

تم تحميل وعرض العادة من



موقع منهجي منصة تعليمية توفر كل ما يحتاجه المعلم والطالب من حلول الكتب الدراسية وشرح للدروس بأسلوب مبسط لكافة المراحل التعليمية وتوازيع المناهج وتحاضير وملخصات ونماذج اختبارات وأوراق عمل جاهزة للطباعة والتحميل بشكل مجاني

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الملخص رقم 1

المجلد الأول 1st term

Revision

Super Goal 3

Units: 1-2-3-4-5-6

Name : .....

الاسم: .....

الصف: .....



## Grammar



### A. Choose the correct answer.

- 1-I always (do - does – doing ) my homework in the afternoon.
- 2-Sarah (eat- eats – ate ) chocolate morning, noon, and night.
- 3- How ( many – old -much) time do you spend in the shower?
- 4- These books are all Mona's. (All – None – both)of them belong to me.
- 5-(Neither – All - both ) of them is a teacher.
- 6-( Do – Does – Are ) Saad usually watch T.V in the morning?

### B. Do as shown between brackets.

#### 1-Correct

- a- Ahmad and Ali born in France but all of them could speak French.....
- b-Neither of them like pizza. ....
- c. I rarely sleeping late on the weekend.....
- d. How often does Ibrahim talks on the phone?

#### 2-Reorder.

a-you \ How often \ surf \ do \on the internet \ ?

b- always \ plays tennis \ Sami.

### A. choose the correct answer.

- 1- Mark likes to work out. He's really into exercise and fitness. He's (an exercise freak -a devoted employee)
- 2- Jake never eats meat. He's ( an Internet addict- a vegetarian).
- 3- Ali is online all the time, even in the park! He is(an exercise freak- an Internet addict)
- 4-Saeed always works on the weekend. He's (a devoted employee - a vegetarian).

### D- write the missing letter



pu...zle



E....ail

## vocabulary

### B. choose the missing letter .

- 1- The synonym of ( vacation ) is holi...ay. ( f - d - c )
- 2- He works out at the gy.... ( m - s - q )
- 3-Noura never drinks coffee, but she loves her...al tea. ( w - o - b ).

### C- Write the correct word under each picture

rock-climbing

smartphone

artist

herbal



### A. Choose the correct answer.

- 1-I always (do - does – doing ) my homework in the afternoon.
- 2-Sarah (eat- eats – ate ) chocolate morning, noon, and night.
- 3- How ( many – old -much) time do you spend in the shower?
- 4- These books are all Mona's. (All – None – both) of them belong to me.
- 5-(Neither – All - both ) of them is a teacher.
- 6-( Do – Does – Are ) Saad usually watch T.V in the morning?

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Asma's world



### B. Do as shown between brackets.

#### 1-Correct

- a- Ahmad and Ali born in France but all of them could speak French..... Neither .....
- b-Neither of them like pizza. .... likes .....
- c. I rarely sleeping late on the weekend... sleep.....
- d. How often does Ibrahim talks on the phone? .... talk...

#### 2-Reorder.

a-you \ How often \ surf \ do \on the internet \ ?

How often do you surf on the internet?

b- always \ plays tennis \ Sami.

Sami always plays tennis .

Grammar



### A. choose the correct answer.

- 1- Mark likes to work out. He's really into exercise and fitness. He's (an exercise freak -a devoted employee)
- 2- Jake never eats meat. He's ( an Internet addict- a vegetarian).
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### D- write the missing letter



puzzl



Email

### B. choose the missing letter .

- 1- The synonym of ( vacation ) is holi...ay. ( f - d - c )
- 2- He works out at the gy..... ( m - s - q )
- 3-Noura never drinks coffee, but she loves her...al tea. ( w - o - b ).

### C- Write the correct word under each picture

rock-climbing

smartphone

artist

herbal



artist



herbal



smartphone



rock-climbing


**A. Choose the correct answer.**

- 1-( last – ago – yesterday ) year I was in Canada.
- 2-Did you (live – lived – living) in Jeddah?
- 3-When she was at school, she (see – saw – sees) her friend.
- 4- Fahd used to ( plays – played -play) football after school
- 5-I asked my teacher a question (last – ago – yesterday).
- 6-Where did they ( work- worked- working) ?

**B. Do as shown between brackets.**
**1-Correct**

- a-3 weeks last I watched a movie with my friend.....
- b-The team was call The Lions. ....
- c-I didn't use to playing video games.....
- d-They was born on June 21st.....

**2-Reorder**

- a-What \ do \ use to \ did \ Ahmad \ ?.....
- b- Omar \ stay \ at \ home \ didn't.....

**3-Make Yes or No questions.**

a-They **watched** a movie last night.

?

b- He **ate** pizza for dinner.

?


**Grammar**
**A.Match**

|   |            |                              |
|---|------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Relief     | got together/met             |
| 2 | Encouraged | in other countries           |
| 3 | Abroad     | taking away stress and pain  |
| 4 | Gathered   | supported someone to succeed |

**B. choose the correct letter.**

- 1-The ..ustodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz was born in Riyadh. ( C – J - R )
- 2-You did an out.....tanding job on the project. ( s – a – w ).
- 3- The clini.... is near my house. ( b – c - z )
- 4- Do not drop lit....er on the ground. ( r – t – k )

**C. Choose the correct answer.**

- 1- Metropolis means : a big ( city – street – country ).
- 2- We (donate – newborns – blood ) food to hungry people.

**E- write the missing letter**


T.....ins

Coac.....

**D-Find the odd words.**

- 1- bottles cans football
- 2- hospital clinic Olympics

**D-write the correct word under each picture ( shuttle - infant – basketball - can -donor)**


#### A. Choose the correct answer.

- 1-( last – ago – yesterday ) year I was in Canada.
- 2-Did you (live – lived – living) in Jeddah?
- 3-When she was at school, she (see – saw – sees) her friend.
- 4- Fahd used to ( plays – played -play) football after school
- 5-I asked my teacher a question (last – ago – yesterday).
- 6-Where did they ( work- worked- working) ?

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Grammar



#### B. Do as shown between brackets.

##### 1-Correct

- a-3 weeks last I watched a movie with my friend. ago
- b-The team was call The Lions. called.
- c-I didn't use to playing video games. play
- d-They was born on June 21st. were

##### 2-Reorder

- a-What \ do \ use to \ did \ Ahmad \? What did Ahmad used to do?
- b- Omar \ stay \ at \ home \ didn't. Omar didn't stay at home.

##### 3-Make Yes or No questions.

- a-They watched a movie last night.  
Did they watch movie last night?
- b- He ate pizza for dinner.  
Did he eat pizza for dinner ?

#### A.Match

|   |            |   |                              |
|---|------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | Relief     | 4 | got together/met             |
| 2 | Encouraged | 3 | in other countries           |
| 3 | Abroad     | 1 | taking away stress and pain  |
| 4 | Gathered   | 2 | supported someone to succeed |

#### B. choose the correct letter.

- 1-The ..ustodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz was born in Riyadh. ( C – J - R )
- 2-You did an out....tanding job on the project. ( s – a – w ).
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#### C. Choose the correct answer.

- 1- Metropolis means : a big ( city – street – country ).
- 2- We (donate – newborns – blood ) food to hungry people.

#### D-Find the odd words.

- 1- bottles cans football
- 2- hospital clinic Olympics

#### E- write the missing letter



Twins



Coach

#### D-write the correct word under each picture ( shuttle - infant – basketball - can -donor)



infant



shuttle



can



donor



basketball

**A. Choose the correct answer.**

- 1-Ali is ( write – wrote -writing) the lesson.
- 2-My friend is going to(travel – travelled – traveling) to Europe next week.
- 3-It will (raining – rain – rains ) soon.
- 4-I am going to KSA to (visit - visited – visiting ) relatives.
- 5- I'll go shopping while you (cook – cooked – cooking) dinner.
- 6-He's going to play football after he ( do - does - doing )his homework.

Grammar

**B. Do as shown between brackets.**

( Correct )

- 1-What are you do tonight?.....
- 2- We probably won't stayed in a hotel.....
- 3-He's going to Paris to studying French.....
- 4-They'll probably go skiing when they is on vacation. ....

(Give the negative)

1-Omar will go to school tomorrow.

.....  
2-Sara is going to sleep early.

**A-Choose the correct answer.**

- 1- Always ( take – arrive – eat ) at the airport at least two hours before departure.
- 2-Unique means: ( special – strange – wealthy).
- 3- There are many different ( dialects – spelling – language) in Arabic.
- 4- Buzzing means : (very hot – very cold - busy and lively)

**B-Write the missing letters.**

- 1-I'm ....lying to Japan tomorrow morning. ( f – k – s )
- 2-Put a name ta.... on your suitcase to identify it. ( w – g – a )
- 3- Arabic is the la....guage of the Holy Qur'an. ( s – l – n )

**C-Find the odd words.**

|           |        |         |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1-airport | plane  | flower  |
| 2-ticket  | flight | glasses |

**E- write the missing letter**

....elt



Tic....ets

**D. Match the correct word for each picture.** Baggage passport pilot suitcase

vocabulary



### A. Choose the correct answer.

- 1-Ali is ( write – wrote -writing) the lesson.
- 2-My friend is going to(travel – travelled – traveling) to Europe next week.
- 3-It will (raining – rain – rains ) soon.
- 4-I am going to KSA to (visit - visited – visiting ) relatives.
- 5- I'll go shopping while you (cook – cooked – cooking) dinner.
- 6-He's going to play football after he ( do - does - doing )his homework.



### B. Do as shown between brackets.

( Correct )

- 1-What are you do tonight? doing
- 2- We probably won't stayed in a hotel. stay
- 3-He's going to Paris to studying French. study
- 4-They'll probably go skiing when they is on vacation. are

(Give the negative)

- 1-Omar will go to school tomorrow.  
Omar won't go to school tomorrow.
- 2-Sara is going to sleep early.  
Sara isn't doing to sleep early.

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Grammar



### A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1- Always ( take – arrive – eat ) at the airport at least two hours before departure.
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### C-Find the odd words.

|           |        |         |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1-airport | plane  | flower  |
| 2-ticket  | flight | glasses |

### E- write the missing letter



belt



Tickets

vocabulary

### D. Match the correct word for each picture. Baggage passport pilot suitcase



passport



baggage



suitcase



Pilot

**A. Choose the correct answer.**

- 1-How (much – many – old ) milk do we need to make a cake?
- 2-We don't have ( something – nothing -anything )for lunch.
- 3-You need to drink a ( little – few - many ) lemon juice.
- 4-I went home early ( so – because – more) I was tired.
- 5-She is old enough to take care of ( herself – myself – yourself)now.

**B. Do as shown between brackets.****1-(Correct)**

a-Ali lost his car keys, because he took a taxi. ....  
 b-I will get herself a cup of coffee. ....  
 c-She doesn't drink many water each day....  
 d-The refrigerator is empty. There is anything to eat in here....

**2-( use How much )**

you / add / salt ..... ?

**3-( Use How many )**

you / need / eggs ..... ?

**4-( use So )**

She watches cooking shows on TV. She can learn new recipes.  
.....

Grammer

**A -Choose the correct answer.**

- 1-( Guacamole – Brownies -Pasta ) is a thick mixture of avocado ,tomato, onion, and spices.
- 2-I ( bake – boil – fry ) an orange cake.
- 3-There are many ways to cook burger: roast , fry and ( grill – sweep – wipe )

**B- find the odd words.**

|           |        |         |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1- salmon | crab   | taxi    |
| 2- car    | carrot | onion   |
| 3-beef    | spoon  | chicken |
| 4-mango   | papaya | pen     |

**E- write the missing letter**

s....uid



Cho...olate

vocabulary

**C- Choose the correct letter.**

- 1-Toma...oes are grown in the Middle East. ( t – p - r )
- 2-The main ingredient of guacamole is a...ocado.( d - x - v ).
- 3-What's a good way to cook e...gs? ( s – g – d )

**D. Write the correct word for each picture.**

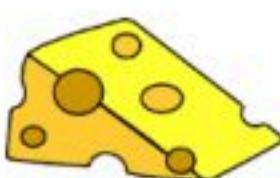
shrimp

yogurt

pineapple

cereal

cheese





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Grammar



### A. Choose the correct answer.

- 1-How (much – many – old ) milk do we need to make a cake?
- 2-We don't have ( something – nothing -anything )for lunch.
- 3-You need to drink a ( little – few - many ) lemon juice.
- 4-I went home early ( so – because – more) I was tired.
- 5-She is old enough to take care of ( herself – myself – yourself)now.

### B. Do as shown between brackets.

#### 1-(Correct)

- a-Ali lost his car keys, because he took a taxi. ....so ....
- b-I will get herself a cup of coffee. ....myself ....
- c-She doesn't drink many water each day.....much .....
- d-The refrigerator is empty. There is anything to eat in here.....nothing .....

#### 2-( use How much )

you / add / salt How much salt do you add?

#### 3-( Use How many )

you / need / eggs How many eggs do you need?

#### 4-( use So )

She watches cooking shows on TV. She can learn new recipes.

She watches cooking shows on TV, so She can learn new recipes.

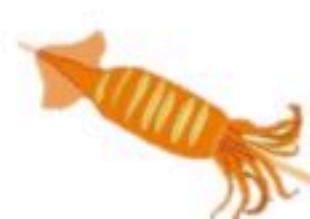
### A -Choose the correct answer.

- 1-( Guacamole – Brownies -Pasta ) is a thick mixture of avocado ,tomato, onion, and spices.
- 2-I ( bake – boil – fry ) an orange cake.
- 3-There are many ways to cook burger: roast , fry and ( grill – sweep – wipe )

### B- find the odd words.

|               |              |             |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1- salmon     | crab         | <u>taxi</u> |
| 2- <u>car</u> | carrot       | onion       |
| 3-beef        | <u>spoon</u> | chicken     |
| 4-mango       | papaya       | <u>pen</u>  |

### E- write the missing letter



squid



Chocolate

### C- Choose the correct letter.

- 1-Toma...oes are grown in the Middle East. ( t – p - r )
- 2-The main ingredient of guacamole is a...ocado.( d - x - v ).
- 3-What's a good way to cook e...gs? ( s – g – d )

### D. Write the correct word for each picture.



cheese



shrimp



pineapple



cereal



yogurt

cheese

**A. Choose the correct answer.**

- 1-I have ( play – playing – played ) football since I was 10.
- 2-She has ( study – studied – studying ) English for five years.
- 3-Hameed has had the same TV ( for - since – to )15 years.
- 4-How long has Ali ( know – knows- known )his friend?
- 5-The fish has been ( eat -eaten -ate )by the cat.

**B. Do as shown between brackets.****1-Correct**

a-I've had my laptop for last June .....

b-The room is clean by Sara .....

**2-Use (How long)**

a- Omar / go / to this dentist.....? .....

b-They / use / this laptop .....? .....

**3-change into passive.**

a- The boys broke the window.  
.....

b- Noura makes a cake.  
.....

**4-make yes or No question then answer.**

a-They have met George.  
.....? -yes, .....

b-She has seen the Eiffel tower.  
.....? -No,.....

grammar

**A.Match**

|   |           |   |
|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | technique | stop in the middle                      |
| 2 | interrupt | a small mode                            |
| 3 | Miniature | a way of doing things                   |
| 4 | sequence  | actions or events in a particular order |

**B. Choose the missing letters.**

1-Cell p...ones are very small today ( h – l – k )

2-Tele..ision has been around for a long time.( x – o – v )

3-lap...ops have become smaller and lighter. ( d – h – t )

**C. Find the odd words.**

1- computer      stove      tree  
 2-audiences      table      film  
 3-resurant      bank      gorilla

**F. Choose the correct opposite of each word.**

1-single ≠ ( sad - married - clever )  
 2-New ≠ ( old - funny - dangerous )

**G- write the missing letter.**

Bi.....e

Paper cli...

vocabulary

**D. Choose the correct answer.**

1-Before electric cars, people used (image – portable -conventional) cars with fuel.

2-The old invention looked (household -clumsy- light) , but it worked.

3-A phone is a (brick – device- huge ) we use every day.

**E. Write the correct word under each picture** **printer** **microwave** **credit card** **oven** **camera**

### A. Choose the correct answer.

- 1-I have ( play – playing – played ) football since I was 10.
- 2-She has ( study – studied – studying ) English for five years.
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Grammar



### B. Do as shown between brackets.

#### 1-Correct

- a-I've had my laptop **for** last June . **since**
- b-The room is **clean** by Sara. **cleaned**

#### 2-Use (How long)

- a- Omar / go / to this dentist **How long** has Omar gone to this dentist?
- b-They / use / this laptop **How long** have they used this laptop?

#### 3-change into passive.

- a- The boys broke the window.  
**The window was broken (by the boys).**
- b-Noura makes a cake  
**A cake is made ( by Noura)**

#### 4-make yes or No question then answer.

- a-They have met George.  
**Have they met George?** -yes, **they have**
- b-She has seen the Eiffel tower.  
**Has she seen the Eiffel tower?** -No, **she hasn't.**

### A.Match

|   |           |   |   |
|---|-----------|---|---|
| 1 | technique | 2 | stop in the middle                      |
| 2 | interrupt | 3 | a small mode                            |
| 3 | Miniature | 1 | a way of doing things                   |
| 4 | sequence  | 4 | actions or events in a particular order |

### B. Choose the missing letters.

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### F. Choose the correct opposite of each word.

- 1-single ≠ ( sad - **married** - clever )
- 2-New ≠ ( old - **funny** - dangerous )

### G- write the missing letter.



Bike



Paper clip

vocabulary

### C. Find the odd words.

- 1- computer stove tree
- 2-audiences **table** film
- 3-resurant bank gorilla

### D. Choose the correct answer.

- 1-Before electric cars, people used (image – portable -conventional) cars with fuel.
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### E. Write the correct word under each picture

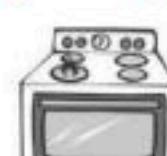
printer microwave credit card oven camera



printer



camera



oven



Credit card



Microwave



## Grammar

### A-Choose the correct answer:

- 1-Ali is ( tall – taller – tallest ) than Ahmad.
- 2-Jake gets the ( good – better – best ) grade in the class.
- 3-you are as ( smart – smarter – smartest ) as your brother.
- 4-we visited ( the – a – X ) Jeddah last week.
- 5-I read ( a – an – the ) Holy Quran everyday .
- 6-Omar has the ( expensive – most expensive – more expensive ) car in the city.
- 7-She visited ( a - an – the )Alps last year.
- 8-Trains are ( fast – faster- fastest ) than buses.

### B-Do as shown between brackets.

#### 1-( correct )

- a- your grade is bad than mine. ....
- b-He is in the Dubai on business .....
- c- It's the popular restaurant in town. ....
- d- When a sun goes down ,you can see the moon .....

#### 2-(make indirect question)

- a-Where is the main post office?

#### 3- Use ( as .....as )

Rome is an amazing city, Paris is an amazing city .



#### 4-add -er

- a-cute ..... b- happy..... c- long..... d-hot.....

#### 5-add -est

- a-nice ..... b-easy..... c-big ..... d- clean.....

### A-Match

|   |             |  |                                      |
|---|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | gateway     |  | an unbroken series                   |
| 2 | aspects     |  | an entrance                          |
| 3 | consecutive |  | a person who travels to a holy place |
| 4 | pilgrim     |  | features                             |

### B .Choose the missing letters

1-Saudi Arabia is blessed with a good lo....ation ( h – c – i )

2-The apartment is really nice and co...y. ( a – z – p )

3-Being ....unctual means you arrive on time. ( p – a – m )

### E- write the missing letter.



.....rain



fou....tain

### C- Choose the correct answer.

1-A( crime rate -green areas-housing) is a place with grass and trees.

2-a bit means ( a little – many – more ).

3-Jeddah is the (bride – bread -birds )of the red sea.

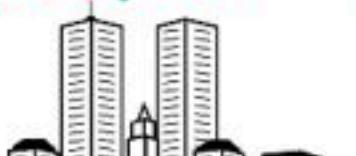
### D- Write the correct word under each picture. bridge skyscrapers coast stadium



.....



.....



.....



.....

## vocabulary

### A-choose the correct answer:

- 1-Ali is ( tall – taller – tallest ) than Ahmad.
- 2-Jake gets the ( good – better – best ) grade in the class.
- 3-you are as ( smart – smarter – smartest ) as your brother.
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Grammar

### B-Do as shown between brackets.

#### 1-( correct )

- a-Your grade is bad than mine. worse
- b-He is in the Dubai on business . Dubai
- c- It's the popular restaurant in town. most popular
- d- When a sun goes down ,you can see the moon. the



#### 2-(make indirect question)

- a-Where is the main post office?

Do you know Where the main post office is? OR Could you tell me where the post office is?

#### 3- Use ( as .....as )

Rome is an amazing city, Paris is an amazing city .

Paris is as amazing as Rome

#### 4-add -er

- a-cute- cuter
- b- happy-happier
- c- long-longer
- d-hot-hotter

#### 5-add -est

- a-nice-nicest
- b-easy-easiest
- c-big-biggest
- d- clean-cleanest

### A-Match

|   |             |   |                                      |
|---|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | gateway     | 3 | an unbroken series                   |
| 2 | aspects     | 1 | an entrance                          |
| 3 | consecutive | 4 | a person who travels to a holy place |
| 4 | pilgrim     | 2 | features                             |

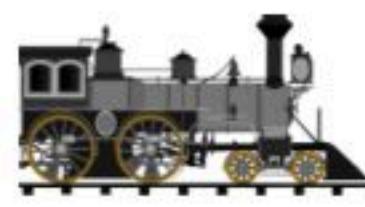
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2-The apartment is really nice and co...y. ( a - z - p )

3-Being ....unctual means you arrive on time. ( p - a - m )

### E- write the missing letter.



train



Fountain

### C- Choose the correct answer.

1- A( crime rate -green areas-housing) is a place with grass and trees.

2-a bit means ( a little – many – more ).

3-Jeddah is the (bride – bread -birds )of the red sea.

vocabulary

### D- Write the correct word under each picture.



stadium...



bridge

skyscrapers



skyscrapers

coast

stadium



coast

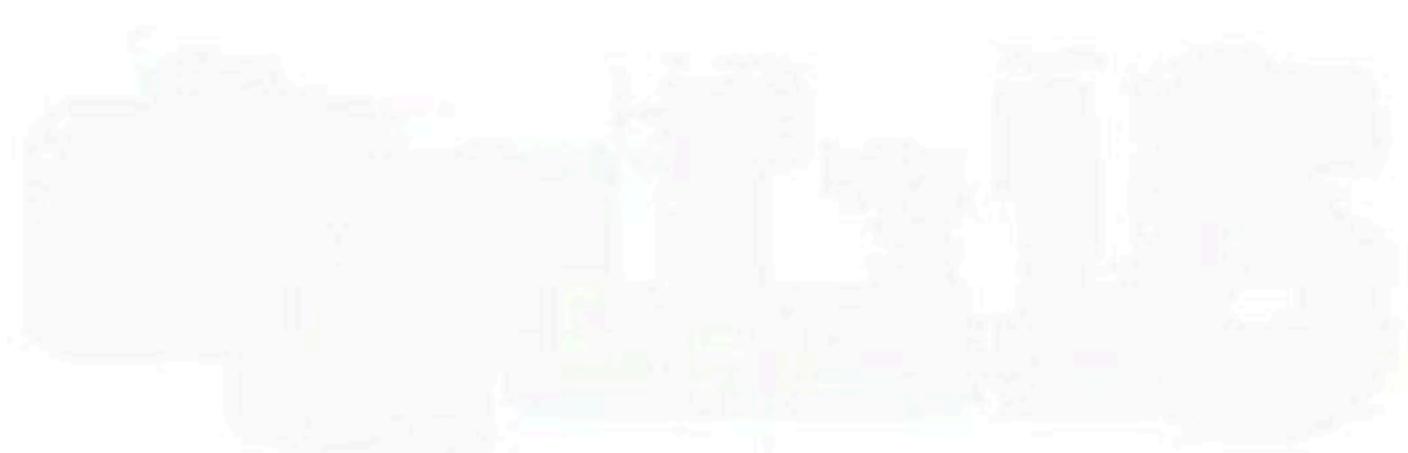
الملخص رقم 2

الفصل الأول  
1st term

ملخص و مراجعة

Super Goal 3

Units: 1-2-3-4-5-6



Name : .....

الاسم: .....

الصف: .....

موقع منهجي

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**Revision Sheet \_ Unit ( 1 ) : Lifestyle****I. Vocabulary:****A- Write the words under the pictures:**

devoted employee – exercise freak – Internet addict – vegetarian

**B- Fill in the blank with the correct words in the box:**

devoted employee – exercise freak – Internet addict – vegetarian

- 1- Omar spends a lot of time at the gym. He is an .....
- 2- Ali always eats vegetables. He is a .....
- 3- Khaled regularly chats online. He is an .....
- 4- Majed often spends a lot of time at the office. He is a .....

**C- Match:****A**

- 1- Exercise freak
- 2- Turn (someone) off
- 3- Anyway
- 4- You see

**B**

- does not interest at all
- a word to introduce a change in topic
- someone who exercises a lot
- a phrase to introduce an explanation

**II. Grammar:****A- Choose:**

- 1- Amal usually (**get – gets – got**) a haircut every two months.
- 2- Nora never (**watch – watches – watched**) TV on the weekend.
- 3- (**Do – Does – Did**) you hang out with your friends at the mall?
- 4- (**Do – Does – Did**) she drink coffee?
- 5- Reem and Hind are friends. (**Both – All – Neither**) of them are teachers.
- 6- Reem and Hind are friends. (**Both – All – Neither**) of them is a teacher.
- 7- There are 4 teachers in the lab. (**All – Both – neither**) of them teach science.
- 8- I have many pens in my pencil case, but (**both – neither – none**) of them are red.
- 9- Dana and Nada are teachers. Both of them (**teach – teaches – teaching**) English.
- 10- Samar and Hanan are teachers. Neither of them (**teach – teaches – teaching**) PE.
- 11- A: (**How long – How often – How**) do you work out at the gym?  
B: Twice a week.
- 12- A: (**How long – How often – How**) do you use your cell phone?  
B: One hour a day.

**B- Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1- Eman washes the dishes after dinner. (Use “sometimes”)
- 2- Fahad ( get ) a haircut every week. (Correct the verb)
- 3- Maha arrives at work on time. (Change into negative)
- 4- Rana and her family hang out on the weekend. (Change into negative)
- 5- Sara checks her email on Monday. (Make Yes/No question)
- 6- Ahmed and Ali drive their cars carefully. (Make Yes/No question)
- 7- Yara and Layan never eat meat. Neither of them are vegetarian. (Correct the mistake)
- 8- Hala and Ghala are twins. Both of them is 16. (Correct the mistake)

# نحوذج الاجابة

## Revision Sheet \_ Unit ( 1 ) : Lifestyle

### I. Vocabulary:

#### A- Write the words under the pictures:

devoted employee – exercise freak – Internet addict – vegetarian



Internet addict



exercise freak



vegetarian



devoted employee

#### B- Fill in the blank with the correct words in the box:

devoted employee – exercise freak – Internet addict – vegetarian

- 1- Omar spends a lot of time at the gym. He is an **exercise freak**.
- 2- Ali always eats vegetables. He is a **vegetarian**.
- 3- Khaled regularly chats online. He is an **internet addict**.
- 4- Majed often spends a lot of time at the office. He is a **devoted employee**.

### C- Match:

A

- 1- Exercise freak
- 2- Turn (someone) off
- 3- Anyway
- 4- You see

B

- does not interest at all
- a word to introduce a change in topic
- someone who exercises a lot
- a phrase to introduce an explanation

### II. Grammar:

#### A- Choose:

- 1- Amal usually (**get** – **gets** – **got**) a haircut every two months.
- 2- Nora never (**watch** – **watches** – **watched**) TV on the weekend.
- 3- (**Do** – **Does** – **Did**) you hang out with your friends at the mall?
- 4- (**Do** – **Does** – **Did**) she drink coffee?
- 5- Reem and Hind are friends. (**Both** – **All** – **Neither**) of them are teachers.
- 6- Reem and Hind are friends. (**Both** – **All** – **Neither**) of them is a teacher.
- 7- There are 4 teachers in the lab. (**All** – **Both** – **neither**) of them teach science.
- 8- I have many pens in my pencil case, but (**both** – **neither** – **none**) of them are red.
- 9- Dana and Nada are teachers. Both of them (**teach** – **teaches** – **teaching**) English.
- 10- Samar and Hanan are teachers. Neither of them (**teach** – **teaches** – **teaching**) PE.
- 11- A: (**How long** – **How often** – **How**) do you work out at the gym?  
B: Twice a week.
- 12- A: (**How long** – **How often** – **How**) do you use your cell phone?  
B: One hour a day.

**B- Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1- Eman washes the dishes after dinner.  
Eman sometimes washes the dishes after dinner. (Use “sometimes”)
- 2- Fahad ( get ) a haircut every week.  
Fahad gets a haircut every week. (Correct the verb)
- 3- Maha arrives at work on time.  
Maha doesn't arrive at work on time. (Change into negative)
- 4- Rana and her family hang out on the weekend.  
Rana and her family don't hang out on the weekend. (Change into negative)
- 5- Sara checks her email on Monday.  
Does Sara check her email on Monday? (Make Yes/No question)
- 6- Ahmed and Ali drive their cars carefully.  
Do Ahmed and Ali drive their cars carefully? (Make Yes/No question)
- 7- Yara and Layan never eat meat. Neither of them are vegetarian. (Correct the mistake)  
Yara and Layan never eat meat. Both of them are vegetarian.
- 8- Hala and Ghala are twins. Both of them is 16. (Correct the mistake)  
Hala and Ghala are twins. Both of them are 16.

**Revision Sheet \_ Unit (2) : Life Stories****I. Vocabulary:****A- Write the words under the pictures:**

gathered – infant – donate – appointment – litter

**B- Fill in the blank with the correct words in the box:**

abroad – puzzle – encourage – twin – proud

- 1- I want to study English ..... in UK.
- 2- Waleed's parents ..... him in his studies.
- 3- My sister has ..... sons.
- 4- I can't answer that .....; I give up.

**C- Match:****A**

- 1- support someone to succeed
- 2- humanitarian
- 3- abroad
- 4- big break

**B**

- in other countries
- important opportunity
- encouraged
- a person who helps others

**II. Grammar:****A- Choose:**

- 1- Amal (**wear – wears – wore**) a blue dress last night.
- 2- Nouf (**played – plays – play**) tennis yesterday.
- 3- (**Do – Does – Did**) you hang out with your friends last Friday?
- 4- Sahar didn't (**sleep – slept – sleeping**) early last night.
- 5- Reem (**was – were – is**) born in Riyadh.
- 6- I (**am – was – were**) born in 2013.
- 7- I used to (**ride – rode – rides**) a bike when I was 8.
- 8- When I was a child, I didn't (**use – used – using**) to play video game.
- 9- My husband works (**in – on – at**) Jeddah.
- 10- I am going on vacation (**in – on – at**) August.
- 11- There are many flowers (**in – on – at**) spring.
- 12- The movie starts (**in – on – at**) 10 o'clock.
- 13- I did my homework (**yesterday – ago – last**).
- 14- I was in grade eight (**yesterday – ago – last**) year.
- 15- Hanan didn't meet her cousin three months (**yesterday – ago – last**).

**B- Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1- Fahad (**send**) a gift to his daughter three days ago. **(Correct the verb)**
- 2- Maha (**arrive**) at home on ten minutes ago. **(Correct the verb)**
- 3- Bayan got a haircut last week. **(Change into negative)**
- 4- Deema visited her uncle last weekend. **(Make a YES/No question)**
- 5- Faten sent an email to her aunt. **(Make a YES/No question)**
- 6- Lama bought a skirt. **(Change into passive)**
- 7- Jana / doll / used / with / play / her / to **(Rearrange )**

# نحوذج الْعِجَابَةُ

## Revision Sheet \_ Unit (2) : Life Stories

### I. Vocabulary:

#### A- Write the words under the pictures:

gathered – infant – donate – appointment – litter



litter



donate



infant



gathered

#### B- Fill in the blank with the correct words in the box:

abroad – puzzle – encourage – twin – proud

- 1- I want to study English **abroad** in UK.
- 2- Waleed's parents **encourage** him in his studies.
- 3- My sister has **twin** sons.
- 4- I can't answer that **puzzle**; I give up.

#### C- Match:

A

- 1- support someone to succeed
- 2- **humanitarian**
- 3- **abroad**
- 4- **big break**

B

- in other countries
- important opportunity
- encouraged
- a person who helps others

### II. Grammar:

#### A- Choose:

- 1- Amal (**wear** – **wears** – **wore**) a blue dress last night.
- 2- Nouf (**played** – **plays** – **play**) tennis yesterday.
- 3- (**Do** – **Does** – **Did**) you hang out with your friends last Friday?
- 4- Sahar didn't (**sleep** – **slept** – **sleeping**) early last night.
- 5- Reem (**was** – **were** – **is**) born in Riyadh.
- 6- I (**am** – **was** – **were**) born in 2013.
- 7- I used to (**ride** – **rode** – **rides**) a bike when I was 8.
- 8- When I was a child, I didn't (**use** – **used** – **using**) to play video game.
- 9- My husband works (**in** – **on** – **at**) Jeddah.
- 10- I am going on vacation (**in** – **on** – **at**) August.
- 11- There are many flowers (**in** – **on** – **at**) spring.
- 12- The movie starts (**in** – **on** – **at**) 10 o'clock.
- 13- I did my homework (**yesterday** – **ago** – **last**).
- 14- I was in grade eight (**yesterday** – **ago** – **last**) year.
- 15- Hanan didn't meet her cousin three months (**yesterday** – **ago** – **last**).

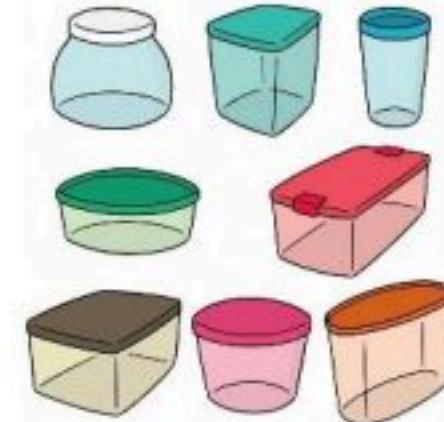
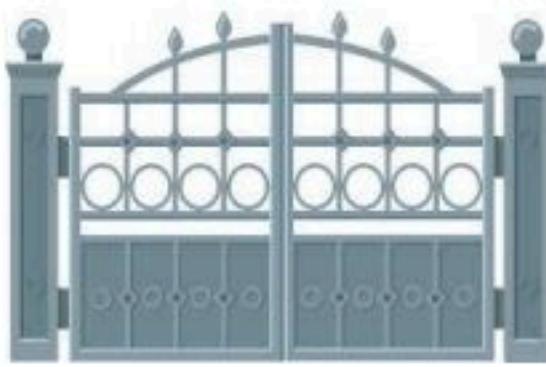


**B- Do as shown between brackets:**

|   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1- Fahad ( <b>send</b> ) a gift to his daughter three days ago.<br><u>Fahad sent a gift to his daughter three days ago.</u> | <b>(Correct the verb)</b>       |
| 2- Maha ( <b>arrive</b> ) at home on ten minutes ago.<br><u>Maha arrived at home on ten minutes ago.</u>                    | <b>(Correct the verb)</b>       |
| 3- Bayan got a haircut last week.<br><u>Bayan didn't get a haircut last week.</u>   | <b>(Change into negative)</b>   |
| 4- Deema visited her uncle last weekend.<br><u>Did Deema visit her uncle last weekend?</u>                                  | <b>(Make a YES/No question)</b> |
| 5- Faten sent an email to her aunt.<br><u>Did Faten send an email to her aunt?</u>  | <b>(Make a YES/No question)</b> |
| 6- Lama bought a skirt.<br><u>A skirt was bought by Lama.</u>   | <b>(Change into passive)</b>    |
| 7- Jana / doll / used / with / play / her / to<br><u>Jana used to play with her doll.</u>                                   | <b>(Rearrange )</b>             |

**Revision Sheet \_ Unit (3): When Are You Travelling?****I. Vocabulary:****A- Write the words under the pictures:**

gate – vaccination – liquid – containers – baggage

**B- Circle the odd word:**

- 1- ticket – passport – stranger – boarding pass
- 2- across – around – very – through

**C- Fill in the blank with the correct words in the box:**

flight – leave – check – suitcase – accent – climate

- 1- Sara speaks with an American .....
- 2- Rana packed a small ..... for the weekend.
- 3- I ..... my mailbox every five days.
- 4- Don't forget to lock the door when you .....
- 5- The city has a warm .....

**D- Match:**

A

B

|             |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1- pretty   | - traditions         |
| 2- heritage | - special            |
| 3- recite   | - busy and lively    |
| 4- pick up  | - learn              |
| 5- unique   | - repeat from memory |
|             | - very / quite       |

## II. **Grammar:**

### A- Choose:

- 1- Eman (**cooks – cooked – is cooking**) now.
- 2- Dana and Sara (**are going – went – go**) to the mall tomorrow.
- 3- I am going to (**travelling – travel – travelled**) to London next week.
- 4- Ahmed probably (**stay – staying – will stay**) in a hotel.
- 5- Maybe I (**will leave – leave – leaving**) early in the morning.
- 6- Hanan is staying up late (**do – does – to do**) her homework.
- 7- When they were on vacation, they (**go – went – will go**) skiing.
- 8- When they are on vacation, they probably (**go – went – will go**) skiing.
- 9- Until the bus (**come – came – coming**), we played cards to kill time.
- 10- When I get home, I (**call – called – will call**) you.
- 11- While you talk on the phone, I (**get – got – will get**) coffee.
- 12- Muslims walk (**through – across – around**) the Kabah.
- 13- The weather is (**cold so – so cold so – so cold**).

### B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Farah probably (**send**) a gift to her friend tomorrow. **(Correct the verb)**
- 2- Maha (**visit**) her grandparents next weekend. **(Correct the verb)**
- 3- Bayan probably will go to the park. **(Change into negative)**
- 4- My teachers are helpful. **(Use “really”)**
- 5- The train passed (**around**) a tunnel. **(Correct the mistake)**

# نحوذج الْعِجَابَةُ

## Revision Sheet \_ Unit (3): When Are You Travelling?

### I. Vocabulary:

#### A- Write the words under the pictures:

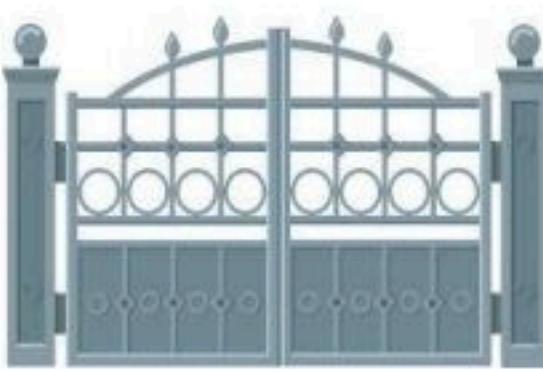
gate – vaccination – liquid – containers – baggage



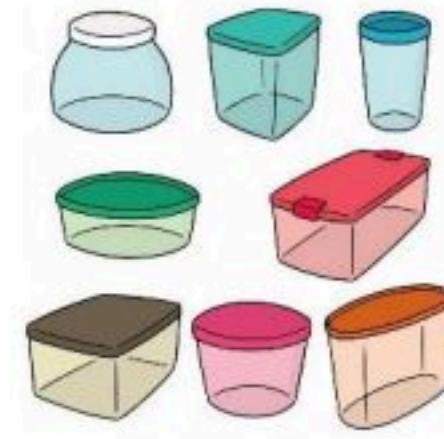
baggage



vaccination



gate



containers

#### B- Circle the odd word:

- 1- ticket – passport – **stranger** – boarding pass
- 2- across – around – **very** – through

#### C- Fill in the blank with the correct words in the box:

flight – leave – check – suitcase – accent – climate

- 1- Sara speaks with an American **accent**.
- 2- Rana packed a small **suitcase** for the weekend.
- 3- I **check** my mailbox every five days.
- 4- Don't forget to lock the door when you **leave**.
- 5- The city has a warm **climate**.

#### D- Match:

A

B

|             |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1- Pretty   | - traditions         |
| 2- heritage | - special            |
| 3- recite   | - busy and lively    |
| 4- pick up  | - learn              |
| 5- unique   | - repeat from memory |
|             | - very / quite       |

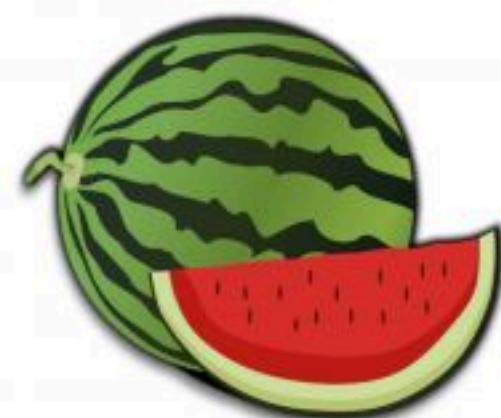
## II. Grammar:

### A- Choose:

- 1- Eman (**cooks – cooked – is cooking**) now.
- 2- Dana and Sara (**are going – went – go**) to the mall tomorrow.
- 3- I am going to (**travelling – travel – travelled**) to London next week.
- 4- Ahmed probably (**stay – staying – will stay**) in a hotel.
- 5- Maybe I (**will leave – leave – leaving**) early in the morning.
- 6- Hanan is staying up late (**do – does – to do**) her homework.
- 7- When they were on vacation, they (**go – went – will go**) skiing.
- 8- When they are on vacation, they probably (**go – went – will go**) skiing.
- 9- Until the bus (**come – came – coming**), we played cards to kill time.
- 10- When I get home, I (**call – called – will call**) you.
- 11- While you talk on the phone, I (**get – got – will get**) coffee.
- 12- Muslims walk (**through – across – around**) the Kabah.
- 13- The weather is (**cold so – so cold so – so cold**).

### B- Do as shown between brackets:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1- Farah probably ( <b>send</b> ) a gift to her friend tomorrow. | <b>Farah probably will send</b> a gift to her friend tomorrow. <span style="float: right;">(Correct the verb)</span> |
| 2- Maha ( <b>visit</b> ) her grandparents next weekend.          | <b>Maha is going to visit</b> her grandparents next weekend. <span style="float: right;">(Correct the verb)</span>   |
| 3- Bayan probably will go to the park.                           | <b>Bayan probably won't go</b> to the park. <span style="float: right;">(Change into negative)</span>                |
| 4- My teachers are helpful.                                      | <b>My teachers are really helpful.</b> <span style="float: right;">(Use “really”)</span>                             |
| 5- The train passed ( <b>around</b> ) a tunnel.                  | <b>The train passed through</b> a tunnel. <span style="float: right;">(Correct the mistake)</span>                   |

**Revision Sheet \_ Unit ( 4 ) : What Do I Need to Buy?****I. Vocabulary:****A- Write the words under the pictures:****watermelon – crab – parsley – garlic - condiment****B- Classify the words:****yogurt – cucumber – squid – papaya**

| Vegetables | Fruit | Dairy Products | Seafood |
|------------|-------|----------------|---------|
|            |       |                |         |

**C- Circle the odd word:**

- 1- **Meat:** sausage – lamb – avocado – beef
- 2- **Dairy products:** milk – cheese – butter – cookie
- 3- **Cooking verbs:** grill – fry – rice – steam

**D- Match:**

|                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1- I can't wait               | a- Everything is organized       |
| 2- Everything's under control | b- I can't eat any more          |
|                               | c- I am very eager for something |

**E- Fill in the blank with the correct words in the box:****recipes – teaspoon – mix – add – boil**

- 1- The water is beginning to .....
- 2- This book has 50 delicious .....
- 3- ..... all the ingredients together in a bowl.
- 4- I need a ..... to stir my tea.

## II. Grammar:

### A- Choose:

- 1- I like my coffee with (**a little – a few – many**) milk and sugar.
- 2- There are (**a little – a few – much**) monkeys at the zoo.
- 3- Have you travelled to (**a little – many – much**) countries?
- 4- How (**much – many – few**) money has Fahad got?
- 5- I want to drink (**nothing – anything – something**).
- 6- I don't want to buy (**nothing – anything – something**).
- 7- The fridge is empty. There is (**nothing – anything – something**) to eat here.
- 8- He cut (**myself – himself – herself**) yesterday.
- 9- You should be careful when you cook, or you can burn (**myself – yourself – himself**).
- 10- Samar hurt (**myself – itself – herself**) when she climbed a tree yesterday.
- 11- Lama and Leen solve the problem (**herself – itself – themselves**).
- 12- I was thirsty (**so – because – first**) I drank a glass of water.
- 13- I am studying English (**so – because – first**) I love languages.

### B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- I am too busy, ..... I can't go to the cinema. (Use 'so' or 'because')
- 2- ..... cheese is there? (Use 'How much' or 'How many')
- 3- Is there (**something**) I can help you with? (Correct the mistake)
- 4- I bought (**herself**) a new laptop. (Correct the mistake)

# نحوذج الْجَابَةُ

Name: .....

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 3<sup>rd</sup> Intermediate

## Revision Sheet \_ Unit ( 4 ) : What Do I Need to Buy?

### I. Vocabulary:

#### A- Write the words under the pictures:

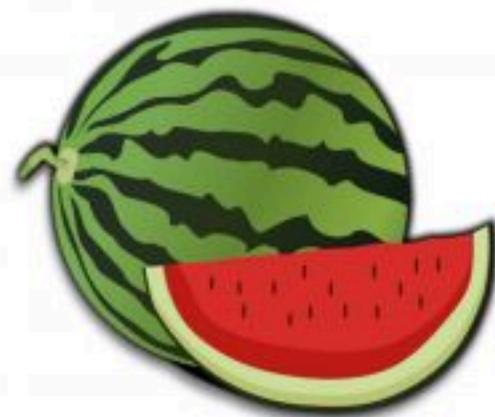
watermelon – crab – parsley – garlic - condiment



parsley



condiment



watermelon



crab

#### B- Classify the words:

yogurt – cucumber – squid – papaya

| Vegetables | Fruit  | Dairy Products | Seafood |
|------------|--------|----------------|---------|
| cucumber   | papaya | yogurt         | squid   |

#### C- Circle the odd word:

- 1- Meat: sausage – lamb – **avocado** – beef
- 2- Dairy products: milk – cheese – butter – **cookie**
- 3- Cooking verbs: grill – fry – **rice** – steam

#### D- Match:

|                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1- I can't wait               | a- Everything is organized       |
| 2- Everything's under control | b- I can't eat any more          |
|                               | c- I am very eager for something |

#### E- Fill in the blank with the correct words in the box:

recipes – teaspoon – mix – add – boil

- 1- The water is beginning to **boil**.
- 2- This book has 50 delicious **recipes**.
- 3- **Mix** all the ingredients together in a bowl.
- 4- I need a **teaspoon** to stir my tea.

## II. Grammar:

### A- Choose:

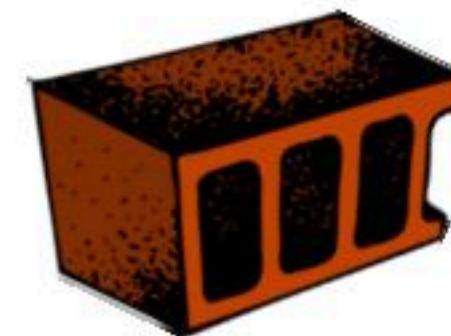
- 1- I like my coffee with (**a little** – **a few** – **many**) milk and sugar.
- 2- There are (**a little** – **a few** – **much**) monkeys at the zoo.
- 3- Have you travelled to (**a little** – **many** – **much**) countries?
- 4- How (**much** – **many** – **few**) money has Fahad got?
- 5- I want to drink (**nothing** – **anything** – **something**).
- 6- I don't want to buy (**nothing** – **anything** – **something**).
- 7- The fridge is empty. There is (**nothing** – **anything** – **something**) to eat here.
- 8- He cut (**myself** – **himself** – **herself**) yesterday.
- 9- You should be careful when you cook, or you can burn (**myself** – **yourself** – **himself**).
- 10- Samar hurt (**myself** – **itself** – **herself**) when she climbed a tree yesterday.
- 11- Lama and Leen solve the problem (**herself** – **itself** – **themselves**).
- 12- I was thirsty (**so** – **because** – **first**) I drank a glass of water.
- 13- I am studying English (**so** – **because** – **first**) I love languages.

### B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- I am too busy, ..... I can't go to the cinema. (Use 'so' or 'because')  
I am too busy, **so** I can't go to the cinema.
- 2- ..... cheese is there? (Use 'How much' or 'How many')  
**How much** cheese is there?
- 3- Is there (**something**) I can help you with? (Correct the mistake)  
Is there **anything** I can help you with?
- 4- I bought (**herself**) a new laptop. (Correct the mistake)  
I bought **myself** a new laptop.

**Revision Sheet \_ Unit ( 5 ) : Since When?****I. Vocabulary:****A- Write the words under the pictures:**

brick – printer – stove – paper clips – credit cards

**B- Classify the words:**

he – her – him – she – me – they – I – them

| Subject pronouns | Object pronouns |
|------------------|-----------------|
|                  |                 |
|                  |                 |

**C- Circle the odd word:**

1- Inventions: camera – oven – television – people

**D- Match:**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1- long-time no see | a- get married                            |
| 2- settle down      | b- congratulations!                       |
| 3- sequence         | c- I haven't seen you for a long time     |
| 4- interrupt        | d- stop in the middle                     |
| 5- accomplish       | e- action or events in a particular order |
|                     | f- succeed in doing something             |

**E- Fill in the blank with the correct words in the box:**

available – clumsy – invent – portable – conventional – successful

- 1- Most food tastes better when it is cooked in a ..... oven.
- 2- Free ticket is ..... only to students.
- 3- People can ..... things to make life easy.
- 4- Tala had been ..... at every job she had done.
- 5- I always carry a ..... computer with me.

**F- Match the word with its opposite:**

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1- huge      | a- heavy      |
| 2- slow      | b- cheap      |
| 3- light     | c- widespread |
| 4- expensive | d- small      |
|              | e- fast       |

## II. Grammar:

### A- Choose:

- 1- **(Have – Has – Did)** you ever travelled to London?
- 2- **(Have – Has – Did)** you travel to London last year?
- 3- Rama has **(study – studies – studied)** English for five years.
- 4- Lana hasn't received an email **(for – since – ago)** Monday.
- 5- Joud hasn't received an email **(for – since – ago)** three days.
- 6- Rateel has lived in New York **(for – since – ago)** 2020.
- 7- Leen has had his new mobile **(for – since – ago)** two months.
- 8- Lara was in Paris two years **(for – since – ago).**
- 9- Waad has worn glasses **(for - since – ago)** the age of seven.
- 10- Layan has taught Chinese **(for – since – ago)** she was 22.
- 11- How **(long – many – much)** have you played football?

### B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Lama **(eat)** lunch at the mall yesterday. **(Correct the verb)**  
.....
- 2- Seba **(play)** tennis since 2022. **(Correct the verb)**  
.....
- 3- Wala has learned French ..... April. **(Use 'since' or 'for')**  
.....
- 4- Abeer has been sick ..... two days. **(Use 'since' or 'for')**  
.....
- 5- Deema bakes a cake. **(Change into passive)**  
.....
- 6- Raseel baked a cake. **(Change into passive)**  
.....
- 7- Fatimah has baked a cake. **(Change into passive)**  
.....
- 8- A story is written by Ruba. **(Change into active)**  
.....
- 9- A story was written by AlJazi. **(Change into active)**  
.....
- 10- A story has been written by Hajar. **(Change into active)**  
.....

# نَعْوَذُ بِالْجَبَّةِ

## Revision Sheet \_ Unit ( 5 ) : Since When?

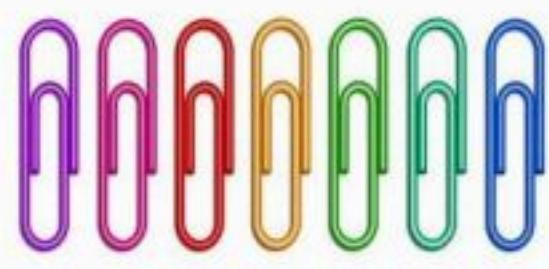
### I. Vocabulary:

#### A- Write the words under the pictures:

brick – printer – stove – paper clips – credit cards



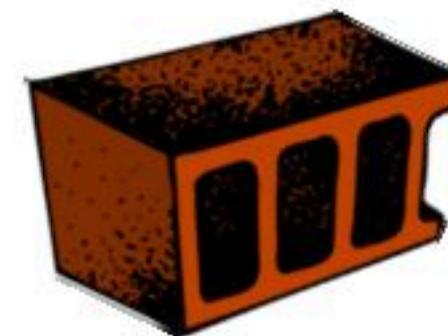
stove



paper clips



credit card



brick

#### B- Classify the words:

he – her – him – she – me – they – I – them

| Subject pronouns |     | Object pronouns |     |
|------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| he               | she | him             | her |
| they             | I   | them            | me  |

#### C- Circle the odd word:

1- Inventions: camera – oven – television – **people**

#### D- Match:

- 1- long-time no see
- 2- settle down
- 3- sequence
- 4- interrupt
- 5- accomplish

- a- get married
- b- congratulations!
- c- I haven't seen you for a long time
- d- stop in the middle
- e- action or events in a particular order
- f- succeed in doing something

#### E- Fill in the blank with the correct words in the box:

available – clumsy – invent – portable – conventional – successful

- 1- Most food tastes better when it is cooked in a **conventional** oven.
- 2- Free ticket is **available** only to students.
- 3- People can **invent** things to make life easy.
- 4- Tala had been **successful** at every job she had done.
- 5- I always carry a **portable** computer with me.

#### F- Match the word with its opposite:

- 1- huge
- 2- slow
- 3- light
- 4- expensive

- a- heavy
- b- cheap
- c- widespread
- d- small
- e- fast

## II. Grammar:

### A- Choose:

- 1- (**Have** – **Has** – **Did**) you ever travelled to London?
- 2- (**Have** – **Has** – **Did**) you travel to London last year?
- 3- Rama has (**study** – **studies** – **studied**) English for five years.
- 4- Lana hasn't received an email (**for** – **since** – **ago**) Monday.
- 5- Joud hasn't received an email (**for** – **since** – **ago**) three days.
- 6- Rateel has lived in New York (**for** – **since** – **ago**) 2020.
- 7- Leen has had his new mobile (**for** – **since** – **ago**) two months.
- 8- Lara was in Paris two years (**for** – **since** – **ago**).
- 9- Waad has worn glasses (**for** – **since** – **ago**) the age of seven.
- 10- Layan has taught Chinese (**for** – **since** – **ago**) she was 22.
- 11- How (**long** – **many** – **much**) have you played football?

### B- Do as shown between brackets:

|   |  |                               |
|---|--|-------------------------------|
| 1- Lama ( <b>eat</b> ) lunch at the mall yesterday. | <b>Lama ate lunch at the mall yesterday.</b> | <b>(Correct the verb)</b>     |
| 2- Seba ( <b>play</b> ) tennis since 2022.          | <b>Seba has played tennis since 2022.</b>    | <b>(Correct the verb)</b>     |
| 3- Wala has learned French ..... April.             | <b>Wala has learned French since April.</b>  | <b>(Use 'since' or 'for')</b> |
| 4- Abeer has been sick ..... two days.              | <b>Abeer has been sick for two days.</b>     | <b>(Use 'since' or 'for')</b> |
| 5- Deema bakes a cake.                              | <b>A cake is baked (by Deema).</b>           | <b>(Change into passive)</b>  |
| 6- Raseel baked a cake.                             | <b>A cake was baked (by Raseel).</b>         | <b>(Change into passive)</b>  |
| 7- Fatimah has baked a cake.                        | <b>A cake has been baked (by Fatimah).</b>   | <b>(Change into passive)</b>  |
| 8- A story is written by Ruba.                      | <b>Ruba writes a story.</b>                  | <b>(Change into active)</b>   |
| 9- A story was written by AlJazi.                   | <b>AlJazi wrote a story.</b>                 | <b>(Change into active)</b>   |
| 10- A story has been written by Hajar.              | <b>Hajar has written a story.</b>            | <b>(Change into active)</b>   |

**Revision Sheet \_ Unit ( 6 ) : Do You Know Where It Is?****I. Vocabulary:****A- Write the words under the pictures:****bullet train – bridge – commuters – fountain - suburb****B- Classify the words:****crime rate – taxis – kilometres**

| Vehicle | Measurement words | Features of town |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|
|         |                   |                  |

**C- Circle the odd word:**

1- **Vehicle:** car – stadium – bus – taxi  
 2- **Features of town:** green area – cost of housing – clean air – mile

**D- Match:**

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1- run down    | a- holds                                |
| 2- consecutive | b- an unbroken series                   |
| 3- leading     | c- in need of fixing / not looked after |
| 4- combination | d- popular                              |
|                | e- mixture                              |

**E- Fill in the blank with the correct words in the box:****renovate – fare – survey – efficient – transportation**

1- There is public ..... available throughout the city.  
 2- The ..... questions were not very clear.  
 3- The homeowners decided to ..... their old kitchen.  
 4- Ali is very ..... at his job.

**F- Match the word with its opposite:**

|             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1- narrow   | a- high          |
| 2- low      | b- cheap         |
| 3- polluted | c- wide          |
| 4- cozy     | d- uncomfortable |
|             | e- clean         |

## II. Grammar:

### A- Choose:

- 1- Fadi is (**tall – taller – tallest**) .
- 2- Hatem is (**tall – taller – tallest**) than Samer.
- 3- Rama is the (**tall – taller – tallest**) student in the class.
- 4- The chair is (**comfortable – more comfortable – most comfortable**).
- 5- The sofa is (**comfortable – more comfortable – most comfortable**) than the chair.
- 6- The bed is the (**comfortable – more comfortable – most comfortable**) furniture.
- 7- Leen's marks are (**good – better – best**) than her friend.
- 8- Dammam has the (**bad – worse – worst**) weather in Saudi Arabia.
- 9- Your sister is as (**smart – smarter – smartest**) as you.
- 10- Your mobile (**is not as – is as not – not is as**) new as mine.
- 11- (**A – An – The**) sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
- 12- The bird is flying in (**the – a – an**) sky.

### B- Do as shown between brackets:

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1- Where is the supermarket?                | (Make indirect question) |
| .....                                       | .....                    |
| 2- When does the shop open?                 | (Make indirect question) |
| .....                                       | .....                    |
| 3- Wafa's hair is <u>long</u> than Faten's. | (Correct the mistake)    |
| .....                                       | .....                    |
| 4- Dana is in the Jeddah on vacation.       | (Correct the mistake)    |
| .....                                       | .....                    |

# نحوذج ابجابة

## Revision Sheet \_ Unit ( 6 ) : Do You Know Where It Is?

### I. Vocabulary:

#### A- Write the words under the pictures:

bullet train – bridge – commuters – fountain - suburb



Commuters



fountain



suburb



bullet train

#### B- Classify the words:

crime rate – taxis – kilometres

| Vehicle | Measurement words | Features of town |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| taxis   | kilometres        | crime rate       |

#### C- Circle the odd word:

1- Vehicle: car – **stadium** – bus – taxi

2- Features of town: green area – cost of housing – clean air – **mile**

#### D- Match:

1- run down  
2- consecutive  
3- leading  
4- combination

a- holds  
b- **an unbroken series**  
c- in need of fixing / not looked after  
d- **popular**  
e- mixture

#### E- Fill in the blank with the correct words in the box:

renovate – fare – survey – efficient – transportation

1- There is public **transportation** available throughout the city.  
2- The **survey** questions were not very clear.  
3- The homeowners decided to **renovate** their old kitchen.  
4- Ali is very **efficient** at his job.

#### F- Match the word with its opposite:

1- narrow  
2- low  
3- polluted  
4- cozy

a- **high**  
b- **cheap**  
c- **wide**  
d- **uncomfortable**  
e- **clean**

## II. Grammar:

### A- Choose:

- 1- Fadi is (**tall – taller – tallest**) .
- 2- Hatem is (**tall – taller – tallest**) than Samer.
- 3- Rama is the (**tall – taller – tallest**) student in the class.
- 4- The chair is (**comfortable – more comfortable – most comfortable**).
- 5- The sofa is (**comfortable – more comfortable – most comfortable**) than the chair.
- 6- The bed is the (**comfortable – more comfortable – most comfortable**) furniture.
- 7- Leen's marks are (**good – better – best**) than her friend.
- 8- Dammam has the (**bad – worse – worst**) weather in Saudi Arabia.
- 9- Your sister is as (**smart – smarter – smartest**) as you.
- 10- Your mobile (**is not as – is as not – not is as**) new as mine.
- 11- (**A – An – The**) sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
- 12- The bird is flying in (**the – a – an**) sky.

### B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Where is the supermarket? (Make indirect question)  
Could you tell me where the supermarket is?
- 2- When does the shop open? (Make indirect question)  
Do you know when the shop opens?
- 3- Wafa's hair is long than Faten's. (Correct the mistake)  
Wafa's hair is longer than Faten's.
- 4- Dana is in the Jeddah on vacation. (Correct the mistake)  
Dana is in Jeddah on vacation.

## Super Goal 3: Composition

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### Unit 1: Lifestyles

#### Common Habits of Young People

In my survey, young people in my country usually play video games. They often watch videos on their phones, and this makes them happy. Some students sometimes read books, but they rarely do sports. I think we should always try to choose good habits.

---

### Unit 2: Life Stories

#### My Life Story

I was born in **Jeddah**, and I grew up with my family. I went to school when I was six. One important thing in my life was getting a good grade in school. My parents and teachers help me, and they make me feel happy. I want to do more good things in the future.

---

### Unit 3: When Are You Travelling?

#### Email

Hi my friend,

I am studying in a foreign country. It is new and interesting. I feel happy, but I also miss my family. The school is good, and I am learning new things. I plan to visit places and make new friends.

Write to me soon!

## Unit 4: What Do I Need to Buy?

### My Favorite Recipe: Fruit Salad

#### Ingredients:

- 1 apple
- 1 banana
- 1 orange
- 1 spoon of honey

#### Directions:

- First, wash the fruits.
- Next, cut them into small pieces.
- Then, put them in a bowl.
- After that, add the honey.
- Finally, mix everything and enjoy your salad!

## Unit 5: Since When?

### My Important Possessions

I have two important things. The first one is my watch. I have had it for two years, and it is special because my mom gave it to me. The second one is my notebook. I have had it for one year, and I like it because I write in it. They are special to me, and I keep them safe.

## Unit 6: Do You Know Where It Is?

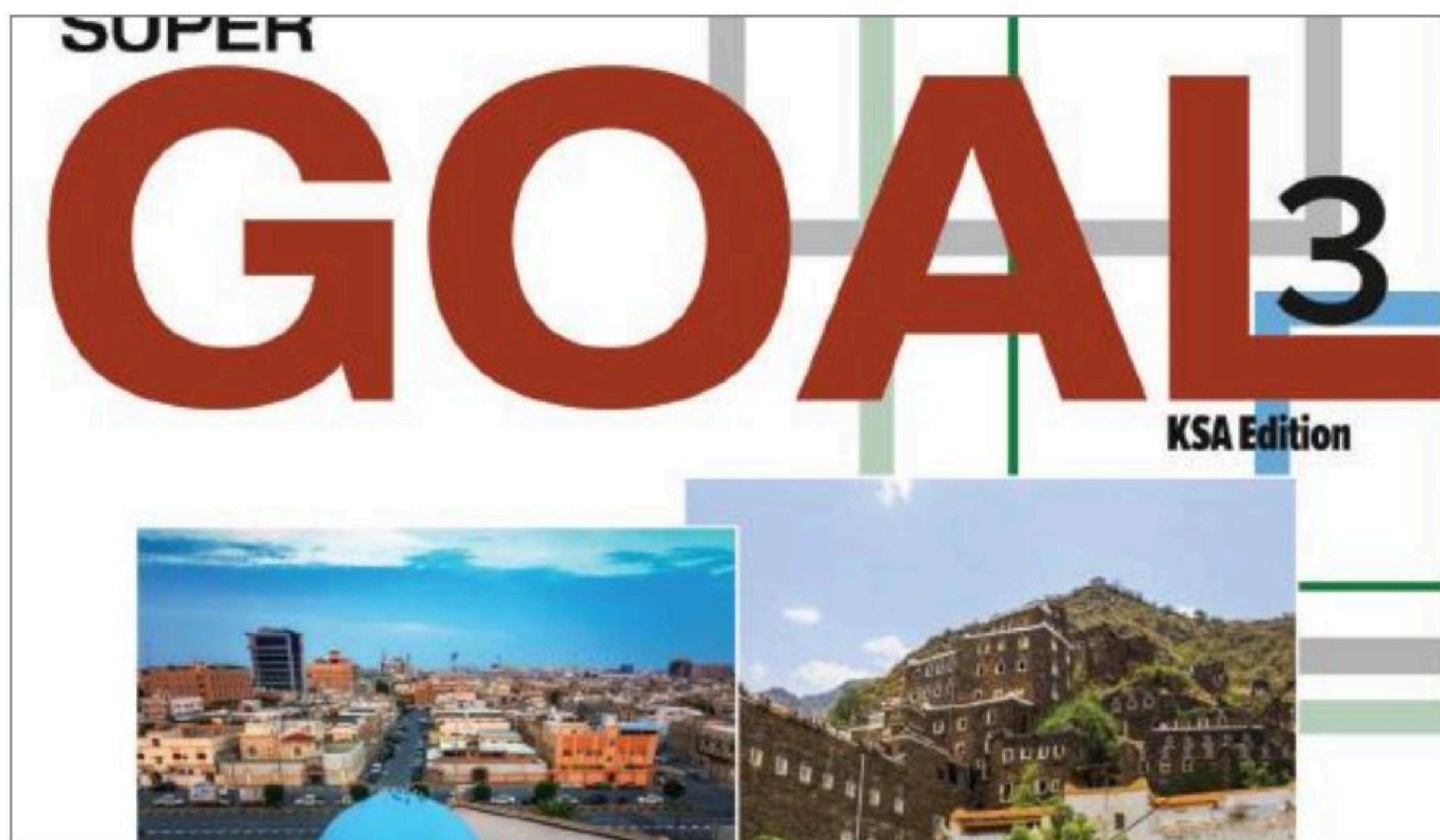
### The Aims of My City

My city wants to be clean, safe, and beautiful. It also wants more parks and good schools. We can help the city by keeping it clean, throwing trash in the bin, and following the rules. I can also save water and turn off lights. If we all help, our city will be a better place.



# Revision Super Goal 3

## مراجعة سوبر قول ٣



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري

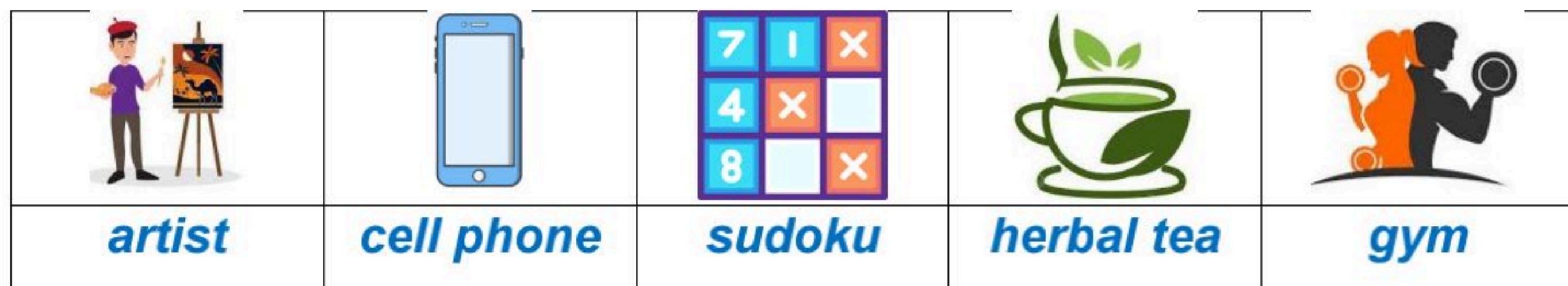


**Match the two sentences parts together :**

|                                   |   |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1- Arthur is really into fitness  | 6 | A- He rarely takes a vacation         |
| 2- Refaa is a health food fanatic | 5 | B- she paints every evening           |
| 3- John hates physical exercise   | 4 | C- He spends 3 hours online           |
| 4- Josh is an Internet addict     | 3 | D- He likes videogames and puzzles    |
| 5- Noura wants to be an artist    | 2 | E- She normally eats vegetarian meals |
| 6- Martin works very hard         | 1 | F- He works out at the gym regularly  |

**Put each word under the suitable picture :**

***gym – herbal tea – sudoku – cell phone – artist***



**Correct the mistake in each sentence :**

1. Does you usually drink coffee ?

**Do you usually drink coffee ?**

2. Do she always wash the dishes ?

**Does she always wash the dishes ?**

3. I sometimes surfs the Internet

**I sometimes surf the Internet**

4. He always play on his iPad

**He always plays on his iPad**

### **Rearrange the questions correctly :**

1. do / your / ? / How often / you / cell phone / use

How often do you use your cell phone ?

2. time / in the shower / ? / How much / do you / spend

How much time do you spend in the shower ?

3. do / spend / ? / How long / you / on your homework

How long do you spend on your homework ?

### **Read the text then choose ( T ) or ( F ) :**

#### **I can't stand smoking**

The most difficult thing for me is to sit in a place that is full of the smell of cigarettes. When you visit a cafe', the first thing you face is this big cloud of smoke and the unpleasant smell of cigarettes. It's completely not healthy to stay in such place. Many people suffer from public places full of smokers who fill the air with their smoke. Even those who used to smoke once they stay away from this bad habit when they feel uncomfortable around smokers. In the past people used to smoke only in public cafes, but nowadays people smoke everywhere, in the restaurant, offices, street, parks, even in the hall of the hospital. Smokers who used to smoke one pack daily and stopped can feel how much they lost of their lungs capacity. And the most important thing still is to find a way to convince and help people to stay away from the temporary pleasure of smoking.

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1- The smell of cigarettes is very unpleasant.       | T | F |
| 2- It's healthy to stay in places full of smokers.   | T | F |
| 3- People suffer from public places full of smokers. | T | F |
| 4- In the past, people smoked everywhere.            | T | F |
| 5- The smokers loss of their lungs capacity.         | T | F |

### Fill in with ( Both – Neither )

- **Both** of them are teachers.
- **Neither** of them is a math teacher.
- **Both** of them teach science.
- **Neither** of them teaches math.

### Fill in with ( All – None )

- **All** of them are teachers.
- **None** of them are math teachers.
- **All / None** of them teach science.
- **All / None** of them teach math.

### Fill in with ( all – both )

- They are **both** teachers.
- Are they ..... science teachers?
- They can **all** speak English.
- Can they **all** speak English?
- We **both** teach science.
- Do you **both** teach science?
- We are **all** having fun.

### Match the words to their meaning :

|                                 |   |                     |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. gave to charity              | 6 | A. infant / newborn |
| 2. an arrangement to meet       | 5 | B. gathered         |
| 3. excellent                    | 4 | C. encouraged       |
| 4. supported someone to succeed | 3 | D. outstanding      |
| 5. got together/met             | 2 | E. appointment      |
| 6. a baby                       | 1 | F. donated          |

### Unscramble the letters and write the words correctly :

|           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| arptnes   | <u>parents</u>   |
| liccin    | <u>clinic</u>    |
| niodontas | <u>donations</u> |
| doorn     | <u>donor</u>     |
| snwit     | <u>twins</u>     |
| dolob     | <u>blood</u>     |
| wnernbos  | <u>newborns</u>  |
| ntfain    | <u>infant</u>    |

### Change into the past tense :

They live in Riyadh

They lived in Riyadh

I go to school on foot

I went to school on foot

My friend asks me for help

My friend asked me for help

We use to play together

We used to play together

## **Correct the mistake in each sentence :**

I am born in Abha  
I was born in Abha

They are born on June 21<sup>st</sup>  
They were born on June 21<sup>st</sup>

He was educate in private schools  
He was educated in private schools

## **Read the text then answer with ( T ) or ( F ) :**

### **Prince Mohammed Bin Salman Al Saud**

Prince Mohammed was born in 1985. Prince Mohammed's rise to one of the most important positions in the Kingdom has been hasty and has occupied in several key posts in the Kingdom during a relatively short time. When his father, at the time the Crown Prince, became Defense Minister, Prince Mohammed moved with him and acted as his "Private and Special Advisor". Prince Mohammed became Minister of Defense at 30 years of age. The prince took over the defense ministry portfolio at the same age as his predecessor, Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, who was the first to occupy the office at the same age. Prince Mohammed was appointed Minister of Defense and named the Secretary General of the Royal Court on 23 January 2015 when the father ascended to the throne as the new King of Saudi Arabia. The Prince was also assigned chief of Royal Protocol and special advisor to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques on January 23 2015. Prince Mohammad bin Salman was appointed Crown Prince on 21 June 2017

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1- Prince Mohammed was born in 1985                                     | T | F |
| 2- Prince Mohammed became Minister of Defense at 35                     | T | F |
| 3- Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, was the first Minister of Defense       | T | F |
| 4- Prince Mohammed was appointed Minister of Defense on 23 January 2018 | T | F |
| 5- Prince Mohammad was appointed Crown Prince on 21 June 2017           | T | F |

**Complete the sentences with the correct time phrases. Use the words in parentheses.**

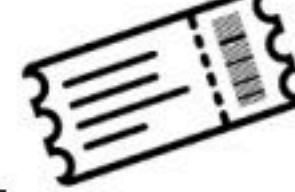
1. I was born in 2010 ( **in** ).
2. I was born 15 years ago ( **ago** ).
3. I started learning English when I was 10 years old ( **when** ).

**Put the words to make sentences. Start with the word in bold.**

1. hosted / in / **Beijing** / the / Summer Olympics / 2008  
Beijing hosted the Summer Olympics in 2008.
2. took / before / math / a / test / **We** / day / yesterday / the  
We took a math test the day before yesterday.
3. graduated / **Fahd** / when / was / he / 23 / university / from  
Fahd graduated from university when he was 23.
4. he / to / morning / was / sick / **Ali** / so / didn't / class / this / go  
Ali was sick, so he didn't go to class this morning.

**Put each word under the correct picture :**

***Ticket – passport – suitcase – glasses – belt***

|   |  |   |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| <b><i>belt</i></b>  | <b><i>glasses</i></b>  | <b><i>suitcase</i></b>  | <b><i>passport</i></b>  | <b><i>Ticket</i></b>  |

### Read the advices then tick ( ✓ ) the correct ones :

- Keep your belongings with you at all times ( ✓ )
- Don't put a name tag on your suitcase. ( )
- Do not agree to pack any items from strangers. ( ✓ )
- You can carry containers with liquids on planes ( )
- Carry a major credit card ( ✓ )

### Fill in with the Present Progressive form of the verb :

1. My friends are waiting ( **wait** ) for me at the airport.
2. My brother is coming ( **come** ) tomorrow.
3. What are you doing ( **do** ) tonight?

### Fill in with ( going to – will ) :

1. What are you going to do on your vacation?
2. Where will you go ?
3. I'm going to Europe.
4. I will stay with friends.
5. I'm not going to travel this year.
6. I will stay home.

### Correct the mistake in each sentence :

1. I'm going to KSA to visiting relatives.  
I'm going to KSA to visit relatives
2. He got up early to catching the plane.  
He got up early to catch the plane

## Match the phrases the their meanings :

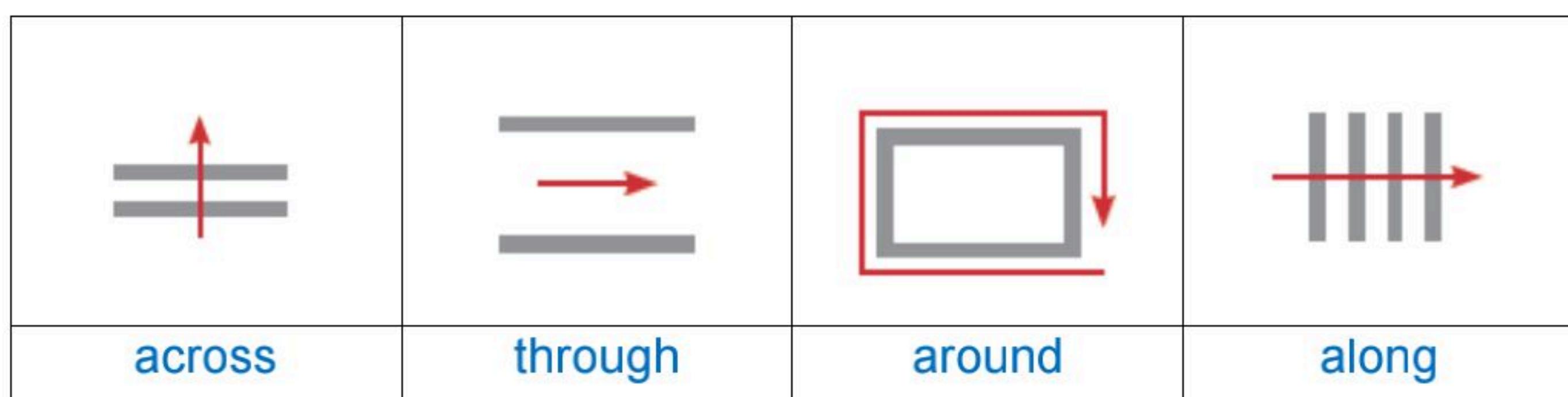
|                |    |                                   |
|----------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1. kind of     | 11 | A. the way a place makes you feel |
| 2. pretty      | 10 | B. busy and lively                |
| 3. pick up     | 9  | C. traditions                     |
| 4. unique      | 8  | D. have a lot of good things      |
| 5. to run out  | 7  | E. repeat from memory             |
| 6. dialects    | 6  | F. local varieties of languages   |
| 7. recite      | 5  | G. to come to an end              |
| 8. rich        | 4  | H. special                        |
| 9. heritage    | 3  | I. learn                          |
| 10. buzzing    | 2  | J. very                           |
| 11. atmosphere | 1  | K. in some way                    |

## Fill in with ( when or while )

1. They'll probably go bungee jumping when they are on vacation.
2. I'll go shopping while you cook dinner.
3. He went skiing when he was on vacation.
4. He went jogging while his wife cooked breakfast.

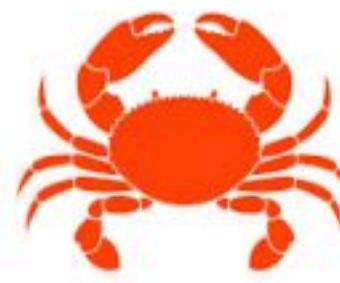
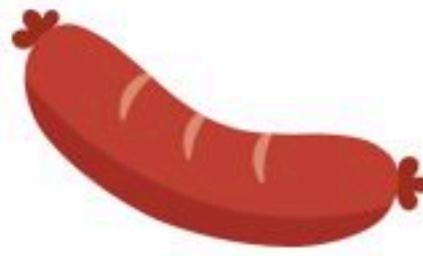
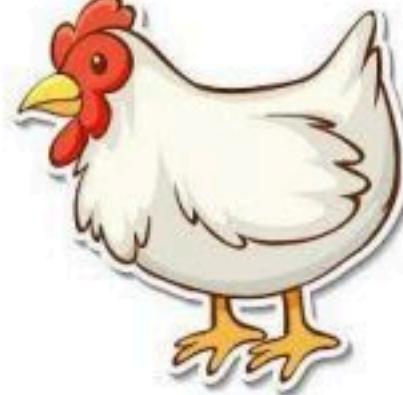
## Match the preposition with the correct picture :

along – around – through – across



**Write the name of each food under the correct picture :**

Lamb – chicken – sausage – salmon – shrimp – crab – pineapple – strawberries – carrot – pepper – milk – yogurt – garlic – tea – grapes

|   |  |   |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| grapes  | tea  | garlic  | yogurt  | milk  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| pepper  | carrot   | strawberries  | pineapple   | crab  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| shrimp  | salmon   | sausage   | chicken   | Lamb  |

**Fill in with : ( a lot of – enough – much – many – little – few )**

1- I eat a few carrots.

2- I eat a little seafood.

3- How many bananas do you eat?

4- How much milk do you drink?

5- I eat enough eggs, but I don't eat a lot of fruit.

## Complete the sentences with ( something – anything – nothing )

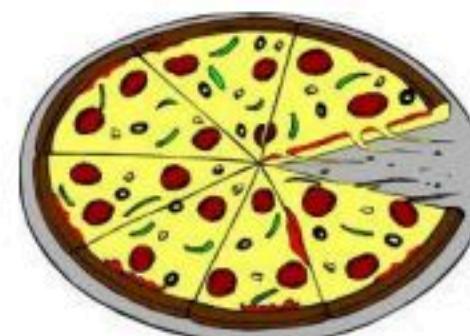
1- The refrigerator is empty. There is nothing to eat

2- We don't have anything for dinner

3- I have something for you . Look it's a new smartphone

### Read the text then answer the questions :

A PIZZA



"Daddy, let's order a pizza," Billy said. "That sounds like a good idea," said his dad. They looked at a menu they had at home. "What kind do you want?" his dad asked. Billy wanted a large pizza. He wanted a pizza with four toppings. He wanted cheese, pepperoni, chicken, and pineapple. His dad said that sounded good. He called the pizza place. "They don't have any pineapple," dad told Billy. "What do you want instead?" Billy wanted sausage instead. His dad ordered sausage instead of pineapple. About 30 minutes later, there was a knock on the door. It was the pizza man. "Here's your pizza," he told Billy's dad. "That'll be \$16." Dad paid the pizza man. He also gave him a tip. Dad took the pizza to the living room. A football game was on TV. Billy and his dad started to eat the pizza in the living room. "I hope Barcelona lose," Billy told his dad. "I hope they lose, too," his dad said.

### I) True or False :

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Billy wanted to order a pizza.                     | T | F |
| 2. His Dad didn't want to eat pizza.                  | T | F |
| 3. Billy wanted a large pizza with four toppings.     | T | F |
| 4. They didn't have any pepperoni at the pizza place. | T | F |
| 5. The pizza man arrived 30 minutes later.            | T | F |

## Write the reflexive pronoun

|      |            |            |
|------|------------|------------|
| I    | Myself     |            |
| You  | Yourself   | Yourselves |
| He   | Himself    |            |
| She  | Herself    |            |
| It   | Itself     |            |
| We   | Ourselves  |            |
| They | Themselves |            |

## Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

1. Nawal cut herself while she was peeling potatoes.
2. The instructions on the box say: "Do it yourself
3. Welcome everyone! Please help yourselves to coffee and snacks

## Complete the sentences with so or because.

- 1 .The service was excellent, so they left the waiter a big tip.
- 2 .She bought four frozen pizzas because they were on sale.
3. Avocados are good for you because they're rich in vitamins

## Match the words with the pictures :

**Computer – printer – television – camera – stove – cellphone**



### Fill in the missing letters :

A- Comp u ter

B- Pr i nter

C- Tele v ision

D- Cell p hone

E- Ca m era

F- Stov e

### Complete the conversations. Use the simple past.

A- When did you arrive at school this morning?

B- I arrived at school at 8 o'clock.

A- Where did Yahya eat lunch yesterday?

B- He ate lunch at the mall.

A- When did Noura and you finish your homework yesterday?

B- We finished our homework just before dinner.

### Write complete sentences. Use the present perfect.

A- I / see / the Great Wall

I have seen the Great Wall

B- my brother / play tennis / in the new park

My brother has played tennis in the new park .

C- Saeed / try / to learn French

Saeed has tried to learn French .

### Complete the sentences with for or since.

A- Hameed has had the same TV for 15 years.  
 B- I've had my laptop since last June.  
 C- We've worked on this project for a month.  
 D- My friends haven't visited me since my graduation.  
 E- We haven't used our car for a long time

### Match the phrases with their meaning :

|                               |   |                                    |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1- long time no see           | 5 | a- get married                     |
| 2- ...er                      | 4 | b- a response to good news         |
| 3- What have you been up to ? | 3 | c- what are you doing these days ? |
| 4- congratulations            | 2 | d- a sound of hesitation           |
| 5- settle down                | 1 | e- haven't seen you for long time  |

### Match the words with their meanings.

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>d</u> technique  | a. a new way of doing things               |
| 2. <u>f</u> sequence   | b. a small model                           |
| 3. <u>e</u> interrupt  | c. succeed in doing something              |
| 4. <u>b</u> miniature  | d. a way of doing things                   |
| 5. <u>a</u> innovation | e. stop in the middle                      |
| 6. <u>c</u> accomplish | f. actions or events in a particular order |

### Change the sentences from active to passive.

A- A company in Germany makes these cars.

These cars are made by a company in Germany

B- They have made many changes in our city.

Many changes have been made in our city

C- Karl Benz made the first car in 1886.

The first car was made by Karl Benz in 1886

D- They filmed the documentary in a desert oasis

The documentary was filmed in a desert oasis

### Change the sentences from passive to active.

A- Typewriters have been replaced by word processors.

Word processors have replaced typewriters

B- All entrées in this restaurant are served with rice and salad.

This restaurant serves all entrées with rice and salad

C- Was the first airplane flown by the Wright brothers?

Did the Wright brothers fly the first airplane?

### Write the word under the right picture

**Bullet train – airplane – castle – bridge – vehicle**

|   |  |   |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>vehicle</b>  | <b>bridge</b>  | <b>castle</b>   | <b>airplane</b>   | <b>Bullet train</b>   |

### Complete the missing letters :

- A- Co s t of livi n g
- B- Cost of h ou sing
- C- Cle a n a i r
- D- Low cr i me r a te
- E- Gre e n ar a as
- F- Ho s pita l s
- G- S c ho o ls
- H- P u blic tra n sport a tion
- I- Cul t ure and re c reation

### Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the adjectives

- A- Ali is taller than Adam . ( **tall** )
- B- Pineapples are sweeter than oranges . ( **sweet** )
- C- This is the saddest book I've ever read . ( **sad** )
- D- Winter is the coldest season . ( **cold** )
- E- My bag is heavier than yours . ( **heavy** )

## **Write sentences with as...as.:**

A-The Maxi camera is easy to use. The Digitron model is just as easy.  
The Maxi camera is just as easy to use as the digitron

B- The Flash computer is fast. The XYZ model is just as fast.  
The XYZ model is as fast as the Flash computer.

C-Majid is a smart young man, and so is his brother Nasr.  
Majid is as smart as his brother Nasr.

D-This red car is expensive. The blue car is less expensive  
The blue car isn't as expensive as the red car.

## **Match the phrases with their meaning :**

|                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| 1- a bit                  | 5 | a- everything has something negative      |
| 2- run down               | 4 | b- used to introduce a problem            |
| 3- definitely             | 3 | c- expression that shows strong agreement |
| 4- the only thing is that | 2 | d- in need of fixing                      |
| 5- you can't have it all  | 1 | e- a little                               |

## **Choose the meaning of the underlined words :**

## 1. for 20 consecutive years

a. recent      b. an unbroken series      c. next or future

## 2. point out several aspects

- a. ideas
- b. ways
- c. features

### 3. a leading destination

- a. popular
- b. winning
- c. most important

4. it houses a historic museum

## 5. a combination of traditional souqs

a. mixture      b. series of numbers      c. things joined

## Write the article a, an, or the where necessary.

1. the bullet train can travel at a speed of 300 km an hour. It isn't as fast as an airplane, but a trip on the express train can take a shorter time.
2. We usually play \_\_\_\_\_ football in the park on \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday morning. In the afternoon, we go for \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at \_\_\_\_\_ our favorite restaurant by the beach.
3. What makes \_\_\_\_\_ Jeddah a global city and one of the best places to live in the Middle East? Is it the quality of \_\_\_\_\_ life?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Cambridge is surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_ green areas; a quarter of the population cycles around the town, through the parks, and along the narrow streets.
5. the coral reefs in the Red Sea are a popular destination for \_\_\_\_\_ scuba divers.

أعداد وتصميم  
بدر الشهري

ENGLISH

# Grammar

SECTION

## 3rd Intermediate



# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

U:1

## Simple Present Tense: Habitual Activities

### المضارع البسيط (الأنشطة الإعتيادية)



يستخدم للتعبير عن العادات اليومية، الروتين، الجداول والأفعال التي تتكرر باستمرار.

**Use:** Used to express regular habits, routines, schedules, and repeated actions.

العبارات الدالة على الزمن مثل كل يوم كل شهر، في الصباح، مرة في الأسبوع/ وظروف التكرار (دائماً، أحياناً..)

Time phrases (every day, every month, every year, in the morning, at night,

once a week, twice a month ..etc.) /

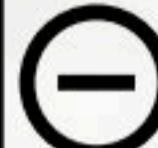
Adverbs of frequency (always, sometimes, often, never, usually, rarely)

### Form:



#### Affirmative

الجملة المثبتة



#### Negative

الجملة المنافية



#### Question

السؤال

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>S</b> + <b>Verb be + Complement</b>                  | اسم أو صفة أو ظروف مكان و زمان (ليس أفعال) |
| <b>noun</b> أو <b>Pronoun</b>                           |  |
| اسم   | ضمير                                       |
| <b>I</b>  | <b>am</b>                                  |
| <b>She</b>  | <b>happy</b>                               |
| <b>He</b>   |  |
| <b>It</b>   |  |
| <b>They</b>   |  |
| <b>We</b>   |  |
| <b>You</b>  | <b>is</b>                                  |
|   | <b>at school</b>                           |
| <b>You</b>  |  |
| أي اسم مفرد:<br>من: سارة<br>المدرسة..                   |  |
| أي اسم جمع:<br>أو مثلي مثل:<br>سارة و نوره<br>المدرستان |  |
|   |  |

**S** + **Verb be + not + complement**

Sara is not happy.

They are not here.

**Contractions**  
(short form)

الشكل المختصر

**isn't**  
**aren't**  
**I'm not**

Change it into negative

The school is open.

kids are noisy.

Eman and Hessa is my friends.

I are tired.

Change it into affirmative حول الجملة إلى مثبتة

She is not Reem.

Bears are not scary.

write the short form اكتب الشكل المختصر

I am not Dalal.

She is under the chair.

|   |                       |                                |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| يستخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل عن انسان او حيوان | <b>Who</b> من         | Asks about people or animals   |
| يستخدم للسؤال عن الاشياء او الأحداث       | <b>What</b> ماذا - ما | Asks about an object or action |
| يستخدم للسؤال عن الزمن                    | <b>When</b> متى       | Asks about a time              |
| يستخدم للسؤال عن المكان                   | <b>Where</b> اين      | Asks about a place             |
| يستخدم للسؤال عن السبب                    | <b>Why</b> لماذا      | Asks about a reason            |
| يستخدم للسؤال عن كيفية حدوث الشيء         | <b>How</b> كيف        | Asks how it happened           |

**Where is Fahad?** **He is at home**

نريد تكوين سؤال اجابتة نختار الاداة المناسبة التي تسأل عن المكان وهي where ثم نكمل نفس الطريقة السابقة. وطبعاً لانكتب الجواب بالسؤال

**2- Wh. Question** سؤال يبدأ بأدوات الاستفهام التي تبدأ بـ wh

**Wh. Q. +Verb be + S + complement? word** +Verb be + S + complement?

**Fahad is at home.**

كوني سؤال لاحتئن الملونة

**No, they aren't**  
يرجع وضف الجملة الأصلية فاعل وفعل ولكن نضع الضمير المناسب وليس الإسم

**Yes, they are.**  
يرجع وضف الجملة الأصلية فاعل وفعل ولكن نضع الضمير المناسب وليس الإسم

**Wh. Q. +Verb be + S + complement?** سؤال يبدأ بأدوات الاستفهام التي تبدأ بـ wh

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**Where is Fahad?**

**He is at home**

|   |                       |                                |
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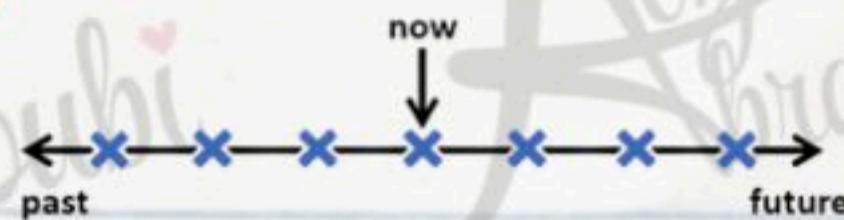
**She is happy because it is Eid.**

كوني سؤال لاحتئن الملونة

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Simple Present Tense: Habitual Activities

### المضارع البسيط (الأنشطة الإعتيادية)



**Use:** Used to express regular habits, routines, schedules, and repeated actions.

يستخدم للتعبير عن العادات اليومية، الروتين، الجداول والأفعال التي تكرر باستمرار.

### Form:

| +  | Affirmative<br>الجملة المثبتة   | - Negative<br>الجملة المنافية  | ? | Question<br>السؤال |
|--|---|--|---|--------------------|
| <p><b>S + Verb 1 + Object</b><br/>مفعول به</p> <p><b>noun Pronoun</b><br/>اسم ضمير</p> <p><b>I eat. / drink. / dance. etc. es</b> أو <b>s</b> بدون إضافة</p> <p>أي اسم مفرد:<br/>من: سارة<br/>المدرسة...<br/>1</p> <p><b>She</b> نضيف للفعل <b>s</b> أو <b>ies</b> إذا</p> <p><b>He</b> <b>eats. / drinks / goes</b> كل الفاعل مفرد</p> <p><b>It</b> <b>eats. / drink. / dance. etc. es</b> أو <b>s</b> الشرج بالأسفل</p> <p>أي اسم جمع:<br/>أو مثلي مثل:<br/>سارة ونورة<br/>المدرستان</p> <p><b>They</b></p> <p><b>We</b></p> <p><b>You</b></p> <p><b>1 They drink quickly<br/>We play every night.</b></p> <p><b>Rules of adding s,es,ies</b><br/>قواعد إضافة الفعل اذا كان الفاعل مفرد</p> <p><b>1-when the verb ends with. s,x,o,ch,sh,z, we add (es)</b><br/>اذا انتهي الفعل ببعض الحروف نضيف es</p> <p><b>Go</b> <b>Goes</b></p> <p><b>watch</b></p> <p><b>wash +es</b></p> <p><b>fix</b></p> <p><b>miss</b></p> <p><b>1 Huda goes to school everyday.</b><br/>اذا انتهي الفعل بحرف الواي وقبله حرف علة نضيف s على طول</p> <p><b>2- If the verb ends with (y) preceded by a vowel (a,u,o,i,e) , we add (s)</b></p> <p><b>Play s</b></p> <p><b>enjoy + s</b></p> <p><b>die s</b></p> <p><b>ski s</b></p> <p><b>1 He skis very well.</b><br/>اذا انتهي الفعل بحرف الواي وقبله حرف ساكن نحذف الواي ونضيف ies</p> <p><b>3- If the verb ends with (y) preceded by a consonant , we delete the (y) and add (ies)</b></p> <p><b>Study + ies</b></p> <p><b>try + ies</b></p> <p><b>Ahmad studies English.</b><br/>اذا انتهي الفعل بحرف z والة فقط نبدلها ثم نضيف es</p> <p><b>! If the verb ends with only one (z) double it then add (es)</b></p> <p><b>Quiz x es</b></p> <p><b>Quizzes</b></p> | <p><b>S +do + not+Base verb+ object</b><br/>مفعول به</p> <p><b>does</b></p> <p><b>The mall opens at 9 a.m.</b><br/>عند تحويل الفعل الأساسي إلى منفي نحتاج إلى فعل مساعد ونختار المناسب على حسب الفاعل (مفرد أو جمجم) وعلى حسب الزمن. هنا مضارع بسيط، الأفعال المساعدة اثنان هما:<br/><b>do</b></p> <p><b>للضمائر والأسماء الجمع</b><br/>ماعدا ضمير <b>I</b> وفرد <b>you</b> مفرد لكن نستخدمه معهم</p> <p><b>does</b><br/>للضمائر والأسماء المفردة</p> <p>ثم نضيف كلمة النفي not</p> <p><b>The mall doesn't open at 9 a.m.</b><br/>The mall مفرد<br/>ذلك استخدمنا معها الفعل المساعد does</p> <p><b>They don't eat meat.</b><br/>جمع They<br/>ذلك اخترنا الفعل المساعد do</p> <p><b>My mom carries the bag.</b></p> <p><b>My mom doesn't carry the bag.</b><br/>My mom مفرد<br/>ذلك اخترنا الفعل المساعد does<br/>ورجعنا الفعل لمصدره بعد الحال not</p> <p><b>change into negative</b><br/>حولى إلى نفي</p> <p><b>She washes her face everyday.</b></p> <p><b>Correct the mistake</b></p> <p><b>Saudi Arabia don't have any resorts.</b></p> | <p><b>1- Yes/No question</b><br/>سؤال اجابته نعم او لا</p> <p><b>Do + S+Base verb+ object</b> ?</p> <p><b>Does</b> عند تكوين سؤال تحتاج إلى فعل مساعد ونختار المناسب على حسب الفاعل (فرد او جمجم) و على حسب الزمن، هنا مضارع بسيط، الأفعال المساعدة اثنان هما:</p> <p><b>Tom drives a car</b></p> <p><b>Does Tom drive a car?</b><br/>اخترنا الفعل المساعد does لأن Tom مفرد ونبدا بالمساعد اول الجملة لتكوين سؤال اجابته نعم او لا<br/>نرجع الفعل لمصدره لأن does تأخذ الزمن</p> <p><b>Answers</b><br/>الإجابات</p> <p><b>Yes, he does.</b><br/>يرجع ووضع الجملة الأصلية فاعل وفعل، ولكن نضع الضمير المناسب وليس الاسم ونضع كلمة النفي بعد</p> <p><b>No, he doesn't.</b></p> <p><b>We love Saudi Arabia.</b></p> <p><b>Do we love Saudi Arabia?</b><br/>اخترنا الفعل المساعد does لأن We جمجم ونبدا بالمساعد اول الجملة لتكوين سؤال اجابته نعم او لا</p> <p><b>2- Wh.Question</b><br/>سؤال يبدأ بأدوات الاستفهام التي تبدأ بـ wh</p> <p><b>Wh. Q. +do+ S +base verb+ object?</b><br/>word Does</p> <p><b>Bees make honey.</b><br/>honey تكوين سؤال اجابته لم نتمكن نفس الطريقة السابقة، وطبعاً لأنك المذاق السؤال، ونختار الفعل المساعد المناسب<br/>نفعنا هنا هو لأن الفاعل جمجم،</p> <p><b>What do bees make?</b></p> <p>ستستخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل انسان او حيوان</p> <p>ستستخدم للسؤال عن الأشياء او الأحداث</p> <p>ستستخدم للسؤال عن الزمن</p> <p>ستستخدم للسؤال عن المكان</p> <p>ستستخدم للسؤال عن السبب</p> <p>ستستخدم للسؤال عن كيفية حدوث الشيء</p> <p>ستستخدم للسؤال عن الملونة</p> <p><b>Who</b> من</p> <p><b>What</b> ماذا - ما</p> <p><b>When</b> متى</p> <p><b>Where</b> أين</p> <p><b>Why</b> لماذا</p> <p><b>How</b> كيف</p> <p><b>SpongeBob lives in a pineapple.</b></p> <p><b>Make a Wh question</b><br/>كوني سؤال اجابته الملونة</p> |   |                    |

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Adverbs/ Expressions of Frequency

### ظروف و تعبيرات التكرار

*They tell us how often an action happens and are used with the simple Present Tense.*



تستخدم لبيان كم مرة يحدث الفعل وتستخدم في زمن المضارع البسيط.

دائماً  
في أغلب الأوقات  
عادةً  
في مرات كثيرة  
في بعض الأحيان / أحياناً  
ليست كثيراً  
نادراً  
نادراً جداً  
أبداً

| %    | Adverb of Frequency  | Example                        |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 100% | Always               | I always study after class     |
| 90%  | Usually              | I usually walk to work         |
| 80%  | Normally / Generally | I normally get good marks      |
| 70%  | Often / Frequently   | I often read in bed at night   |
| 50%  | Sometimes            | I sometimes sing in the shower |
| 30%  | Occasionally         | I occasionally go to bed late  |
| 10%  | Seldom               | I seldom put salt on my food   |
| 5%   | Hardly ever / Rarely | I hardly ever get angry        |
| 0%   | Never                | Vegetarians never eat meat     |

### Form:

#### 1- verb be

يأتون بعد الـ verb be

#### 2- Action Verbs

غالباً يأتون قبل الفعل

**S + verb be + adv. of frequency + .....**

**Deem is always in a hurry.**

وضعناه بعد الفعل is

**S + adv. of frequency + verb + .....**

**Deem often eats healthy food.**

وضعناه قبل الفعل eats

مع ظروف المكان يحافظ الفعل على الاضافات

### Question form

**verb be + s+ adv. of frequency + .....**

نفس ما ذكرنا سابقاً نبدل

**Is Deem always in a hurry?**

**Do + adv. of frequency + verb + .....** ?

**Does**

نفس ما ذكرنا سابقاً نحتاج فعل مساعد

**Does Deem often eat healthy food?**

اخترنا does لأن ديم مفرد و رجعنا الفعل للمصدر

**Expressions such as (all the time - now and then, once in a while, twice a week, once a month, every two months) usually come at the end of the sentence.**

عبارات مثل طوال الوقت، من وقت لآخر، مرتان في الأسبوع، مرة في الشهر، كل شهرين، غالباً تأتي في آخر الجملة

**Deem eats healthy food every two months.**

**yasser plays video games all the time.**

**Some Adverbs of frequency and expressions can be also used at the beginning of the sentence, such as (usually - sometimes - from time to time).**

عبارات مثل غالباً، أحياناً و من وقت لآخر ممكن ان نضعهم في بداية الجملة أيضاً.

**I usually drink tea.**

**usually, I drink tea.**

**You visit me from time to time.**

**From time to time, you can visit me.**

**Use (never - hardly ever) with positive verbs.**

نستخدم أبداً و نادراً جداً مع الأفعال المثبتة

**He is never late.**

**I hardly ever eat seafood.**

**He is not never late.**

**I don't hardly ever eat seafood.**



اضغط/ي هنا



# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Questions with How often / How much / How long with present simple

كم مرة / كم / كم المدة

*Used to ask about time, quantity, and frequency.*

تسأل عن مرات التكرار، الكمية، والمدة التي استغرقها

### Form:

كم مرة تستخدم جوالك

استخدمه ٢٠ مرة باليوم

**How often + do + S + base verb +.....?**

**How long does**

**How often do you use your cellphone?**

**I use it 20 times a day.**

**How much + non count noun + do + S + base verb +.....?**

كم من الوقت تقضي بالإستحمام

**How much time do you spend in the shower?**

استغرق حوالي خمس دقائق

**does**

**I spend about 5 minutes.**



اضغط/ي هنا



شرح القاعدة على  
اليوتيوب

## All/Both/Neither/None

لا أحد/شيء - ولا واحد/شيء من الاثنين - اثنينهم - جميعهم

**Form: All/Both/Neither/None+ of + object pronoun or noun+ verb**

أو اسم ضمائر المفعول به

### Both / Neither

تستخدم مع اثنين (شخصين أو شيئاً

**refer to two people or two things.**



**Both**

**Means the two together.**

تعني الاثنين  
تأتي مع جملة مثبتة

**Comes in affirmative sentences**

تأتي مع فعل واسم جمع

**Goes with plural verbs and nouns.**

**Both of them are happy.**

**Both of us hate sushi.**

كلها سعيدان

كلنا نكره السوشي

**Neither**

**Means not one and not the other.**

تعني لا واحد من الاثنين  
تأتي مع جملة مثبتة

**Comes in affirmative sentences**

مانستخدم معها النفي لأن معناها نفي

**Not neither of them is happy.**

تأتي مع فعل واسم مفرد

**Goes with singular verbs and nouns.**

**Neither of them is absent.**

**Neither of you loves math.**

ولا واحد منهم غائب

ولا واحد منكم يحب الرياضيات



**All**

**Means the whole group.**

تعني الجميع

**Comes in affirmative sentences**

**Goes with plural verbs and nouns.**

جميعهم يدرسون انجليزي

**All of them teach English.**

**All of the girls are pretty.**

كل الفتيات جميلات

**None**

**Means no one/ nothing.**

تعني لا أحد/ لا شيء

**Comes in affirmative sentences**

مانستخدم معها النفي

لأن معناها نفي

**Not none of them are here.**

**Goes with plural verbs**

تأتي مع فعل واسم جمع

**and nouns.**

**None of them are tired.**

ولا أحد منهم تعبان

**None of the answers are correct.**

ولا إجابة من الإجابات صحيحة

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## All

**Can go after the auxiliary verb (be - can - do..etc.) and before the main verb.**

**After Auxiliary verbs**

مثل: verb be , verb do, modals..etc

قبل  
افعال مساعدة

We are all having fun.  
Can they all speak English  
They are both teachers.  
We both teaches science.



اضغط/ي هنا

ممثل : cook, eat, drink, dance . اي فعل يدل على حركة و فعل

بعد  
افعال أساسية

قبل الأفعال الأساسية

**Before main verbs**

مثل : cook, eat, drink, dance . اي فعل يدل على حركة و فعل



اضغط/ي هنا

## Writing Corner

### Cohesion

التماسك اللغوي والربط



اضغط/ي هنا

استخدام أدوات ربط نحوية مثل الضمائر، صفات الملكية وحروف العطف لربط الجمل والفقرات معاً. (بالدرس المطلوب الضمائر وصفات الملكية)

|                             | ضمائر الفاعل | ضمائر المفعول به | صفات الملكية | ضمائر الملكية | ضمائر الإلتعاكية | ضمائر الملكية | ضمائر المفعول به | ضمائر الفاعل |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1st person                  | I            | Me               | My           | Mine          | Myself           |               |                  |              |
| 2nd person                  | You          | You              | Your         | Yours         | Yourself         |               |                  |              |
| 3rd person (male)           | He           | Him              | His          | His           | Himself          |               |                  |              |
| 3rd person (female)         | She          | Her              | Her          | Hers          | Herself          |               |                  |              |
| 3rd thing                   | It           | It               | Its          | (not used)    | Itself           |               |                  |              |
| 1st person (plural)         | We           | Us               | Our          | Ours          | Ourselves        |               |                  |              |
| 2nd person (plural)         | You          | You              | Your         | Yours         | Yourselves       |               |                  |              |
| 3rd person & thing (plural) | They         | Them             | Their        | Theirs        | Themselves       |               |                  |              |



1- فائدتهم يربطون الأفكار في الجمل

**The man who I saw said that he was a teacher.**

2- تجنب التكرار

تعود على كرة القدم لكي لا نكرر كلمات

**Football is a popular because it is fun. It has simple rules.**

3- يعودون على كلمة او عدة كلمات.

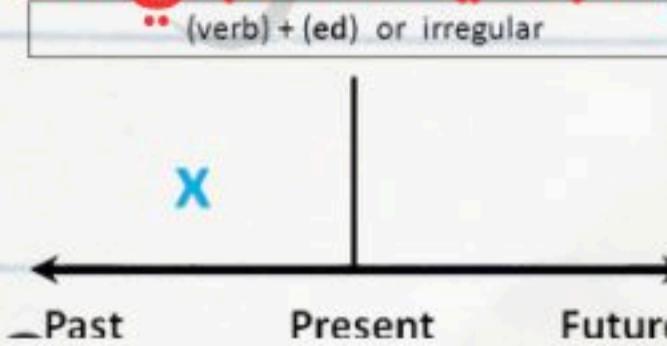
**Playing a team sport is beneficial. It keeps teens in shape and teaches them cooperation.**

## Simple Past Tense (Active)

الماضي البسيط المبني للمعلوم



شرح القاعدة على البوتيوب



**Talk about actions that happened and finished at a specific time in the past.**

للتحدث عن افعال حدثت وانتهت في وقت معين في الماضي

### Time Expressions:

تواتر قديمة معه

**Yesterday**

الليلة الماضية

الماضي الأسبوعي

الشهر الماضي

**Last**

السنة الماضية

الصيف الماضي

day/night

**week**

**month**

**year**

summer/winter..etc.

**10 minutes**

**5 hours**

**Two days**

**a week**

**3 months**

**6 years**

قبل عشر دقائق

قبل خمس ساعات

قبل يومين

قبل أسبوع

قبل ٣ شهور

قبل ٦ سنوات

### Affirmative

#### الجملة المثبتة

**S + Verb be + Complement**

**Noun - Pronoun**

**I**

أي اسم  
فرد  
Sara

**was**

**happy**  
**tired**

أي اسم جمع  
The kids

**we**

**here**  
**at school**

**you**

**you**

**They were in London last month.**

نعرف انه ماضي من **last** والفعل  
 كانوا في لندن الشهر الماضي

**She was asleep 2 hours ago.**

نعرف انه ماضي من الكلمة **ago** والفعل، **ago** تأتي بعد الزمن  
 كانت نائمة قبل ساعتين

**Correct**

**I were happy yesterday.**

.....

**Ago two days, I was sick.**

.....

### Negative

#### الجملة المنافية

**S + Verb be + not + complement**

اسم أو صفة أو ظروف مكان و زمان

(ليس أفعال)

عند تحويل الجملة للنفس نضيف فقط

بعد الفعل لأنه قوي

**Amy was sick.**  
**Amy was not sick.**

**contractions**  
(short form)

**wasn't**  
**weren't**

الشكل المختصر

**حولي إلى نفي**

**The weather was hot.**

.....

**The cats were outside.**

.....

### Question

#### السؤال

**I-Y/N question**

سؤال اجابته نعم او لا

**Verb be + S + Complement** ?

اسم أو صفة أو ظروف مكان و زمان  
(ليس أفعال)

عند تحويل الجملة الى سؤال

فقط نبدل الفعل والفاعل

**Lama was there.**

**Was Lama there ?**

**Answers**

**Yes, she was**

يرجع وضع الجملة

الأصل فاعل، و فعل

ولكن نضع الضمير

ال المناسب وليس

الاسم

**No, she wasn't.**

يرجع وضع الجملة الأصل

فعل، و فعل، ولكن نضع

الضمير المناسب وليس

الاسم، و نضع كملة

النفي not

### 2- Wh. Questions

سؤال يبدأ بأدوات استفهام

**Wh. Q. word Verb be + S + complement** ?

**Fahad was at home.**

نريد تكوين سؤال اجابته home  
نختار الإدلة المناسبة التي تسأل عن المكان وهي where ثم نكمل نفس الطريقة السابقة. وطبعاً لا نكتب الجواب بالسؤال

**Where was Fahad ?**

**He was at home.**

|                          |              |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| تسأل عن المكان           | <b>Who</b>   | Asks about people or animals   |
| تسأل عن أشياء او احداث   | <b>What</b>  | Asks about an object or action |
| تسأل عن الزمن            | <b>When</b>  | Asks about a time              |
| تسأل عن المكان           | <b>Where</b> | Asks about a place             |
| تسأل عن السبب            | <b>Why</b>   | Asks about a reason            |
| تسأل عن كيفية حدوث الشيء | <b>How</b>   | Asks how it happened           |

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## الماضي البسيط U:2 Simple Past Tense

### ⊕ Affirmative الجملة المثبتة

**S + Verb 2 + object** مفعول به

**Noun - Pronoun I**

أي اسم مفرد  
Sara

أي اسم جمع  
The kids

**Regular** منتظم  
1-when the verb ends with. (e), we add (d)

Smile Smile d

2- If the verb ends with (y) preceded by a vowel (a, u, o, i, e), we add (ed)

Play Play ed

3- If the verb ends with (y) preceded by a consonant , we delete the (y) and add (ied)

Study Studied

3- If the verb has cvc sounds ,we double the last letter then we add (ed).

CVC Hop ساكن، علة، ساكن

4- the rest of the regular verbs ,add ed immediately.

Walk Walk ed

**Sara walked home at 10.**

**They tried to help him.**

**Irregular** غير منتظم

مجموعة افعال تتغير عند تحويلها للماضي يجب حفظها هذه بعض منها

| Base Form | Past Tense |
|-----------|------------|
| go        | went       |
| eat       | ate        |
| take      | took       |
| have      | had        |

**Fadwa went home.**  
**you ate an apple.**

### ⊖ Negative الجملة المنافية

**S + did + not+ base verb + object** مفعول به

عند تحويل الفعل الأساسي الى منفي يحتاج الى فعل مساعد ونختار المناسب للزمن وهو did ويرجع الفعل لأصله

**Amy played football.**

**Amy didn't play football.**

وضعنا did وهو نستخدمه في الماضي المفرد و الجمع ، بعدها نرجع الفعل لأصله

**She took her bag.**

**She didn't take her bag.**

وضعنا did وهو نستخدمه في الماضي المفرد و الجمع ، بعدها نرجع الفعل لأصله take أصلها took

**دولي إلى نفي Change into negative**

**She got a full mark.**

.....

**They received a gift.**

.....

### ՞ Question السؤال

**I-Y/N question**

سؤال اجابته نعم او لا

**Did + S + base verb + object** ?

عند تحويل الجملة الى سؤال تحتاج الى فعل مساعد ونختار المناسب للزمن وهو did ويرجع الفعل لأصله

**Lama smiled .**

**Did she smile?**

اخترنا الفعل المساعد did لأنه ماضي ونبدا بالمساعد اول الجملة لتكوين سؤال اجابته نعم او لا ونرجع الفعل لمصدره لأن did تأخذ الزمن

**Answers الإجابات**

**Yes, she did.**

**No, she didn't.**

نرجع وضع الجملة الأصل.  
الأصل فاعل. و فعل.  
و لكن نضع الضمير.  
المناسب وليس الإسم  
النفي not

### 2- Wh. Questions سؤال يبدأ بأدوات استفهام

**Wh. Q. word Verb be + S + complement** ?

**Fahad had a piano.**

نريد تكوين سؤال اجابته a piano نختار اداة الاستفهام المناسبة what لأنها شيء نبدأ فيها ثم الفعل المساعد والفعل بمصدره

**what did Fahad have?**

**He had a piano.**

|                          |              |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| تسخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل   | <b>Who</b>   | Asks about people or animals   |
| تسأل عن اشياء او احداث   | <b>What</b>  | Asks about an object or action |
| تسأل عن الزمن            | <b>When</b>  | Asks about a time              |
| تسأل عن المكان           | <b>Where</b> | Asks about a place             |
| تسأل عن السبب            | <b>Why</b>   | Asks about a reason            |
| تسأل عن كيفية حدوث الشيء | <b>How</b>   | Asks how it happened           |

**كوني سؤال**

**Traffic stopped at 12 pm**

**The mouse hid from the cat.**



اضغط/ي هنا

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

U:2

## Past Simple (Passive)

الماضي البسيط المبني للمجهول

**Used when the focus is on the action or the object receiving the action, not on who did it, in the past.**

شرح القاعدة على البوكوب



يستخدم المبني للمجهول في الماضي البسيط عندما يكون التركيز على الفعل او المفعول به الذي حدث له الشيء وليس على الفاعل

### Active

**S + v2 + o**

في المبني للمعلوم نبدأ بالفاعل وننتهي بالمفعول به

### Passive

**O + was + v3. (by + s).  
were**

في المبني للمجهول نبدأ بالمفعول به وننتهي بالفاعل

### Affirmative

الجملة المثبتة

**Object + was + Verb 3 + (by + s)**  
were Past participle

أي اسم  
مفرد  
Sara

أي اسم جمع  
The kids were

الفعل في التصريف الثالث past participle يكون منتظم مثل ما ذكرنا من قبل أو غير منتظم يتغير ويجب حفظهم

**S. V2. O**

**The cop caught the thief.**

الشرطى قبض على اللص

لتحويل الجملة لمبني للمجهول نمشي على نفس القانون المكتوب في الأعلى نبدأ بالمفعول به ونكتب قبض على اللص

**The thief was caught (by the cop)**

اخترنا was لأن اللص مفرد

الجزء الأخير من الجملة by the cop ممكن أن نستغنى عنه، وكتبنا caught لأن الفعل غير منتظم وتصريفه past participle caught

يجب حفظهم جيداً في صفحة 162

**V1. V2. V3.**

Base Form Past Form Past Participle

| Base Form | Past Form | Past Participle |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| build     | built     | built           |
| buy       | bought    | bought          |
| catch     | caught    | caught          |
| choose    | chose     | chosen          |

**S. V2. O**

**Reham closed the windows**

رهام اغلقت النوافذ

لتحويل الجملة لمبني للمجهول نمشي على نفس القانون المكتوب في الأعلى نبدأ بالمفعول به ونكتب، اذا كان الفعل منتظم روعة لأن نضعه نفسه

**The windows were closed (by Reham)**

النوافذ أغلقت

### Negative

الجملة المنافية

**Object + wasn't + Verb 3 + (by + s)**  
weren't Past participle

عند تحويل الجملة للنفس نضيف فقط not بعد الفعل لأنه قوي

**The cop didn't catch the thief.**

**The thief wasn't caught by the cop.**

### Question

السؤال

**I - Y/N question**

سؤال اجابته نعم او لا

**Was + object + v3 + (by + s) ?**  
Past participle  
were

عند تحويل الجملة الى سؤال فقط نبدل الفعل والفاعل

**O. + was. +. V3**

**The windows were closed  
(by Reham)**

**Were the windows closed  
by Reham ?**

**الإجابات**

**Yes, they were No, they weren't**

اخترنا they لأنه الضمير

المناسب للجمع

نوافذ windows

### 2- Wh questions

**Wh. Q. Was + object + v3 + (by + s) ?  
word were**

**The thief was caught (by the cop)**

نريد تكوين سؤال اجابته the thief نختار اداة الاستفهام المناسبة who لأنه شخص نبدأ فيها ثم ننزل الجملة كما هي بدون thief طبعا

**Who was caught by the cop ?**

**The thief**

**The glass was broken yesterday**

نريد تكوين سؤال اجابته the glass نختار اداة الاستفهام المناسبة what لأنه شيء نبدأ فيها ثم ننزل الجملة كما هي بدون the glass طبعا

**What was broken yesterday ?**

**The glass**

شرح أدوات الاستفهام مذكور مسبقاً



اضغط/ي هنا

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

U:2

## Used to

اعتدت على فعل شيء ولم أعد أفعله

**Used for past habits and states. It shows that something happened regularly in the past but doesn't happen now.**

يستخدم للتعبير عن عادات قديمة. عادات أو أفعال كانت تحدث في الماضي بانتظام لكنها توقفت في الوقت الحاضر

شرح القاعدة على البوبيوب



### Affirmative

جملة مثبتة

بعد to الفعل يكون الأصلي المصدر بدون أي اضافات

S + used to + base verb  
ضمير أو اسم noun. Pro.

أي اسم مفرد  
Nuha  
The girl ① She  
He  
It

أي اسم جمع  
Fathers  
Danny & John +1 They  
we  
You  
① You

*I used to play with dolls.*  
*Fatmah used to ride horses.*

اعتدت أن العب بالدمى  
فاطمة اعتادت أن تمتلك الخيول

Correct صحيح الخطأ

*When they were you get, they used to drawing.*

### Negative

جملة منافية

اخترنا did لأنها ماضي و نرجع الفعل لأنها لأن مثل ما ذكرنا did أخذت الزمن

S + did+not+ use to + base verb  
بعد to الفعل يكون الأصلي المصدر بدون أي اضافات

*I used to play with dolls.*  
*I didn't use to play with dolls.*

لم اعتد أن العب بالدمى

Correct صحيح الخطأ

*She didn't used to wear glasses.*

Change into negative حولي إلى نفي

*They used to live in Makkah.*

### Question

السؤال

Y/N question

سؤال اجابته نعم أم لا

Did + use to + base verb +...etc. ?

اخترنا did لأنها ماضي و نرجع الفعل لأنها لأن مثل ما ذكرنا did أخذت الزمن بعد to الفعل يكون الأصلي المصدر بدون أي اضافات

*I used to play with dolls.*

*Did you use to play dolls?*

الإجابات

*Yes, I did.*

*No, I didn't.*

Wh. question

سؤال يبدأ بأداة استفهام

What+ Did + use to + base verb +...etc. ?

*I used to play with dolls.*

أريد أن أسأل مالذي اعتدت أن تلعب فيه، الإجابة dolls  
فلا نكتبه في السؤال

*What did you use to play with ?*

*I used to play with dolls.*

## Be + Born

ولدت / ولدنا / ولدوا / ولد

**A passive verb phrase used to talk about the event of coming into life.**

صيغة مبنية للمجهول في الماضي (سيتم شرحه)

1

للضمائر المفردة والأسماء

نستخدم was

أي اسم مفرد

Nuha أو She  
The girl He  
It was born

*I was born in 2013.*

*khaled was born on September 21st.*

1

للضمائر الجمع والأسماء

نستخدم were

ملاحظة: you أنت / أنت (مفرد) لكن نستخدم معها were

They أو we were born  
Fathers we  
Danny & John Yo  
You

*you were born on Monday.*

*The twins were born in 1999.*



اضغط/ي هنا

اضغط/ي هنا

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Writing Corner

### preposition of time and place and time

#### words

ظروف الزمان والمكان والكلمات الدالة على الوقت

ظروف الزمان

**TIME**



|                      |                               |                    |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| القرون               | <b>Centuries</b>              | The 1900's         |
| العقود               | <b>Decades</b>                | The 90's           |
| السنوات              | <b>Years</b>                  | 1990, 2000         |
| الأشهر               | <b>Months</b>                 | March, June        |
| الأسابيع             | <b>Weeks</b>                  | 5 Weeks            |
| الفصول الأربع        | <b>Seasons</b>                | Spring             |
| فترات من الزمن       | <b>Periods of Time</b>        | The Future         |
| العطل                | <b>Holidays</b>               | The Easter Holiday |
| أجزاء اليوم          | <b>Parts of the Day</b>       | The Morning        |
| عطلة نهاية الأسبوع   | <b>Time</b>                   | The Weekend        |
| الأيام               | <b>Days</b>                   | Monday             |
| التاريخ              | <b>Dates</b>                  | April 3rd          |
| أيام محددة           | <b>Specific Days</b>          | My Birthday        |
| يوم وجزء منه         | <b>Day + Part of Day</b>      | Sunday Morning     |
| العطل التي تبدأ بيوم | <b>Holidays with "Day"</b>    | Easter Day         |
| الساعات              | <b>Hours</b>                  | 8 a.m./p.m.        |
| أجزاء اليوم          | <b>Parts of the Day</b>       | Midnight           |
| الوقت                | <b>Time</b>                   | The Moment         |
| العطل الرسمية        | <b>Holidays without "Day"</b> | Easter             |

تستخدم للأشياء الأكثر عموماً

**IN**

(Bigger)

تستخدم للأشياء المحددة

**ON**

(Smaller)

تستخدم للأشياء الأكبر تجاهها

**AT**

Very specific

تستخدم للأشياء الأكبر تجاهها

(Smallest)

Very specific

AT

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Writing Corner

### preposition of time and place and time words

#### ظروف الزمان والمكان والكلمات الدالة على الوقت

تستخدم للحديث عن فترة محددة من الزمن بحثت في الماضي وتستمر إلى الوقت الحالي. تستخدم مع المضارع التام.

لدي هذه السيارة منذ أن انتقلت إلى لندن بعدها سنة محددة أو مناسبة

تستخدم للحديث عن شيء حدث قبل الآخر

هذا حدث قبل أن نعمل بالبنك

تستخدم للحديث عن شيء حدث بعد الآخر

أرتدت مريولي بعد أن أغسل أسناني

تستخدم للتحدث عن مدة من الزمن عادة تستخدم مع المضارع التام

لقد عشت في لندن لمدة سنتين بعدها عدد السنوات أو الأشهر.

تستخدم للدلالة على وقت حدث في الماضي قبل الآن، يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عادة اشتريت هذه السيارة قبل ٣ شهور تأتي بعد الزمن

تستخدم للدلالة على وقت حدوث شيء ما

كنت سعيدة عندما رأيت أمي

#### SINCE منذ

SINCE lets us speak about a certain period of time started in the past and that gets up to the present. It is often used in the present perfect:

- I have had this car since I moved to London.



#### FOR لمدة

FOR is often used to speak about a certain period of time which gets up to the present. As we focus on the length of this period, present perfect is often used:

- I have lived in London for two years.



#### BEFORE قبل

BEFORE is used to speak about a time earlier than another moment:



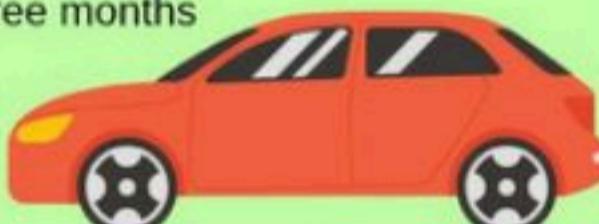
- That happened before we worked in the bank.

[https://t.me/EEFL\\_ana](https://t.me/EEFL_ana)

#### AGO قبل/مضت

AGO is used to speak about a certain time in the past taking the present as a reference. Past simple is often used.

- We bought this car three months ago.



#### After بعده

After is a word used to show that one event happens later than another one.

I wear my uniform after I brush my teeth.



#### When عندما

When is a word used to show the time something happens.

I was happy when I saw my mom.



#### then ثم

Then is a word used to show what happens next..

I did my homework, then I played.



تستخدم للدلالة على ما حدث بعد ذلك

أنجزت واجبي ثم لعبت

#### put the correct time word:

1- **She has lived here.....2018.**

2- **He has been studying English.....three years.**

3- .....**I was a child, I loved puzzles.**

4- **We went to the beach two days.....**



# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Future Tense

### (going to & will)

المستقبل

now

past

future

### going to

استخداماتها

#### Use:

خطط مستقبلية مخطط لها من قبل

##### 1. Planned Future Actions

- I'm **going to** study medicine at university.

سوف أدرس طب في الجامعة (تفكير مسبق للمستقبل)

##### 2. Intentions

- She's **going to** start a new job next month.

سوف تبدأ وظيفتها الجديدة الشهر القادم

##### 3. Predictions (evidence)

- Look at those clouds!

It's **going to** rain.

انظروا لهذه الغيوم! سوف تمطر(دليل الغيوم وليس مجرد تكهن)

##### 4. Arranged Plans

- We're **going to** visit grandma this weekend.

سوف نزور جدتنا في نهاية الأسبوع(مخطط من قبل)

### Form:

لازم بعد الـ **to** يكون الفعل الأساسي بدون اضافات

**S + verb be + going to + base verb + object**

سوف اتغدا بعد العمل

**I am going to have lunch after work.**

سوف تتسافر الأسبوع القادم

**She is going to travel next week.**

**The teachers are going to explain the lesson**

سوف يشرح المعلمون الدرس

الشكل المختصر

Contractions

(short form)

**I'm going to / 's going to / 're going to**

الشكل المختصر

Contractions

(short form)

**- S + verb be + not+going to + base verb + object**

لن اتغدا بعد العمل

**I'm not going to have lunch after work.**

**She isn't going to travel next week.**

نفس الشرح السابق **verb be** قوي وفقط نضيف **not**

**I'm not going to, She isn't going to,**  
**They aren't going to...**

**Verb be + s + going to+ base verb+ object**

هل ستتسافر الأسبوع القادم

**Is she going to travel next week ?**

نفس الشرح السابق **verb be** قوي وفقط نبدل

**Wh.word +Verb be + s + going to+ base verb+ object**

ماذا سيشرحون

**What are they going to explain ?**

**The teachers are going to explain the lesson**



شرحها على اليوتيوب

### Will

استخداماتها

#### Use:

قرارات وليدة اللحظة عفوية

##### 1. Spontaneous Decisions

- It's raining! I **will** get the umbrella.

انها تمطر، سأحضر مظلة.

##### 2. Promises & Offers

- I will call you when I arrive.

سأتصل بك عندما أصل

##### 3. Predictions (opinion)

- I'm sure you **will** love this movie.

انا متأكدة أنك ستحب الفلم (رأي)

##### 4. Formal Statements

- The President **will** visit the city next week.

الرئيس سيزور المدينة الأسبوع القادم

### Form:

**+ S + will + base verb + object**

ممكن نستخدم **probably** **gl** **maybe** الي معناهم يمكن

مع **will**

**I will buy some milk after work.**

ربما ستبقي مع اصدقائنا

**Maybe She will stay with friends.**

ربما سوف اسافر الكويت

**I probably will go to Kuwait.**

الشكل المختصر

Contractions

(short form)

**I'll, She'll, they'll...etc**

**- S+ won't + base verb + object**

**I won't buy some milk after work.**

ربما لن تبقى مع اصدقائنا

**Maybe She won't stay with friends.**

ربما لن اسافر الكويت

**I probably won't go to Kuwait.**

Contractions

(short form)

**will not = won't**

**? Will+ s+ base verb+ object**

هل ستبقي مع اصدقائنا

**Will she stay with her friends ?**

فقط نبدل الـ **will** مع الفاعل

**Wh.word+ will+ s+base verb+object**

متى ستشتري الحليب

**When will you buy some milk ?**

**I will buy some milk after work.**



اضغط/ي هنا

# قواعد الصرف الثالث متوسط Infinitives of purpose

استخدام المصدر للتعبير عن الهدف من الشيء

## Form:

**to + base verb**

أن + الفعل الاساسي المصدر بدون اي اضافة (لازم بعد to)

استخداماتها

## Use:

**To answer the question why**

لإجابة على سؤال لماذا

## Examples

**Why do you study?**

لماذا تذاكر

**why did she save money ?**

لماذا تدخر المال

**why are they running ?**

لماذا يركضون

السبب ونلاحظ الفعل بعد to مصدر بدون اضافات

**I study to pass the exam.**

انا اذاكر لأنجح في الاختبار

**She saved money to buy a house.**

هي تدخر المال لتشتري بيت

**They are running to catch their flight.**

هم يركضون ليلحقوا برحلتهم

اختاروا الإجابة الصحيحة

**My father is exercising to (staying - stays - stay) healthy.**

## Writing Corner Intensifiers المعززات اللفظية

ظروف تستخدم لتقوية معنى الصفات  
أو الحال وتتراوح قوتها من الأكثر قوّة  
إلى الأقل

an adverb that makes the meaning of another word stronger

الأكثر قوّة

**more intense, more powerful**

للغاية Extremely The problem is extremely difficult.

جداً Very It is a very interesting book.

حّقا Really She was really angry with me.



المشكلة صعبة جدًا  
الكتاب ممتع جدًا  
كانت غاضبة جدًا مني

قوية

**strong**

VocabularyPage.com

نوعاً ما

Rather The exam was rather difficult.

الى حد كبير / تماماً

Quite The water is quite cold.



الاختبار كان صعب نوعاً ما  
الماء بارد الى حد كبير

الى حد ما

**to a limited extent**

VocabularyPage.com

الى حد ما (اقل)

Fairly My brother is fairly tall.

نوعاً ما (غير رسمي)

Pretty The film was pretty good.

الى حد ما

Somewhat We were somewhat tired.



أخي طويل الى حد ما  
الفلم كان جيد نوعاً ما  
كنا متعبين الى حد ما

# قواعد الصرف الثالث متوسط

## Writing Corner

### Intensifiers

#### المعززات اللفظية

#### Use:

استخداماتهم

#### 1- They come before adjectives and adverbs to make them stronger.

تأتي قبل الصفات والحال لتجعلهم أقوى

الطعم لذيذ

الطعم لذيذ جداً

نضع اداة التوكيد قبل الصفة

**The food is delicious.**

**The food is extremely delicious.**

اين الصفة ، لذيذ طبعاً في الجملة الاولى المعنى ليس قوي ولا مشدد عليه لكن بالجملة الثانية اكدا ان الطعام

لذيذ جداً

نضع اداة التوكيد قبل الحال

انا اتعلم بسرعة

انا اعلم بسرعة الى حد ما

**I'm learning fast.**

**I'm learning quite fast.**

مهم جداً

**Adjectives describe nouns . Adverbs describe a verb.**

الصفة تصف الاسم

الحال يصف الفعل

كيف يا معلمة نفرق بين الصفة والحال ؟

بسطة الصفة تصف الموصوف وهو اسم

مثل الجملة الأولى الطعام لذيذ ، الصفة لذيذ ، من اللذيذ؟ الطعام ، طيب الطعام اسم او فعل؟ طبعاً اسم

اما الجملة الثانية انا اتعلم بسرعة

وين الحال؟ بسرعة ، ايش وصف؟ تعلمي اداً فعل فهو حال

#### 2- when there is a singular noun, quite is placed before the article.

عندما نستخدم quite مع اسم مفرد معدود ، نضعها قبل اداة التعريف او التنكير

a/an/the

**She has quite a large bed.**

لديها سرير كبير الى حد ما

سرير مفرد معدود فنضع معه a وقبلهم quite

**It was quite an amazing movie.**

كان فيلم رائع الى حد ما

فيلم مفرد معدود قبله صفة تبدا بحرف علة فنستخدم an ونضع قبلهم اداة التوكيد quite

#### 3- We don't use ( very - really - pretty - quite ) with strong adjectives because they are strong by themselves. We use other intensifiers, such as: ( absolutely, completely, extremely, totally ).

لا نستخدم very, quite, really, quite مع الصفات القوية لأنها قوية بحد ذاتها لكن

نستخدم هذه الكلمات لتأكيدتها absolutely, completely, extremely, totally

كبير جداً / ضخم

**enormous**

ذكي جداً

**brilliant**

صغير جداً - ضئيل

**tiny**

مثال للصفات القوية

**so enormous**

**very brilliant**

**quite tiny**

**absolutely enormous**

**completely brilliant**

**totally tiny**

قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Time clauses

الجمل الدالة على الزمن



### Use:

Tell us when something happens. تستخدم لتحديد وقت حدوث الفعل

### Form:

A time clause is a subordinate clause. It can't stand alone. It depends on the main clause to complete the meaning. It's introduced by a conjunction such as:

الجملة الدالة على الزمن جملة تابعة لاتعطي معنى كامل لوحدها بل تعتمد على الجملة الأساسية لتكمل المعنى. وتبداً بأداة ربط

كيف نعرفها؟ تأتي مع كلمات مثل:

When, While, as soon as, before, after, until

فقط اذا بدأنا بالجملة الزمنية نضع فاصلة بعد الجملة تم نكمل الجملة الأساسية.

### Main clause + subordinate clause

جملة أساسية

جملة تابعة

I will call you when I arrive.

الجملة الأولى البنفسجية هي الجملة الأساسية والثانية هي جملة الزمن والدليل فيها كلمة when التي تعني عندما

أو

### Subordinate clause, + main clause

When I arrive, I will call you.

هنا عكسنا واذا بدأنا بجملة الزمن نضع فاصلة بعدوها

We can use present and past forms in a time clause but we can't use future forms. We use present forms instead.

نستخدم زمن المضارع والماضي في عبارات الزمن لكن لا نستطيع ان نستخدم المستقبل فنستخدم المضارع بدلاً عنه

I'll go shopping while you cook dinner. (future)

معناها بالمستقبل لكن لم نستخدم زمن المستقبل في الجملة الزمنية استخدمنا المضارع.  
المستقبل في الأساسية فقط (سأذهب للتسوق بينما تطبخ العشاء)

He went shopping while his wife cooked dinner. (past)

ماضي / ذهب للتسوق بينما زوجته تطبخ العشاء

Wash your hands when you finish. (Present)

مضارع / اغسل يديك عندما تنتهي



# قواعد الصرف الثالث متوسط

## Prepositions of movement

حروف الجر الدالة على الحركة

Use:

Show movement from one place to another.

للتعبير عن الحركة من مكان الى مكان



in ~~×~~ Into  
on ~~×~~ Onto

مهم جدا التفريق بينهم in تعني داخل لاتوحي بحركة بل ثابتة لكن into تدل على حركة

كذلك on معناها على بدون حركة لكن onto تدل على حركة معناها الى اعلى شي ما



اضغط/ي هنا

# Expressions of quantity

تعبيرات الدالة على الكمية



Use:  
نستخدم

مع الأسماء المعدودة

مع الأسماء غير المعدودة

Many  
كمية

much  
كمية

A lot of  
كثير من

A lot of  
كثير من

A few  
كمية صغيرة لكن  
إيجابية(كافية)

A little  
كمية صغيرة لكن  
إيجابية(كافية)

Few  
كمية صغيرة لكن  
سلبية(غير كافية)

Little  
كمية صغيرة لكن  
سلبية(غير كافية)

Enough  
كمية كافية من  
بما فيه الكفاية

Enough  
كمية كافية من  
بما فيه الكفاية

| COUNTABLE  | NOUNS               | UNCOUNTABLE  |
|--|---------------------|--|
| How many?  |                     | How much?  |
| How many T-shirts have you got?<br>كم قميصاً لديك                                  |                     | How much money have you got?<br>كم لديك من المال                   |
| A LOT OF   |                     | a LOT OF   |
| There are a lot of students.<br>هناك طلاب كثيرون                                   |                     | There is a lot of noise in class.<br>هناك الكثير من الإزعاج بالفصل |
| a FEW  |                     | a LITTLE   |
| I've got a few books on my desk.<br>لدي قليل من الكتب على مكتبي                    |                     | Let's add a little salt!<br>لنضيف قليلاً من الملح                  |
| Few  | too few<br>very few | too little<br>very little  |
| I've got too few apples to make a pie.<br>لدي كمية قليلة جداً من التفاح لصنع فطيرة |                     | There's too little space to sit.<br>هناك مكان صغير جداً للجلوس     |
| Enough   | THERE'S ENOUGH      | Enough   |
| We have enough chairs for the guests.<br>توجد كراسي كافية للجميع                   |                     | There is enough water for everyone.<br>يوجد ماء كافي للجميع        |

اذا

| مع المعدود<br>وغير المعدود | مع الأسماء غير<br>المعدودة | مع الأسماء<br>المعدودة |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| A lot of                   | much                       | Many                   |
| Enough                     | A little                   | A few                  |

| قبل الأسماء<br>أو<br>بعد الصفات  | قبل الأسماء   |
|--|---|
| enough<br>لدينا ماء كافي<br>We have enough water.<br>الماء اسم enough جاءت قبله            | much<br>Many<br>A little<br>a lot of<br>A few   |
| The box isn't big enough.<br>big صفة enough جاءت بعدها<br>الصندوق ليس كبير بما فيه الكفاية | I have a lot of money.<br>How much sugar do you want?<br>How many babies do you have?<br>She has a few dolls. |



اضغط/ي هنا





# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Pronouns:

### something, anything, nothing

الضمائر غير المحددة

شيء ما، أي شيء، لا شيء



اضغط/ي هنا

|                          | <u>Something</u>                                   | <u>Anything</u>  | <u>Nothing</u>   |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| <b>meaning</b><br>المعنى | شيء ما   | أي شيء   | لا شيء   |
| <b>use</b><br>الاستخدام  | في الجمل المثبتة                                   | في الجمل المنفية و<br>الأسئلة  | معناها نفي لكن نستخدمها في<br>الجمل المثبتة                      |
| <b>example</b><br>مثال   | <u>I want to eat something.</u><br>أريد أن أكل شيء | <u>Do you need anything?</u><br><u>I don't have anything to say.</u><br>هل تحتاج إلى أي شيء؟<br>ليس لدي أي شيء لأقوله. | <u>There is nothing in the fridge.</u><br>لا يوجد شيء في الثلاجة |

## Sequence words

كلمات الترتيب أو التسلسل

تستخدم لترتيب الأفكار أو الأحداث في الكلام أو الكتابة خاصة في القصص، التجارب أو التعليمات

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| <u>First,</u>      | أولاً   |
| <u>Next,</u>       | بعد ذلك |
| <u>Then,</u>       | ثم      |
| <u>After that,</u> | بعد ذلك |
| <u>Before,</u>     | قبل     |
| <u>After,</u>      | بعد     |
| <u>Finally,</u>    | أخيراً  |

أيضاً نستطيع أن نستخدم كلمات تدل على الزمن مثل:

When عندما



اضغط/ي هنا

Until إلى أن





اضغط/ي هنا

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط **Reflexive pronouns**

الضمائر الانعكاسية

شرح القاعدة

## Use:

**When the subject and the object is the same person.**

1

تستخدم عندما يكون الفاعل والمفعول به هما نفس الشخص أو الشيء

| Subject<br>Pronoun | ضمائر<br>الفاعل       | Reflexive<br>Pronoun<br>الانعكاسية | Example Sentence  |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| I                  | أنا                   | myself<br>بنفسي                    | أذيت نفسي بينما كنت أطبخ.<br>I hurt myself while cooking.           |
| you                | أنت<br>(singular)     | yourself<br>بنفسك                  | Did you enjoy yourself at the party?<br>هل استمتعت بنفسك في الحفلة؟ |
| he                 | هو                    | himself<br>بنفسه                   | He blamed himself for the mistake.<br>لقد لام نفسه على الغلطة       |
| she                | هي                    | herself<br>بنفسها                  | She taught herself to play guitar.<br>علمت نفسها العزف على الغيتار  |
| it                 | هو/هي                 | itself<br>بنفسه                    | The cat cleaned itself.<br>القطة نظفت نفسها                         |
| we                 | نحن                   | ourselves<br>بأنفسنا               | We organized the event ourselves.<br>نظمنا الحدث بأنفسنا            |
| you                | أنتم/أنتن<br>(plural) | yourselves<br>بأنفسكم /<br>بأنفسكن | You should be proud of yourselves.<br>يجب أن تكونوا فخورين بأنفسكم  |
| they               | هم / هن               | themselves<br>بأنفسهم /<br>بأنفسهن | They introduced themselves politely.<br>قدموا أنفسهم بكل ادب        |

2

أيضاً نستخدمهم اذا اردنا ان نوضح انتا فعلنا الشيء دون اي مساعدة من احد  
**I made the cake myself.** صنعت الكعكة بنفسي

3

موقعهم في الجملة

| For emphasis<br>pat the end off the sentence     | After the Preposition<br>بعد حرف الجر | After the verb<br>بعد الفعل        |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| للتأكيد في آخر الجملة<br><b>I did it myself.</b> | <b>He looked at himself.</b>          | <b>She taught herself dancing.</b> |

## Because / so

| meaning<br>المعنى | لأن / بسبب<br><b>Because</b>  | لذلك<br><b>So</b>   |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Use<br>الاستخدام  | تربيط جملة السبب مع الجملة الرئيسية<br>تعطي سبب للجملة الأولى   | تربيط جملة النتيجة مع جملة السبب<br>تعطي نتيجة لجملة السبب  |
| Example<br>مثال   | الجملة الرئيسية+Because+السبب<br><i>I stayed home because it was raining.</i><br>مكثنا بالمنزل لأنها تمطر | السبب+، (قبلها فاصلة)so+النتيجة<br><i>It was raining, so I stayed home.</i><br>انها تمطر لذلك بقينا بالمنزل |





قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Because / so

اخبر/ي نفسك (تذكرة/ي السبب و النتيجة:

Fill in the blanks with BECAUSE or SO to complete the sentences



I'm going to make a cake  
\_\_\_\_\_ I need some eggs and flour.



She's going to stay at home  
\_\_\_\_\_ she has to study for an exam.



Loren and her granddad can go for a picnic  
\_\_\_\_\_ the weather is warm.



The Browns are very hungry  
\_\_\_\_\_ they are having lunch at a restaurant.



اضغط/ي هنا

**U:5**

## المبني للمجهول The Passive

نستخدم المبني للمجهول لنركز على الفعل وليس الفاعل، ولعمل جملة مبنية للمجهول

verb be + v3 (past participle) نستخدم

### Simple present

المضارع البسيط

Object + am + Verb 3 + (by + S)  
is  
are

مبنيه للمعلوم

Samar **cleans** the room everyday.  
**S + v1 + o**

مبنيه للمجهول

**The room is cleaned by Samar**

Object + am + Verb 3 + (by + S)  
is  
are

كلمات تدل  
على الزمن

I am everyday/week/month/year  
كل يوم/اسبوع/شهر/سنة  
always

often

never

sometimes

rarely

sometimes

once a كل مرتبة كل

twice a مررتين كل

### Present perfect

المضارع التام

Object + has+been + Verb 3 + (by + S)  
have

مبنيه للمعلوم

Samar **has already cleaned** the room.

**S + has/have+ v3 + o**

مبنيه للمجهول

**The room has already been cleaned by Samar**

Object + has+been + Verb 3 + (by + S)  
have

كلمات تدل  
على الزمن

Already للتو  
yet بعد (نأتي بالتفي والسؤال)  
just للتو  
ever هل سبق  
never ابدا / لم يسبق  
before من قبل  
for لمدة  
since منذ

I have

He She has

It has

They have

We have

You have

You have

### Simple past

الماضي البسيط

Object + was + Verb 3 + (by + S)  
were

مبنيه للمعلوم

Samar **cleaned** the room yesterday.

**S + v2 + o**

مبنيه للمجهول

**The room was cleaned by Samar**

Object + was + Verb 3 + (by + S)  
were

كلمات تدل  
على الزمن

Yesterday امس

last الماضي

ago منذ

سنوات قديمة

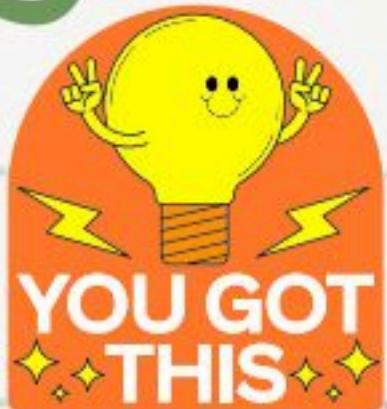
او ايام او اشهر

They are  
We are  
You are

أي اسم جمع

The person or thing that does the action is the agent. We can show it or leave it if it is unnecessary.

يسمى الشخص او الشيء الذي فعل الفعل نائب الفاعل ومن الممكن ان نكتبه كما فعلنا في الجمل السابقة باستخدام by+s والتي تعني بواسطة شخص ما او شيء ما، وممكن ان نتركها اذا كان الفاعل غير مهم ويمكن الاستغناء عنه



قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## The passive

S. +. V2+. O

! **Someone broke the window**

**Change into passive:** حوليها للمبني للمجهول

اول شي نفعله نذهب للفعل ونقرر هل هو مضارع بسيط، مضارع تام او مضارع بسيط، وهذا ماتم شرحه مسبقاً من شكل الفعل والكلمات الدالة على الزمن، اذا عرفنا الزمن نبدأ بتطبيق القانون الخاص بكل زمن ونحوها الى مبني للمجهول

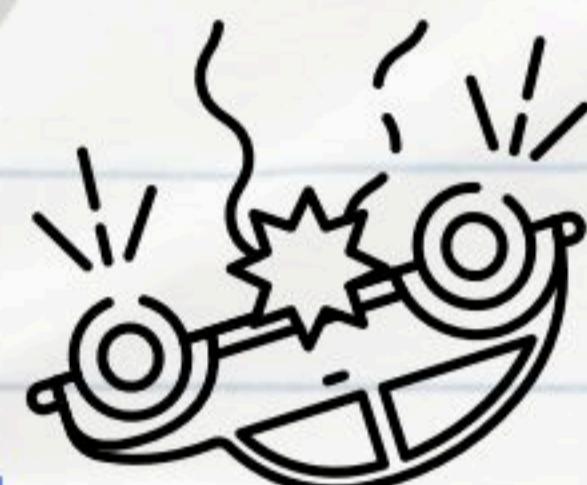
الفعل هنا **broke** ، وهو في زمن الماضي البسيط فنتبع القانون

**Object + was + Verb 3 + (by + S)  
were**

نضع المفعول به وهو **the window** في البداية ونكمي نختار **was** لأن **the window** مفرد ثم نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل وهو **broken**

**The window was broken.**

الفاعل هنا ليس معروف فهو ليس مهتم فلا نكتبه



S. +. has/have+. V.3 +. O

! **Something has hit the cars.**

الفعل هنا **has hit** ، وهو في زمن المضارع التام البسيط فنتبع القانون

**Object + has+been + Verb 3 + (by + S)  
have**

نضع المفعول به وهو **the cars** في البداية ونكمي نختار **have** لأن **the cars** مفرد ثم نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل وهو **hit** نفسه ونضع **been**

**The cars have been hit.**

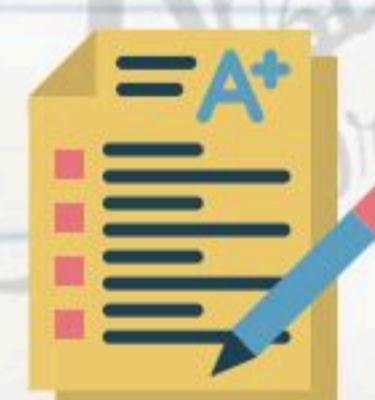
الفاعل هنا ليس معروف فهو ليس مهتم فلا نكتبه

**اخبر/ي نفسك:**

! **Someone stole my watch.**



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا



# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Present Perfect

### المضارع التام



شرح القاعدة على البوتيوب

an action in the past - no time indicated  
I have eaten squid



repeated actions in the past - often with quantity words  
I have eaten squid 3 times



duration - from past to now  
I have worked here since 2010



للتحدث عن احداث حدثت في الماضي ولكن وقتها غير محدد او له اثر او نتيجة في الحاضر، احداث مكررة في الماضي، ايضاح مقدار المدة من الماضي حتى الان

يختلف عن الماضي البسيط بأن وقته غير محدد او غير مهم لكن الماضي مهم ومحدد

عبارات  
المضارع  
التابع  
غير محددة  
بزمن

Already  
yet  
just  
ever  
never  
before  
for  
since

عبارات زمنية تستخدم معهم  
**Time Expressions:**

Yesterday  
when  
past dates  
Last  
ago

عبارات  
الماضي  
محددة بزمن

### Affirmative

الجملة المثبتة

**S + has/ have + v3 + object**

مفعول به التصريف الثالث

Noun Pronoun

I have

She has

He has

It has

They have

we have

You have

1

I've

She's

He's

It's

They've

we've

you've

**I have slept for two hours.**

لقد نمت لمدة ساعتين

**I've slept for two hours.**

لقد تخرجت منذ يوليو السابق

**She has graduated since last July**

**She's graduated since last July.**

Correct صحيح

**I have worked for the age of 20.**



**Paul has wrote his homework.**



### Negative

الجملة المنافية

**S + has/ have + not + v3 + object**

مفعول به التصريف الثالث

not تحويل الجملة للنفس نضيف فقط

بعد

**I have studied English already.**

**I have not studied English already.**

**He has received an email.**

**He has not received an email.**

**contractions (short form)** hasn't  
haven't

الشكل المختصر

**He hasn't received an email.**

**Change into negative**  
**They have discovered electricity.**

**نستخدم since و for مع المضارع التام**

### for

لحقة (عدد السنوات او  
الأشهر او الأيام)  
يشير الى الفترة الزمنية  
للححدث

لمدة شهرين  
a year  
a long time

**I have lived in  
London for five  
years**

لقد عشت في لندن لمدة  
خمس سنوات

### since

منذ (سنة محددة، شهر،  
مناسبة)  
يشير الى بداية الحدث

yesterday  
last June  
1999

**I have lived in  
London since  
2000**

لقد عشت في لندن  
منذ عام 2000

### Question

السؤال

**I-Y/N question**

سؤال اجابته نعم او لا

**Have + s + v3 + object**

Has

?

مفعول به

عند تحويل الجملة الى سؤال  
فقط نبدل او have او has الى الفاعل

**Hajar has cleaned the room.**

**Has Hajar cleaned the room?**

الإجابات

**Yes she has.**

يرجع وضع الجملة  
الأصلي فاعل و فعل  
ولكن نضع الضمير  
ال المناسب وليس الاسم  
الاسم و نضع الكلمة  
النفي not

**No, she hasn't**

يرجع وضع الجملة الأصل  
فاعل و فعل ولكن نضع  
الضمير المناسب وليس  
الاسم و نضع الكلمة  
النفي not

### 2- Wh. Questions

سؤال يبدأ بأدوات استفهام

**Wh. Q. word Have + s + v3 + object**

Has

**I've worn my glasses for a year.**

نريد تكوين سؤال اجابته my glasses

نختار الإدلة المناسبة التي تسأل عن الشيء وهي what ثم نكمل

نفس الطريقة السابقة. وطبعاً لا نكتب الجواب بالسؤال

**What have you worn for a year?**

**My glasses**

|       |                                |
|-------|--------------------------------|
| Who   | Asks about people or animals   |
| What  | Asks about an object or action |
| When  | Asks about a time              |
| Where | Asks about a place             |
| Why   | Asks about a reason            |
| How   | Asks how it happened           |

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط Present Perfect Questions with How long

المضارع التام وسؤال كم المدة

## Form

**How long+ has/have+s+v3+object?**

الإجابات

نستخدم على since or for حسب السؤال

## Examples

كم مدة لعبك لكرة القدم

**How long have you played football?**

اخترنا have لأن الفاعل you . بحاوبها  
بالطريقتين لمدة for او منذ since

**I have played football**

since  
for

**I was 10.**  
**three years.**

لقد لعبت كرة القدم منذ ان كنت في العاشرة اخترنا since لانه يشير الى بداية زمن الحدث

لقد لعبت كرة القدم لمدة ثلاثة سنوات اخترنا for لانه يشير الى مدة حدوث الفعل

كم مدة بقاء مني في مكة

**How long has Mona stayed in Makkah?**

اخترنا has لأن الفاعل Mona وهو مفرد  
. بحاوبها بالطريقتين لمدة for او منذ since

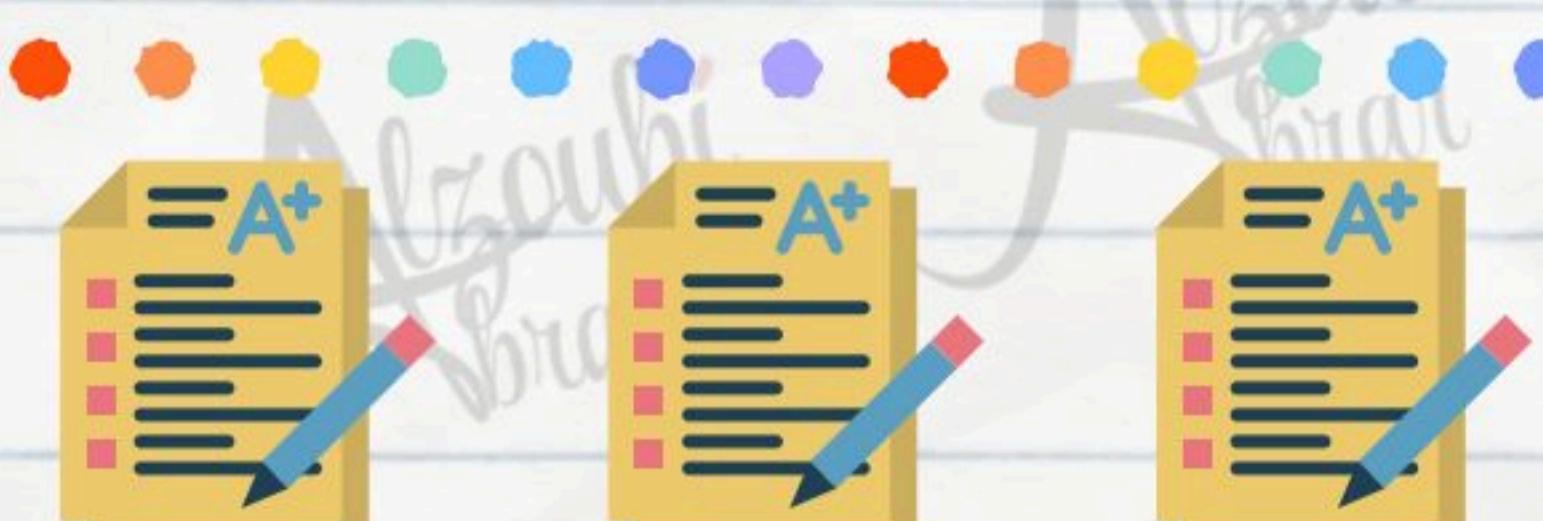
**Mona has stayed in Makkah**

since  
for

**September 1st**  
**1 month**

مني بقى في مكة منذ الاول من سبتمبر اخترنا since لانه يشير الى بداية زمن الفعل

مني بقى في مكة لمدة شهر اخترنا for لانه يشير الى مدة حدوث الفعل





## Comparative and Superlative

المقارنة و التفضيل باستخدام الصفات

### Comparative



شرح القاعدة

نحاول نربط أن الـ **comparative** فيها حرف **r** فهي إلى نظيف **more** او **er/ier** لصفاتها

كبير  
أكبر من  
الأكبر

**than** من  
تميز المقارنة بين  
وتأتي بعد الصفة

We use it to compare between 2 people or 2 things

نستخدمه للمقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين

The rules القوانيين

Adj. الصفة

القاعدة

Comparative المقارنة

Example مثال

**1 syllable adjectives**  
(short adj.)

صفات قصيرة ذات مقطع واحد

**old**

**tall**

نظيف er

على طول

**old er**

**tall er**

**Sara is older than me.**

سارة أكبر مني

**Ahmad is taller than Faris.**

أحمد أطول من فارس

**1 syllable adjectives**  
(ending with (e).)

صفات قصيرة تنتهي بحرف الـ e

**cute**

**large**

نظيف r

فقط

**cute r**

**large r**

**The cat is cuter than the dog.**

القطة ألطف من الكلب

**The dress is larger than the skirt.**

الفستان أكبر من التنورة

**1 syllable adjectives**  
(CVC)

صفات تنتهي بحرف ساكن، علة، ساكن

**hot**

**big**

ن Doubtful the first  
الآخر

er ونظيف

**hot ter**

**big ger**

**Alhassa is hotter than Abha**

الأحساء أكثر حرارة من أبها

**My house is bigger than yours.**

منزلني أكبر من منزلك

**Adjectives ending with (y)**

صفات تنتهي بحرف الـ y

**happy**

**funny**

يـ Doubtful the first  
ونظيف

ier

**happier**

**funnier**

**Salma is happier than Fadwa**

سلمى أكثر سعادة من فدوا

**She is funnier than me.**

هي أكثر اضحاكاً مني

**2 or more syllable adjectives (long adj.)**

صفات طويلة ذات مقطعين و أكثر

**expensive**

**beautiful**

ن Doubtful the first  
less او more

قبل الصفة

الطويلة

**more expensive**

**less beautiful**

**The bag is more expensive than the dress.**

الحقيبة أغلى من الفستان

**Irregular Adjectives**

صفات شاذة غير منتظمة

**good**

**bad**

**far**

تتغير تصبح

كلمة أخرى

**better**

**worse**

**further**

**Your mark is better than mine**

درجتك أفضل من درجتي

**The school is further than the mall.**

المدرسة أبعد من المجمع

### Explanation

الشرح

**Buses are cheaper (cheap) than trains.**

الباص أرخص من القطار

إذا أردنا أن نقارن أولاً نقرر ما إذا كانت المقارنة بين 2 أو أكثر، كيف نعرف؟ بالقراءة والفهم طبعاً

أولاً، إذا لم تفهم توجد كلمة تميز المقارنة بين 2 وهي than وهي تكون بعد الصفات، هنا

وراها معناها مقارنة بين 2 ولو قرأتنا الجملة وجدنا أن المقارنة بين 2 الباص و القطار، بعدها

نذهب للصفة ونقرر هل هي قصيرة أو طويلة واي قانون تبع ثم نبدأ، cheap، صفة قصيرة من

مقطع واحد، فنضيف er على طول

**The subway is more crowded (crowded) at rush hour than at other times.**

إذا أردنا أن نقارن أولاً نقرر ما إذا كانت المقارنة بين 2 أو أكثر، كيف نعرف؟ بالقراءة والفهم طبعاً، إذا لم تفهم

تميز المقارنة بين 2 وهي than و تكون بعد الصفات، هنا crowded وراها معناها مقارنة بين 2 ولو قرأتنا الجملة وجدنا أن

المقارنة بين 2 ساعة الذروة و الساعات الأخرى، بعدها نذهب للصفة ونقرر هل هي قصيرة أو طويلة واي قانون تبع ثم نبدأ،

صفة تتكون من مقطعين less crowded، فنضيف more قبل الصفة ولو كان الازدحام أقل في ساعة الذروة نضع less crowded

قطار الانفاق أكثر ازدحاماً في ساعة الذروة عن الساعات الأخرى



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا

كبير  
أكبر من  
الأكبرنحاول نربط أن الـ **superlative** فيها حرف **s** فهي إلى نظيف most iest/est لصفاتها**We use it to compare three or more people or things**  
نستخدمه للمقارنة بين أكثر من ٣ أشياء / اشخاص لبيان الأفضل أو الأدنىتميز المقارنة بين شيء وعدة أشياء وتأتي قبل الصفة **The**

## The rules القوانيين

## Adj. الصفة

## القاعدة

## Comparative المقارنة

## Example مثال

1 syllable adjectives  
(short adj.)

صفات قصيرة ذات مقطع واحد

**old**  
**tall**نظيف  
على طول**oldest**  
**tallest****Sara is the oldest in class.**  
سارة الأكبر في الفصل  
**Ahmad is the tallest in my family.**  
أحمد الأطول في العائلة1 syllable adjectives  
(ending with (e).)

صفات قصيرة تنتهي بحرف الـ e

**cute**  
**large**نظيف  
فقط**cute**  
**large****The cat is the cutest among animals.**  
القطة ألطف الحيوانات  
**Box A is the largest in the store.**  
الصندوق a هو الأكبر في المحل1 syllable adjectives  
(CVC)

صفات تنتهي بحرف ساكن، علة، ساكن

**hot**  
**big**ن Doubtful  
الأخير  
est ونظيف**hot**  
**big****Alhassa is the hottest city in Saudi Arabia.**  
الحساء هي المدينة الأكثر حرارة في السعودية  
**My house is the biggest in the neighborhood.**  
منزلي هو الأكبر في الحيAdjectives ending with (y)

صفات تنتهي بحرف الـ y

**happy**  
**funny**ن Doubtful  
ي est ونظيف**happiest**  
**funniest****Salma is the happiest girl ever**  
سلمي هي البنت الأكثـر سـعادـة2 or more syllable adjectives (long adj.)

صفات طويلة ذات مقطعين و أكثر

**expensive**  
**beautiful**وضع **or** most قبل الصفة الطويلة**most**  
**least****This bag is the most expensive in the store.**  
هذه الحقيـة هي الـأـغـلـى فـي المـحـلـIrregular Adjectives

صفات شاذة غير منتظمة

**good**  
**bad**  
**far**تـغـيـرـ تـصـبـحـ  
كلـمـةـ أـخـرـىـ**best**  
**worst**  
**furthest****Your mark is the best mark in class.**  
درجـتـكـ هـيـ الـأـفـضـلـ فـيـ الـفـصـلـ

## Explanation

الشرح

كل وسائل النقل الأخرى



الباـصـ أوـسـيـلـةـ نـقـلـ

**Buses are the cheapest (cheap) means of transportation.**

إذا أردنا أن نقارن أولاً نقرر ما إذا كانت المقارنة بين أكثر من ٣، كيف نعرف؟ بالقراءة والفهم طبعاً أولاً، إذا لم تفهم توجد كلمة تميز التفضيل وهي the وتكون قبل الصفات، هنا cheap قبلها the معناها تفضيل بين أكثر من ٣ ولو قرأنا الجملة وجدنا ان المقارنة بين أكثر من ٣ الباص و كل وسائل النقل. بعدها نذهب للصفة ونقر هل هي قصيرة أو طويلة واي قانون تبع ثم نبدا، cheap صفة قصيرة من مقطع واحد، فنضيف est على طول ونضع قبلها the إذاً مو موجودة بالجملة هنا موجودة

العالم كله

**Sao Paolo has the ... worst .... (bad) traffic in the world.**

إذا أردنا أن نقارن أولاً نقرر ما إذا كانت المقارنة بين أكثر من ٣، كيف نعرف؟ بالقراءة والفهم طبعاً أولاً، إذا لم تفهم توجد كلمة تميز المقارنة بين أكثر من ٣ وهي the وتكون قبل الصفات، هنا bad معناها مقارنة بين أكثر من ٣ ولو قرأنا الجملة وجدنا ان المقارنة بين أكثر من ٣، بعدها نذهب للصفة ونقر هل هي قصيرة أو طويلة واي قانون تبع ثم نبدا، bad صفة شاذة worst، فتـغـيـرـ تـصـبـحـ

ساو باولو لديها أسوء ازدحام في العالم



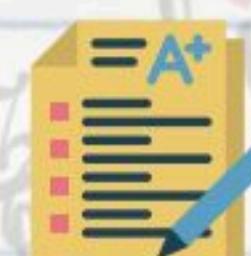
اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا



## Comparison with as .....as

### Use:

**To show that two things are equal in quality Whether they are the same or different. (We can use (just) before it for emphasis)**

للمقارنة بين شيئين عندما يكونان متساوين في الصفة سواء بالشبه او الاختلاف، ويمكن ان نستخدم (تماما) قبلها للتوكيد

### Form:

⊕ **S + v + (just) + as + adjective + as + object**  
الصفة بين as.....as وبدون اي اضافات

**You are as smart as him.**

انت ذكي تماما مثله

**The blue dress is as pretty as the red one.**

الفستان الازرق جميل مثل جمال الأحمر

⊖ **S + v + not + (just) + as + adjective + as + object**

**She isn't as nice as her friend.**

هي ليست جميلة مثل صديقتها

### Important Note

نستخدم as.....as مع الصفات العادي  
مانستخدمه مع صفات المقارنة والتفضيل

**Bella is as ~~cuter~~ as Mary.**

**Bella is as cute as Mary.**



اضغط/ي هنا

YOU'RE  
THE BEST!Use:

اسئلة نستخدمها بطريقة غير مباشرة لتكون ألطف و أكثر

رسمية. يستخدم :

ا. طلب المعلومات بأدب

ج. في الكلام الرسمي

د. مع الغرباء او المعلمين

Form:**Intro + question word + subject + verb ?**

في الأسئلة غير المباشرة :

ا. لا نعكس الفعل والفاعل

ج. لا نستخدم صيغة السؤال

بداية السؤال تكون من التالي**Can you tell me.....****Do you know....****Could you tell me....**كيف نصيغ السؤال:اذا كان الفعل **be** يكون الفعل **be** (am, is, are, was, were) بعد الفاعل  
سؤال مباشر (1)

سؤال غير مباشر

Direct question**Where is she ?****What is the name of the street ?****When were they sick ?**Indirect question**Do you know where *she is* ?****could you tell me what *the name of the street is* ?****Can you tell me when *they were sick* ?**اذا كان الفعل **modals** (can, may, will, should..) يكون الفعل بعد الفاعل (2)Direct question**Where can I get good pizza ?****When will the mall open ?**Indirect question**Do you know where *I can get good pizza* ?****could you tell me when *the mall will open* ?**

رجعنا الترتيب لأصله في الجملة



## Indirect Questions

٣ اذا كان الفعل main verb فعل اكشن اساسي، نحذف الفعل المساعد do/did/do ثم نضع الفعل في زمانه الصحيح

### Direct question

Where does he live ?  
When did they sleep ?  
Why do you scream ?

### Indirect question

Do you know where he lives ?  
Could you tell me when they slept ?  
Can you tell me why you scream ?

حذفنا الـ does وكتبنا الفعل بزمانه المضارع المفرد lives. والثانية حذفنا did وكتبنا الفعل ماضي والاخيره حذفنا do وكتبنا الفعل بشكله بالمضارع

٤ اسئلة who (من), الي اجابتها تكون الفاعل لانغير الترتيب ابدا فقط نضع المقدمة

### Direct question

Who live here ?  
Who planned this ?  
who broke the window ?

### Indirect question

Do you know who live here ?  
do you know who planned this ?  
could you tell me who broke the window ?

٥ اسئلة how (كيف), الي تكون الفاعل قبل الفعل لانغير الترتيب ابدا فقط نضع المقدمة

### Direct question

How many people live here ?  
هنا الفاعل people اشخاص اتي قبل الفعل live فعندما نحوله الى سؤال غير مباشر لانغير الترتيب فقط نضع المقدمة

### Indirect question

٦ اسئلة how, الي تكون الفاعل بعد الفعل نحذف الافعال المساعدة ونكتب الفعل بزمانه

### Direct question

How does she speak French ?  
هنا الفاعل she اتي بعد الفعل does فعندما نحوله الى سؤال غير مباشر نحذف الـ does ونكتب الفعل بالزمن المناسب ونضع المقدمة

### Indirect question

Could you tell me how she speaks French ?



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## U:6

### The Definite Article (The)

#### أداة التعريف the

"The" is used to give information about particular or known nouns.

تستخدم the لـإعطاء معلومات عن اسم محدد أو معروف  
نستخدمها مع الأسماء المعدوّدة وغير المعدوّدة

اسماء معدوّدة

#### Countable nouns

The boys were happy.

كان الأولاد فرحاً (الأولاد معدوّد)

She sold the dolls.

باعت الدمى (الدمى معدوّد)

الأسماء الجمّع

The cars are expensive.

السيارات غالبة (السيارات جمّع)

اسماء غير معدوّدة

#### Non countable nouns

She spilled the water.

سُكِّت الماء (الماء غير معدوّد)

The rice was delicious.

كان الرز لذيذ (الرز غير معدوّد)

الأسماء المفردة

The Eiffel tower is high.

برج إيفل مرتفع (برج إيفل مفرد)

نستخدمها مع

#### Use it with

شي معروف ومحدد

#### Known or specific thing

the teacher, the book...

لا نستخدمها مع

#### Don't use it with

الأسماء العامة

#### General nouns

Cats, dogs, Bees..

شي فريد بالكون لا مثيل له

#### One of a kind thing

The sun, the moon والقمر مالهم مثيل بالكون

صيغة التفضيل

#### Superlatives

The best, the longest..

#### Proper nouns

Sara, Fahad, Hyde park,

اسماء علم

العدد الترتيبية

#### Ordinal numbers

The first, the second .. الأول، الثاني ..

#### Names of countries

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait

اسماء الدول

المحيطات، البحار، الانهار، الصحاري والجبال. المعالم

Oceans, seas, rivers, mountains, monuments

The Eiffel tower, The Nile, The pacific .. النيل، برج إيفل، المحيط الهادئ ..

#### Continents & cities

Asia, Africa, Jeddah, Cairo

المدن والقارات

اسماء الدول المركبة

#### Compound country names

The united states.. اسم دولة من كلمتين ..

#### Meals, sports, games

Breakfast, lunch, football, Ludo, uno,

الوجبات، الرياضات والألعاب

شي مذكور مسبقاً

#### Something mentioned before

I saw a cat. The cat was white. رأيت قطة، القطة بيضاء.

#### Languages & subjects

Arabic, English, Science, Math

اللغات والمواد

اسماء العائلات بصيغة الجمع

#### Family names in plural form

The Smiths, The Robins

#### School, work, vacation, business

I go to school

I go to the school.

كلمة مدرسة، اجازة، عمل

اذا استخدمت لغرضها الاساسي

الاتجاهات

#### Directions

The north...

#### Days & months

Sunday, Monday...

ايماء الأسبوع والأشهر

#### Streets

اسماء الشوارع