

تم تحميل وعرض المادة من

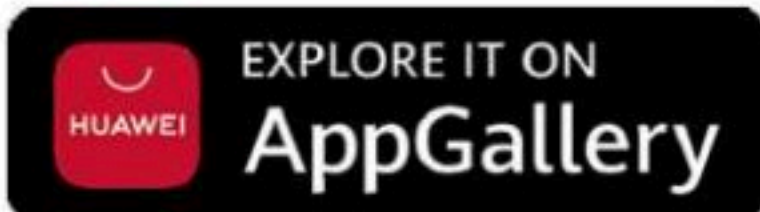
# منهجي

mnhaji.com



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

حمل تطبيق منهجي ليصلك كل جديد



Revision

Super Goal 3

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

Name : .....

الاسم: .....

الصف: .....





**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).

**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 ).

**D- write the missing letter**



pu...zle



E....ail

**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?

قناتي على التلغرام

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).
- 3- Ali is online all the time, even in the park! He is(an exercise freak- an Internet addict)
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## 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 ).

## D- write the missing letter



puzzle



Email

## 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-Reoder**

- 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.  
.....?

**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.

**D-Find the odd words.**

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

**E- write the missing letter**



T.....ins



Coac.....

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





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Asma's world



## 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. 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-Reoder

- 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 ?

Grammar



## 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 ).
- 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.

## 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



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.

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

vocabulary

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

Baggage passport pilot suitcase





### 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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Asma's world



Grammar



### 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 )

### E- write the missing letter



**belt**



**Tickets**

### C-Find the odd words.

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

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

Baggage passport pilot suitcase



**passport**



**baggage**



**suitcase**



**Pilot**

vocabulary



**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.

**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     |

**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



**E- write the missing letter**



s...uid



Cho...olate



## 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.

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Asma's world



## 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.

Grammar



## 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
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- 3-What's a good way to cook e...gs? ( s – g – d )

## E- write the missing letter



squid



Chocolate

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

shrimp

yogurt

pineapple

cereal

cheese



cheese



shrimp



pineapple



cereal



yogurt

vocabulary



**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,.....

**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

**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



**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...

# نموذج الإجابة

sg3

U5 : since when?



قناتي على التلفاز

Asma's world



## 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 . **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 Gorge?** -yes, they have
- b-She has seen the Eiffel tower.  
**Has she seen the Eiffel tower?** -No, she hasn't.

Grammar



## 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 |

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## C. Find the odd words.

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

## D. Choose the correct answer.

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- 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



printer



camera



oven



Credit card



Microwave

## 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



**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.....

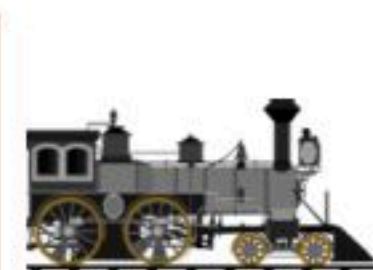
**A-Match**

|   |             |  |                                      |
|---|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 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**



.....



.....



.....



.....



قناتي على التلغرام

Asma's world



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. **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**

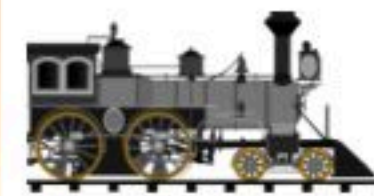
### A-Match

|   |             |   |                                      |
|---|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 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                             |

### 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.



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.

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



stadium...



bridge



skyscrapers



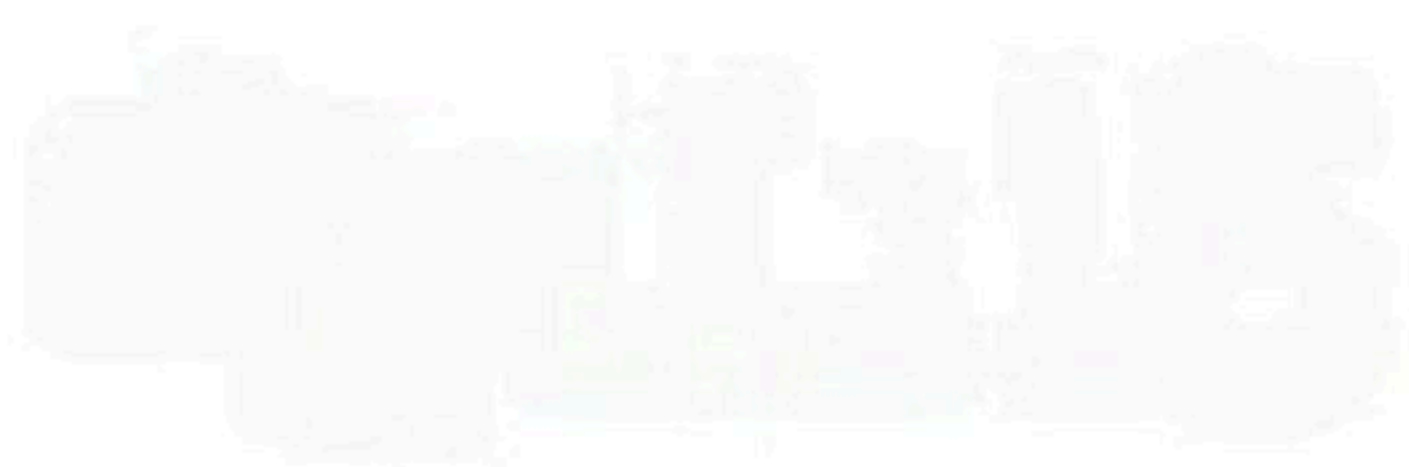
coast

vocabulary

ملخص و مراجعة

Super Goal 3

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



Name : .....

..... الاسم:

..... الصف:



**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)  
.....



Name : .....

# نموذج الإجابة

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class : 3rd Intermediate

## 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                     | B                                       |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1- Exercise freak     | - does not interest at all              |
| 2- Turn (someone) off | - a word to introduce a change in topic |
| 3- Anyway             | - someone who exercises a lot           |
| 4- You see            | - 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")  
Eman **sometimes** washes the dishes after dinner.
- 2- Fahad ( **get** ) a haircut every week. (Correct the verb)  
Fahad **gets** a haircut every week.
- 3- Maha arrives at work on time. (Change into negative)  
Maha **doesn't arrive** at work on time.
- 4- Rana and her family hang out on the weekend. (Change into negative)  
Rana and her family **don't hang out** on the weekend.
- 5- Sara checks her email on Monday. (Make Yes/No question)  
**Does** Sara **check** her email on Monday?
- 6- Ahmed and Ali drive their cars carefully. (Make Yes/No question)  
**Do** Ahmed and Ali **drive** their cars carefully?
- 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 )  
.....



Name : .....

# نموذج الإجابة

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class : 3rd Intermediate

## 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).

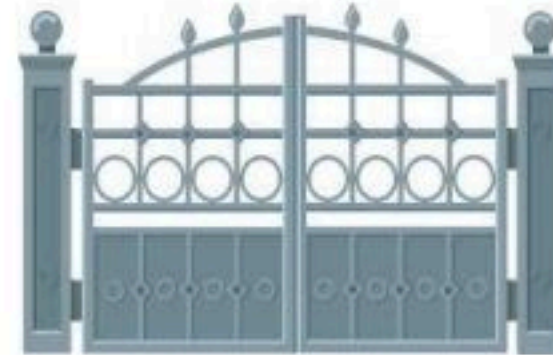


**B- Do as shown between brackets:**

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

**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**

- 1- pretty
- 2- heritage
- 3- recite
- 4- pick up
- 5- unique

**B**

- traditions
- special
- busy and lively
- learn
- 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)  
.....



Name: .....

# نموذج الإجابة

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 3rd Intermediate

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

### I. Vocabulary:

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

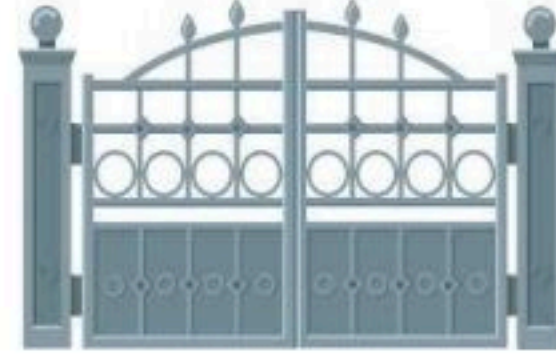
gate – vaccination – liquid – containers – baggage



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

- 1- **Pretty**
- 2- **heritage**
- 3- recite
- 4- **pick up**
- 5- **unique**

B

- **traditions**
- **special**
- busy and lively
- **learn**
- 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)  
**Farah probably will send a gift to her friend tomorrow.**
- 2- Maha (visit) her grandparents next weekend. (Correct the verb)  
**Maha is going to visit her grandparents next weekend.**
- 3- Bayan probably will go to the park. (Change into negative)  
**Bayan probably won't go to the park.**
- 4- My teachers are helpful. (Use "really")  
**My teachers are really helpful.**
- 5- The train passed (around) a tunnel. (Correct the mistake)  
**The train passed through a tunnel.**

**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)



Name: .....

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

# نهوذج الإجابة

Ms. Tahani ☺

## 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**

2- **Everything's under control**

a- **Everything is organized**

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.

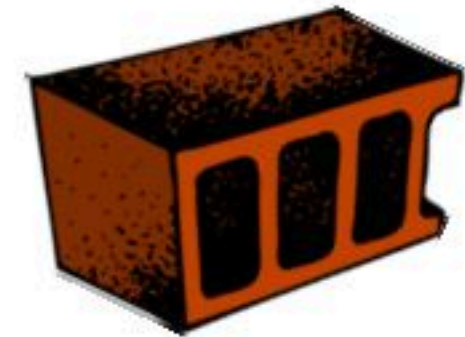
### B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 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
- 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 .....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
- 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 (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)  
.....



Name: .....

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

# نموذج الإجابة

Ms. Tahani ☺

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

**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 – taxi2- **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 ..... 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

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



Name: .....

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

# نهوذج الإجابة

Ms. Tahani ☺

## 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 needed 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.

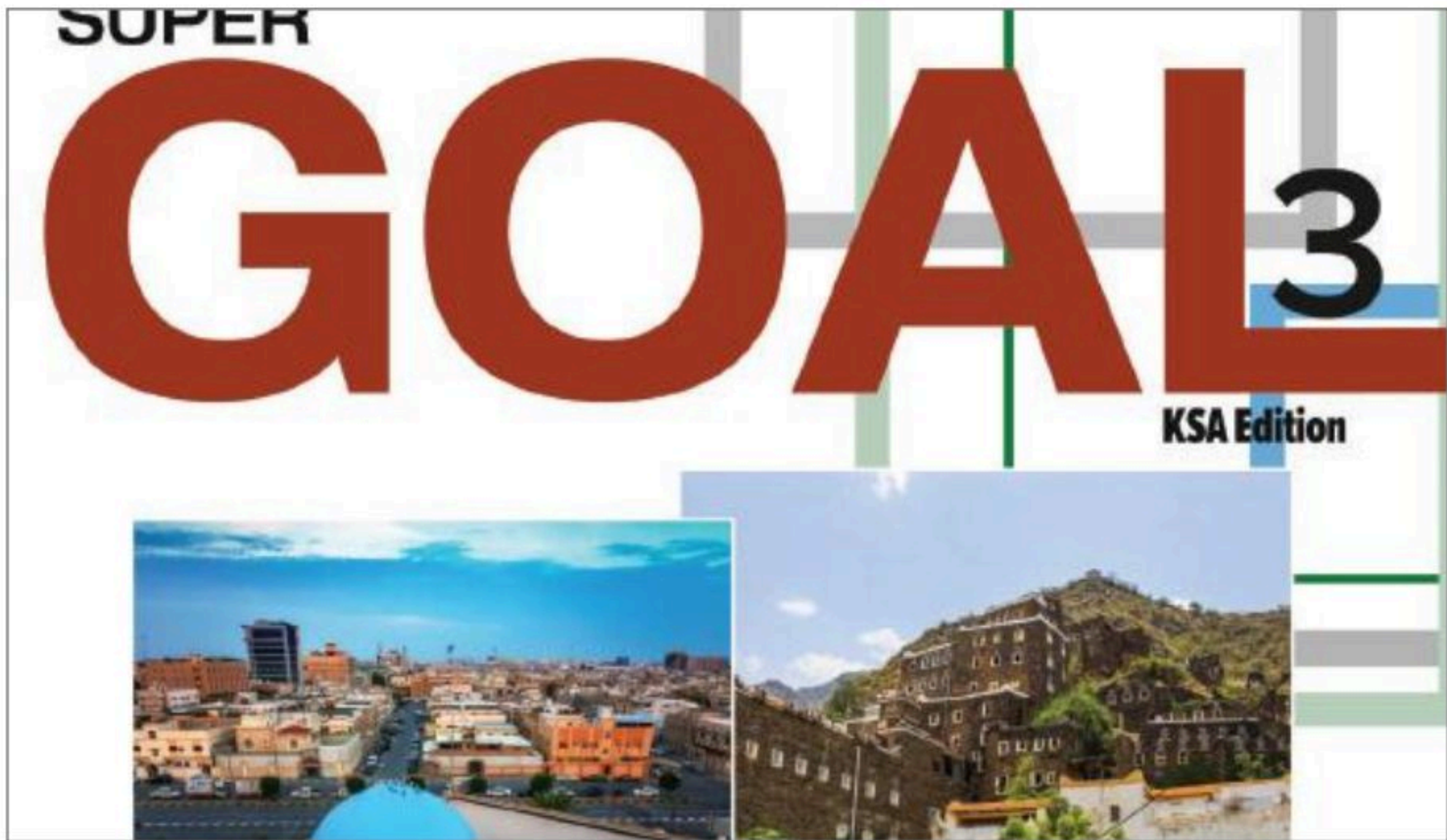
## **Unit 6: Do You Know Where It Is?**

### **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 سوپر قول ٣



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري





Signature

## 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*

|   |   |  |   |   |
|---|---|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>artist</i>   | <i>cell phone</i>   | <i>sudoku</i>  | <i>herbal tea</i>   | <i>gym</i>  |

## 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      parents  
 liccin      clinic  
 niodontas      donations  
 doorn      donor  
 snwit      twins  
 dolob      blood  
 wnerbpos      newborns  
 ntfain      infant

### 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 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>belt</b>   | <b>glasses</b>  | <b>suitcase</b>  | <b>passport</b>   | <b>Ticket</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

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| across  | through   | around  | along   |

**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 )**

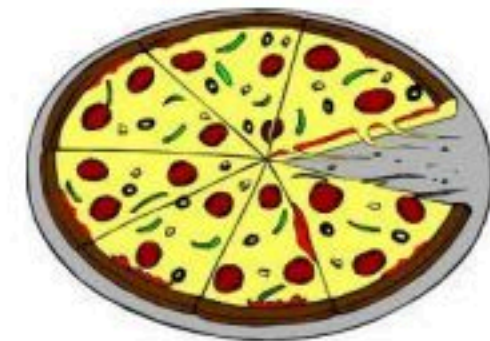
- 1- I eat a few carrots.
- 2- I eat a little seafood.
- 3- How many bananas do you eat?
- 4- How much milk do you drink?
- 5- I eat enough eggs, but I don't eat a lot of fruit.

## 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**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <u>cellphone</u>  | <u>stove</u>  | <u>camera</u>   | <u>television</u>   | <u>printer</u>  | <u>Computer</u>   |

**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

- a. visits                      b. holds                      c. protects

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.

اعداد وتصميم

بدر الشهري



Proud1prince



Proud1prince



Proud1prince1



Proud1prince1



Proud1prince3

**ENGLISH**

# Grammar

SECTION

*3rd Intermediate*



# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

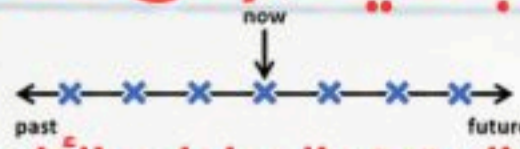
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## Simple Present Tense: Habitual Activities

### المضارع البسيط (الأنشطة الاعتيادية)



شرح القاعدة  
على اليوتيوب



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

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

### Time Expressions:

**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)

تعبيرات تدل على الزمن

نجدها بالجملة ونساعدنا على معرفة الزمن

### Form:

|  | <b>+</b> <u>Affirmative</u><br>الجملة المثبتة  | <b>-</b> <u>Negative</u><br>الجملة المنفية  | <b>?</b> <u>Question</u><br>السؤال  |
|--|--|---|---|
|  | <p><b>S + Verb be + Complement</b></p> <p>اسم أو صفة أو ظروف مكان و زمان (ليس أفعال)</p> <p><b>noun أو Pronoun</b></p> <p>اسم ضمير</p> <p><b>am happy</b></p> <p>أي اسم مفرد مثل: سارة المدرسة...</p> <p><b>She He It</b></p> <p><b>is at school</b></p> <p>أي اسم جمع أو مثلي مثل: سارة ونورة المدرستان</p> <p><b>They We You are sad</b></p> <p><b>You</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1- Verb be (am-is-are)</b></p> <p><b>Correct</b> صححي الخطأ</p> <p><b>Eman and Hessa is my friends.</b></p> <p><b>I are tired.</b></p> <p><b>Change it into affirmative</b> حولي الجملة الى مثبتة</p> <p><b>She is not Reem.</b></p> <p><b>Bears are not scary.</b></p> | <p><b>S + Verb be + not + complement</b></p> <p><b>Sara is not happy.</b></p> <p><b>They are not here.</b></p> <p><b>Contractions (short form)</b> الشكل المختصر</p> <p><b>isn't aren't I'm not</b></p> <p><b>Change it into negative</b> حولي الجملة الى نفي</p> <p><b>The school is open.</b></p> <p><b>kids are noisy.</b></p> <p><b>write the short form</b> اكتب الشكل المختصر</p> <p><b>I am not Dalal.</b></p> <p><b>She is under the chair.</b></p> | <p><b>1- Yes/No question</b></p> <p>سؤال اجابته نعم او لا</p> <p><b>Verb be + S + Complement?</b></p> <p>عند تكوين سؤال نقوم فقط بتبديل مكان الفاعل والفعل لانه قوي</p> <p><b>Sara is happy.</b></p> <p><b>Is Sara happy?</b></p> <p>نركز هنا على خطأ شائع. <b>The boys</b> كلمة واحدة متنفصل معنى <b>The</b> ال</p> <p><b>The boys are late.</b></p> <p><b>Are the boys late?</b></p> <p><b>Answers</b> الاجابات</p> <p><b>Yes, they are.</b> يرجع وضع الجملة الأصلي فاعل وفعل. ولكن نضع الضمير المناسب وليس الاسم ونضع كلمة النفي <b>not</b></p> <p><b>No, they aren't</b></p> <p><b>2- Wh. Question</b></p> <p>سؤال يبدأ بأدوات الإستفهام التي تبدأ بحرفي wh</p> <p><b>Wh. Q. + Verb be + S + complement?</b></p> <p><b>Fahad is at home.</b></p> <p>نريد تكوين سؤال اجابته <b>at home</b> نختار الإداة المناسبة التي تسأل عن المكان وهي <b>where</b> ثم نكمل نفس الطريقة السابقة. وطبعاً لانكتب الجواب بالسؤال</p> <p><b>Where is Fahad?</b></p> <p><b>He is at home</b></p> <p>نستخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل انسان او حيوان</p> <p><b>Who</b> من</p> <p>نستخدم للسؤال عن الأشياء او الأحداث</p> <p><b>What</b> ماذا - ما</p> <p>نستخدم للسؤال عن الزمن</p> <p><b>When</b> متى</p> <p>نستخدم للسؤال عن المكان</p> <p><b>Where</b> أين</p> <p>نستخدم للسؤال عن السبب</p> <p><b>Why</b> لماذا</p> <p>نستخدم للسؤال عن كيفية حدوث الشيء</p> <p><b>How</b> كيف</p> <p><b>She is happy because it is Eid.</b></p> <p>كوني سؤال اجابته الملونة</p> <p><b>Make a Wh question</b> الملونة</p> |

## **Simple Present Tense: Habitual Activities**

المضارع البسيط (الأنشطة الاعتيادية)



### Form:

| <div>+</div> <div><b>Affirmative</b></div> <div>الجملة المثبتة</div>  | <div>-</div> <div><b>Negative</b></div> <div>الجملة المنفية</div>   | <div>?</div> <div><b>Question</b></div> <div>السؤال</div>  |
|---|---|--|
| <div><b>S + Verb 1 + Object</b></div> <div>مفعول به</div> <div> <div>noun</div> <div>Pronoun</div> <div>اسم</div> <div>ضمير</div> </div> <div> <div>أي اسم مفرد</div> <div>مثال: سارة</div> <div>المدرسة...</div> </div> <div> <div>أي اسم جمع</div> <div>أو مثلي مثل: سارة و نورة</div> <div>المدرستان</div> </div> <div> <div>They</div> <div>We</div> <div>You</div> <div>eat. / drink. / . dance. etc.</div> <div>es</div> </div> <div>بدون إضافة s أو es</div>   | <div><b>S + do + not + Base verb + object</b></div> <div>مفعول به</div> <div> <div>does</div> </div> <div><b>The mall opens at 9 a.m.</b></div> <div>عند تحويل الفعل الأساسي الى منفي نحتاج الى فعل مساعد ونختار المناسب على حسب الفاعل (مفرد او جمع) و على حسب الزمن. هنا مضارع بسيط، الأفعال المساعدة اثنان هما: <b>do</b></div> <div>للضمائر والأسماء الجمع</div> <div>ماعدا ضمير <b>I</b> و <b>you</b> مفرد لكن نستخدمه معهم</div> <div> <div>does</div> <div>للضمائر والأسماء المفردة</div> <div>ثم نضيف كلمة النفي not</div> <div><b>The mall doesn't open at 9 a.m.</b></div> <div> <div>مفرد</div> <div>لذلك استخدمنا معها</div> <div>الفعل المساعد does</div> </div> </div>  | <div><b>I- Yes/No question</b></div> <div>سؤال اجابته نعم او لا</div> <div><b>Do + S + Base verb + object</b></div> <div>Does</div> <div>عند تكوين سؤال نحتاج الى فعل مساعد ونختار المناسب على حسب الفاعل (مفرد او جمع) و على حسب الزمن. هنا مضارع بسيط، الأفعال المساعدة اثنان هما: <b>do</b></div> <div><b>Tom drives a car</b></div> <div><b>Does Tom drive a car?</b></div> <div>اختارنا الفعل المساعد does لأن توم مفرد ونبدأ بالمساعد اول الجملة لتكوين سؤال اجابته نعم ام لا و نرجع الفعل لمصدره لأن does تأخذ الزمن</div> <div><b>Answers</b></div> <div> <div>الإجابات</div> <div> <div><b>Yes, he does.</b></div> <div>نرجع وضع الجملة الأصلي فاعل وفعل ولكن نضع الضمير المناسب وليس الإسم كلمة النفي نضعه</div> </div> <div> <div><b>No, he doesn't</b></div> <div>نرجع وضع الجملة الأصلي فاعل وفعل ولكن نضع الضمير المناسب وليس الإسم كلمة النفي نضعه</div> </div> </div> <div><b>We love Saudi Arabia.</b></div> <div><b>Do we love Saudi Arabia?</b></div> <div>اختارنا الفعل المساعد does لأن We جمع ونبدأ بالمساعد اول الجملة لتكوين سؤال اجابته نعم ام لا</div> |
| <div><b>2- Action verbs</b></div> <div>الأفعال التي تدل على حركة</div> <div><b>Rules of adding s,es,ies</b></div> <div>قوانين الإضافة للفعل إذا كان الفاعل مفرد</div> <div> <div>1- when the verb ends with. s, x, o, ch, sh, z, we add (es)</div> <div>إذا انتهى الفعل بهذي الأحرف نضيف es</div> <div> <div>Go</div> <div>watch</div> <div>wash</div> <div>fix</div> <div>miss</div> </div> <div> <div>Goes</div> <div>watches</div> <div>washes</div> <div>fixes</div> <div>misses</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div><b>Huda goes to school everyday.</b></div> <div>إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف الواو وقبله حرف علة نضيف s على طول</div> </div> <div> <div>2- If the verb ends with (y) preceded by a vowel (a, u, o, i, e), we add (s)</div> <div> <div>Play</div> <div>enjoy</div> <div>die</div> <div>ski</div> </div> <div> <div>S</div> <div>S</div> <div>S</div> <div>S</div> </div> <div> <div>Plays</div> <div>enjoys</div> <div>dies</div> <div>skis</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div><b>He skis very well.</b></div> <div>إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف الواو وقبله حرف ساكن نحذف الواو ونضيف ies</div> </div> <div> <div>3- If the verb ends with (y) preceded by a consonant, we delete the (y) and add (ies)</div> <div> <div>Study</div> <div>try</div> </div> <div> <div>ies</div> <div>ies</div> </div> <div> <div>studies</div> <div>tries</div> </div> </div> <div><b>Ahmad studies English.</b></div> <div>إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف z وale فقط نبديله ثم نضيف es</div> <div> <div>1</div> <div><b>If the verb ends with only one (z) double it then add (es)</b></div> <div> <div>Quiz</div> <div>es</div> </div> <div> <div>Quizzes</div> </div> </div> | <div><b>2- Wh. Question</b></div> <div>سؤال يبدأ بأدوات الإستفهام التي تبدأ بحرفي wh</div> <div><b>Wh. Q. + do + S + base verb + object?</b></div> <div>word Does</div> <div><b>Bees make honey.</b></div> <div>نريد تكوين سؤال اجابته honey</div> <div>نختار الإداة المناسبة التي تسأل عن الشيء وهي what لم تكمل نفس الطريقة السابقة. وطبعاً لا نكتب الجواب السؤال، ونختار الفعل المساعد المناسب للفاعل هنا ه لأن الفاعل جمع ،</div> <div><b>What do bees make?</b></div> <div>تستخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل انسان او حيوان</div> <div><b>Who</b></div> <div>تستخدم للسؤال عن الأشياء او الأحداث</div> <div><b>What</b></div> <div>تستخدم للسؤال عن الزمن</div> <div><b>When</b></div> <div>تستخدم للسؤال عن المكان</div> <div><b>Where</b></div> <div>تستخدم للسؤال عن السبب</div> <div><b>Why</b></div> <div>تستخدم للسؤال عن كيفية حدوث الشيء</div> <div><b>How</b></div> | <div><b>2- Wh. Question</b></div> <div>سؤال يبدأ بأدوات الإستفهام التي تبدأ بحرفي wh</div> <div><b>Wh. Q. + do + S + base verb + object?</b></div> <div>word Does</div> <div><b>Bees make honey.</b></div> <div>نريد تكوين سؤال اجابته honey</div> <div>نختار الإداة المناسبة التي تسأل عن الشيء وهي what لم تكمل نفس الطريقة السابقة. وطبعاً لا نكتب الجواب السؤال، ونختار الفعل المساعد المناسب للفاعل هنا ه لأن الفاعل جمع ،</div> <div><b>What do bees make?</b></div> <div>تستخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل انسان او حيوان</div> <div><b>Who</b></div> <div>تستخدم للسؤال عن الأشياء او الأحداث</div> <div><b>What</b></div> <div>تستخدم للسؤال عن الزمن</div> <div><b>When</b></div> <div>تستخدم للسؤال عن المكان</div> <div><b>Where</b></div> <div>تستخدم للسؤال عن السبب</div> <div><b>Why</b></div> <div>تستخدم للسؤال عن كيفية حدوث الشيء</div> <div><b>How</b></div>  |

## 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.



شرح القاعدة  
على اليوتيوب

| %    | 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     |

دائمًا  
في أغلب الأوقات  
عادةً  
في مرات كثيرة  
في بعض الأحيان / أحيانًا  
ليس كثيرًا  
نادرًا  
نادرًا جدًا  
أبداً

#### Form:

##### 1- verb be

يأتون بعد ال verb be

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

**Deem is always in a hurry.**

وضعه بعد الفعل is

##### 2- Action Verbs

غالبًا يأتون قبل الفعل

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

**Deem often eats healthy food.**

وضعه قبل الفعل eats  
مع ظروف المكان يحافظ الفعل على الإضافات

#### Question form

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

نفس ما ذكرنا سابقًا نبدل

**Is Deem always in a hurry?**

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

**Does** نفس ما ذكرنا سابقًا 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.**

تعبيرات مثل طوال الوقت، من وقت لآخر، مرتان في الأسبوع، مرة في الشهر، كل شهرين، غالبًا 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).**

تعبيرات مثل غالبًا، أحيانًا و من وقت لآخر ممكن ان نضعهم في بداية الجملة أيضًا.

**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 أبدًا و نادرًا جدًا 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:

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

**How long does**

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

كم مرة تستخدم جوالك

استخدمه ٢٠ مرة باليوم

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

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

كم من الوقت تقضي بالاستحمام

**does**

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

استغرق حوالي خمس دقائق

**I spend about 5 minutes.**

اضغط / ي هنا

### All / Both / Neither / None

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

شرح القاعدة على اليوتيوب



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

أو اسم ضمائر المفعول به

#### Both / Neither

تستخدم مع اثنين (شخصين أو شيئين)

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

#### All / None

تستخدم مع ثلاثة أو أكثر (أشخاص أو أشياء)

**refer to three or more people or things.**



#### **Both**

**Means the two together.**

تعني الاثنين تأتي مع جملة مثبتة

**Comes in affirmative sentences**



#### **Neither**

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

تعني ولا 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 جمع

**Goes with plural verbs and nouns.**

تأتي مع فعل واسم مفرد

**Goes with singular verbs and nouns.**



#### **All**

**Means the whole group.**

تعني الجميع

**Comes in affirmative sentences**

**Goes with plural verbs and nouns.**

تأتي مع فعل واسم جمع



#### **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 and nouns.**

+1

**Both of them are happy.**

**Both of us hate sushi.**

كلاهما سعيدان

كلانا نكره السوشي

**Neither of them is absent.**

**Neither of you loves math.**

ولا واحد منهم غائب

ولا واحد منكم يحب الرياضيات

**All of them teach English.**

**All of the girls are pretty.**

جميعهم يدرسون انجليزي

كل الفتيات جميلات

**None of them are tired.**

**None of the answers are correct.**

ولا أحد منهم تعب

ولا اجابة من الاجابات صحيحة

## قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

### All

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

### Both

يمكن ان يأتون بعد الأفعال المساعدة و قبل الفعل الأساسي  
Before main verbs

بعد الأفعال المساعدة  
After Auxiliary verbs

مثل: verb be , verb do, modals..etc

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

قبل  
افعال مساعدة  
We **are** all **having** fun.  
**Can** they all **speak** English  
They **are** both teachers.  
We both **teaches** science.

بعد  
افعال أساسية



## Writing Corner

### Cohesion

التماسك اللغوي والربط

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



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



١- فائدتهم يربطون الأفكار في الجمل

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

٢- تجنب التكرار

تعود على كرة القدم لكي لا نكرر كلمات

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

٣- يعودون على كلمة او عدة كلمات.

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

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

U:2

## Simple Past Tense (Active)

الماضي البسيط المبني للمعلوم

(verb) + (ed) or irregular

X

Past Present Future

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

للتحدث عن افعال حدثت و انتهت في وقت معين في الماضي

Time Expressions:

تعبيرات زمنية تستخدم معه

تواريخ قديمة **past dates** ، عندما **when** ، أمس **Yesterday**

الليلة الماضية **day/night**

10 minutes

قبل عشر دقائق

الماضي الأسبوع الماضي

week

5 hours

قبل

قبل خمس ساعات

الشهر الماضي **Last**

month

Two days

ago

قبل يومين

السنة الماضية

year

a week

قبل اسبوع

الصيف الماضي

summer/winter..etc.

3 months

قبل ٣ شهور

6 years

قبل ٦ سنوات

### + Affirmative

الجملة المثبتة

S + Verb be + Complement

Noun - Pronoun  
أي اسم مفرد  
Sara

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

was

happy  
tired

She  
He  
It

1

They  
we  
You  
You

1

were

here  
at school

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 كلمة **ago** و الفعل **ago** تأتي بعد الزمن كانت نائمة قبل ساعتين

صحي Correct

I were happy yesterday.

Ago two days, I was sick.

### - Negative

الجملة المنفية

S + Verb be + not + complement

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

عند تحويل الجملة للنفس نضيف فقط not  
بعد الفعل لأنه قوي

Amy was sick.

Amy was not sick.

The kids were hungry.

The kids were not hungry.

Contractions  
(short form)

wasn't  
weren't

الشكل المختصر

حولي إلى نفي Change into negative

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?

الاجابات Answers

Yes, she was

نرجع. وضع الجملة الأصلي فاعل. وفعل. ولكن نضع الضمير المناسب وليس الاسم. ونضع كلمة النفي not

No, she wasn't.

نرجع. وضع الجملة الأصلي فاعل. وفعل. ولكن نضع الضمير المناسب وليس الاسم. ونضع كلمة النفي not

### 2- Wh. Questions

سؤال يبدأ بأدوات استفهام

Wh. Q. Verb be + S + complement

Fahad was at home.

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

Where was Fahad?

He was at home.

تستخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل انسان او حيوان

Who

Asks about people or animals

تسأل عن اشياء او احداث

What

Asks about an object or action

تسأل عن الزمن

When

Asks about a time

تسأل عن المكان

Where

Asks about a place

تسأل عن السبب

Why

Asks about a reason

تسأل عن كيفية حدوث الشيء

How

Asks how it happened

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

U:2 الماضي البسيط

## Simple Past Tense

### + Affirmative

الجملة المثبتة

S + Verb 2 + object

Noun - Pronoun

She  
He  
It  
Sara

They  
we  
You  
The kids  
You

الفعل في الزمن الماضي له نوعان إما منتظم يضاف له فقط ed

أو غير منتظم فيتغير (يجب حفظهم صفحة 162)

منتظم Regular

1- when the verb ends with. (e),

we add (d)

Smile

Smiled

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

Play

Played

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

Hopped

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

Walk

Walk ed

Sara walked home at 10.

They tried to help him.

غير منتظم Irregular

مجموعة أفعال 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 المنفية

S + did + not + base verb + object

عند تحويل الفعل الأساسي الى منفي نحتاج 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

حولي 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 نحتاج الى فعل مساعد ونختار المناسب للزمن وهو did ويرجع الفعل لأصله

Lama smiled.

Did she smile?

اخترنا الفعل المساعد did لأنه ماضي ونبدأ بالمساعد اول الجملة لتكوين سؤال اجابته نعم ام لا و نرجع الفعل لمصدره لأن did تأخذ الزمن

الإجابات Answers

Yes, she did.

No, she didn't.

نرجع. وضع الجملة  
النصلي فاعل. وفعل  
ولكن نضع الضمير  
المناسب وليس الاسم  
النفي not

نرجع. وضع الجملة الأصل.  
فاعل. وفعل. ولكن نضع  
الضمير المناسب وليس  
الاسم. ونضع كلمة  
النفي not

### 2- Wh. Questions

سؤال يبدأ بأدوات استفهام

Wh. Q. Verb be + S + complement?

Fahad had a piano.

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

what did Fahad have?

He had a piano.

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

كوني سؤال Make wh question

Traffic stopped at 12 pm

The mouse hid from the cat.



اضغط / ي هنا



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.

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

### Active

S + v2 + o

في المبنى للمعلوم نبدأ بالفاعل وننتهي بالمفعول به

### Passive

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

في المبنى للمجهول نبدأ بالمفعول به وننتهي بالفاعل

#### + Affirmative الجملة المثبتة

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

أي اسم  
مفرد  
Sara

was

أي اسم جمع  
The kids

were

الفعل في التصريف الثالث Past participle اما ان يكون منتظم مثل ماذكرنا من قبل أو غير منتظم يتغير ويجب حفظهم

S. V2. O

The cop caught the thief.  
الشرطي قبض على اللص

لتحويل الجملة لمبنى للمجهول نمشي على نفس القانون المكتوب في الأعلى نبدأ بالمفعول به

ونكمل قبض على اللص

The thief was caught (by the cop)

اخترنا was لأن اللص مفرد

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

الثالث caught

يجب حفظهم جيداً في صفحة 162

V1. V2. V3.

| 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 أغلقت النوافذ

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

نفسه

The windows were closed (by Reham)

النوافذ أغلقت

#### - Negative الجملة المنفية

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

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

1- 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 Answers

Yes, they were No, they weren't

اخترنا they لأنه الضمير

المناسب للجمع

windows نوافذ

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 the thief طبعاً

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 طبعاً

What was broken yesterday?

The glass

شرح ادوات الإستفهام مذكور مسبقاً



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

U:2

## Used to

اعتدت على فعل شي 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 اليوتيوب



| <p><b>+</b> <u>Affirmative</u></p> <p>جملة مثبتة</p>   | <p><b>-</b> <u>Negative</u></p> <p>جملة منفية</p>   | <p><b>?</b> <u>Question</u></p> <p>السؤال</p>   |
|--|---|---|
| <p>بعد to<br/>الفعل يكون الأصلي المصدر بدون أي اضافات</p> <p><b>S + used to + base verb</b></p> <p>ضمير أو اسم<br/><b>Pro. noun.</b></p> <p><b>I</b></p> <p><b>She He It</b></p> <p>أي اسم مفرد<br/><b>Nuha The girl</b></p> <p><b>They we You</b></p> <p>أي اسم جمع<br/><b>Fathers Danny &amp; John</b></p> <p><b>1 You</b></p> <p><b>I used to play with dolls.</b><br/><b>Fatmah used to ride horses.</b></p> <p>اعتدت أن لعب بالدمى<br/>فاطمة اعتادت أن تمتطي الخيول</p> <p><b>صحي الخطأ Correct</b></p> <p><b>When they were you get, they used to drawing.</b></p> | <p>اخترنا did لأنه ماضي و نرجع الفعل لأصله لأن مثل ماذكرنا did اخذت الزمن</p> <p><b>S + did+not+ use to + base verb</b></p> <p>بعد to<br/>الفعل يكون الأصلي المصدر بدون أي اضافات</p> <p><b>I used to play with dolls.</b><br/><b>I didn't use to play with dolls.</b></p> <p>لم أعتد أن لعب بالدمى</p> <p><b>صحي الخطأ Correct</b></p> <p><b>She didn't used to wear glasses.</b></p> <p><b>حولي إلى نفي Change into negative</b></p> <p><b>They used to live in Makkah.</b></p> | <p><b>Y/N question</b></p> <p>سؤال اجابته نعم أم لا</p> <p><b>Did + use to + base verb +...etc.?</b></p> <p>اخترنا did لأنه ماضي و نرجع الفعل لأصله لأن مثل ماذكرنا did اخذت الزمن</p> <p>بعد to<br/>الفعل يكون الأصلي المصدر بدون أي اضافات</p> <p><b>I used to play with dolls.</b><br/><b>Did you use to play dolls?</b></p> <p><b>الإجابات Answers</b></p> <p><b>Yes, I did.</b> <b>No, I didn't.</b></p> <p><b>Wh. question</b></p> <p>سؤال يبدأ بأداة استفهام</p> <p><b>What+ Did + use to + base verb +...etc.?</b></p> <p><b>I used to play with dolls.</b></p> <p>أريد أن أسأل مالذي اعتديت ان تلعب فيه، الإجابة dolls فلا تكتبها في السؤال</p> <p><b>What did you use to play with?</b><br/><b>I used to play with dolls.</b></p> |

## Be + Born

ولدت/ ولدنا/ ولدوا/ ولد

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

1

للمضامير المفردة والأسماء  
نستخدم was

**I**

أي اسم مفرد  
**Nuha The girl**

**She He It**

**was born**

**I was born in 2013.**

**khaled was born on September 21st.**

4

للمضامير الجمع والأسماء  
نستخدم were

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

**They we Yo You**

أي اسم جمع  
**Fathers Danny & John**

**we Yo You**

**were born**

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

For describing TIME and PLACE, the prepositions IN, ON, and AT go from GENERAL to SPECIFIC.

#### ظروف المكان

#### PLACE



General  
تستخدم للأشياء الأكثر عمومًا

IN

(Bigger)

تستخدم للأشياء المحددة

More specific

ON

(Smaller)

تستخدم للأشياء الأكثر تحديدًا

Very specific

AT

(Smallest)

France.....Countries

الدول

Paris.....Cities

المدن

Manhattan.....Neighborhood

الحي

A Car.....Enclosed Space

مكان مغلق

Columbus Street.....Streets

الشوارع

Seventh Avenue.....Avenues

الجادة

The Floor.....Surfaces

الأسطح

A Bus.....Means of Transport

وسائل مواصلات

The Radio.....Communications

وسائل الإتصال

456 State Street.....Addresses

العناوين

The Station.....Specific Locations

مكان محدد

أعم و أشمل نستخدمها مع in

القرون، السنوات، الأشهر

محددة أكثر نستخدمها مع on

الأيام والتواريخ

محددة جدًا نستخدمها مع at

الساعات و منتصف الليل

من ..... إلى ..... from.....to.....

نستخدمها للتعبير عن فترة من

الزمن

from 199 to 2022

أعم و أشمل نستخدمها مع in

الدول والمدن

محددة أكثر نستخدمها مع on

الشوارع والأماكن المفتوحة

محددة جدًا نستخدمها مع at

الأماكن المحددة و العناوين

#### put the correct preposition:

1- My birthday is.....July 1<sup>st</sup> .

2- Jeddah is .....Saudi Arabia.

3- I am .....school .

4- She slept .....midnight.



اضغط / ي هنا

## قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

### Writing Corner

## preposition of time and place and time

### words

## ظروف الزمان والمكان والكلمات الدالة على الوقت

### 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.



تستخدم للتحدث عن مدة من الزمن عادة نستخدمه مع المضارع التام

لقد عشت في لندن لمدة سنتين

بعدها عدد السنوات أو الأشهر..

### 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/EFL\\_ana](https://t.me/EFL_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.



تستخدم للدلالة على وقت حدث في الماضي قبل الآن، يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عادةً

اشتريت هذه السيارة قبل ٣ شهور

تأتي بعد الزمن

### After بعد

**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.**



تستخدم للدلالة على وقت حدوث شيء ما

كنت سعيدة عندما رأيت أمي

### 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.....



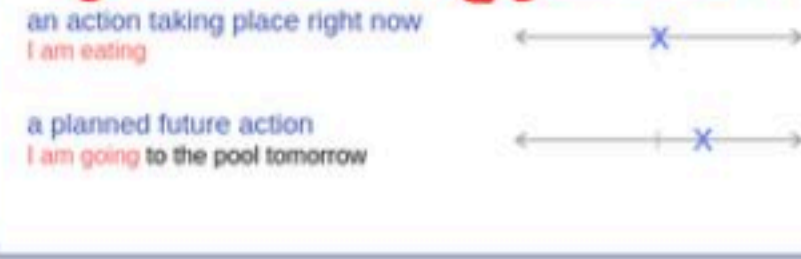
اضغط / ي هنا

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

U:3

## Present Progressive (continuous)

### المضارع المستمر



### Use:

Used to talk about an action happening now or for definite arrangements in the future.

يستخدم للتحدث عن حدث يحدث الآن او اتفاق مؤكد ومخطط له في المستقبل

### Time Expressions:

for actions happening now

للأحداث التي تحدث الآن

now, at this moment, tonight, tomorrow, next week..etc.

right now

الآن، في هذه اللحظة

For future arrangements

للاتفاقات امستقبلية

tonight, tomorrow, next week..etc.

الليلة، غدًا، الأسبوع القادم

### Form:



### Affirmative

الجملة المثبتة



### Negative

الجملة المنفية



### Question

السؤال

S + Verb be + v.ing + Object

أو اسم  
noun  
ضمير  
Pronoun

am

playing now

is

eating noodles.

writing a novel.

are

writing a novel.

writing a novel.

S + Verb be + not + v.ing + Object

عند تحويله للنفي فقط نضيف not

I am speaking right now.

I am not speaking right now.

Contractions  
(short form)

الشكل المختصر

isn't

aren't

I'm not

The birds are sleeping.

The birds are not sleeping.

Change it into negative

My friends are running fast.



For future arrangements

للاتفاقات المستقبلية



My parents are arriving tomorrow.

والدي سوف يصلون غدًا

What are you doing tonight?

ماهي مخططاتك لهذه الليلة؟

هنا استخدمنا المضارع المستمر للاتفاقات المستقبلية،

شيء مخطط له من قبل

في الجملة الأولى موعد محدد مسبقًا انهم سيصلون

والكلمة tomorrow تدل على الإستخدام المستقبلي.

الجملة الثانية أسأل عن مخططاتك لهذه الليلة

شي خطط له من قبل والليل لم يأتي بعد فيعتبر مستقبل

1- Yes/No question

سؤال اجابته نعم او لا

Verb be + s + v.ing + Object ?

عند تكوين سؤال نقوم فقط بتبديل مكان الفاعل والفعل لإنه قوي

She is reading now.

Is she reading now?

The boys are crying..

Are the boys crying?

Answers

الإجابات

Yes, they are.

نرجع وضع الجملة الأصلي فاعل وفعل، ولكن نضع الضمير المناسب وليس الاسم

No, they aren't

نرجع وضع الجملة الأصلي فاعل وفعل، ولكن نضع الضمير المناسب وليس الاسم وكلمة النفي not

2- Wh. Question

سؤال يبدأ بأدوات الإستفهام التي تبدأ بحرفي wh

Wh. Q. Verb be + S + v.ing + object ?

word Ghada is drawing a tree.

نريد تكوين سؤال اجابته a tree

نختار الإداة المناسبة التي تسأل عن الشيء وهي what ثم نكمل نفس الطريقة السابقة. وطبعًا لانكتب الجواب بالسؤال

What is Ghada drawing?

She is drawing a tree.

تستخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل

Who

Asks about people or animals

تستخدم للسؤال عن الأشياء أو الأحداث

What

Asks about an object or action

تستخدم للسؤال عن الزمن

When

Asks about a time

تستخدم للسؤال عن المكان

Where

Asks about a place

تستخدم للسؤال عن السبب

Why

Asks about a reason

تستخدم للسؤال عن كيفية حدوث الشيء

How

Asks how it happened

Rules of adding ing to the verb

قوانين إضافة ing للفعل

1- when the verb ends with. (e), we delete it and add (ing)

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف e نحذفها ونضيف ing

Write

Writing

create

creating

2- when the verb ends with. (y), we add (ing) immediately.

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y نضيف ing على طول

Play

Play ing

Study

Study ing

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

إذا كان الفعل حرف ساكن، علة، ساكن

ندبل الحرف الأخير ونضيف ing

cvc

hop

hopping

4- when the verb ends with. (ie), we change it into (y) and add (ing)

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرفي ie نحذفها ونحط y وبعدها

نضيف ing

Die

Dying

lie

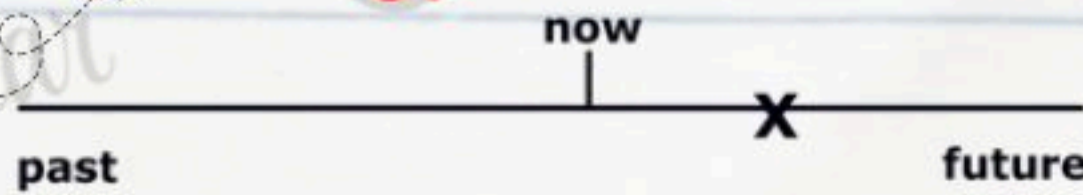
lying

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Future Tense

### (going to & will)

المستقبل



## 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 لها

- She's **going to** start a new job next month.  
سوف تبدأ وظيفتها الجديدة الشهر القادم

#### 3. Predictions (evidence) تكهنات بوجود دليل

- Look at those clouds! It's **going to** rain.

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

#### 4. Arranged Plans خطط متفق عليها

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

سوف نزر جدتنا في نهاية الأسبوع (مخطط من قبل)

### Form:

لازم بعد to يكون الفعل الأساسي بدون اضافات

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

سوف اتفدا بعد العمل

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

سوف تسافر 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**

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

لن اتفدا 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 فقط نضيف not

الشكل المختصر

**Contractions (short form)**

**I'm not going to, She isn't going to,**

**They aren't going to...**

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

هل ستسافر الأسبوع القادم

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

نفس الشرح السابق verb be قوي فقط 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**



اضغط/ي هنا



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 وعود او عرض خدمات

- I **will** call you when I arrive.

سأتصل بك عندما أصل

#### 3. Predictions (opinion) تكهنات تعتمد على الرأي بدون دليل

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

انا متأكدة أنك ستحبين الفيلم (رأي)

#### 4. Formal Statements تصريحات رسمية

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

الرئيس سيزور المدينة الأسبوع القادم

### Form:

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

ممکن نستخدّم probably او maybe الي معناهم يمكن

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

مع will

ربما ستبقى مع أصدقائها

**Maybe She will stay with friends.**

ربما سوف أسافر 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 أصدقائها

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

ربما لن أسافر الكويت

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

**Contractions (short form)**

**will not = won't**

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

هل ستبقى مع أصدقائها

**Will she stay with her friends ?**

فقط نبدل ال modal 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.**



## قواعد الصف 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**

للإجابة على سؤال لماذا

#### Examples أمثلة

**Why do you study?**

لماذا تذاكر

السبب ونلاحظ الفعل بعد to مصدر بدون اضافات

**I study to pass the exam.**

انا اذاكر لأنجح في الاختبار

**why did she save money?**

لماذا تدخر المال

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

هي تدخر المال لتشتري بيت

**why are they running?**

لماذا يركضون

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

هم يركضون ليلحقوا رحلتهم

اختراروا 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 قوة  
الى الأقل

an adverb that makes the meaning of another word stronger

الأكثر قوة

**more intense, more powerful**

للاغاية

Extremely The problem is extremely difficult.

جدًا

Very It is a very interesting book.

حقًا

Really She was really angry with me.

قوية

**strong**

VocabularyPage.com

نوعا ما

Rather

The exam was rather difficult.

الى حد كبير / تماما

Quite

The water is quite cold.

الى حد ما

**to a limited extent**

الى حد ما (اقل)

Fairly

My brother is fairly tall.

نوعا ما (غير رسمي)

Pretty

The film was pretty good.

الى حد ما

Somewhat

We were somewhat tired.

المشكلة صعبة جدًا  
الكتاب ممتع جدًا  
كانت غاضبة جدًا مني

الاختبار كان صعب نوعا ما  
الماء بارد الى حد كبير

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

## قواعد الصف 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 اقوى

الطعام لذيذ

**The food is delicious.**

الطعام لذيذ جدا

**The food is *extremely* delicious.**

نضع اداة التوكيد قبل الصفة

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

لذيذ جدا

انا اتعلم بسرعة

**I'm learning fast.**

انا اتعلم بسرعة الى حد ما

**I'm learning *quite* fast.**

نضع اداة التوكيد قبل الحال

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

الصفة تصف الاسم

الحال يصف الفعل

كيف يا معلمة نفرق بين الصفة والحال ؟

بسيطة الصفة تصف الموصوف وهو اسم

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

اما الجملة الثانية انا اتعلم بسرعة

وين الحال؟ بسرعة ، ايش وصف؟ تعلمي اذا 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 أداة التعريف أو 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 فلم رائع الى حد ما

فلم 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)

لنستخدم very, quite, really, quite مع الصفات القوية لانها قوية بحد ذاتها لكن

نستخدم هذه الكلمات لتأكيدا absolutely, completely, extremely, totally

كبير جدا / ضخم

**enormous**

ذكي جدا

**brilliant**

صغير جدا - ضئيل

**tiny**

مثال للصفات القوية

**so enormous**



**very brilliant**

**quite tiny**

**absolutely enormous**

**completely brilliant**

**totally**

**tiny**

قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Time clauses

الجملة 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. وتبدأ 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 ثم نكمل الجملة الأساسية.

Main clause + subordinate clause

جملة أساسية

جملة تابعة

I will call you when I arrive.

الجملة الأولى البنفسجية هي الجملة الاساسية 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 بعدها

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 لاتستطيع ان نستخدم المستقبل فنستخدم المضارع بدلا عنه

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

معناها بالمستقبل لكن لم نستخدم زمن المستقبل في الجملة الزمنية استخدمنا المضارع . المستقبل في الاساسية 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



شرح القاعدة





قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Time clauses

الجملة الدالة على الزمن

When عندما

to say the time something happens

للتعبير عن وقت حدوث الشيء

The sun was shining **when** Peter arrived.

عندما أصل، سأتصل بك

• • • • •

As soon as حالما

to show that something happens immediately after

another one.

للتعبير عن حدث يحدث مباشرة بعد آخر

I will tell **as soon as** I finish.

سأخبرك حالما أنتهي

• • • • •

After بعد

to show one action happens later than another.

للتعبير عن فعل يحدث بعد آخر

**After** I finished my homework, I slept.

بعد أن أنهيت واجبي، نمت

• • • • •

Before قبل

To show that one action happens earlier than another.

للتعبير عن حدوث فعل قبل آخر

Wash your hands **before** you eat.

اغسل يديك قبل أن تأكل

• • • • •

As/ while بينما

to show that two actions happening at the same time

لإظهار حدوث فعلين في نفس الوقت

I was studying **while** my brother was playing

كنت اذاكر بينما أخي يلعب

• • • • •

Until حتى

to show an action continues up to a time.

للتعبير عن استمرار الفعل حتى وقت معين

Stay here **until** I come back.

ابق هنا حتى أعود



اضغط / ي هنا



# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

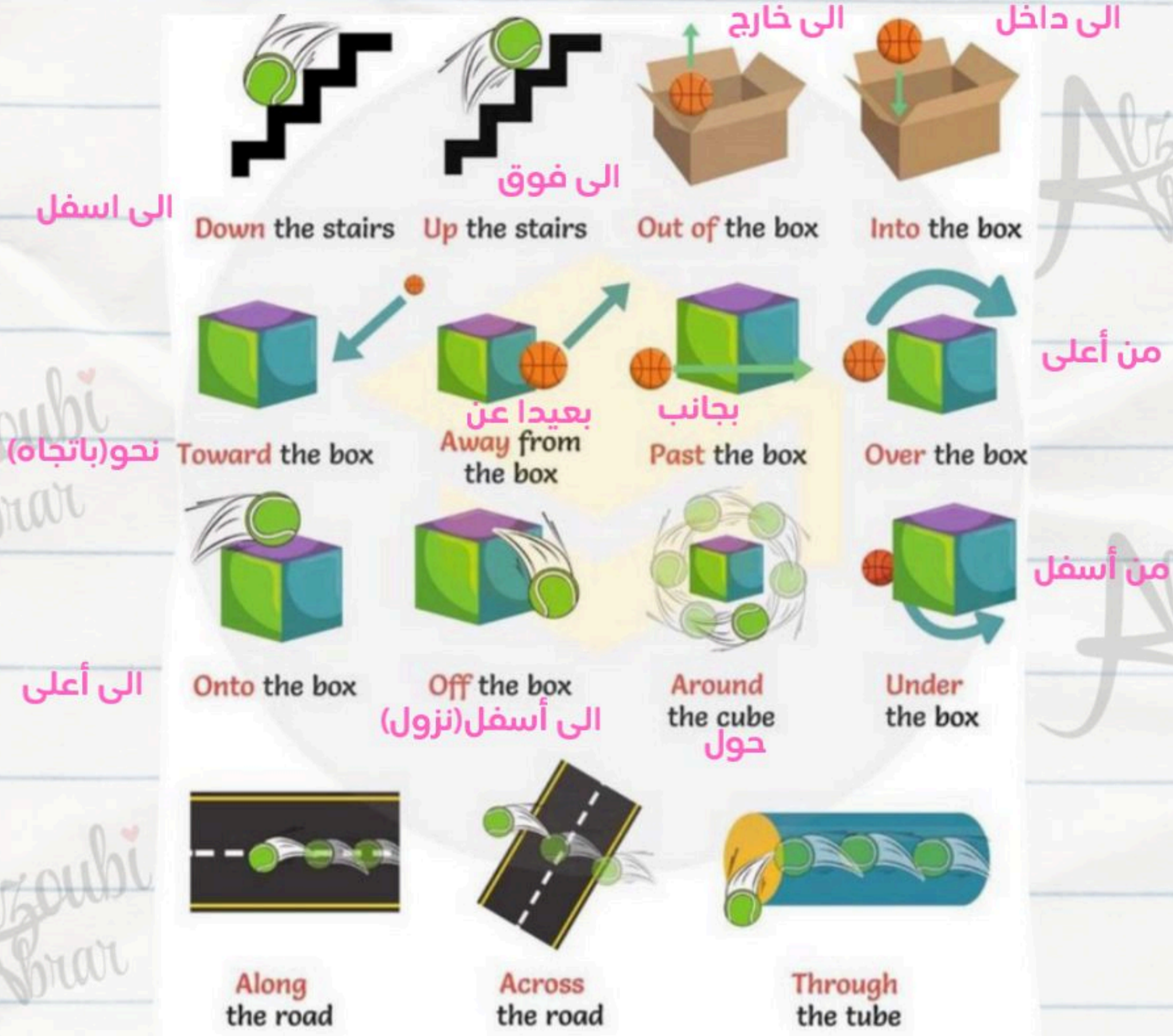
## Prepositions of movement

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

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

U:4

## Expressions of quantity

تعابير الدالة على الكمية

Use:

نستخدم

مع الأسماء المعدودة

مع الأسماء غير المعدودة

| COUNTABLE  | NOUNS | UNCOUNTABLE  |
|--|-------|--|
| <p><b>Many</b><br/>كمية</p> <p><b>HOW MANY?</b></p> <p>How many T-shirts have you got?<br/>كم قميصا لديك</p> <p><b>A lot of</b><br/>كثير من</p> <p><b>a LOT OF</b></p> <p>There are a lot of students.<br/>هناك طلاب كثيرون</p> <p><b>A few</b><br/>كمية صغيرة لكن ايجابية (كافية)</p> <p><b>a FEW</b></p> <p>I've got a few books on my desk.<br/>لدي قليل من الكتب على مكتبي</p> <p><b>Few</b><br/>كمية صغيرة لكن سلبية (غير كافية)</p> <p><b>FEW</b></p> <p>I've got too few apples to make a pie.<br/>لدي كمية قليلة جدا من التفاح لصنع فطيرة</p> <p><b>Enough</b><br/>كمية كافية من بما فيه الكفاية</p> <p><b>Enough</b></p> <p>We have enough chairs for the guests.<br/>توجد كراسي كافية للجميع</p> |       | <p><b>much</b><br/>كمية</p> <p><b>HOW MUCH?</b></p> <p>How much money have you got?<br/>كم لديك من المال</p> <p><b>A lot of</b><br/>كثير من</p> <p><b>a LOT OF</b></p> <p>There is a lot of noise in class.<br/>هناك الكثير من الإزعاج بالفصل</p> <p><b>A little</b><br/>كمية صغيرة لكن ايجابية (كافية)</p> <p><b>a LITTLE</b></p> <p>Let's add a little salt!<br/>لنضف قليلاً من الملح</p> <p><b>Little</b><br/>كمية صغيرة لكن سلبية (غير كافية)</p> <p><b>LITTLE</b></p> <p>There's too little space to sit.<br/>هناك مكان صغير جدا للجلوس</p> <p><b>Enough</b><br/>كمية كافية من بما فيه الكفاية</p> <p><b>Enough</b></p> <p>There is enough water for everyone.<br/>يوجد ماء كافي للجميع</p> |

إذا

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

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

اضغط / ي هنا



## قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

### Pronouns:

### something, anything, nothing.

الضمائر غير المحددة

شيء ما ، أي شيء ، لا شيء



|                          | <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 ان اكل شيء | <u>Do you need anything?</u><br><u>I don't have anything to say.</u><br>هل تحتاج الى 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>    | اخيراً  |

أيضاً نستطيع ان نستخدم كلمات تدل على الزمن مثل:

When عندما

Until الى أن





اضغط/ي هنا

# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Reflexive pronouns

الضمائر الانعكاسية

Use:

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

تستخدم عندما يكون الفاعل والمفعول به هما نفس الشخص أو الشيء

| Subject<br>Pronoun<br>ضمائر<br>الفاعل | Reflexive<br>Pronoun<br>الضمائر<br>الانعكاسية | Example Sentence  |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| I أنا                                 | myself<br>بنفسي                               | I hurt myself while cooking.<br>أذيت نفسي بينما كنت أطبخ.           |
| 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 ع القيتار.   |
| it هو/هي                              | itself<br>بنفسه                               | The cat cleaned itself.<br>القطعة 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 ان تكونوا فخورين بأنفسكن. |
| they هم/هن                            | themselves<br>بأنفسهم<br>بأنفسهن              | They introduced themselves politely.<br>قدموا انفسهم بكل ادب.       |



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

موقعهم في الجملة

| For emphasis<br>at the end of the sentence<br>للتأكيد في آخر الجملة | After the Preposition<br>بعد حرف الجر | After the verb<br>بعد الفعل        |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <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  | تربط جملة السبب مع الجملة الرئيسية<br>تعطي سبب للجملة الأولى  | تربط جملة النتيجة مع جملة السبب<br>تعطي نتيجة لجملة السبب   |
| Example<br>مثال   | الجملة الرئيسية+Because+السبب<br><b>I stayed home because it was raining.</b><br>مكثنا بالمنزل لأنها تمطر | السبب+, (قبلها فاصلة)+so+النتيجة<br><b>It was raining, so I stayed home.</b><br>لها تمطر لذلك بقينا بالمنزل |



## قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

### Because / so

اختبر/ي نفسك (تذكر/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.

## U:5

المبني للمجهول

### The Passive

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

نستخدم verb be + v3 (past pariciple)

#### Simple present

المضارع البسيط

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

مبنية للمعلوم active

Samar cleans the room everyday.

**S + v1 + o**

مبنية للمجهول passive

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  
nver  
sometimes  
rarely  
sometimes  
once a مرة كل  
twice a مرتين كل

**He**  
**She** أي اسم  
**It** مفرد  
**is**

**They** أي اسم  
**We** جمع  
**You**  
**You**  
**are**

#### Present perfect

المضارع التام

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

مبنية للمعلوم active

Samar has already cleaned the room.

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

مبنية للمجهول passive

The room has already been cleaned by Samar

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

كلمات تدل  
على الزمن

**I** **have**

**He**  
**She** أي اسم  
**It** مفرد  
**has**

**They** أي اسم  
**We** جمع  
**You**  
**You**  
**have**

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

#### Simple past

الماضي البسيط

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

مبنية للمعلوم active

Samar cleaned the room yesterday.

**S + v2 + o**

مبنية للمجهول passive

The room was cleaned by Samar

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

كلمات تدل  
على الزمن

**I** **was**

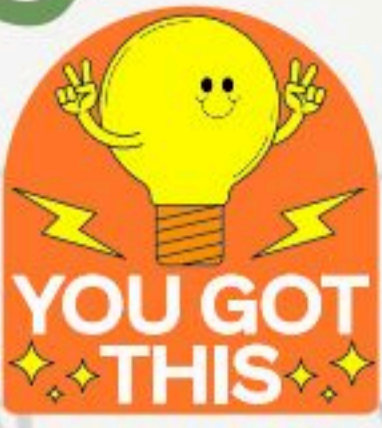
**He**  
**She** أي اسم  
**It** مفرد  
**was**

**They** أي اسم  
**We** جمع  
**You**  
**You**  
**were**

**Yesterday**  
أمس  
الماضي **last**  
منذ **ago**  
سنوات قديمة  
او أيام او اشهر

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 ، ويمكن 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 ماضي بسيط ، وهذا ماتم شرحه مسبقاً من شكل الفعل والكلمات الدالة على الزمن، اذا عرفنا الزمن نبدا بتطبيق القانون الخاص لكل زمن ونحولها 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 ونكمل نختار was لان the window مفرد ثم نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل وهو broken

**The window was broken.**

الفاعل هنا ليس معروف فهو ليس مهم 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 ونكمل نختار have لان the cars مفرد ثم نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل وهو hit نفسه ونضع been

**The cars have been hit.**

الفاعل هنا ليس معروف فهو ليس مهم فلا نكتبه

**اختبر/ي نفسك:**

! **Someone stole my watch.**



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا





# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Present Perfect

### المضارع التام



شرح القاعدة على اليوتيوب

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| an action in the past - no time indicated<br>I have eaten squid                        | ← X →     |
| repeated actions in the past - often with quantity words<br>I have eaten squid 3 times | ← X X X → |
| duration - from past to now<br>I have worked here since 2010                           | ←  ---  → |

للتحدث عن أحداث حدثت في الماضي ولكن وقته غير محدد أو له أثر أو نتيجة في الحاضر، أحداث مكررة في الماضي، إيضاح مقدار المدة من الماضي حتى الآن

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

للتو **Already**  
بعد (تأتي بالنفي والسؤال) **yet**  
للتو **just**  
هل سبق **ever**  
أبدا / لم يسبق **never**  
من قبل **before**  
لمدة **for**  
منذ **since**

عبارات  
المضارع  
التام أغلبها  
غير محددة  
بزمن

تعابير زمنية تستخدم معهم  
**Time Expressions:**

**Yesterday**  
أمس ،  
**when** عندما ،  
**past dates**  
تواريخ قديمة

**Last ago**

عبارات  
الماضي  
محددة بزمن

### **Affirmative** الجملة المثبتة

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

مفعول به التصريف الثالث

**Noun أو Pronoun**

**I have**  
**She has**  
**He has**  
**It has**  
**They have**  
**we have**  
**You have**  
**You have**

أي اسم مفرد  
**Sara**  
أي اسم جمع  
**The kids**

**Contractions (short form)**

الشكل المختصر

**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.**

صحي **Correct**

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

**Paul has wrote his homework.**

### **Negative** الجملة المنفية

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

مفعول به التصريف الثالث

عند تحويل الجملة للنفس نضيف فقط not  
بعد او have has

**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.**

حولي إلى نفي **Change into negative**  
**They have discovered electricity.**

نستخدم **for** و **since** مع المضارع التام

**for**

لمدة (عدد السنوات أو  
إلى شهر أو الأيام)  
يشير إلى الفترة الزمنية  
للحدث

لمدة شهرين **two months**  
لمدة سنة **a year**  
لمدة وقت طويل **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 إلى بداية الحدث

منذ أمس **yesterday**  
منذ يونيو السابق **last June**  
منذ ١٩٩٩ **1999**

**I have lived in London since 2000**

لقد عشت في لندن  
منذ عام ٢٠٠٠

### **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 have او has والفاعل

**Hajar has cleaned the room.**

**Has Hajar cleaned the room?**

الإجابات **Answers**

**Yes, she has.**  
يرجع وضع الجملة  
الأصلي فاعل وفعل  
ولكن نضع الضمير  
المناسب وليس الاسم

**No, she hasn't.**  
يرجع وضع الجملة الأصل  
فاعل وفعل ولكن نضع  
الضمير المناسب وليس  
الاسم ونضع كلمة  
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 myglasses

نختار الإداة 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**

|  |              |                                |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------|
| نستخدم للسؤال<br>عن الفاعل<br>إنسان أو حيوان | <b>Who</b>   | Asks about people or animals   |
| تسأل عن أشياء أو<br>أحداث                    | <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<br>حدوث الشيء                  | <b>How</b>   | Asks how it happened           |

قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

## Present Perfect Questions with How long

المضارع التام و سؤال كم المدة

### Form

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

الاجابات Answers

نستخدم for و since على حسب السؤال

### Examples

***How long have you played football?***

كم مدة لعبك لكرة القدم

اخترنا لان 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 ثلاث سنوات اخترنا for لانه يشير الى مدة حدوث الفعل



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

كم مدة بقاء منى في مكة

اخترنا has لان الفاعل Mona وهو مفرد

. بحاوبها بالطريقتين لمدة for او منذ

since

***Mona has stayed in Makkah***

***since***  
***for***

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

منى بقيت في مكة منذ الاول من سبتمبر اخترنا since لانه يشير الى بداية زمن الفعل

منى بقيت في مكة لمدة شهر اخترنا for لانه يشير الى مدة حدوث الفعل





| القوانين The rules   | الصفة Adj.                              | القاعدة                                  | المقارنة Comparative                            | مثال Example   |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| <b>1 syllable adjectives (short adj.)</b><br>صفات قصيرة ذات مقطع واحد            | <b>old</b><br><b>tall</b>               | نضيف er<br>على طول                       | <b>old er</b><br><b>tall er</b>                 | <b>Sara is older than me.</b><br>سارة أكبر مني<br><b>Ahmad is taller than Faris.</b><br>أحمد أطول من فارس                              |
| <b>1 syllable adjectives (ending with (e).)</b><br>صفات قصيرة تنتهي بحرف ال e    | <b>cute</b><br><b>large</b>             | نضيف r<br>فقط                            | <b>cute r</b><br><b>large r</b>                 | <b>The cat is cuter than the dog.</b><br>القطعة ألطف من الكلب<br><b>The dress is larger than the skirt.</b><br>الفستان أكبر من التنورة |
| <b>1 syllable adjectives (CVC)</b><br>صفات تنتهي بحرف ساكن، علة، ساكن            | <b>hot</b><br><b>big</b>                | ندبل الحرف<br>الاخير<br>ونضيف er         | <b>hot ter</b><br><b>big ger</b>                | <b>Alhassa is hotter than Abha</b><br>الأحساء أكثر حرارة من أبها<br><b>My house is bigger than yours.</b><br>منزلي أكبر من منزلك       |
| <b>Adjectives ending with (y)</b><br>صفات تنتهي بحرف ال y                        | <b>happy</b><br><b>funny</b>            | نحذف ال y<br>ونضيف ier                   | <b>happier</b><br><b>funnier</b>                | <b>Salma is happier than Fadwa</b><br>سلمى أكثر سعادة من فدوى<br><b>She is funnier than me.</b><br>هي أكثر اضحاًكاً مني                |
| <b>2 or more syllable adjectives (long adj.)</b><br>صفات طويلة ذات مقطعين و أكثر | <b>expensive</b><br><b>beautiful</b>    | نضع more او less<br>قبل الصفة<br>الطويلة | <b>more expensive</b><br><b>less beautiful</b>  | <b>The bag is more expensive than the dress.</b><br>الحقيبة أغلى من الفستان  |
| <b>Irregular Adjectives</b><br>صفات شاذة غير منتظمة                              | <b>good</b><br><b>bad</b><br><b>far</b> | تتغير تصبح<br>كلمة أخرى                  | <b>better</b><br><b>worse</b><br><b>further</b> | <b>Your mark is better than mine</b><br>درجتك أفضل من درجتي<br><b>The school is further than the mall.</b><br>المدرسة أبعد من المجمع   |

Explanation

الشرح

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

إذا اردنا ان نقارن أولًا نقرر ما اذا كانت المقارنة بين ٢ أو أكثر، كيف نعرف؟ بالقراءة والفهم طبعاً  
أولاً، اذا لم تفهم توجد كلمة تميز المقارنة بين ٢ وهي than وتكون بعد الصفات، هنا cheap  
وراها than معناها مقارنة بين ٢ ولو قرأنا الجملة وجدنا ان المقارنة بين ٢ الباص و القطار. بعدها  
نذهب للصفة ونقرر هل هي قصيرة او طويلة واي قانون تتبع ثم نبدا، cheap صفة قصيرة من  
مقطع واحد، فنضيف er على طول

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

إذا اردنا ان نقارن أولًا نقرر ما اذا كانت المقارنة بين ٢ أو أكثر، كيف نعرف؟ بالقراءة والفهم طبعاً أولاً، اذا لم تفهم توجد كلمة  
تميز المقارنة بين ٢ وهي than وتكون بعد الصفات، هنا crowded وراها than معناها مقارنة بين ٢ ولو قرأنا الجملة وجدنا ان  
المقارنة بين ٢ ساعة الذروة و الساعات الأخرى. بعدها نذهب للصفة ونقرر هل هي قصيرة او طويلة واي قانون تتبع ثم نبدا،  
crowded صفة تتكون من مقطعين فتعتبر طويلة ، فنضيف more قبل الصفة ولو كان الازدحام اقل في ساعة الذروة نضع less  
قطار الانفاق أكثر ازدحاماً في ساعة الذروة عن الساعات الأخرى



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا





شرح القاعدة

نحاول نربط أن ال superlative فيها حرف s فهي الي نضيف لصفاتها most و iest/est

التفضيل

We use it to compare three or more people or things

نستخدمه للمقارنة بيناكثر من ٣ اشياء / اشخاص لبيان الافضل او الادنى

The ال

تميز المقارنة بين شيء وعدة اشياء وتأتي قبل الصفة

| القوانين The rules   | الصفة Adj.                              | القاعدة                                   | المقارنة Comparative                            | مثال Example   |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| <b>1 syllable adjectives (short adj.)</b><br>صفات قصيرة ذات مقطع واحد            | <b>old</b><br><b>tall</b>               | نضيف est<br>على طول                       | <b>oldest</b><br><b>tallest</b>                 | <b>Sara is the oldest in class.</b><br>سارة الاكبر في الفصل<br><b>Ahmad is the tallest in my family.</b><br>أحمد الأطول في العائلة   |
| <b>1 syllable adjectives (ending with (e).)</b><br>صفات قصيرة تنتهي بحرف ال e    | <b>cute</b><br><b>large</b>             | نضيف st<br>فقط                            | <b>cutest</b><br><b>largest</b>                 | <b>The cat is the cutest among animals.</b><br>القطعة ألطف الحيوانات<br><b>Box A is the largest in the store.</b><br>ال صندوق a هو الاكبر في المحل                                   |
| <b>1 syllable adjectives (cvc)</b><br>صفات تنتهي بحرف ساكن، علة، ساكن            | <b>hot</b><br><b>big</b>                | ندبل الحرف<br>الاخير<br>ونضيف est         | <b>hottest</b><br><b>biggest</b>                | <b>Alhassa is the hottest city in Saudi Arabia.</b><br>الاحساء هي المدينة الاكثر حرارة في السعودية<br><b>My house is the biggest in the neighborhood.</b><br>منزلي هو الاكبر في الحي |
| <b>Adjectives ending with (y)</b><br>صفات تنتهي بحرف ال y                        | <b>happy</b><br><b>funny</b>            | نحذف ال y<br>ونضيف iest                   | <b>happiest</b><br><b>funniest</b>              | <b>Salma is the happiest girl ever</b><br>سلمى هي البنت الاكثر سعادة   |
| <b>2 or more syllable adjectives (long adj.)</b><br>صفات طويلة ذات مقطعين و اكثر | <b>expensive</b><br><b>beautiful</b>    | نضع most او<br>least قبل الصفة<br>الطويلة | <b>most expensive</b><br><b>least beautiful</b> | <b>This bag is the most expensive in the store.</b><br>هذه الحقيبة هي الاغلى في المحل  |
| <b>Irregular Adjectives</b><br>صفات شاذة غير منتظمة                              | <b>good</b><br><b>bad</b><br><b>far</b> | تتغير تصبح<br>كلمة أخرى                   | <b>best</b><br><b>worst</b><br><b>furthest</b>  | <b>Your mark is the best mark in class.</b><br>درجتك هي الافضل في الفصل  |

### Explanation

الشرح

كل وسائل النقل الأخرى



الباص أوسيلة نقل

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

إذا اردنا ان نقارن أولًا نقرر ما اذا كانت المقارنة بين أكثر من ٣، كيف نعرف؟ بالقراءة والفهم طبعًا أولًا، اذا لم تفهم توجد كلمة تميز التفضيل و هي 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 ونقرر هل هي قصيرة او طويلة واي قانون تتبع ثم نبدا، cheap صفة قصيرة من مقطع واحد، فنضيف est على طول ونضع قبلها the اذا مو موجودة بالجملة هنا موجودة



العالم كله

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

إذا اردنا ان نقارن أولًا نقرر ما اذا كانت المقارنة بين أكثر من ٣، كيف نعرف؟ بالقراءة والفهم طبعًا أولًا، اذا 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 ونقرر هل هي قصيرة او طويلة واي قانون تتبع ثم نبدا، bad صفة شاذة، فتتغير وتصبح worst

ساو باولو لديها اسوء ازدحام في العالم



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا



اضغط/ي هنا



## قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

**U:6**

### 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 متساويين في الصفة سواء بالشبه او الاختلاف، ويمكن ان نستخدم (تماما) قبلها للتوكيد

#### Form:

⊕ **S + v + (just عند الحاجة للتأكيد) + 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 عند الحاجة للتأكيد) + as + adjective + as + object**

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

هي ليست جميلة مثل صديقتها

#### Important Note

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

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

**Bella is as cute as Mary.**



اضغط / ي هنا

اسئلة نستخدمها بطريقة غير مباشرة لتكون أطف و اكثر

رسمية.يستخدم :

١.طلب المعلومات بأدب

٢.في الكلام الرسمي

٣.مع الغرباء او المعلمين

**Intro +question word + subject+ verb ؟**

في الأسئلة غير المباشرة :

١.لانعكس الفعل والفاعل

٢.لنستخدم صيغة السؤال

**بداية السؤال تكون من التالي = Intro**

**Can you tell me.....**

**Do you know....**

**Could you tell me....**

**كيف نصيغ السؤال :**

١ إذا كان الفعل (verb be (am,is,are,was,were يكون الفعل be بعد الفاعل  
سؤال 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** ?**

٢ إذا كان الفعل (modals (can,may,will,should.. يكون الفعل بعد الفاعل

**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



## قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

**U:6**

### Indirect Questions

3 إذا كان الفعل main verb فعل اكشن اساسي، نحذف الفعل المساعد do/did/do ثم نضع الفعل في زمنه 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 ال does وكتبنا الفعل بزمنه المضارع المفرد lives. والثانية حذفنا did وخلينا الفعل ماضي والاخيرة حذفنا do وكتبنا الفعل بشكله بالمضارع

4 اسئلة who (من)، الي اجابتها تكون الفاعل لانغير الترتيب ابدأ 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 ?

5 اسئلة how (كيف)، الي تكون الفاعل قبل الفعل لانغير الترتيب ابدأ فقط نضع المقدمة

#### Direct question

How many **people** live here ?

#### Indirect question

Do you know how many people live here ?

هنا الفاعل people اشخاص اتى قبل الفعل live فعندما نحوله الى سؤال غير مباشر لانغير الترتيب فقط نضع المقدمة

6 اسئلة how، الي تكون الفاعل بعد الفعل نحذف الافعال المساعدة ونكتب الفعل بزمنه

#### Direct question

How does **she** speak French ?

#### Indirect question

Could you tell me how she speaks French ?

هنا الفاعل she اتى بعد الفعل does فعندما نحوله الى سؤال غير مباشر نحذف ال does ونكتب الفعل بالزمن المناسب و نضع المقدمة



اضغط/ي هنا





# قواعد الصف الثالث متوسط

U:6

## The Definite Article (The)

### أداة التعريف the



شرح القاعدة



اضغط / ي هنا



اضغط / ي هنا

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

تستخدم the لإعطاء معلومات عن اسم محدد او معروف  
نستخدمها مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

### اسماء معدودة

#### Countable nouns

**The boys were happy.**

كان الأولاد فرحون (الأولاد معدود)

**She sold the dolls.**

باعت الدمى (الدمى معدود)

### الأسماء الجمع

**The cars are expensive.**

السيارات غالية (السيارات جمع)

### اسماء غير معدودة

#### Non countable nouns

**She spilled the water.**

سكبت الماء (الماء غير معدود)

**The rice was delicious.**

كان الرز لذيذ (الرز غير معدود)

### الأسماء المفردة

**The Eiffle tower is high.**

برج ايقل مرتفع (برج ايقل مفرد)

### نستخدمها مع

#### Use it with

شي معروف ومحدد

**Known or specific thing**

**the teacher, the book...**

شي فريد بالكون لا مثيل له

**One of a kind thing**

الشمس والقمر ما لهم مثيل بالكون The sun, the moon

صيغة التفضيل

**Superlatives**

**The best, the longest..**

الاعداد الترتيبية

**Ordinal numbers**

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

المحيطات، البحار، الأنهار، الصحاري والبال. المعالم

**Oceans, seas, rivers mountains, monuments**

النيل، برج ايقل، المحيط الهادئ The Eiffle tower, The Nile, The pacific

اسماء الدول المركبة

**Compound country names**

اسم دولة من كلمتين.. **The united states..**

شي مذكور مسبقاً

**Something mentioned before**

رأيت قطرة، القطرة بيضاء. I saw a cat. The cat was white.

أسماء العائلات بصيغة الجمع **Family names in plural form**

**The Smiths, The Robins**

الاتجاهات

**Directions**

**The north...**

### لا نستخدمها مع

#### Don't use it with

**General nouns**

**Cats, dogs, Bees..**

الأسماء العامة

**Proper nouns**

**Sara, Fahad, Hyde park,**

اسماء علم

**Names of countries**

**Saudi Arabia, Kuwait**

اسماء الدول

**Continents & cities**

**Asia, Africa, Jeddah, Cairo**

المدن والقارات

**Meals, sports, games**

**Breakfast, lunch, football, Ludo, uno,**

الوجبات، الرياضات والألعاب

**Languages & subjects**

**Arabic, English, Science, Math**

اللغات والمواد

**Possessive adjectives**

**My, your, his, her..**

صفات الملكية

**School, work, vacation, business**

**I go to school**

**I go to the school.**

كلمة مدرسة، اجازة، عمل

إذا استخدمت لغرضها الاساسي

**Days & months**

**Sunday, Monday...**

ايام الأسبوع والأشهر

**Streets**

اسماء الشوارع