

مراجعة الوحدة الخامسة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج السعودية

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

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات حلول اuros بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج إنجليزي | ملخصات وتقديرات | مذكرات وبنوك الامتحان النهائي للدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة إنجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثالث المتوسط



الرياضيات



اللغة الانجليزية



اللغة العربية



التربية الإسلامية



المواد على Telegram



صفحة المناهج
السعودية على
فيسبوك

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

مراجعة الوحدة الرابعة

1

مراجعة الوحدة الثالثة

2

مراجعة الوحدة الثانية

3

مراجعة الوحدة الأولى

4

التعابير المقررة لمنهج 3 goal super

5

VOCABULARY

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Prepositions
accounting	model	available	light
brick	printer	clumsy	mass
consumer	printing press	conventional	movable
device	recharge	digital	portable
feature	resolution	entire	professional
image		high-tech	successful
invention		household	widespread
microwave oven		huge	

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms	Real Talk
be around by accident hit the market	Congratulations! ... er Long time no see

Nouns - الأسماء

accounting = المحاسبة
 brick = طوبة / حجر بناء
 consumer = المستهلك
 device = جهاز
 feature = ميزة / خاصية
 image = صورة
 invention = اختراع
 microwave oven = فرن ميكروويف
 model = نموذج
 printer = طابعة
 printing press = آلة الطباعة
 recharge = إعادة الشحن
 resolution = الدقة / الوضوح

Verbs - الأفعال

appear = يظهر
 capture = يلتقط
 invent = يخترع
 offer = يعرض / يقدم
 produce = ينتج
 take up = يبدأ بممارسة / يشغل وقتاً
 take over = يسيطر / يتولى

Adjectives - الصفات

available = متاح
 clumsy = غير متقن / أخرق
 conventional = تقليدي
 digital = رقمي
 entire = كامل
 high-tech = عالي التقنية
 household = منزلي
 huge = ضخم
 light = خفيف
 mass = جماعي / للإنتاج الكبير
 movable = قابل للتحريك
 portable = محمول
 professional = احترافي
 successful = ناجح
 widespread = واسع الانتشار

Prepositions - حروف الجر

for = لمندة / من أجل
 since = منذ

Idioms - عبارات اصطلاحية

be around منذ فترة = موجود منذ فترة
 by accident = بالصدفة = يُطرح في السوق =

Real Talk - تعابير المحادثة

Congratulations! = مبروك
 ... er = للتعدد أثناء الكلام (مثل: أممم...)
 Long time no see = زمان عنك / لم تلتقي منذ فترة
 settle down = يستقر
 What have you been up to? = ماذا كنت تفعل في الفترة الماضية؟

VOCABULARY

1. The company hired a new expert in _____ to manage their finances.

A. accounting

B. painting

✓ الإجابة: accounting

2. A _____ is someone who buys products or services.

A. consumer

B. driver

✓ الإجابة: consumer

3. This new _____ can take high-quality photos.

A. device

B. restaurant

✓ الإجابة: device

4. The best _____ of this phone is its long battery life.

A. feature

B. neighbor

✓ الإجابة: feature

5. The camera captured a clear _____ of the sunset.

A. image

B. letter

✓ الإجابة: image

6. The microwave oven is an important modern _____.

A. invention

B. celebration

✓ الإجابة: invention

7. This new car _____ is faster and safer than the old one.

A. model

B. mirror

✓ الإجابة: model

8. We need a new _____ because the old one stopped working.

A. printer

B. teacher

✓ الإجابة: printer

9. I need to _____ my phone before it dies.

A. recharge

B. pack

✓ الإجابة: recharge

10. The screen has a very high _____, so pictures look sharp.

A. resolution

B. holiday

✓ الإجابة: resolution

11. This app can _____ your voice clearly.

A. capture

B. ignore

✓ الإجابة: capture

12. They _____ a discount for new customers.

A. offer

B. smile

✓ الإجابة: offer

13. Factories _____ hundreds of products every day.

A. produce

B. sleep

✓ الإجابة: produce

14. This speaker is _____, so you can take it anywhere.

A. portable

B. angry

✓ الإجابة: portable

15. The project was very _____ because everyone worked hard.

A. successful

B. hungry

✓ الإجابة: successful

Grammar



Present Perfect Tense versus Simple Past

Use the present perfect to talk about an action that happened in the past when the exact time isn't known or important. Use the past tense when the exact time is given.

Present Perfect

A: Have you ever **been** to France?
B: Yes, I've **been** there.

Past

A: When **were** you there?
B: I **was** there **two years ago**.

Present perfect

أشياء حدثت في الماضي ولكن الوقت غير معلوم أو غير مهم

to talk about actions that happened *sometime in the past but the exact time is not important.*

A: Have you ever been to France?
B: Yes, *I've been there*



Simple Past

أشياء حدثت في الماضي والوقت معروف

Use it when **the exact time is mentioned.**

I was there **two years ago.**

The time is mentioned

Form :

Subject + Helping V + Main V
(Past Participle)

I
we
they
you

She
he
it

Have
has

Finished
lost
decided
gone

subject + Past verb + Object

She was there
we were there
They helped me

Present Perfect with **For** and **Since**

Use the present perfect with *for* and *since* to talk about an action that began in the past and that continues into the present.

For indicates the period of time: *for two months, for a year, for a long time.*

Since indicates when the action began: *since yesterday, since last June.*

Past	Present	Future
2008 -	I've lived here for several years. I've lived here since 2008.	

Affirmative (+)

I've
You've
He's
She's
We've
They've

studied English

for five years.
since third grade.

(I + have)
(you + have)
(he + has)
(she + has)
(we + have)
(they + have)

Negative (-)

I/You/We/They

haven't
hasn't

received an email

for two days.
since Tuesday.

Question with **How Long**

How long have you played football?

I've played football

for three years.
since I was 12.

Present perfect with (**for** , **since**)

To talk about actions that **begin** in the past
and **continues** into the present.

For → shows **how long** (a period of time).

لمندة معينة  **for two months, for a year, for five years**

Since → shows **when** the action started.

 **since 2018, since Tuesday, since last June**

منذ تاريخ أو وقت معين



Choose:

1. I __ my keys. I can't find them.

- A) lost
- B) have lost

✓ الإجابة: have lost

📌 لأن الوقت غير محدد ونتيجة الفعل تظهر الآن Present Perfect السبب: نستخدم

2. She __ to London last year.

- A) has gone
- B) went

✓ الإجابة: went

📌 يدل على وقت محدد (last year) السبب: وجود → Past Simple.

3. We __ the movie already.

- A) have seen
- B) saw

✓ الإجابة: have seen

📌 والوقت غير محدد، تستخدم عادة مع (already) السبب: كلمة

4. They __ dinner two hours ago.

- A) have eaten
- B) ate

✓ الإجابة: ate

📌 تدل على الماضي المحدد (ago) السبب: كلمة → Past Simple.

5. He __ his homework. He can play now.

- A) has finished
- B) finished

✓ الإجابة: has finished

📌 السبب: الفعل انتهى حديثاً و نتيجته تظهر الآن Present Perfect.

6. I __ my best friend in 2018.

- A) met
- B) have met

✓ الإجابة: met

📌 السبب: وجود سنة محددة (2018) → Past Simple.

7. She __ this book many times.

- A) read
- B) has read

✓ الإجابة: has read

📌 السبب: الفعل تكرر عدة مرات بدون وقت محدد → Present Perfect.

8. We __ to the new museum last weekend.

A) have gone

B) went

✓ الإجابة: went

📌 → تدل على وقت محدد (last weekend) السبب: Past Simple.

9. He __ his phone. Do you know where it is?

A) lost

B) has lost

✓ الإجابة: has lost

📌 → السبب: النتيجة تظهر الان (لا يجد هاتفه)، والوقت غير محدد Present Perfect.

10. They __ the meeting yesterday.

A) have attended

B) attended

✓ الإجابة: attended

📌 → وقت محدد (yesterday) السبب: Past Simple.

.....

5 Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1. I've worked here __ 2019.

✓ الإجابة: since

2. She has been sick __ two days.

✓ الإجابة: for

3. We've been friends __ a long time.

✓ الإجابة: for

4. He hasn't slept __ yesterday.

✓ الإجابة: since

5. My parents have lived in this house __ thirty years.

✓ الإجابة: for

Writing Corner

For better cohesion in writing:

1. Use subject, object, and possessive pronouns or possessive adjectives.

I collect stamps. I keep **them** in albums according to **their** country and date.

2. Use demonstrative pronouns and adverbs like: *this, that, these, those* or *then, there*.

I started collecting stamps five years ago. Since **then**, I've collected over 2,000 of them.

This is the oldest stamp that I have. **Those** are from Argentina.

3. Use relative pronouns like: *who, that, which*.

The man **who** gave me this stamp said it is very old. It was on a letter **that** he received when he was a young boy.

الهدف من القاعدة

جعل الجمل متربطة وسهلة الفهم بدلاً من تكرار الكلمات مرات كثيرة.

استخدام الضمائر (Pronouns)

بدل ما نكرر الاسم كل مرة، نستخدم ضمير يعود عليه

مثال:

- ✗ I collect stamps. I keep *stamps* in albums.
✓ I collect stamps. I keep **them** in albums.

هنا استخدمنا

them = ضمير مفعول

their = ضمير ملكية

الضمائر تساعد على عدم التكرار وجعل النص أكثر سلاسة

استخدام أسماء الإشارة (Demonstratives)

نستخدم كلمات مثل

this, that, these, those
أو ظروف مثل **then, there**

هذه الكلمات تربط الجمل ببعضها

مثال:

I started collecting stamps five years ago. Since **then**, I've collected many.

then تربط الجملة بالوقت المذكور سابقاً

this / these / those تشير لشيء ذكرته قبل قليل

مثال آخر:

This is my oldest stamp.

Those were from Argentina.

استخدام الأسماء الموصولة (Relative Pronouns)

مثال: **who, that, which**

نستخدمها لإضافة معلومة مهمة بدون البدء بجملة جديدة.

مثال:

The man **who** gave me this stamp said it is very old.

ترتبط بين **who** هنا كلمة

- الرجل
- والمعلومة الإضافية (أنه أعطاني الطابع)

مثال آخر:

It was on a letter **that** he received when he was young.

ترتبط الجملتين معًا بسلسة **that**.

The Passive

We use the passive to emphasize the *action* and not *who* or *what* does it.
To make the passive, we use the verb *be* and a past participle.*

Simple Present: Millions of people use the Internet. (active)
The Internet **is used** by millions of people. (passive)

Present Perfect: Technology has changed our lives. (active)
Our lives **have been changed** by technology. (passive)

Simple Past: Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. (active)
The telephone **was invented** by Alexander Graham Bell. (passive)

The person or thing that does the action is the *agent*. When we want to show the agent, we use *by* + the agent. When the agent is not necessary, we leave it out.

A thief stole my bike.

My bike **was stolen**. (*by a thief* is not necessary)

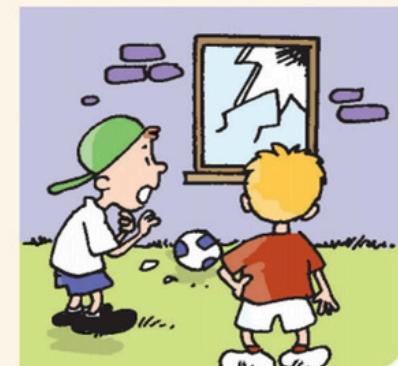
Someone has broken the window.

The window **has been broken**. (*by someone* is not necessary)

The boys broke the window.

The window **was broken** *by the boys*. (necessary)

* See page 82 for a list of the past participles of irregular verbs.



ما هو المبني للمجهول؟

هو طريقة نستخدمها عندما نهتم بالفعل نفسه وليس بالشخص الذي قام به.

♦ نرکز على الشيء الذي وقع عليه الفعل
وليس على الشخص الذي فعل الفعل.

كيف تكون المبني للمجهول؟

نستخدم:

verb to be + past participle التصريف الثالث)
(ال فعل)

مثال بسيط:

- eat → eaten
- break → broken
- invent → invented

(by) متى نستخدم الكلمة

عندما نريد أن نذكر من قام (by) نستخدم بالفعل.

مثال:

The window was broken by the boys.

لكن إذا لم يكن مهمًا من فعل الفعل
 لا ذكره.

مثال:

My bike was stolen. (لا داعي لقول by a thief)

Active to passive:

Present simple:



Active: The teacher explains the lesson.

Passive: The lesson **is explained** by the teacher.

Present perfect:



Active: She has finished the project.

Passive: The project **has been finished** by her.

Past simple:



Active: The chef cooked the meal.

Passive: The meal **was cooked by** the chef.

1. The window ___ (break) yesterday.

✓ was broken

2. The Internet ___ (use) by millions of people.

✓ is used

3. Our lives ___ (change) by technology.

✓ have been changed

4. The phone ___ (invent) by Alexander Graham Bell.

✓ was invented

5. The homework ___ (finish) by the students.

✓ was finished

6. The toys ___ (make) in the factory.

✓ are made