

مراجعة الوحدة الثانية في المفردات والقواعد الأساسية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج السعودية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج السعودية ← الصف الثالث المتوسط ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-01-01 19:42:02

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثالث المتوسط



صفحة المناهج
السعودية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

مراجعة الوحدة الأولى في المفردات والقواعد الأساسية

1

نموذج اختبار نهائي شامل للغة الإنجليزية

2

نماذج موضوعات تعبيرية

3

مراجعة شاملة مع الحلول

4

أرسل لي مخلص حول الملف المرفق في 4 سطور

5

VOCABULARY

Nouns

appointment infant
attitude leadership
blood league
colleague litter
community newborn
donation operation
effort owner
employee principal
facility twin

Verbs

award
compete
donate
encourage
gather
join
practice
receive

Phrases with verbs

comb the beach
get in touch with
grow up
take responsibility
used to

Adjectives

environmental
crippling
hopeful
original
outstanding

EXPRESSIONS

Wishing someone well

congratulations
wish (someone) all the best

Real Talk

big break
to be into something
to turn up
What about ... ?

Verbs (الأفعال)

- award = يمنح / يكافئ
- compete = يتنافس
- donate = يتبرع
- gather = يجمع / يتجمع
- join = ينضم
- practice = يمارس

Nouns (الأسماء)

- appointment = موعد
- attitude = موقف / سلوك
- blood = دم
- community = مجتمع
- donation = تبرع
- effort = جهد
- employee = موظف
- infant = رضيع
- league = رابطة / دوري
- litter = قمامة / نفايات
- newborn = مولود جديد
- operation = عملية (جراحية أو منظمة)
- owner = مالك
- principal = مدير / ناظر (مدرسة مثلاً)
- twin = توأم

Real Talk (تعبيرات عامية/عملية):

- big break = فرصة عظيمة
- to be into something = مهتم بشيء / مندمج فيه
- to turn up = يظهر / يحضر
- What about ... ? = ماذا عن ... ؟

VOCABULARY

1. **She made a big ___ to the charity last month.**

A) donation B) effort

Answer: A

2. **The doctor asked me to come back for another ___.**

A) appointment B) employee

Answer: A

3. **Everyone admired his positive ___.**

A) attitude B) blood

Answer: A

4. **The hospital needed more volunteers to help with the ___ drive.**

A) blood B) litter

Answer: A

5. **The school principal met with every new ___.**

A) employee B) infant

Answer: A

6. **The rescue team tried to save the stranded ___.**

A) community B) infant

Answer: B

7. **The team decided to ___ new members before the season starts.**

A) join B) gather

Answer: B

8. **He practiced every day so he could ___ in the final match.**

A) compete B) receive

Answer: A

9. **The school will ___ the winning students next week.**

A) award B) litter

Answer: A

10. **We finally managed to ___ with our old colleagues.**

A) get in touch B) grow up

Answer: A

11. **Children usually ___ quickly in their first year.**

A) grow up B) take responsibility

Answer: A

12. **Good leaders know how to ___ their teams.**

A) encourage B) comb

Answer: A

13. **The students were excited to meet the new school ___.**

A) owner B) principal

Answer: B

14. **The twins looked almost the same, especially the ___.**

A) newborn B) twin

Answer: B

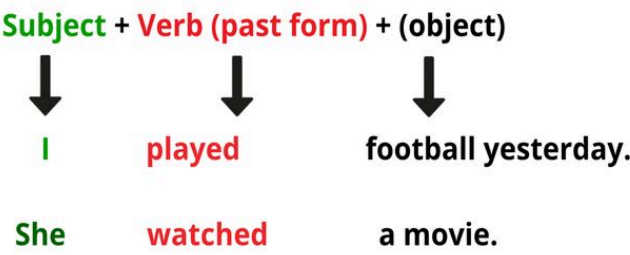
15. **Her idea was so creative that everyone said it was ___.**

A) original B) crippling

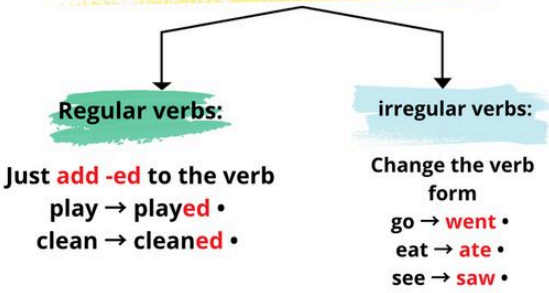
Answer: A

Simple Past Tense		
Yes/No Question (?)	Short Answer (+)	Short Answer (-)
Did you/he/she/they live in Riyadh?	Yes, I/he/she/they did .	No, I/he/she/they didn't .
Information Questions (?)	Answer	
Where did you/he/she/they live ?	I/He/She/They lived in Riyadh. (+)	
What did you/he/she/they wear ?	I/He/She/They wore formal clothing. (+)	
Where did you/he/she/they work ?	I/He/She/They didn't work in an office. (-)	

Simple Past :



verbs in past simple



استخدام الماضي البسيط:

نستعمله للحديث عن:

- أحداث حصلت وانتهت في الماضي.

♦ مثال: I visited my friend yesterday.

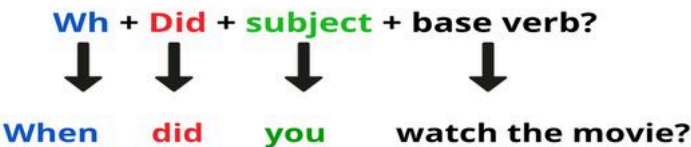
ملاحظات مهمة:

- الأفعال المنتظمة: نضيف -ed (play → played, clean → cleaned).
- الأفعال غير المنتظمة: يتغير شكلها (go → went, eat → ate, see → saw).

Negative form



QUESTIONS





Choose:

She _____ (watch) a movie yesterday.

a) watch

☒ b) watched

They _____ (not / play) football last week.

☒ a) didn't play

b) don't play

you _____ (go) to school yesterday _____?

☒ a) Did / go

b) Do / go

He _____ (eat) breakfast at 7 o'clock.

☒ a) ate

b) eat



Be + Born

I **was born** in Syria.

The twins **were born** on June 21st.

Expressions with the Passive

To be raised, to be married, to be called, to be educated, etc., are commonly used in stories about people's pasts. For the passive in the past, use was/were + past participle.

Michael **was raised** in Montreal.

His parents **were married** in Tabuk.

The team **was called** *The Lions*.

He **was educated** in private schools.

✦ القاعدة الأولى: Be + Born

- نستخدمها للحديث عن مكان أو وقت الميلاد.
- الصيغة: **was / were + born**
- I / He / She / It → **was born**
- We / You / They → **were born**

◆ أمثلة:

- The twins were born on June 21st. (وُلد التوأم في 21 يونيو)

✦ القاعدة الثانية: Passive Expressions (التعبيرات المبنية للمجهول)

- نستخدمها للحديث عن أحداث ماضية حصلت للشخص، بدون التركيز على الفاعل.
- (التصريف الثالث) **was / were + past participle**: الصيغة

◆ أمثلة :

- Michael **was raised** in Montreal. (نشأ في مونتريال)
- His parents **were married** in Tabuk. (تزوج والداه في تبوك)



Used to

Use *used to* for past habits and states.

Affirmative (+)

When I was little, I **used to** play with toys.

Negative (-)

I **didn't use to** play video games.

Questions (?)

Did you **use to** play with dolls?

What **did** you **use to** play with?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

I **used to** play with toy cars.

We use "used to" to talk about past habits or situations that are not true now.

◆ I used to play outside every day.
(It was my habit in the past, but I don't do it now.)

Form:

Subject + used to + base verb

For negative:

Subject + didn't use to + base verb

I didn't use to like vegetables.

For questions:

Did + subject + use to + base verb?

Did you use to have a pet?

Used to قاعدة ◆

نستخدم **used to** للحديث عن عادات أو مواقف في الماضي لم تعد صحيحة الآن..

I _____ (play) football in the street when I was a child.

a) use to

b) used to ☒

She _____ (not / like) milk when she was young.

a) didn't use to ☒

b) doesn't use to

_____ you _____ (watch) cartoons every morning?

a) Did / use to ☒

b) Do / use to

We _____ (live) in Riyadh, but now we live in Jeddah.

a) used to ☒

b) use to

Prepositions of place

In



Prepositions of place

on

on Earth On an island

at

at the university at school

Prepositions of time

in

On

at

From to

Prepositions of time

in

yearsالسنوات

in 2003
in 2030
in 1995

monthsالشهور

in July
in May
in November

seasonsالمواسم

in summer
in winter
in spring

Prepositions of time

on

With days of the week
أيام الأسبوع

on Monday
on Sunday

with date
مع التواريخ

On 19th October
on 5\11\2009

Prepositions of time

at

With Hours
الساعات

at 9:00
at 10 o'clock

with noon

at noon

Prepositions of time

From to

She works from 8:00 am to 1:00 pm

Time Expressions for the Past

Last—last night, last Tuesday, last week, last month, last year, last summer

Yesterday—yesterday, yesterday morning, the day before yesterday

Ago—six years ago, two days ago, a week ago, five hours ago, ten minutes ago

When clauses

They didn't go to school *when they were four years old*.

When I was a child, I used to play with my toys all day.

Past dates and times

in 1998, in the 20th century, on May 25th 2000, on Monday, this morning, at 6 A.M.

Past expressions :

Last الماضي

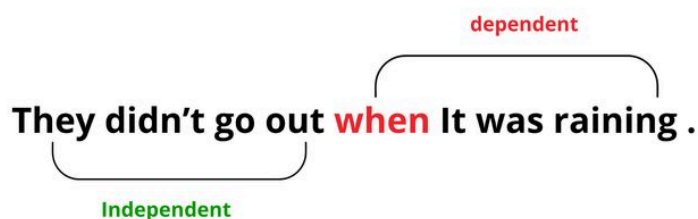
منذ ago

بالأمس Yesterday

last month
last year
last night

a year ago
ten months ago
two hours ago

when clauses :



• when

• نستخدمها لربط جملتين :

1. يمكن أن تكون صحيحة وتامة لوحدها (Independent clause) جملة رئيسية .
2. ولا يكون معناها كاملاً لوحدها **when** تبدأ بـ : (Dependent clause) جملة تابعة .

✦ مثال من الصورة

- They didn't go out (جملة رئيسية = معنى كامل)
 - **when it was raining** (جملة تابعة = تحتاج للجملة الأولى لتكتمل)
- المعنى: "لم يخرجوا عندما كانت تمطر"

🖍 ملاحظات

1. في البداية أو في النهاية **when** يمكن أن تأتي جملة .
- They stayed home **when it rained**.
 - **When it rained**, they stayed home.



1. I visited my grandmother _____ two days ago.

a) last

b) ago

✓ الإجابة: b) ago

2. They played football _____ summer.

a) last

b) ago

✓ الإجابة: a) last

3. I was watching TV _____ my friend called me.

a) when

b) if

✓ الإجابة: a) when

4. We went to school _____ yesterday morning.

a) last

b) yesterday

✓ الإجابة: b) yesterday

5. She traveled to Paris _____ 1998.

a) in

b) on

✓ الإجابة: a) in

6. We had a party _____ May 25th, 2000.

a) in

b) on

✓ الإجابة: b) on