

مراجعة شاملة مع الحلول



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: 2025-12-30 17:57:56

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:

إعداد: بدر الشهري

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

أرسل لي مخلص حول الملف المرفق في 4 سطور

1

المراجعة النهائية للفصل الأول

2

أنشطة كتابية للوحدات 4 و5 و6

3

تعايير ثالث الوحدات 3 1-2-3

4

حل المراجعة النهائية الشاملة

5

Revision Mega Goal 3

مراجعة ميغا قول ٣



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري

Signature

Match each word to its meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. <u>c</u> devoted | a. airplane manufacture, development, and design |
| 2. <u>e</u> pioneer | b. trusted to work well |
| 3. <u>b</u> reliable | c. dedicated |
| 4. <u>f</u> extensive | d. famous |
| 5. <u>d</u> legendary | e. a person who starts a new method or activity |
| 6. <u>a</u> aviation | f. something that covers a wide range of ideas |

Unscramble the words.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. d e e r a g l y n | <u>legendary</u> |
| 2. v e d d e t o | <u>devoted</u> |
| 3. e r e n p i o | <u>Pioneer</u> |
| 4. t a i i o v n a | <u>aviation</u> |
| 5. t e n e v i x e s | <u>extensive</u> |
| 6. y l o t r a b a r o | <u>laboratory</u> |
| 7. y t r a v i o i d a t c l | <u>radioactivity</u> |

Complete each sentence with (other – others – another)

1. He says he is so full . He says he could not eat another
2. They like their cats that they are talking about getting another kitten.
3. You can keep that pen. I have two other pens in my backpack.
4. There are six other people in line ahead of us.
5. I just recovered from a cold, and already I'm getting another one.

Rewrite each sentence, adding the emphatic (do – does – did)

1 .He eats shrimp.

He does eat shrimp

2 .It rained in New York yesterday.

It did rain in New York yesterday

3 .I feel sick.

I do feel sick

4. They came to school last week

They did come to school last week

Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>e</u> compensate | a. ways which something lacks what it needs |
| 2. <u>a</u> deficiencies | b. causing great fear |
| 3. <u>b</u> fearsome | c. animals that live by hunting others |
| 4. <u>d</u> invaluable | d. extremely valuable; priceless |
| 5. <u>c</u> predators | e.to overcome a weakness with a strength |
| 6. <u>f</u> No sweat | f. No problem |

Read the texts then answer the questions :

Partnering with Friends and Relatives

Some people avoid setting up business partnerships with friends or family members. They feel that there cannot be clear boundaries between friendship and work, and things can go very wrong if you disagree with your friend and business partner. Others feel that friends make the best business partners because there is a real relationship, as well as a sense of loyalty and willingness to share. According to yet another view, friends are great potential partners but not relatives. I think it comes down to who the people are and what their qualities are. I also feel that self-confidence is invariably a determining factor. People who are aware of their strengths and weaknesses and are confident about their abilities and potential make good business partners. On the other hand, people who are meek and always take a back seat sometimes tend to be unpredictable and might take advantage of their partner when given a chance. But even then, you cannot really say that this is always the case. So it all depends on the individual. It's also advisable to discuss responsibilities beforehand, agree on details, and put everything down on paper. One thing is certain; if you plan to be the leader of the business, what you need to find out is if your friends respect you as much as you respect them.

1. People avoid setting up business with friends or family	T	F
2. According to another view, relatives are great partners	T	F
3. In the end , it all depends on the individual	T	F

1. Why are some people against setting up business with friends and relatives?

They feel that there cannot be boundaries between friendship and work

2. What qualities are important in a working relationship ?

Self-confidence, an awareness of one's strengths and weaknesses

3. What should you do if you are heading the business?

You should discuss responsibilities beforehand



Correct the mistakes in each sentence :

1. I **drinks** coffee every morning.

I **drink** coffee every morning

2. She **live** in New York City.

She **lives** in New York City

3. The construction workers are **build** a new skyscraper.

The construction workers are **building** a new skyscraper

4. We **am** meeting for lunch tomorrow

We **are** meeting for lunch tomorrow

Put each word under the suitable category :

Expensive – priceless – beautiful – crucial – interesting – important – old –
terrifying – frightening – massive – small – fascinating – ancient – good –
stunning – tiny – amazing – big

Gradable Adjectives	Non-Gradable Adjectives
Expensive	priceless
beautiful	crucial
interesting	terrifying
important	massive
old	fascinating
frightening	ancient
small	stunning
good	tiny
big	amazing

Read the text then answer with (T) or (F)

MOHAMMAD ABDUL LATIF JAMEEL

A great philanthropist and prominent businessman, Mohammad Abdul Latif Jameel, president of ALJ, runs one of the world's largest car dealerships, with operations in the Middle East, U.K., Central Asia and China. A leading figure in corporate social responsibility, he has created a series of initiatives against poverty and has contributed greatly to the government's Saudization program in the Kingdom, by promoting thousands of jobs every year through the ALJ Community Services Programs. Abdul Latif Jameel is an MIT alumnus, member of the board of trustees, and dedicated supporter of the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL). He was named " Saudi Volunteer of the Year " in 2012, in recognition of the services offered by ALJCI in Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Arab world.

1. Mohammad Abdul Latif Jameel is the president of ALJ	T	F
2. Mohammad Abdul Latif Jameel runs planes dealerships	T	F
3. His company operates in Middle East, U.K., and Asia	T	F
4. He was named " Saudi Volunteer of the Year " in 2016	T	F
5. He has created a series of initiatives against poverty	T	F

Match the words to their definitions.

1. charity	9	A. having influence on something or someone
2. excelled	8	B. the opinion others have about someone
3. founded	7	C. not too expensive
4. impoverished	6	D. well-known and respected
5. philanthropist	5	E. a person that gives money to good causes
6. prominent	4	F. very poor
7. reasonable	3	G. started and supported an organization
8. reputation	2	H. did very well
9. influential	1	I. an organization that helps those in need

Complete the sentences with either use(d) to or be used to.

1. We used to eat at the best restaurants, but we started saving money.
2. She's from Costa Rica, so she is used to warm weather.
3. He used to live with his family.
4. Even though he loves his apartment, he is used to living alone.

Correct the errors in the sentences.

1. We didn't used to have a computer.
We didn't use to have a computer
2. I would know her name, but now I can't remember it.
I used to know her name, but now I can't remember it.
3. They are used to live in a small place.
They are used to living in a small place
4. I were going to call my sister, but she called me first.
I was going to call my sister, but she called me first.
5. When he was a child, he would studies very hard.
When he was a child, he would study very hard.
6. Bill has lost a lot of weight. He didn't used to be thin.
Bill has lost a lot of weight. He didn't use to be thin
7. I knew the radio wasn't going work.
I knew the radio wasn't going to work

Match the words to their meaning :

1. cash	11	A. be in accordance with
2. go in circles	10	B. strong disagreement or argument
3. drive someone crazy	9	C. an obstacle, a problem or difficulty
4. get cold feet	8	D. to put into practice
5. don't mind	7	E. known, respected and admired
6. put aside for a rainy day	6	F. to reserve something for future
7. renowned	5	G. not annoyed or bothered by
8. implement	4	H. to decide not to do something
9. hurdle	3	I. greatly annoy or irritate
10. dispute	2	J. think through many possibilities
11. comply with	1	K. money

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

Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi, the world-renowned philanthropist and winner of the 2012 King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam, has not always been a billionaire. Born in 1929, he spent his youth in Al-Qassim where he and his brother Saleh began their business, changing money for pilgrims, on their way to the cities of Makkah and Madinah. Their business expanded in the 1970s during the oil boom in Saudi Arabia. The Al-Rajhi brothers helped migrant workers from Indonesia, Pakistan and other places to send their earnings home. They were granted permission to establish a bank, the Al Rajhi Bank, which complied with religious tenets such as a ban on interest. Sulaiman Al-Rajhi was awarded the highly prestigious King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam, in 2012, in recognition of his outstanding service to Islam, his role in the establishment of the world's largest Islamic bank and his ongoing contribution to charities, and humanitarian projects' fight against poverty. Having experienced extreme poverty earlier in life, Al-Rajhi chose to donate and distribute all his assets, to gain peace of mind and inner happiness

1. Sheikh Sulaiman Al-Rajhi won the 2012 King Faisal Prize	T	F
2. He was born in 1930	T	F
3. He spent his youth in Al-Qassim	T	F
4. He began his business changing money for engineers	T	F
5. Rajhi chose to donate and distribute all his assets	T	F

Form sentences in the present perfect form using the verbs in parentheses :

1. I have eaten (**eat**) dinner .
2. She has visited (**visit**) London .
3. They have studied (**study**) for the exam .
4. We have seen (**see**) that movie before .
5. He has written (**write**) a book .

Fill in with (for – since) :

1. We have been talking for 30 minutes
2. He's been living here since 2008 .
3. I've trained for 2 months
4. She has grown since I last saw her .

Form sentences in the past simple tense form using the verbs in parentheses :

1. I went (**go**) to the grocery store yesterday .
2. She studied (**study**) Spanish for 3 years .
3. He bought (**buy**) a new car .
4. We ate (**eat**) a sandwich for lunch

Match the words to their definitions.

1. circuits	6	A. extend across
2. condensed	5	B. position in an ordered group
3. determined	4	C. covering a wide range or area
4. extensively	3	D. decided
5. rank	2	E. shortened
6. span	1	F. paths for electrical currents

Read then answer with (T) or (F) :

In 1900, a popular American magazine, called Ladies' Home Journal, published an article called "What May Happen in the Next Hundred Years," making predictions about what life would be like in the year 2001. One of these predictions was that cars will be cheaper than horses are today. Automobiles will have been substituted for every horse vehicle now known. A one-pound motor in one of these vehicles will do the work of a pair of horses or more. There will be air-ships, but they will not successfully compete with cars and ships for passenger or freight traffic. They will be used mainly by the military. In addition, There will be no traffic on the streets of large cities. All traffic, including subways, cars, and buses will be either below ground or high above ground. "Moving-sidewalk" stairways will connect them to the street level. The vehicles on the busy underground and overhead streets will have cushioned wheels. Therefore, there will be almost no noise in cities.

1. The article was published in 1900	T	F
2. The predictions were about what life would be like in 2010	T	F
3. One prediction was " cars will be cheaper than horses "	T	F
4. There will be a lot of traffic on the streets of large cities	T	F
5. There will be almost no noise in cities.	T	F

Fill in with the future perfect form of the verb in the parentheses.

- Boys will have played (**play**) tennis by then .
- She will have studied (**study**) hard during the exam.
- We will have written (**write**) a letter.
- He will have run (**run**) two kilometers.
- They will have scored (**score**) a good mark in the exam.

Fill in with the future perfect progressive form of the verb in parentheses.

1. She will have been shopping (**shop**) for the whole day.
2. I will have been starting (**start**) my job since 2025.
3. She will have been learning (**learn**) to drive a scooter for one hour.
4. He will have not been going (**not go**) to the airport before 10 o'clock.
5. We will have been working (**work**) on this project since January.

Complete the sentences with " before – after – As soon – when "

1. They will stop charging money when the summer is over.
2. As soon They come out with a new cellphone; I will buy one.
3. Khalid is going to play football after he finishes his homework.
4. The child will fall asleep before her mother reads to her.

Match the words with the definitions :

1. lugging	5	A. excitement by a large amount of publicity
2. ditch	4	B. accept things
3. check out	3	C. look at something in order to evaluate it
4. go with the flow	2	D. leave, get rid of
5. hoopla	1	E. carrying, especially something heavy

Match the words with their meanings

1. chain	8	A. expensive
2. commonplace	7	B. imitate
3. estimated	6	C. extremely difficult
4. lucrative	5	D. a path in space followed by a planet
5. orbit	4	E. producing a lot of money
6. rigorous	3	F. given an approximate cost
7. simulate	2	G. frequent or usual
8. steep	1	H. group of businesses owned by one company

Read then answer with (T) or (F)

Extraordinary Visions of the Future

One of the famous people in history who had a great vision of the future was Leonardo da Vinci. Leonardo described and sketched ideas for many modern inventions hundreds of years ahead of their time. Very few of these were ever built and tested during his lifetime. Several of his notes suggest that he wished to organize and publish his ideas; unfortunately, he died before he could achieve this important goal. After his death, many of his notebooks were hidden or lost, although there are still records of some of his most extraordinary inventions. Here are four examples:

- Parachutes for skydiving
- Helicopter
- Aircraft landing gear
- Scuba diving equipment

1. Leonardo da Vinci had a great vision of the future	T	F
2. Leonardo wrote ideas for many past inventions	T	F
3. Very few inventions were built during his lifetime	T	F
4. All of his notebooks were kept safe	T	F
5. Parachutes for skydiving is one of Leonardo inventions	T	F

Make each statement a yes/no question :

1. My parents both speak English.
- Do your parents speak English ?
2. My brother and I go to the same school.
- Do you and your brother go to the same school ?
3. The restaurant offers a free Wi-Fi connection.
- Does The restaurant offer a free Wi-Fi connection ?

Match the words to their definitions.

1. abrupt	8	A. save someone from danger or harm
2. abandon	7	B. catch and keep as a prisoner
3. animated	6	C. with a good reputation or wealth
4. dormant	5	D. important
5. prominent	4	E. not active
6. prestigious	3	F. illustrated or drawn
7. capture	2	G. leave a place or thing for ever or a long time
8. rescue	1	H. sudden

Fill in with (nor – Both – but also – either)

1. My favorite film is either Sonic the Hedgehog or The Lion King.
2. He is not only hardworking, but also intelligent.
3. Both my father and his boss were present in the meeting.
4. Neither my uncle nor my brothers want to see that documentary.

Complete each sentence with (and – but – or – so – yet)

1. The sun was out, yet it was still cold.
2. We can study for our English test, or we can play video games.
3. I read the detective books, and I saw the TV series, too.
4. I like dramas, but I like comedy shows more.
5. She was bored, so she called her friend.

Correct the errors in the sentences.

1. I think the most interesting sci-fi film is either Star Wars nor E.T.
I think the most interesting sci-fi film is either Star Wars or E.T.
2. Both my brother and my father likes adventure films.
Both my brother and my father like adventure films.
3. He loved the exhibition, so went to see it again.
He loved the exhibition, so he went to see it again.

Match the words with their meanings :

1. just	4	A. fall asleep
2. hard to swallow	3	B. something that doesn't have much value
3. a dime a dozen	2	C. not easy to believe
4. doze off	1	D. really, very

Put each phrase under the suitable column :

I see it differently – I agree completely – I totally disagree –
I couldn't agree more – I don't really agree - You're absolutely right –
I'm not so sure about that – You're right about that

<i>Agreeing</i>	<i>Disagreeing</i>
I agree completely	I see it differently
I couldn't agree more	I totally disagree
You're absolutely right	I don't really agree
You're right about that	I'm not so sure about that

Match the words with their meanings :

1. altered	9	A. great, remarkable
2. captivates	8	B. against the way it appears
3. confronts	7	C. unusual and attractive
4. crucial	6	D. lasting
5. defects	5	E. imperfections
6. enduring	4	F. extremely important
7. exotic	3	G. meets something difficult or dangerous
8. ironically	2	H. captures someone's attention
9. phenomenal	1	I. changed

Read the article. Then choose the best answer to each question

The World of Manga

In Japan, the term "manga" broadly refers to all comics and animation, but among English speakers, it specifically denotes Japanese comics, distinguished from anime (animated cartoons). Manga stories are serialized weekly or monthly in large magazines, with successful runs later collected into standalone hardback or paperback books and translated globally. Modern manga is influenced by two main artistic trends: one incorporating American cultural themes from the post-WWII era, and another focusing on traditional Japanese art. Pioneers like Osamu Tezuka, creator of *Astro Boy*, developed visually dynamic styles that mimicked cinematography, setting the foundation for the medium. Over the past three decades, manga's influence has exploded, making it a critical component of the Japanese publishing industry and establishing a significant international readership across the U.S., Europe, and the Middle East.

1- What does the term "manga" refers to ?

It refers to all comics and animation

2- What does is refer to among English speakers?

Japanese comics

3- How often are the Manga stories serialized ?

They are serialized weekly or monthly in large magazines

4- What artistic trends are modern manga influenced by ?

1- American cultural themes

2- Traditional Japanese art

Fill in with the comparative form of the adjective in the parenthesis

1. He is taller (**tall**) than his brother .
2. Dogs are more intelligent (**intelligent**) than cats .
3. Chinese is more difficult (**difficult**) than French
4. This dish is tastier (**tasty**) than the other one .

Fill in with the superlative form of the adjective in the parenthesis

1. He is the richest (*rich*) person .
2. She is the nicest (*nice*) girl I know .
3. He is the most talkative (*talkative*) in his family .
4. This class is the most crowded (*crowded*) in our school

Complete the chart with the comparative and superlative forms.

Irregular Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	The best
Bad	Worse	The worst
Well	Better	The best
Far	farther or further	the farthest or the furthest
Old	older or elder	the oldest or the eldest

Match the words with the definition .

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>d</u> admire | a. meant or planned |
| 2. <u>g</u> brand | b. causing big change |
| 3. <u>f</u> exclusive | c. combination of ingredients |
| 4. <u>c</u> formula | d. respect |
| 5. <u>a</u> intended | e. having high-class tastes |
| 6. <u>b</u> revolutionary | f. belonging only to one (company) |
| 7. <u>e</u> sophisticated | g. name that identifies a product |

Write under the suitable picture :

Car – shampoo – detergent – water – sneakers

				
<u>sneakers</u>	<u>water</u>	<u>detergent</u>	<u>shampoo</u>	<u>Car</u>

Circle the correct adverb to complete each sentence.

- A- They aired radio advertisements (in case / **where**) the newspaper ads weren't enough.
- B- They sold out the new chips (**only if** / because) they were on sale.
- C- They put a coupon in the weekend newspaper (to / **wherever**) attract new customers.
- D- (If / **Because**) you want to go shopping, I'll go with you.

Correct the errors in the sentences.

- A- She went to the department store so that they were having a sale.
B- She went to the department store because they were having a sale.
- A- Because of it was late we were tired.
B- Because of it was late , we were tired.
- A- I'm bringing an umbrella in case need it.
B- I'm bringing an umbrella in case we need it.
- A- He put on his glasses unless he could see.
B- He put on his glasses so that he could see.
- A- Where I live, it hot.
B- Where I live, it's hot.

Match the words with their meanings.

1- broke	4	a- leave quickly
2- blow	3	b- spend up to the limit
3- max out	2	c- waste money
4- beat it	1	d- out of money

Match the words with the meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>e</u> consumer | a. shockingly strange or unexpected |
| 2. <u>f</u> exposed | b. design symbol of a business or product |
| 3. <u>b</u> logo | c. without planning |
| 4. <u>d</u> outlandish | d. different from what is typically expected |
| 5. <u>c</u> spontaneously | e. a person who buys things or services |
| 6. <u>a</u> unconventional | f. left unprotected |



Read the article. Then answer the questions below :

Global Marketing Mishaps

Brand names and slogans are extremely compact communication tools. They represent a great deal of information, and **evoke** memories, feelings, and expectations, which in turn influence buyers' decisions. A brand name is the heart of any product, and a slogan creates a direct and perhaps unconscious association with a product. This is why companies have to be very careful about the brand names and slogans they choose for their products, and extra careful when these products are offered in the international market. A name for a product can be perfect in one language and **catastrophic** in another. There are many stories about advertising and marketing **blunders** involving words that just did not translate or had a different meaning. For example, General Motors had to rename its car, the Chevy Nova, in Spanish-speaking countries because Nova can be understood as *no va* which means "It doesn't go." No automobile company would ever want that! But English translation mistakes aren't limited to Spain and Latin America. When Pepsi translated their slogan "Come alive with the Pepsi generation" into Chinese, it was incorrectly translated as "Pepsi brings your ancestors back from the dead." And Kentucky Fried Chicken's slogan "Finger-Lickin' Good" was translated into Chinese as "Eat Your Fingers Off." These stories serve as **cautionary tales** for advertising students and/or professionals. It's always advisable to check what your slogan or brand name means and implies in the countries where the product will be sold, or you could end up making your brand a **laughing stock**.

1- Brand names translate easily from one language to another	T	F
2- Brand names and slogans can influence buyers' decisions	T	F
3- <i>Nova</i> was a good name for a car in Spanish	T	F
4- There have been blunders in advertising when translating	T	F
5- It pays to do research when translating advertising slogans.	T	F

Complete the sentences about facts. Use the simple present or will in the second clause.

A- If you heat (heat) water to 100°C, it boils (boil).

B- If they climb (climb) up to the top, they will need (need) oxygen.

Circle the correct words.

A- Would you (prefer / **rather**) go shopping at the mall or online ?

B- Would you rather (**study** / to study) math or read your favorite book ?

C- Would you (**prefer** / rather) going camping or staying home ?

Complete the sentences with unless or when.

A- I never care for commercials unless it's about something I need.

B- when he puts his glasses on, he could read the small print.

C- The shops will be closed unless you hurry.

D- The dress will look great when you try it on.

Unscramble the words.

A- ittyneins

intensity

B- atxniye

anxiety

C- otersteyep

stereotype

D- edgnre

gender

E- steoiud

tedious

F- slrteses

restless

G- petemmertan

temperament

H- tcapyi ac

capacity

I- eerpievitt

repetitive

Write the words from exercise A next to the definitions below.

- A- capacity the ability to contain, hold, or absorb
- B- tedious boring and tiring
- C- restless impatient; on edge; can't sit still
- D- anxiety worry
- E- intensity power; strength; concentration
- F- repetitive repeats over and over again
- G- stereotype a simple idea about how a group is
- H- gender category—male or female
- I- temperament character; personality

Circle the correct form in each sentence.

- A. Did you remember (to shut / **shutting**) the window ?
- B. He stopped (**to play** / playing) football after he hurt his knee.
- C. Don't forget (to email / **emailing**) me the photos.

Change the sentences from active to passive.

- A- Somebody needs to water the lawn every day.
- B- The lawn needs to be watered everyday

- A- He wants someone to give him the answer .
- B- He wants to be given the answer

- A- I don't like someone telling me to do my homework.
- B- I don't like being told to do my homework.

Combine the sentences. Use auxiliary verbs after (but – and)

A- I don't like arguing. She doesn't like arguing.

B- I don't like arguing, and neither does she.

A- Sabah is in high school. Her friend Hanan is in high school.

B- Sabah is in high school, and Hanan is too.

A- Jody doesn't like to cook. Gwen likes to cook.

B- Jody doesn't like to cook, but Gwen does.

Match the words with their meanings.

1- you can say that again	5	a- make a small thing very important
2- like the back of my hand	4	b- for a long time
3- over	3	c- used to emphasize a location
4- for ages	2	d- know it very well
5- make a big deal about it	1	e- I agree with you completely

Match the words with their meaning :

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. <u>d</u> content | a. of or relating to women or girls |
| 2. <u>e</u> convey | b. observe an incident |
| 3. <u>a</u> feminine | c. emotionally close |
| 4. <u>c</u> intimate | d. subject matter |
| 5. <u>g</u> literal | e. communicate by statement or suggestion |
| 6. <u>h</u> masculine | f. category or type of living thing |
| 7. <u>f</u> species | g. concerned with facts only |
| 8. <u>b</u> witness | h. of or relating to men or boys |

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

A- Playing games brings Adel a great deal of enjoyment (**enjoy**).

B- There was a look of happiness (**happy**) on Omar's face

C- Our team has won many equestrian competition (**compete**)

Match the words to make compound nouns.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. stamp <u>d</u> | a. seller |
| 2. internet <u>c</u> | b. sport |
| 3. stuffed <u>g</u> | c. café |
| 4. science <u>h</u> | d. collection |
| 5. comic <u>e</u> | e. books |
| 6. athletic <u>f</u> | f. track |
| 7. best <u>a</u> | g. toys |
| 8. water <u>b</u> | h. fiction |

Rearrange these sentences :

- long / you / studying / How / have / been
- How long have you been studying ?

- has / driving / 5 hours / He / been / for
- He has been driving for 5 hours

- has / waiting / 30 minutes / She / been / for
- She has been waiting for 30 minutes

اعداد وتصميم : بدر الشهري