

مراجعة مفردات وقواعد اللغة الإنجليزية المتعلقة بالمدينة والمواصلات



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج السعودية

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

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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 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

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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

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



Simple Past

أشياء حدثت في الماضي
والوقت معروف

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

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

I was there **two years ago**.

The time is mentioned

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

No time mentioned

Form :

Subject	+	Helping V	+	Main V (Past Participle)
I we they you She he it		Have has		Finished lost decided gone

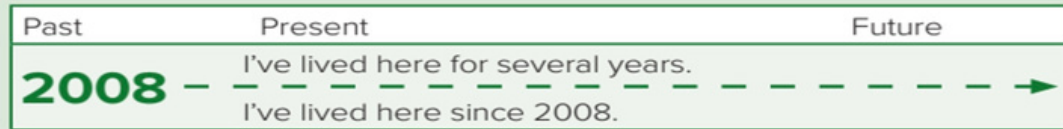
subject	+	Past verb	+	Object
She		was		there
we		were		there
They		helped		me

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.*



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
He/She

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**).

لمدة 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

VOCABULARY

1. The new _____ connects the two sides of the river.

A) bridge

B) suburb

✓ الإجابة: bridge

2. A _____ travels a long distance to work every day.

A) commuter

B) vehicle

✓ الإجابة: commuter

3. The bus _____ increased this year.

A) fare

B) mile

✓ الإجابة: fare

4. They moved to a quiet _____ outside the city.

A) suburb

B) survey

✓ الإجابة: suburb

5. The city did a _____ to ask people about housing.

A) survey

B) recreation

✓ الإجابة: survey

6. The town improved its _____ to reduce traffic.

A) public transportation system

B) green area

✓ الإجابة: public transportation system

7. This area has a low _____, so it is very safe.

A) crime rate

B) cost of living

✓ الإجابة: crime rate

8. The apartment is small but very _____.

A) cozy

B) polluted

✓ الإجابة: cozy

9. The street is too _____ for large vehicles.

A) narrow

B) efficient

✓ الإجابة: narrow

10. The air is _____ because of the factories.

A) polluted

B) overall

✓ الإجابة: polluted

Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

Buses are **fast**.
Bus tickets are expensive.



Comparative
Trains are **faster** than buses.
Train tickets are **more expensive**.



Superlative
Planes are **the fastest**.
Plane tickets are **the most expensive**.



Buses are **less expensive** than taxis. But the subway is **the least expensive** way to travel.

Irregular Forms: good / better / the best bad / worse / the worst

Short **Adj**

Long **adj**

Comparative adj



Ahmad is **taller** than Khalid



Superlative adj



Ahmad is **the tallest** in his class.

Comparative adj



My watch is **more expensive** than yours



Superlative adj

My watch is **the most expensive** one.



Comparisons with **as...as**

Use **as...as** to say that two things are the same or different. You can use *just* for emphasis.

In Japan, trains are **as expensive** as planes.

This hostel is **just as comfortable** as the hotel, and it doesn't cost **as much**.

Our neighborhood isn't **as noisy** as our old one, and it isn't **as dangerous**.

as **adj** as

To say that **two things** are the same or different..



My house is **as beautiful** as yours.



Indirect Questions

There is no inversion of the subject and verb in indirect questions.

Direct Questions

What's the name of the street?

Where is the nearest bank?

When does the store open?

Where can I get good pizza?

How many people live here?

Who planned this town?

Indirect Questions

Do you know what the name of the street is?

Do you know where the nearest bank is?

Do you know when the store opens?

Could you tell me where I can get good pizza?

Could you tell me how many people live here?

Could you tell me who planned this town?

1. Buses are fast, but trains are ____.

A) faster

B) fast

✓ الإجابة: faster

2. Planes are ____ way to travel.

A) the fastest

B) faster

✓ الإجابة: the fastest

3. Train tickets are ____ than bus tickets.

A) more expensive

B) the most expensive

✓ الإجابة: more expensive

4. The subway is ____ way to travel.

A) the least expensive

B) less expensive

✓ الإجابة: the least expensive

5. This car is ____ than my old one.

A) better

B) the best

✓ الإجابة: better

6. Trains in Japan are as ____ as planes.

A) expensive

B) more expensive

✓ الإجابة: expensive

7. This hostel is ____ as comfortable as the hotel.

A) just

B) as

✓ الإجابة: just



8. Our neighborhood isn't as _____ as our old one.

A) noisy

B) noisier

✓ الإجابة: noisy

9. This street isn't as _____ as the others.

A) narrow

B) narrower

✓ الإجابة: narrow

10. This café isn't as _____ as the one downtown.

A) cozy

B) cozier

✓ الإجابة: cozy

Fill in the Blanks (Indirect Questions)

1. Do you know _____? (what time is it)

✓ الإجابة: what time it is

2. Could you tell me _____? (where does he live)

✓ الإجابة: where he lives

3. Do you know _____? (when does the bus arrive)

✓ الإجابة: when the bus arrives

4. Could you tell me _____? (who wrote this book)

✓ الإجابة: who wrote this book

5. Do you know _____? (how many students are in the class)

✓ الإجابة: how many students are in the class

6. Could you tell me _____? (where can I find a taxi)

✓ الإجابة: where I can find a taxi

The Definite Article: *the*

The definite article *the* comes before singular and plural nouns: **the** car, **the** cars.

Use *the* for specific objects or people that were introduced before or that are known.

Do not use *the* with plural or noncount nouns when talking in general.

He is a tourist. **The** tourist is in Jeddah.

What are **the** official languages of Canada?

Technology is used in classrooms.

Use *the* with the superlative.

Planes are **the** fastest means of transport.

Use *the* for objects that are one of a kind.

the Earth **the** sun **the** moon

the stars **the** sky **the** sea

Use *the* with the names of oceans, seas, rivers, mountain ranges, deserts, groups of states, and monuments.

the Red Sea

the Amazon

the Eiffel Tower

the National Museum

the Arabian Desert

the Alps

the United States

the Pacific Ocean

Do not use *the* with proper names, possessive adjectives, months, days of the week, meals, games, sports, or with the words *home*, *school*, *work*, *business*, and *vacation* when used for their purpose.

Fahd is my brother.

He is in Dubai on business.

Let's play tennis after lunch.



THE = نستخدمها عندما نتحدث عن شيء محدد ومعروف.

× متى لا نستخدم THE؟

1. مع الأسماء العامة (عندما نتكلم بشكل عام)

• Children like games. (نتكلم عن الأطفال عموماً)

2. مع الأسماء الخاصة (أسماء الناس)

• Fahd is my brother.

3. مع الأيام، الأشهر، الوجبات، الألعاب الرياضية

• on Monday

• in March

• after lunch

• play tennis

4. مع كلمات مثل: home - school

work - عندما تأتي بمعناها الأساسي

• He is at home

✓ متى نستخدم THE؟

1. شيئاً يعرفه المتحدث والمستمع

• Close the door. (السامع يعرف أي باب)

2. عندما نذكر الشيء للمرة الثانية

• I saw a man. **The** man was tall.

3. مع الأشياء الفريدة (واحدة فقط في العالم)

• the sun

• the moon

4. مع البحار، الأنهار، الجبال، الصحاري، الدول

المكوّنة من ولايات

• the Red Sea

• the Amazon

• the Alps

• the United States

5. مع صيغ التفضيل (superlative)

• the best

• the fastest