



SAGO

S c h o o l s

Unit One/ Close to you



Student's Name: _____

Class: Ninth Grade

Prepared by: Teacher Hiba Zahran.

Unit One

{Close to you}

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Part One: Grammar



Simple Present

+ Affirmative

ENGLISH
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SUBJECT		VERB	
I / you / we / they	+	speak	...
he / she / it	+	speaks	...

- + Affirmative: I **speak** English.
- + Affirmative: He **speaks** Spanish.
- + Affirmative: They **live** in London.
- + Affirmative: She **lives** in Paris.

Third person verbs need the final "s" in affirmative sentences.

- Negative

SUBJECT		AUXILIARY		VERB	
I / you / we / they	+	don't	+	speak	...
he / she / it	+	doesn't	+	need	...
				like	...

* The base form of the infinitive
= ~~to go~~, ~~to need~~, ~~to speak~~, ~~to live~~
Third person verbs lose the final
"s" in negative sentences.

- + Affirmative: I speak Spanish.
- Negative: I **don't** speak Spanish.

- + Affirmative: She speaks Italian.
- Negative: She **doesn't** speak Italian.

? Question

AUXILIARY		SUBJECT		VERB	
Do	+	I / you / we / they	+	speak	... ?
Does	+	he / she / it	+	need	... ?
				like	... ?

* The base form of the infinitive
= ~~to go~~, ~~to need~~, ~~to speak~~, ~~to live~~
Third person verbs lose the final
"s" in questions.

- + Affirmative: You speak English.
- ? Question: **Do** you speak English?

- + Affirmative: He speaks German.
- ? Question: **Does** he speak German?

We use Simple Present Tense to:

✓ Talk about states and permanent (unchanging) situations:

- I **don't drink** coffee.
- I **have** two brothers.
- I **like** soup.
- They **work** at a bank.



✓ Talk about regular activities (routine):

- I **play** golf every Monday.
- They often **travel** to China.
- She **gets** up at 8:00 every day.
- How often **do** you **study**?

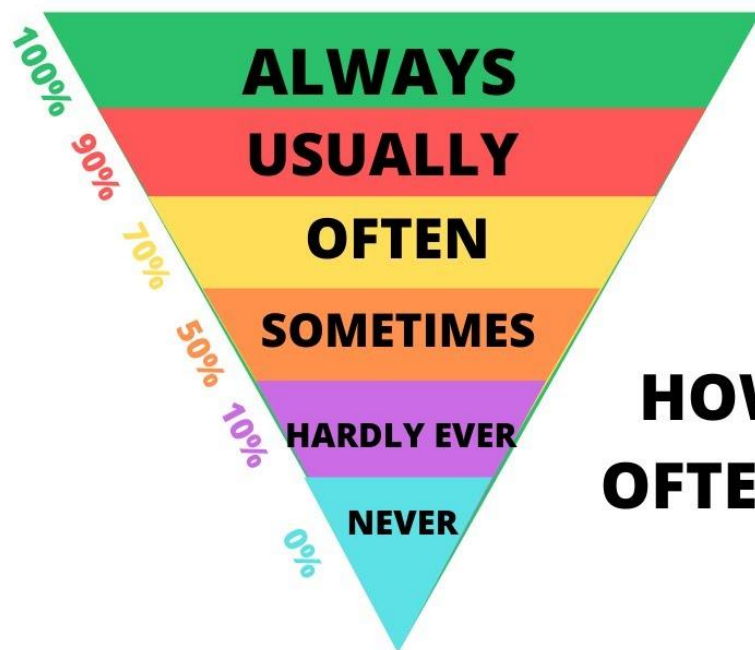


✓ Talk about things that are always true (facts):

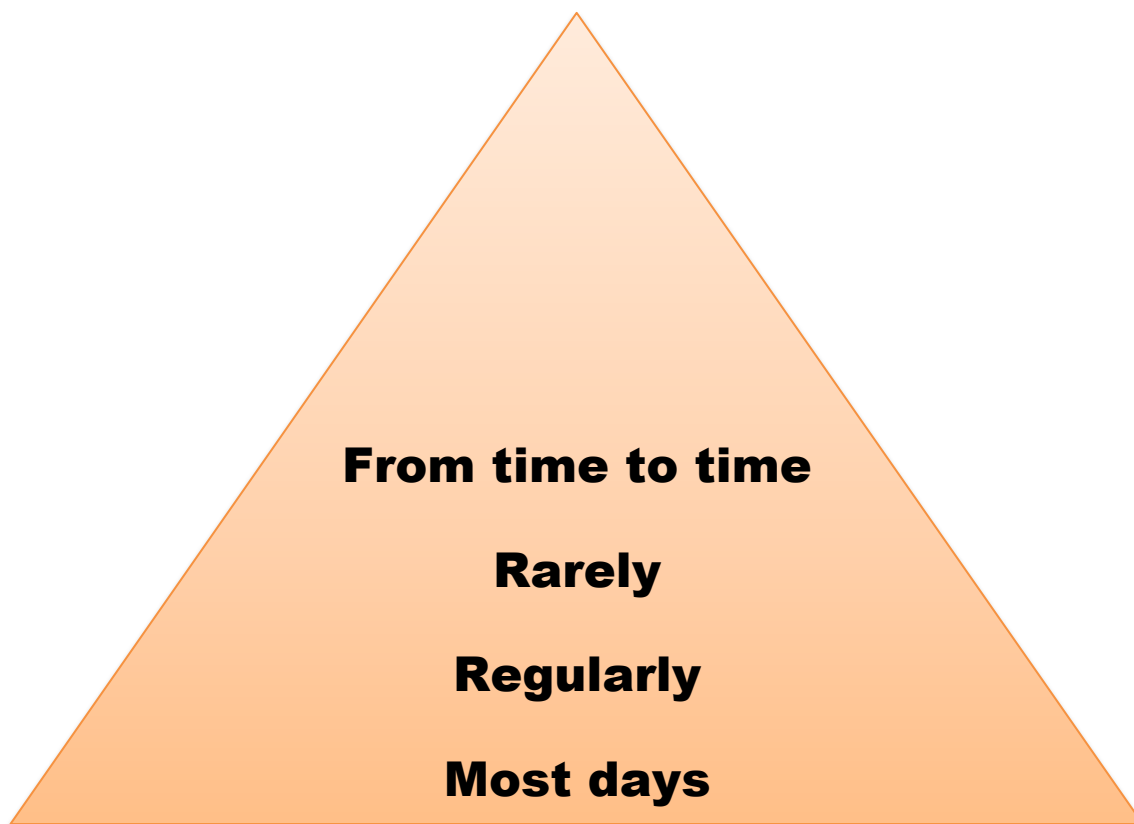
- The sun **rises** in the east and **sets** in the west.
- The Danube River **flows** through Vienna, Austria.
- A cow **gives** milk.
- Flowers **need** sunlight and water to grow.



ADVERBS & EXPRESSIONS OF FREQUENCY



**HOW
OFTEN?**



Adverbs of Frequency – Word Order

In general, the adverb of frequency goes **before** the main verb.

The order is: **Subject + Adverb + Main Verb + Complement.**

Examples:

- I **often** read in bed at night.
- Daniel **always** passes his exams
- They **never** speak Spanish in class.

Adverbs of Frequency – Word Order with TO BE

When we want to use an adverb with the verb TO BE, then the order is:

Subject + TO BE + Adverb

Examples:

- I am **normally** busy at work.
- He is **always** happy.
- They are **sometimes** late.

Adverbs of frequency at the beginning of a sentence

It is also possible to place SOME adverbs at the **beginning** of a sentence.

These adverbs include: **usually, normally, frequently, generally, occasionally,** and **sometimes.**

Examples:

- **Occasionally** I have pancakes for breakfast.
- **Normally** our English class is in the morning.

Spelling Rules

I, We, You, They	He, She, It (third person singular)
I love music.	She loves music.
My friends play tennis	Dan plays basketball.
Ben and I watch MTV every day.	My dad watches CNN.
You study English.	Jane studies French.



In the present simple third person singular (he, she, it) we add **s / es / ies** to the verb:

es

We add **es** to verbs ending with **ch, sh, ss, x, o**

teach ⇒ teaches
 wash ⇒ washes
 kiss ⇒ kisses
 fix ⇒ fixes
 go ⇒ goes

ies

When the verb ends with consonant+y, we drop the y and add **ies**

fly ⇒ flies
 try ⇒ tries
 cry ⇒ cries
 study ⇒ studies
 carry ⇒ carries

s

We add **s** to all the other verbs

walk ⇒ walks
 love ⇒ loves
 swim ⇒ swims
 play ⇒ plays
 sit ⇒ sits

It's time to practice!

Ex 1: choose the correct answer.

1. Daddy _____ to work every day.

- ☐ goes
- ☐ go

6. I _____ at 9.00 pm every night.

- ☐ sleep
- ☐ sleeps

2. John _____ soccer every week.

- ☐ play
- ☐ plays

7. Your shirt _____ like sweet roses.

- ☐ smell
- ☐ smells

3. We _____ our teeth every day.

- ☐ brush
- ☐ brushes

8. We _____ to school every day.

- ☐ walks
- ☐ walk

4. Sam _____ a story book every night.

- ☐ read
- ☐ reads

9. My father always _____ to work.

- ☐ drives
- ☐ drive

5. Monkeys _____ bananas.

- ☐ loves
- ☐ love

10. We _____ air to live.

- ☐ need
- ☐ needs

Ex2: rewrite the following sentences.

1. You go to school at 8 o'clock. (**She**)

_____.

2. I play basketball on Saturdays. (**He**)

_____.

3. They visit their friends every week. (**My mum**)

_____.

4. My brother does his homework in the evening. (**I**)

_____.

EX3: write the sentences in negative.

1. I study French.

_____.

2. School finishes at two o'clock.

_____.

3. You copy from other students

_____.

EX4: write the sentences and finish the short answers.

1. to school / your brother / on Saturday / ? / Does / go

_____.

No, _____.

2. at / school/ finish / Does / three o'clock / ?

_____.

No, _____.

EX5: which is the best position?**often:**

- a) I often brush my teeth before bed.
- b) I brush often my teeth before bed.
- c) I brush my teeth often before bed.

always:

- a) She plays the piano beautifully always.
- b) She plays always the piano beautifully.
- c) She always plays the piano beautifully.

usually:

- a) They are very friendly usually.
- b) They are usually very friendly.
- c) They are very usually friendly.

sometimes:

- a) I watch sometimes movies on weekends.
- b) I sometimes watch movies on weekends.
- c) I watch movies on weekends sometimes.

sometimes:

- a) She is late for work sometimes.
- b) She is late sometimes for work.
- c) She is sometimes late for work.

EX6: correct the mistakes.

1. Sue forgets never my birthday.

_____.

2. They go usually abroad for holidays

_____.

3. I don't play often computer games.

_____.

4. Jill doesn't eat often meat.

_____.

5. I smoke never cigarettes.

_____.

6. He is late frequently for meetings.

_____.

7. I call regularly my parents.

_____.

Remember! We put adverbs of frequency:

❖ Before the main verb.

➤ We **sometimes** go to the cinema on Sunday.

❖ After the verb to be.

➤ He is **often** late.

❖ Between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.

➤ I don't **often** drink coffee.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Definition

The present continuous tense is used to talk about things that are happening right now or are currently in progress. You make this tense by using "am," "is," or "are" with the base form of the verb and adding "ing."



Timeline

I am writing.



I	am	writing
Subject	am, is, are	Verb+ing

Time Words

At the moment

This morning/ year

Now

Right now

Currently

Today

Nowadays

These days

Look

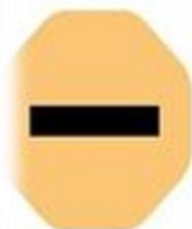
Listen


Structure

Sub + am, is, are + V₁ + -ing

Examples

- I am eating lunch.
- She is watching TV.
- They are playing soccer.
- He is reading a book.
- We are studying for the exam.


Structure

Sub + (am not, isn't, aren't) + V₁ + ing

Examples

- I am not eating lunch.
- She is not watching TV.
- They are not playing soccer.
- He is not reading a book.
- We are not studying for the exam.


Structure

(Am, Is, Are) + subject + V₁ + -ing + ?

Examples

- Am I eating lunch?
- Is she watching TV?
- Are they playing soccer?
- Is he reading a book?
- Are we studying for the exam?

Usages

Examples

Actions happening at the moment

I am talking on the phone.

Temporary or ongoing actions

He is learning to play the guitar.

We use the present continuous tense to talk about:

- ✓ **An action happening right now at the moment of speaking.**

Examples:

- I **am teaching** an English lesson. (Yes, that is what is happening right now)
- You **are watching** a video.
- Steve **is washing** his hair.
- Please be quiet! The baby **is sleeping**.
- It **is snowing** right now.
- Listen! The birds **are singing**.

- ✓ **Temporary situations (something that is happening AROUND the time of speaking but not necessarily at that exact moment.)**

Examples:

- They **are staying** at a local hotel because the roof of their house was damaged during the storm.

(It doesn't necessarily mean they are at the hotel right at this moment. Maybe they are at work right now or somewhere else. This situation is temporary.)

- Jack **is learning** Italian.

(It doesn't necessarily mean he is learning the language right now at a desk with all of his language books. It refers to this moment of his life.)

Present Continuous/ Spelling Rules

y + ing = ying



play = playing
 fly = flying
 study = studying

e = e + ing



dance = dancing
 fake = faking
 rhyme = rhyming

ee + ing = eeing



see = seeing
 flee = fleeing
 agree = agreeing

ie = ie + ying



die = dying
 lie = lying
 tie = tying

c/v/c* = double final c + ing



run = running
 put = putting
 stop = stopping

Important Note

Stative or **non-action** verbs are verbs that describe a **state** or **condition** rather than an action. Stative verbs are only used with simple present tense. They cannot be used with **continuous** tenses.

These are some of the **most common** verbs that refer to states or conditions, so they are **stative verbs**.

➤ **Possession and size.**

Examples: **belong, own, have** (meaning 'possess'), **possess, weigh, measure**.

- Ali **owns** three cars. ✓
- Ali **is owning** three cars. ✗

➤ **Opinion**

Examples: **know, believe, agree, think** (meaning 'believe' or 'have an opinion'), **imagine, understand**.

- I **know** what the answer is. ✓
- I **am knowing** what the answer is. ✗

➤ **Likes and dislikes, feelings and emotions.**

Examples: **like, love, want, need, wish, prefer, dislike**.

- Sam **likes** vegetables. ✓
- Sam **is liking** vegetables. ✗

➤ **Perception and the senses.**

Examples: **sound, hear, seem, see*, appear*, look*, taste*, smell*, feel***.

- You **sound** sad. ✓
- You **are sounding** sad. ✗

It's time to practice!

EX1: add (-ing) to the following verbs.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Camp _____ | 2. Swim _____ |
| 3. Travel _____ | 4. Walk _____ |
| 5. Have _____ | 6. Write _____ |
| 7. Cook _____ | 8. Shop _____ |

EX2: fill in the blanks using Present Continuous tense.

1. Look! It _____. (rain)
2. What _____ Helen _____ (do) at the moment?
3. . I _____ (build) a sandcastle right now.
4. Ahmad _____ (dig) a big hole at the moment.
5. _____ (Omar / sing) a song now?
6. Noor _____ (not wear) her glasses today.
7. You _____ (not spend) a lot of money nowadays.
8. . He _____ (run) very fast!
9. Hasan _____ (help) me with my homework these days.
10. _____ (She/ work) at the moment?

EX3: complete the following sentences with Simple Present or Present Continuous.

1. My brother usually _____ his bike to school. [**ride**]
2. Sara _____ English now, but she usually speaks Dutch at home. [**speak**]
3. Where's Ali? He _____ tennis in the sports hall. [**play**]
4. My father is very conservative. He _____ a black suit to the office every day. [**wear**]
5. We _____ in a hotel at the moment, but we will soon move into our new house. [**live**]
6. My parents always _____ green tea for breakfast, but I don't like it. [**drink**]
7. Listen! Someone _____ on the window. [**knock**]
8. My friend is very clever. She four languages! [**speak**]
9. Sami is very lazy. He never _____ his homework. [**do**]
10. People _____ longer than dogs. [**live**]
11. The sun _____ in the east. [**rise**]
12. They _____ to our workshop on Mondays. [**come**]

EX4: find and correct the mistakes below. [Stative Verbs]

1. He is knowing all the answers.

_____.

2. Are they having a pet cat?

_____.

3. This coffee is tasting bitter.

_____.

4. I am hating to get up early on weekends.

_____.

5. Are you remembering his name?

_____.

6. These flowers are smelling wonderful.

_____.

7. I am not understanding today's math lesson.

_____.

8. What is this word meaning?

_____.

9. We are owning a new car.

_____.

10. Are you hearing the telephone?

_____.

Reflexive Pronouns



English reflexive pronouns end in '-self' or '-selves' and are used when the subject of the verb and the direct object of the verb are the same person.



I cut myself on a broken glass.

Subject

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they



Reflexive Pronoun

myself
yourself
himself
herself
itself
ourselves
yourselves
themselves

❖ We use reflexive pronouns when we want to refer back to the subject of the sentence.

➤ Examples:

- I told him myself.
- Do it yourself!
- We shouldn't blame ourselves.
- He lives by himself.

It's time to practice!

EX1: complete the sentences with the correct Reflexive Pronoun.

myself yourself himself herself
yourselves ourselves themselves

1. My brother likes to practice his English by talking to _____.
2. James wasn't careful and he cut _____ with a knife.
3. My sister and I looked at _____ in the mirror.
4. The repair shop was closed, so I fixed the car _____.
5. Did you enjoy _____ at the party last night?
6. Cats can get clean by licking _____.
7. (A) Did the cleaners cleaned the house? (B) No, I did it _____!
8. Mr. Smith burned _____ while he was cooking.
9. He dried _____ after he took a shower and went downstairs.
10. Can you teach _____ to play the piano?
11. My little sister dressed _____. She didn't need any help.
12. Why is your dog scratching _____? Does it have fleas?

Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are pronouns that are used to refer to people or things without mentioning who or what exactly they are. In other words, an indefinite pronoun does not directly refer to any particular person, animal or thing.



	People	Things	Places
some-	someone somebody	something	somewhere
any-	anyone anybody	anything	anywhere
no-	no one nobody	nothing	nowhere
every-	everyone everybody	everything	everywhere

- ❖ We use **somebody/someone, something** and **somewhere** in affirmative sentences:

I'm sure **somebody** knows the answer.

Let's eat **something** before we leave.

I think Gwen lives **somewhere** in Wales

- ❖ We use **everybody/everyone, everything** and **everywhere** in affirmative sentences and in questions:

Everyone knows her, she's a celebrity.

Have you got **everything** you need?

There are cameras **everywhere** around the towncentre.

- ❖ We use **nobody/no one, nothing** and **nowhere** with a positive verb:

Nobody knows him.

I have **nothing** to wear for the wedding reception.

The hall is full, so you have **nowhere** to sit

- ❖ We use **anybody/anyone, anything** and **anywhere** in negative sentences and in questions:

I haven't got **anything** to wear for the wedding reception.

Hello, is there **anyone** here?

We can't find the keys **anywhere**.



Indefinite pronouns always have **singular verbs**:

- **Nothing** ever happens in our town.
- Is **everyone** satisfied?

It's time to practice!

EX1: choose the correct verb.

1. Someone _____ sleeping in my bed. (**is / are**)
2. Everyone _____ shocked by the sudden announcement. (**were / was**)
3. My data _____ that nobody thinks a hot dog is a sandwich. (**show / shows**)
4. Something _____ really good in the kitchen. (**smell / smells**)
5. _____ there anyone who likes a pretzel? (**Is / Are**)
6. No one _____ being criticized. (**likes / like**)
7. Nobody _____ what happened to him. (**Know / knows**)
8. _____ anybody want a drink? (**Does / Do**)

EX2: choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.-I would like to eat. | a)anything b)something |
| 2.-He knows about it. | a)something b)nothing |
| 3.-She hasn't got to do. | a)something b)anything |
| 4.-They sold in the sales. | a) everything b)anything |
| 5.-The boy didn't say | a)nothing b)anything |
| 6.-Is thereamusing on TV? | a)something b)anything |
| 7.-Our cat must be | a)somewhere b)anywhere |
| 8.-There was a floodin China. | a)anywhere b)somewhere |
| 9.-I would like to buy for my dad. | a)anything b)something |
| 10.-My doctor did to save her. | a)everything b)somebody |
| 11.-You know who can paint it. | a)anybody b)somebody |
| 12.-Do you know who lives there? | a)anyone b)someone |
| 13.-She heard that scared her. | a)something b)anything |
| 14.-Idon't remember boring. | a)something b)anything |

Part Two: Vocabulary

Family Words



Family Words	Meaning
aunt	عمة / خالة
uncle	عم / خال
cousin	ابن أو بنت العم أو الخال
fiancé	خطيب
fiancée	خطيبة
nephew	ابن الأخ أو الأخت
niece	ابنة الأخ أو الأخت
brother-in-law	زوج الاخت
sister-in-law	امراة الأخ
only child	not having any brothers or sisters وحيد أبويه
second cousin	any person who is a child of a cousin of your mother or father
sibling	a brother or sister شقيق
twins	two children born to the same mother on the same occasion توأمان
widow	woman whose husband has died أرملة
widower	a man whose wife has died أرمل
groom	a man who just got married عريس
bride	a woman who has just got married عروس

Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verb	English meaning	Arabic Meaning
Make friends with (someone)	to begin a friendship with (someone)	تبدأ صداقة مع شخص ما
Get on with (someone)	to have a good relationship with	يصاحب، يعاشر
Spend more time with (someone)	to socialise with	يقضي الوقت مع شخص
Keep in touch with (someone)	to communicate with someone by using a phone or writing to them	يبقى على اتصال
Turn (my) back on (someone)	to refuse to help someone	يتخلى عن
Let (someone) down	to not do something that you promised to do	يخذل
Be open with (someone)	to feel able to tell the truth	يكون صريح مع
Share your feelings with (someone)	to tell each other about your emotions	يعبر عن مشاعره / يتبادل المشاعر
Rely on (someone)	to depend on	يعتمد على شخص ما

EX1: fill in the blanks with the correct Phrasal Verbs.**turned his back on****get on well with****rely on****spend more time****be open with****keep in touch****let/down**

1. When I was sent to prison, I really felt I had _____ my parents _____.
2. I think we need to _____ with friends.
3. I decided to _____ my best friend about my family problems.
4. Sara is a very strong girl. She's someone you can _____.
5. Anna's father is always shouting. She doesn't _____ her father.
6. After graduation, we promised to _____, and we've been texting each other regularly.
7. After years of friendship, he _____ me when I needed him the most.

Personality Adjectives



Adjective	Meaning
bossy	مُتَسَلِّط
generous	كريم / سخي
gentle	لطيف
helpful	على إستعداد للمساعدة
kind	عطوف / لطيف
nervous	قلق / عصبى
selfish	أناني
shy	خجول
strict	صارم
sweet	جذاب
vain	مغرور / متباه
rude	وقح



Note:

Kind: doing things to help others

Gentle: careful not to hurt or upset anyone

EX1: choose the correct adjective.

- It would be _____ to leave without saying goodbye. (**rude** / **sweet**)
- He was very _____ about his hair and his clothes. (**kind** / **vain**)
- Do you feel _____ during exams? (**helpful** / **nervous**)
- Children are often _____ of people they don't know. (**selfish** / **shy**)
- My sister is _____. She is always telling me what to do. (**generous** / **bossy**)
- Let Milly share your toys, Lulu. Don't be _____! (**selfish** / **strict**)
- My father is on a very _____ diet. (**rude** / **strict**)

Part Three: Reading Comprehension

➤ Study the following table.

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
Acquaintance (n.)	someone you have met, but do not know well	أَحَدُ الْمَعَارِفِ
Companion (n.)	someone who you spend a lot of time with or go somewhere with	رَفِيقٌ
Contacts (n.)	online friends	مَعَارِفٌ

➤ Read the text **[THE GREATEST GIFT OF LIFE]** on page (6) in your Students' Book, and answer the following questions:

❖ **Paragraph One: [L: 1 >> L: 4]**

1. How does the second woman's reaction (handing her a tissue) reflect their friendship?

2. Find a word that means (**someone who you spend a lot of time with or go somewhere with**). _____

3. Find out:

Simple Present [+]	Simple Present [-]	Present Continuous [+]	Stative Verb

❖ **Paragraph Two: [L: 5 >> L: 8]**

1. "We get on with people who share the same background, opinions, interests, personality and even physical appearance." Give an example from the text.

_____.

2. Do you agree with the saying that '**opposites attract**'? Justify your answer.

_____.

3. Find a phrasal verb that means (**to have a good relationship with**).

_____.

❖ **Paragraph Three: [L: 9 >> L: 12]**

1. It's easy to find good friends. [**True**] or [**False**]

2. Find a phrasal verb that means (**to feel able to tell the truth**). _____

3. Find a phrasal verb that means (**to depend on**). _____.

4. Find a word that means (**someone you have met, but do not know well**).

_____.

5. Find a word that means (**online friends**). _____.

6. Find out:

Indefinite pronoun	Adverb of frequency

❖ **Paragraph Four: [L: 13 >> L: 15]**

1. What do you need to do to have a real friendship?

2. What do studies show?

3. How can long-distance friendships be maintained according to the text?

4. What do we mean by (***share your feeling with someone***)?

❖ **Paragraph Five: [L: 16 >> L: 18]**

1. What does the proverb {***a friend in need is a friend indeed***} mean?

2. Find out:

Phrasal Verbs

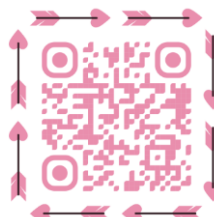
❖ **Paragraph Six: [L: 19 >> L: 22]**

1. What are the key differences between a good friend and a best friend as described in the text?



For more Grammar exercises, scan the following barcodes:

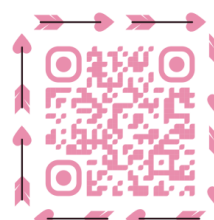
Simple Present >>>>>>>



Present Continuous >>>>>



Reflexive & Indefinite Pronouns >>>>



Completed by praise of God