u>g</u> | d. speaks a lot. |
| 5. A clever person is someone who <u>b</u> | e. likes to be with others. |
| 6. A fashionable person is someone who <u>c</u> | f. does things well and quickly. |
| 7. A funny person is someone who <u>a</u> | g. isn't polite. |
| 8. A friendly person is someone who <u>e</u> | h. enjoys sports. |

B. Complete the sentences.



Complete the sentences on your own and then compare your sentences in pairs.

1. We were waiting for the bus when my dad came by in his car and offered us a ride.
2. I was crossing the street when a car almost hit me.
3. They were sitting in the café when I first saw them.
4. Adnan was buying ice cream when he realized he didn't have his wallet.
5. You were sleeping when it started to rain_____



العامية

Work in pairs to make sentences for the pictures, using **while**.

C. Work with a partner. Make sentences to describe the actions in the pictures.

💡 It was raining while Yahya was washing the car.

Yahya



1. Faisal



2. Mr. Lewis



3. the people



4. Fatima



5. the couple



6. Hameed



1. Faisal was listening to the football game **while** he was studying.
2. Mr. Lewis was reading **while** he was eating breakfast.
3. The people were talking **while** they were waiting for the bus.
4. Fatima was talking on her cell phone **while** she was shopping.
5. The couple were watching TV **while** they were cooking.
6. Hameed was looking out the window **while** he was riding the bus

D. Complete the sentences with **who** or **that**.

Review the rules for using the relative pronouns



although it is correct to use **that** in each sentence, it is more common to use **who** when talking about **people**.



1. The neighbor who lives downstairs is very quiet.
2. The flowers that grow in the city garden are very colorful.
3. I'd like to introduce you to the person who organized the conference.
4. That isn't the camera that is on sale.
5. The actor who was playing the lead role was very funny.
6. Isn't that the book that you were reading last week?
7. The clothes designer who made this dress was very creative.
8. Mom, may I eat the mango that is in the refrigerator?



E. Complete the sentences with your ideas.

1. I like cars that are small and energy-efficient
2. I like people who are friendly and open
3. I like books that have happy endings
4. I like clothes which are on sale
5. I like weather that is warm and sunny
6. I like games that are challenging and fun
7. I like stores that offer sales and inexpensive clothes
8. I like foods that are healthy
9. I like friends who are helpful and dependable
10. I like teachers who explain things clearly

4 Language in Context

رابط الدرس الرقمي



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الجامعيها

focus your attention on the words in the box

Work with a partner. Give a definition of an adjective from the words in the box to describe a person. Your partner guesses the adjective. You can use a dictionary for help.



Write a word from the box under the correct face

absentminded / athletic / clever / friendly / funny / generous / hardworking / honest / kind / lazy / optimistic / patient / persuasive / pessimistic / polite / quiet / reliable / rude / selfish / serious / talkative



pessimistic
absentminded
selfish
lazy



optimistic
athletic
polite
kind

A: Someone who makes you laugh is...?

B: Funny.

A: Someone that always says please and thank you is _____?

B: (polite)

4 Language in Context

Work with a partner. Give a definition of an adjective from the words in the box to describe a person. Your partner guesses the adjective. You can use a dictionary for help.

A: Someone who makes you laugh is...?

B: Funny.

absentminded = someone who doesn't remember things

athletic = someone who is good at sports

clever = someone who is smart

friendly = someone who likes to be with others

funny = someone who makes others laugh

generous = someone who gives freely

hardworking = someone who works a lot

honest = someone who tells the truth

kind = someone who is nice to other people

lazy = someone who doesn't like to do work

optimistic = someone who looks on the positive side

patient = someone who waits calmly and doesn't get angry or annoyed quickly

persuasive = someone who gets others to do what he/she wants or to think a certain way

pessimistic = someone who looks on the negative side

polite = someone who says "please" and "thank you"

quiet = someone who doesn't make a lot of noise

reliable = someone who can be trusted

rude = someone who is not polite

selfish = someone who cares only about him/herself

serious = someone who doesn't laugh a lot

talkative = someone who speaks a lot

العامة

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رابط الدرس الرقمي



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4 Language in Context

Work with a partner. Give a definition of an adjective from the words in the box to describe a person. Your partner guesses the adjective. You can use a dictionary for help.

A: Someone who makes you laugh is...?

B: Funny.

absentminded = someone who doesn't remember things

athletic = someone who is good at sports

clever = someone who is smart

friendly = someone who likes to be with others

funny = someone who makes others laugh

generous = someone who gives freely

hardworking = someone who works a lot

honest = someone who tells the truth

kind = someone who is nice to other people

lazy = someone who doesn't like to do work

optimistic = someone who looks on the positive side

patient = someone who waits calmly and doesn't get angry or annoyed quickly

persuasive = someone who gets others to do what he/she wants or to think a certain way

pessimistic = someone who looks on the negative side

polite = someone who says "please" and "thank you"

quiet = someone who doesn't make a lot of noise

reliable = someone who can be trusted

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selfish = someone who cares only about him/herself

serious = someone who doesn't laugh a lot

talkative = someone who speaks a lot

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5 Listening



CD1, T16



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الجامعة

Listen. Look at the picture of a gallery opening. Who said what? Write the numbers in the boxes.

listen for
the
statements
on the
board.



What are the
various people
doing and what
might be they
saying?



e.g. The man who is
taking a snack is
number one because
he says that the
snacks look
delicious

- 1 The man who is taking a snack
- 6 The waiter who is carrying the tray
- 5 The artist who is talking about his painting
- 7 The man who spilled his coffee
- 3 The person who is taking the photo
- 2 The man who is leaving the gallery
- 8 The man who is talking to a reporter
- 4 The man who is complimenting the artist

Audioscript

1. Yes, thank you. They look delicious.
2. I have to leave early. Thanks for inviting me.
3. Now, smile everyone. Say "cheese."
4. What a beautiful painting! What inspired you?
5. Well, nature has always been an inspiration in my work.
6. Would you like to try one of these?
7. Oh, I'm terribly sorry.
8. As Mayor, it is my pleasure to support the talent of new artists.



3 Grammar



Relative Memory

If you take the time to make the cards to play Go Fish, try using those same cards for a game of memory. Again, two pictures do not have to be the same to make a pair. When a player flips two cards, he must simply make a sentence using a relative clause that applies to both pictures. For example, a player might turn over a car and a yacht and say, “These are both things which people travel in.” That would then be a pair and he would get to go again. Players play until all the cards are gone or until they can no longer figure out a match. The player with the most matches wins the game.



3 Grammar



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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yBCegQ0UT3k>



Past Progressive & Simple Past 1

Use past progressive with simple past to describe an action that was interrupted by another action.

They **were enjoying** the morning **when** the thief **stole** the briefcase.

The diagram shows a horizontal timeline with an arrow pointing right. A green box labeled 'were enjoying' spans from 'past' to 'now'. A blue box labeled 'stole' is positioned at 'now'. A yellow box labeled 'future' is to the right of 'now'. There are two small illustrations: one of a man at a desk and one of a woman sitting on the floor.



1. A mechanic is someone _____ fixes cars.

<input checked="" type="radio"/> A. who	<input type="radio"/> B. where
<input type="radio"/> C. which	<input type="radio"/> D. what



<https://www.liveworksheets.com/mo1595385ij>



_____ is used for cutting vegetables.

<input type="radio"/> A. who	<input type="radio"/> B. where
<input checked="" type="radio"/> C. which	<input type="radio"/> D. what



3. Messi is the player _____ scored the goal.

<input checked="" type="radio"/> A. who	<input type="radio"/> B. where
<input type="radio"/> C. which	<input type="radio"/> D. what



4. A farm is a place _____ we grow fruit and vegetables.

<input type="radio"/> A. who	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B. where
<input type="radio"/> C. which	<input type="radio"/> D. what



5. A parrot is a bird _____ can talk.

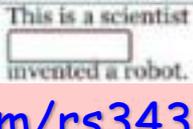
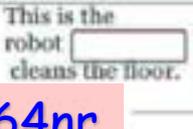
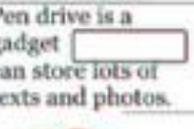
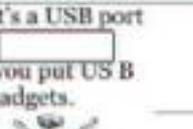
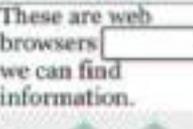
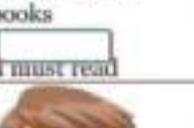
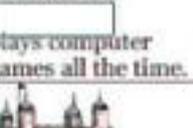
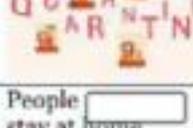
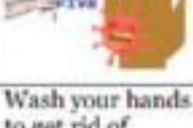
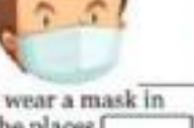
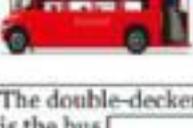
<input type="radio"/> A. who	<input type="radio"/> B. where
<input checked="" type="radio"/> C. which	<input type="radio"/> D. what



CLICK HERE

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/rs343464nr>

Relative clauses. Complete the sentences with the relative pronouns **who/that** (for people); **which/ that** (for things and animals); **where** (for places).

				
This is a scientist [] invented a robot.	This is the robot [] cleans the floor.	Pen drive is a gadget [] can store lots of texts and photos.	It's a USB port [] you put US B gadgets.	These are web browsers [] we can find information.
				
I like the town [] I was born.	This is the teacher [] teaches me Physics.	These are the books [] I must read	I know a boy [] plays computer games all the time.	These are the people [] work for Microsoft.
				
People [] stay at home will not get infected with the coronavirus.	Wash your hands to get rid of Coronavirus [] is very dangerous.	I wear a mask in the places [] there are lots of people.	The Tower of London is a castle [] was a palace, a zoo, a prison and a museum.	The double-decker is the bus [] has seats upstairs and downstairs.
				
This is the mechanic [] repaired my car.	That is the picture [] I painted.	A parrot is a bird [] can speak.	This is the tent [] we will sleep.	This is the person [] we admire the most.
				
This is the car [] my aunt likes to drive.	Last summer I was at the sea [] I learned to swim.	This is the fish [] my parents bought me.	A nurse is a person [] looks after ill people.	This is the village [] our family lives.

				
<p>This is the mechanic <input type="text" value="who"/> repaired my car.</p>	<p>That is the picture <input type="text" value="which"/> I painted.</p>	<p>A parrot is a bird <input type="text" value="which"/> can speak.</p>	<p>This is the tent <input type="text" value="where"/> we will sleep.</p>	<p>This is the person <input type="text" value="who"/> we admire the most.</p>
				
<p>This is the car <input type="text" value="which"/> my aunt likes to drive.</p>	<p>Last summer I was at the sea <input type="text" value="where"/> I learned to swim.</p>	<p>This is the fish <input type="text" value="which"/> my parents bought me.</p>	<p>A nurse is a person <input type="text" value="who"/> looks after ill people.</p>	<p>This is the village <input type="text" value="where"/> our family lives.</p>



10/10

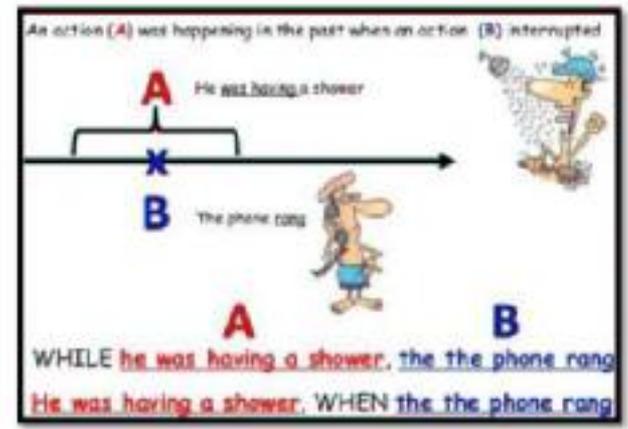
PAST



CONTINUOUS

Past Progressive with *When* and *While*

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/ua1014642mk>



Select the best option:

1. Luis prepared / was preparing dinner when they came / was coming.
2. While Maria do / was doing her homework, her mom called/ was calling.
3. They watched / were watching a movie when she was arriving / arrived home.
4. The teacher wrote / was writing the poem when I arrived / was arriving
5. While she was reading / read a book, the phone was ringing /rang.



WHILE VS WHEN

When we use the use of the past continuous (or progressive) we usually see a short action that interrupts the long action, like this:

Past Progressive

Past Present

A Shorter Action Interrupts a Longer Action

While I was cooking dinner, the phone rang.

This is known as "interrupted action", there is something happening, when another thing interrupts that action:

	I was watching TV	when	Jim knocked the door.
--	-------------------	-------------	------------------------------

As you can see in the example, something interrupts another something, and a helpful word that always goes with this kind of sentence is the "WHEN" (*cuando*); a person was doing something "WHEN" another thing broke that action.

Another way of talking about this situation is using the connector "WHILE" (*mientras*):

While	I was watching TV	,	Jim knocked the door
--------------	-------------------	---	-----------------------------

A thing was happening, and then something interrupted the action that WAS happening.

Two tools to say the same thing:

'when' + short action (past simple tense)
'while' + long action (past continuous tense)

I was watching TV **when** Jim **knocked** the door.

	I was watching TV	when	Jim knocked the door.
When	Jim knocked the door	,	I was watching TV
	Jim knocked the door	while	I was watching TV
While	I was watching TV	,	Jim knocked the door

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/od1626076dp>

9 All Kinds of People

بعد حل ورقة العمل
يتم ارسال صورة لذلك
في قسم الإثراءات
على المنصة

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Do the live Worksheet Exercise
then upload the photo of the completed activity.

live worksheet\



يكتفى بصورة واحدة لتمرين واحد فقط 😊

activity



9 All Kinds of People

HOMework

SCHOOL PLATFORM



HOMework



Platform

:Rearrange the words to make a sentence

4 when +

7 went off +

6 electricity +

5 the +

2 was +

1 Adel +

3 watching TV +

واجب المنصة

● للتذكير

3 All Kinds of People

Workbook

Page 228 \ C

بعد حل الواجب
يتم ارسال صورة لذلك
في قسم الأنشطة
على المنصة



activity

يكتفى بصورة واحدة لتمارين واحد فقط 😊



3 All Kinds of People

العلامة (*) تعني أن الحقول مطلوبة

المقرر *

Super Goal - الفصل الدراسي الثالث - المرحلة المتوسطة - الصف الثالث المتوسط

ALL KINDS OF PEOPLE

Grammar

SG6 U3 Grammar Term 3

اسم النشاط *

اختر

تصنيف النشاط *

كتاب الطالب نشاط خارجي أو من ملف كتاب النشاط

مصدر النشاط *

.Complete Work Book Page 102 Exercise C and upload the photo of the completed activity

الوصف

102

رقم الصفحة

102

رقم السؤال في الكتاب



ملف كتابة

طريقة تسليم النشاط *

خاص بي فقط متاح لجميع معلمي المدرسة

نطاق النشاط *

homework



Homework



Assign page
228, 229 and
230 for
grammar
practice.
Ex C, D, E, F, G
and H

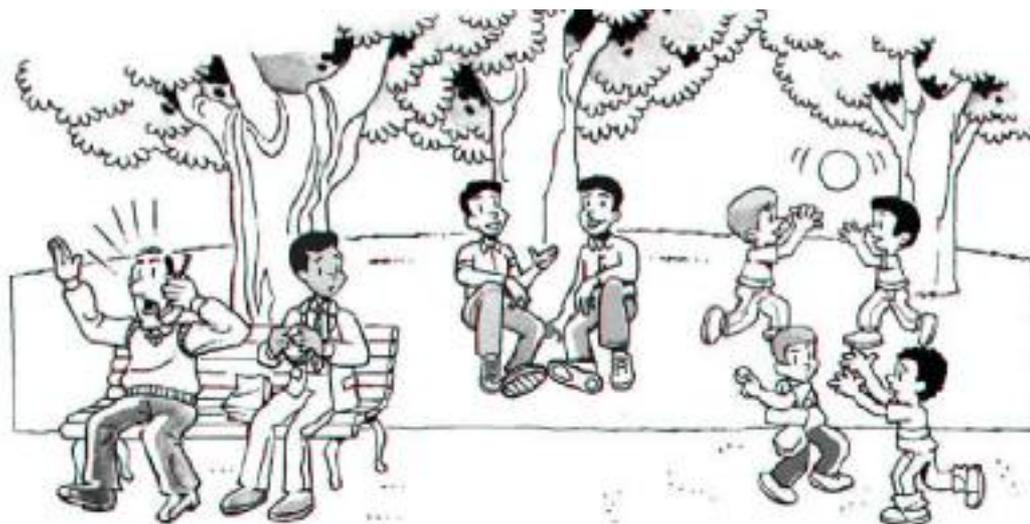
Workbook



Assign pages 102-104 for more practice with the grammar of the unit.

3 All Kinds of People





1. which
2. that

3. who
4. that

5. who
6. who

7. that
8. that

1. Ali works in an office (who / which) is noisy and busy.
2. So yesterday he went to a park (who / that) is near his office to have lunch.
3. He sat down on a bench next to a man (who / which) was reading a book.
4. A minute later, the man picked up a cell phone (who / that) was on the bench next to him and began making calls.
5. Two men (which / who) were sitting under a tree were having a quiet conversation.
6. Then some children (who / which) were playing near the men started to fight and shout.
7. Ali left the park thinking, "There is no place (who / that) is quiet and peaceful."
8. So he went back to his office (who / that) is not so different from the rest of the world.

D

Imad's cousin from America is coming to visit Imad and his family. Combine each pair of sentences by putting the second sentence after the correct noun in the first sentence. Replace the underlined word(s) in the second sentence with *who*, *which*, or *that*.

1. My parents want me to be nice to Ahmed. He is my age.

~~My parents want me to be nice to Ahmed~~ who is my age.

2. They want me to take Ahmed to the football game. The football game is tomorrow night.

~~They want me to take Ahmed to the football game~~ which is tomorrow night.

3. I don't want to take my cousin. He might not be a football fan.

~~I don't want to take my cousin~~ who might not be a football fan.

4. This morning I heard voices. The voices were coming from the living room.

~~This morning I heard voices~~ that were coming from the living room.

5. When I walked into the room, I saw Ahmed. He was wearing a football jersey.

~~When I walked into the room, I saw Ahmed~~ who was wearing a football jersey.

6. I think that Ahmed is going to be fun to hang out with. Ahmed loves football.

~~I think Ahmed~~ who loves football, is going to be fun to hang out with.

Write two new sentences for each group of sentences. Use *who* in one sentence and *which* or *that* in the other sentence.



Brian likes adventure sports. He doesn't get nervous. Adventure sports take a lot of concentration.

Brian, who doesn't get nervous, likes adventure sports.

Brian likes adventure sports that take a lot of concentration.



1. Vincent works as a security guard at a bank. Vincent is a very serious person. The bank has never been robbed.

Vincent, who is a very serious person, works as a security guard at a bank.
Vincent works as a security guard at a bank that has never been robbed.



2. My brother designed a new eco-friendly home. My brother is an architect. The home uses solar and wind power.

My brother, who is an architect, designed a new ecofriendly home.
My brother designed a new eco-friendly home which uses solar and wind power.



3. Omar passed the test. Omar always studies and is very smart. The test was about relative pronouns.

mar, who always studies and is very smart, passed the test.
Omar passed the test that was about relative pronouns.

F

Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the past progressive and the simple past.

1. The tourists were eating (eat) their lunch when a thief stole (steal) their camera.
2. The thief was running (run) when he dropped (drop) the camera.
3. The camera was sitting (sit) on the ground when a boy picked it up (pick it up).
4. The boy was playing (play) with the camera when the tourists suddenly noticed (notice) him. They got their camera back!
5. The boy was eating (eat) an ice cream cone that the tourists bought for him when they took (take) a picture of him.

G

On Thursday morning, Martin decided that he wanted to invite some friends over that night. He had to do many things at the same time. Write sentences about what he did. Use the pictures and his list.

Page 230



change the lightbulb	have breakfast
make a list of things to do	clean house
make sandwiches	shop at the grocery store
talk on the phone	watch TV
think of what he needed to buy	make a cake

He was making a list of things to do while he was having breakfast.

1. He was making sandwiches while he made a cake.
2. He was talking on the phone while he cleaned the house.
3. He was thinking of what he needed to buy while he shopped at the grocery store.
4. She was changing the lightbulb while he watched TV.

1. My brother was watching TV while he was eating dinner.
2. Ahmed was walking in the park when he saw Hameed.
3. Maha and Badria were studying for the math test when the phone rang.
4. Mom was cutting some vegetables for dinner when she cut her finger.
5. Dad was drinking coffee while he was reading the newspaper.
6. They were surfing when it started to rain.

أتمنى الاهتمام بمتابعة الدروس
في قنوات **عين** الرسمية من
وزارة التعليم



T.Noureyah Alghamdi

The end



Language Builder

All clauses contain a subject and a verb. Clauses are either independent (also called main clauses) or dependent (also called subordinate clauses). Independent clauses express a complete thought and can be written as a sentence. *I was walking down the street* is an independent clause. Adjective clauses, adverb clauses, and noun clauses are examples of dependent clauses. They are part of a sentence, but they cannot be a sentence on their own. *When I saw him* is a dependent clause.

Language Builder

That is generally used in restrictive relative clauses rather than *which* or *who*. Restrictive clauses are essential to the meaning of a sentence. (*I ate at the restaurant that opened this weekend.*) Restrictive clauses answer the question *Which?* (*Which restaurant? The restaurant that opened this weekend.*)

Which and *who* are used for nonrestrictive clauses. These are clauses that give additional information that is not essential to the meaning of a sentence. (*I saw Burj Khalifa, which is the tallest building in the world.*)



Teaching Tip

Pay close attention to your students' facial expressions and body language. These signs will tell you if students are interested or bored, and if they are learning. Taking cues from their body language can help you make decisions during class. For example, if students seem bored with an exercise, you might want to try to finish it quickly and move on. On the other hand, if students seem particularly interested in an activity and seem to be learning from it, it makes sense to prolong or extend it.



Additional Activity

Arrange students in groups to discuss characteristics of friends or family members. Have students choose two people to describe. Write on the board: ***My friend/My brother _____ is a person who _____.*** Provide a model. For example: *My friend Ali is a person who likes to be with people. He's a person who talks all the time about everything.* When everyone has described two people, have the group vote on the person they would most like to meet.



Past progressive

Match pictures with the activities



1. Making a sand castle
2. Taking the sun
3. Sleeping on the beach
4. Swimming in the sea
5. Camping in the forest
6. Reading a book
7. Putting sunscreen
8. Having a picnic



3 Grammar



العامية

SG3 U9

p.96

We use past progressive:

- To talk about what somebody was doing at a certain time in the past.

Example: The farmer was working at 6 o'clock yesterday.



Formation of the Past Continuous Tense

past tense of
the verb

be

+

Verb

-ing form

He was reading.

3 Grammar



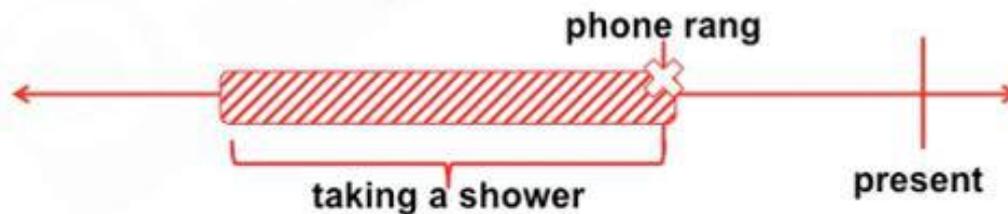
Past continuous for interruptions



We use the past continuous to describe an activity that was *unfinished* and *interrupted* by another action in the past.

They *were walking* home when it *started to rain*.

I *was taking* a shower when the phone *rang*.



What is it? (Examples)

- I was studying when she called.



I was carefully picking up the snake when it bit me.



Past simple

Past Progressive



Simple Past vs. Past Continuous

Simple Past

We use the **simple past** to talk about:

Completed actions, **habits** and **facts** in the past.

- I **went** to the cinema **yesterday**.
- I **always visited** my grandparents in my summer holidays **when I was little**.
- I **lived** near Liverpool for a couple of years.



Past Continuous

The **past continuous** is used to express:

Interrupted actions, **specific time** as an **interruption** and **parallel** actions.

- I **was watching** TV **when** the phone rang.
- **Last night at 7pm**, I **was having** dinner.
While she **was doing** her homework her brother **was playing** football.



Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
blow	blew	blown
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
blow	blew	blown
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made

make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Simple Past
be	was/were
become	became
buy	bought
come	came
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fight	fought
find	found
get (up)	got (up)
give	gave
go	went
hang	hung
have	had
hear	heard
know	knew
leave	left
lend	lent
make	made

mean	meant
meet	met
read	read
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
sweep	swept
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
think	thought
understand	understood
wake (up)	woke (up)
wear	wore
write	wrote

Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
blow	blew	blown
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid

put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written