

ملخص قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية للوحدة الأولى



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج العمانية

موقع فايلاتي ← المناهج العمانية ← الصف التاسع ← لغة انجليزية ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 21:29:52 2026-10-09

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: محمد الهنائي

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



صفحة المناهج
العمانية على
فيسبوك

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع والمادة لغة انجليزية في

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)

Stronger
Grammar
Brighter
Futures ♥

ملخص كل قواعد الصف التاسع الفصل الأول

- ✓ Clear Summaries
- ✓ Simple Examples
- ✓ Everything You Need
in One Place!



إعداد المعلم
أ. محمد الهنائي



معاً ... نصنع جيلاً أكثر ثقة ♥

Learn
Apply
Grow ♥

Present Simple

Learn
Today
A Brighter
Tomorrow ♥

We use the present simple to talk about:



1. Habits and repeated actions

I **play** football every Friday.



2. Permanent facts

Water **boils** at 100°C.



Positive

I / You / We / They
+ base verb
They **play** football.

He / She / It
+ verb + **s**
She **plays** football.



Negative

I / You / We / They
+ **don't** + base verb
I **don't play** football.

He / She / It
+ **doesn't** + base verb
She **doesn't play** football.



Questions

Do + I / you / we / they
+ base verb?
Do you **play** football?

Does + he / she / it
+ base verb?
Does she **play** football?



Spelling Rules (He / She / It)

- most verbs → add **-s**
live → **lives**
- verbs ending in **-ch, -sh, -s, -x, -o** → add **-es**
watch → **watches**
- verbs ending in consonant + **y** → change y to **i + es**
study → **studies**

Examples

- I **get** up early.
- She **likes** chocolate.
- We **go** to school every day.
- My brother **watches** TV.
- They **don't eat** fast food.
- Does** he **live** near you?
- What **do** you **study**?



After
does / doesn't
we use the verb
in its base form
(without -s). ♥



English Builds
Brighter Futures ♥



Present Continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about:

Progress
Not Perfection



1

Actions happening now

She **is talking** to the teacher.

2

Actions happening around now

We **are studying** ancient Greece
at the moment.



Positive

am / is / are + verb -ing

I **am studying**.

He **is studying**.

They **are studying**.



Negative

am / is / are + not + verb -ing

I **am not studying**.

She **isn't studying**.

They **aren't studying**.



Questions

Am / Is / Are + subject + verb -ing?

Are you **studying**?

Is she **studying**?

Are they **studying**?

Time expressions



- now
- at the moment
- today
- these days
- this week

These words often show that
we use the present continuous.

Examples

- I **am reading** a great book now.
- We **are having** lunch at the moment.
- She **isn't watching** TV.
- They **are playing** football today.
- What **are** you **doing**?



Look for
am / is / are
+ verb -ing

This shows the action
is happening now or
around now.

Keep Going
Brighter Futures



Good
English
Brighter
Tomorrows



Learn
Practice
Grow ♡

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

When do we use each one?

Same
Time
Different
Usage! ♡

Present Simple

We use the present simple for:

- habits and repeated actions
- permanent facts
- things that are always true
- timetables and schedules



Everyday
Routines
Build Success ♡

Present Continuous

We use the present continuous for:

- actions that are happening now
- actions around now (this period)
- temporary situations
- future arrangements (when we have already decided)



It's
Happening
Now! ♡

Examples (Present Simple)

- I **study** English every day.
- She **plays** football.
- Water **boils** at 100°C.
- The bus **leaves** at 8:00 a.m.
- My brother **watches** TV.

Examples (Present Continuous)

- I **am studying** English now.
- She **is playing** football.
- We **are having** lunch at the moment.
- They **are watching** a documentary these days.
- I **am meeting** my friend tomorrow.

Time expressions

Present Simple

- always
- usually
- often
- sometimes
- never
- every day/week
- twice a month
- in the morning
- on Mondays
- at 8 o'clock

Present Continuous

- now
- at the moment
- today
- these days
- this week
- right now

Remember!

Use the present simple for things in general.
Use the present continuous for things happening now or around now. ♡

Different
times,
different
forms! 😊



English Builds
Brighter Futures ♡

Small Steps
Big Progress ♡

Learn
Practice
Grow ♡

Stative Verbs

Some verbs describe a **state**, not an **action**.

Feel
Think
Know
Not actions! ♡



What are stative verbs?

Stative verbs describe a state, feeling, opinion, thought or possession. They are **not usually used in the continuous form**.



Common stative verbs

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| • be | • understand | • hate | • think |
| • have | • remember | • want | • mean |
| • own | • forget | • need | • seem |
| • know | • like | • prefer | • appear |
| • believe | • love | • wish | • sound |



Stative verb (correct)

- I **know** the answer.
- She **likes** chocolate.
- They **own** a big house.
- I **believe** you.
- He **wants** a new phone.



Not in continuous (incorrect)

- I **am knowing** the answer.
- She **is liking** chocolate.
- They **are owning** a big house.
- I **am believing** you.
- He **is wanting** a new phone.

Remember!



Stative verbs describe how we feel, think or what we have. They are not actions, so we don't usually use them with the present continuous. ♡

Some stative verbs can be used in continuous with a different meaning.

- I **think** this cheese is delicious. (opinion – stative)
- I **am thinking** about my holiday. (considering – action)

Same verb
Different
meaning!

More examples

- She **understands** the lesson.
- We **need** more time.
- I **don't like** loud noise.
- He **seems** tired.
- They **are having** a great time. (action)



English Builds
Brighter Futures ♡

Small Steps
Big Progress ♡



Learn
Practice
Grow ♡

Adverbs of Frequency & Time Expressions

Good
Habits
Brighter
Future ♡

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

A Common adverbs of frequency

always	100%
usually	80%
often	60%
sometimes	40%
occasionally	20%
rarely	10%
hardly ever	5%
never	0%

B Where do we put them?

- Usually before the main verb.
I **always** study English.
- After the verb be (am / is / are).
She **is** **often** late.
- After modal verbs (can, must, etc.).
You must **always** be careful.

C Time expressions

We also use time expressions to say when something happens.

- every day / week / month / year
- in the morning / afternoon / evening
- on Mondays
- at 8 o'clock
- today / this week / these days
- twice a month
- once a year
- right now
- always / usually / never (time expressions)



D Examples

- I **always** get up early.
- She **usually** goes to school by bus.
- We **often** play football.
- They **sometimes** watch TV.
- He **rarely** eats fast food.
- I **hardly ever** drink coffee.
- We **never** have lessons at the weekend.

Remember!



- ✓ Adverbs of frequency tell us how often.
- ✓ They usually come before the main verb.
- ✓ With be, they come after.
- ✓ They also go after modal verbs.
- ✓ Time expressions often come at the end of the sentence.

Practice
today
Progress
tomorrow ♡



English Builds
Brighter Futures ♡

Better
Students
Brighter
Futures
♡

Past Simple

Past
Moments
Build
Stronger
Stories

We use the past simple to talk about:

1 Completed actions in the past

I **visited** Dubai last year.



2 A series of actions in the past

I **got** home and **sat** down.

3 Past habits or repeated actions

We **visited** our grandparents every summer.



Positive (Affirmative)

subject + past verb

I **played** football.
She **visited** her aunt.
They **watched** a film.

Negative

subject + didn't + base verb

I **didn't play** football.
She **didn't visit** her aunt.
They **didn't watch** a film.

Questions

Did + subject + base verb?

Did you **play** football?
Did she **visit** her aunt?
Did they **watch** a film?

Spelling rules (regular verbs)

- Most verbs add **-ed** → play → **played**
- Verbs ending in **-e** add **-d** → live → **lived**
- Verbs ending in consonant + y change y to **i + ed** → study → **studied**
- Short verbs (CVC) double the last consonant → stop → **stopped**

Irregular verbs do not follow a rule!

Examples: go → went see → saw come → came

Time expressions



- yesterday
- last week / month / year
- ago (two days ago)
- in 2019
- when I was young
- on Monday
- during the holiday
- at the weekend

These words often show that the action happened in the past.

More examples

- I **went** to Muscat last week.
- She **bought** a new phone.
- We **saw** a great film.
- They **came** late.
- He **finished** his homework.
- I **didn't understand** the lesson.
- Did** you **enjoy** the trip?
- What **did** they **do** yesterday?

Learn from
the past
Grow for
the future

English Builds
Brighter Futures

Small
Steps
Big Progress



Learn
Practice
Grow ♥

Past Continuous

We use the past continuous to talk about actions that were **in progress** at a past time.

It was happening at that time! ♥



When do we use it?

- 1 An action that was in progress at a specific time in the past.
I **was studying** at 8 p.m.
- 2 An action that was in progress when another action happened.
She **was watching** TV when the phone rang.
- 3 To set the scene in a story.
The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.



Form

Positive

subject + was / were + verb -ing
I **was playing** football.
She **was reading** a book.
They **were watching** TV.

Negative

subject + wasn't / weren't + verb -ing
I **wasn't playing** football.
She **wasn't reading** a book.
They **weren't watching** TV.

Questions

Was / Were + subject + verb -ing?
Was he **playing** football?
Were they **watching** TV?



Time expressions

- at 7 p.m.
- at that time
- while
- when
- all day
- yesterday at ...
- during the holiday
- as



These words often show that the action was in progress in the past.



Examples

- I **was doing** my homework at 8 p.m.
- We **were eating** breakfast yesterday morning.
- She **was listening** to music when I called.
- They **weren't playing** football at that time.
- It **was raining** when we left.
- My parents **were watching** TV all evening.



Remember!

- Use **was** with I / he / she / it.
- Use **were** with we / you / they.
- Use the **-ing** form of the verb.



Spelling tip!

For verbs ending in **-e**, remove the **-e** and add **-ing**.
write → **writing** make → **making**

For short verbs, double the last consonant.

run → **running** sit → **sitting**



Same time,
different action! ♥

English Builds
Brighter Futures ♥

Keep
Going! ♥

Learn
Practice
Grow ♥

Past Simple vs Past Continuous

Two tenses, different actions!

Different
actions.
Same story! ♥

Past Simple

We use the past simple for:

- completed actions
- short actions
- a series of actions
- past habits



Past Continuous

We use the past continuous for:

- actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past
- a longer action
- the background of a story



Form

Past Simple

subject + past verb

I **visited**, she **played**, they **went**.



Past Continuous

subject + was / were + verb -ing

I **was studying**, she **was reading**,
they **were playing**.

Key difference

We use the past continuous for the **longer action** and the past simple for the **shorter action** that happened in the middle.



A short
action can
interrupt a
longer action.

Examples

- 1 I **was studying** when my friend **called**.
- 2 She **was watching** TV when the phone **rang**.
- 3 We **were having** dinner when the lights **went out**.
- 4 It **was raining**, so I **didn't go** out.
- 5 They **were playing** football at 5 p.m. yesterday.

More examples

- I **was walking** home when I **saw** an accident.
- He **was reading** a book while his sister **was playing** a game.
- We **were driving** when it **started** to rain.
- She **didn't hear** the phone because she **was listening** to music.
- They **were talking** when the teacher **came** in.

Remember!



- ✓ Use past continuous for the background action.
- ✓ Use past simple for the main/short action.
- ✓ Look for words like when and while. ♥



English Builds
Brighter Futures ♥

Keep Going
You Can Do It! ♥

Learn
Practice
Grow ♥

When & While

Two
actions...
one story! ♥

We use **when** and **while** to connect two actions in the past.

WHEN

- We use **when** with a **short action** that happened at a specific time in the past.

I **was Sleeping** **when** the phone **rang**.

The action with **when** usually happens quickly (a short action).



WHILE

- We use **while** with a **continuous action** that was in progress when another action happened.

My uncle **called** **while** I **was studying**.

The action with **while** is usually longer and in progress (a continuous action).



Remember it this way:

WHEN → Past Simple
(short action)

WHILE → Past Continuous
(ongoing action)

But the most important thing is the **meaning**, not just memorising the rule. ♥

More examples

- We **were having** dinner **when** the lights **went** out.
- She **called** me **while** I **was doing** my homework.
- It **started** to rain **while** we **were walking** home.
- I **saw** a cat **when** I **was going** to school.
- He **fell** **while** he **was playing** football.

Key points

- ✓ **When** = short action (Past Simple)
- ✓ **While** = continuous action (Past Continuous)
- ✓ Both connect two actions in the past.
- ✓ Focus on the **meaning**, not just the rule.
- ✓ You can sometimes use **while** at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

Different
actions
happening
together! ♥

Better English
Brighter Futures ♥

Same rules.
Stronger stories! ♥



Learn
Practice
Grow ♥

-ING Form

Same
verb...
Different
use! ♥

We use verb + -ing in several situations.

1 After prepositions

We use **-ing** after prepositions (e.g. in, on, at, for, about, with...).

Examples:

- I'm interested **in learning** English.
- She's good **at drawing**.
- We arrived **at** the airport **after waiting** for an hour.



If there is a preposition, we usually use **-ing**.

2 When the verb is the subject of the sentence

We use **-ing** when the activity is the **subject** of the sentence.

Examples:

- **Eating** vegetables is good for you.
- **Reading** helps you learn new words.
- **Travelling** can be exciting.

The **-ing** form can be the subject of a sentence.

3 After certain verbs

We use **-ing** after some verbs. Common verbs include:

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| ● enjoy | ● finish | ● imagine |
| ● keep | ● like | ● love |
| ● practise | ● remember | ● start |
| ● stop | ● consider | ● avoid |

Examples:

- I **enjoy reading**.
- She finished **doing** her homework.
- He keeps **practising** every day.
- We love **travelling**.

More examples

- She's interested **in learning** new languages.
- I'm tired of **waiting**.
- **Helping** others makes you feel good.
- He stopped **playing** games.
- They're **thinking** about **moving** to a new house.
- We look forward to **seeing** you.



Common mistakes

- | | |
|---|--|
| ✗ | I'm interested to learn English. |
| ✓ | I'm interested in learning English. |
| ✗ | She finished to do her homework. |
| ✓ | She finished doing her homework. |

Keep
practising!
You're
doing great!
♥

Better English
Brighter Futures ♥

You Can Do It! ♥



WILL

Think
Positive
Talk about
the Future

We use **will** to talk about the future in different situations.

1 Predictions

We use **will** to talk about something we think will happen in the future (a personal opinion).

Examples:

- I think it **will** rain tomorrow.
- She **will be** a great teacher one day.
- I'm sure they **will win** the match.



2 Spontaneous decisions

We use **will** when we decide to do something at the moment of speaking.

Examples:

- I'm tired. **I'll go** home.
- It's cold. **I'll close** the window.
- **We'll take** a taxi.



3 Offers and help

We use **will** to offer to do something or to give help.

Examples:

- **I'll help** you with your homework.
- **We'll carry** the bags for you.
- **I'll make** some tea.



4 Form

Subject + **will** + base verb

Examples:

- She **will** study.
- They **will** come.
- I **will call** you later.



5 Negative

will not = won't

Examples:

- She **won't** study.
- They **won't** be late.
- I **won't** go.



6 Question

Will + subject + base verb?

Examples:

- **Will** she study?
- **Will** they come?
- **Will** you help me?



Important!

- ✓ After **will**, we always use the **base form** of the verb.
- ✓ We do not add -s or -ing.

I will
not will go.
I will go! ♥

Key takeaway

- ✓ We use **will** for predictions, spontaneous decisions, offers and help.
- ✓ After **will**, the verb is in the base form.
- ✓ **Will** is followed by the base verb (no -s, no -ing).

Same form.
Brighter
future! ♥

English Builds
Brighter Futures ♥

Small
Steps
Big Progress
♥

Should / Shouldn't

We use **should** and **shouldn't** to give advice.

Good advice today...
a brighter tomorrow!

Learn
Practice
Grow

1 Giving advice (should)

We use **should** to give advice or to say what is a good idea.

Examples:

- You **should** study more.
- You **should** drink water.
- You **should** have a nap.
- She **should** be more organised.

It's a
good idea!



2 Not giving advice (shouldn't)

We use **shouldn't** to give negative advice or to say what is not a good idea.

Examples:

- You **shouldn't** stay up late.
- You **shouldn't** eat too much junk food.
- He **shouldn't** spend so much time on his phone.
- We **shouldn't** be rude to others.

Think before you do it!

3 Form

+ Subject + **should** + base verb
You **should** study.

- Subject + **shouldn't** + base verb
You **shouldn't** study.

? **Should** + subject + base verb?
What **should** I do?
Where **should** we go?

! After **should**, we use the base form of the verb (no to).

X You should to study.

✓ You **should** study.

4 More examples

- You **should** exercise regularly.
- We **shouldn't** waste food.
- I **should** call my grandmother.
- They **shouldn't** be late.
- You **should** try your best.
- She **shouldn't** talk during the test.



5 Key points

- ✓ We use **should** to give positive advice.
- ✓ We use **shouldn't** to give negative advice.
- ✓ After **should**, we use the base verb (no to).
- ✓ We can ask for advice using What should I do? or Where should we go?
- ✓ **Should** shows what is a good or bad idea.

Better
choices
Brighter
future

English Builds
Brighter Futures

Good advice
leads to great results!

Learn
Practise
Grow ♥

Future Arrangements

Different
uses...
Same future!
♥

We can use the present continuous or the present simple to talk about the future.

1 Present Continuous for the future

We use the present continuous to talk about **arrangements** we have already made.

Subject + am / is / are + verb + -ing

Examples:

- I'm **meeting** Sara tomorrow.
- We're **playing** football on Saturday.
- She's **visiting** her grandparents next week.



We use it when the **time and place** are **already decided**.

2 Present Simple for timetables and schedules

We use the present simple to talk about **fixed timetables and schedules** (public transport, films, school timetables, etc.).

Subject + base verb (s/es)

Examples:

- The bus **leaves** at 8:00 a.m.
- The film **starts** at 9:30 p.m.
- Our class **begins** next Monday.
- The plane **arrives** at 4:15.



We use it for **official timetables** and **fixed times**.
These are not personal arrangements.

3 Compare

I'm **meeting** Sara tomorrow.



Personal arrangement
(already decided)

The bus **leaves** at 8:00.



Official timetable
(fixed time)

Remember!



- ✓ Use the present continuous for personal arrangements.
- ✓ Use the present simple for timetables and schedules.
- ✓ Look for clues (time and place, or official schedule).
- ✓ Both forms can be used to talk about the future.

Same future.
Different reasons!



Better English
Brighter Futures ♥

Plan it.
Look forward to it! ♥



Learn
Practice
Grow ♥

Be Going To

We use **be going to** to talk about future plans and predictions based on evidence.

Plans
today...
a brighter
tomorrow! ♥

1 Plans and intentions

We use **be going to** for plans or intentions in the future.

Examples:

- I'm **going to visit** my friend next week.
- She's **going to study** medicine.
- We're **going to start** a new project.



2 Predictions (with evidence)

We use **be going to** when we can see evidence that something will happen.

Examples:

- Look at those dark clouds! It's **going to rain**.
- He's not wearing a jacket. He's **going to be cold**.
- That car is moving very fast. It's **going to crash**!



3 Form

am / is / are + going to + verb

Examples:

- I **am going to** study.
- She **is going to** travel.
- They **are going to** play.

4 Negative

am / is / are not going to + verb

Examples:

- I'm **not going to** go.
- She **isn't going to** come.
- They **aren't going to** be late.

5 Question

Am / Is / Are + subject + going to + verb?

Examples:

- **Are you going to** study?
- **Is she going to** come?
- **Are they going to** travel?



Remember!



- ✓ **Be going to** shows a plan or a prediction with evidence.
- ✓ The verb after going to is in the base form.
- ✓ Use the correct form of am / is / are.
- ✓ It is not used for decisions made at the moment (use will for that).

Big plans
start with
a small step! ♥

More examples

- I'm **going to read** more books.
- She's **not going to watch** TV tonight.
- We **are going to have** a test next week.
- Look at the snow! It's **going to get colder**.
- They **aren't going to come** to the party.



Better English
Brighter Futures ♥

The future
is yours! ♥



Learn
Practise
Grow ♡

Suggestions

We use different expressions to suggest ideas.

Different
ideas...
Brighter
conversations! ♡

1 How about + noun / V-ing?

We use **how about** to suggest an idea.

Examples:

- **How about** watching a film?
- **How about** going to the beach?
- **How about** some pizza?

How about
a movie
tonight?



After **how about**, we can use a **noun** or a **verb + -ing**.

2 Why don't you / we + verb?

We use **why don't you / we** to suggest an idea in a friendly way.

Examples:

- **Why don't we** go to the beach?
- **Why don't you** try this café?
- **Why don't we** play a game?

Why don't
we go?



After **why don't you / we**, we use the **base verb** (no to).

3 We could + verb

We use **could** to suggest a possibility or an idea.

Examples:

- We **could** go by train.
- We **could** visit the museum.
- We **could** have lunch later.

We could
go by train!



After **could**, we use the **base verb** (no to).

4 Shall I / Shall we + verb?

We use **shall I / shall we** to make a suggestion, especially when we want someone's opinion.

Examples:

- **Shall we** bring some snacks?
- **Shall I** help you?
- **Shall we** meet at 5?

Shall we
do it?



After **shall I / shall we**, we use the **base verb** (no to).

Remember!



- ✓ How about → noun / V-ing
- ✓ Why don't you/we → base verb
- ✓ We could → base verb
- ✓ Shall I / shall we → base verb

Different
ways...
Same goal
A better you! ♡

Use them in real life!

- ✓ Think about what you want to suggest.
- ✓ Choose the expression that fits.
- ✓ Don't forget the correct form of the verb.
- ✓ Be confident and try it!

Good ideas
lead to
great
moments! ♡



Better English
Brighter Futures ♡

