

ملخص ورقي للوحدتين 9 و 10



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج السعودية

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 06:52:48 2025-05-30

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 الثالث

ملخص ورقي للوحدتين 11 و 12

1

حل مراجعة الوجدتين التاسعة والعاشرة

2

مراجعة goal super شاملة من غير حلول

3

نموذج 2 اختبار مركزي في الطائف مع الإجابة صباحي

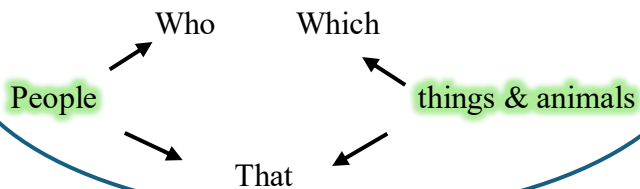
4

نموذج 1 اختبار مركزي في الطائف مع الحل مسائي

5

Units: 9 & 10

Relative Pronouns: Who, That, Which



The man **who** was talking to the tourist was friendly

The man **that** was talking to the tourist was friendly

The horse **which** pulled the carriage was black

The horse **that** pulled the carriage was black

Past progressive with *When & While*

Past prog.: was + v.ing

Simple past: v.ed

When: events that were happening when another event happened.



I **was looking** in the store window **when** the thief **grabbed** my bag.

While: actions that were happening at the same time.



He **was driving** **while** he **was talking** on his cell phone

Make a sentence of each two clauses using (**When** or **While**):

1- I was talking to my friend. The bell rings.

.....

2- It was raining. Yahya washes the car.

.....

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- A talkative person is someone (which – when – who) speaks a lot.
- 2- The flowers (which – who – while) grow in the city garden are very colorful.
- 3- The clothes designer (what – that – which) made this dress was very creative.

Can – May - Could

Used to make **permissions** → we can **agree** or **refuse**

Would like (to)

Used to make **requests** → we can **agree** or **refuse**

The Verb after is always “in the base form”

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permission: Can I **ask** you a question?

request: I **would like to** **book** a room.

Agreeing:

Refusing:

Sure

I'm Sorry, but...

Certainly

That's not possible

Yes, of course

I'm afraid...

All right

Ask for **permission** for the following situations, then agree or refuse:

1- Speaking to the manager:

Agree:

2- Making an appointment to see the doctor

refuse:

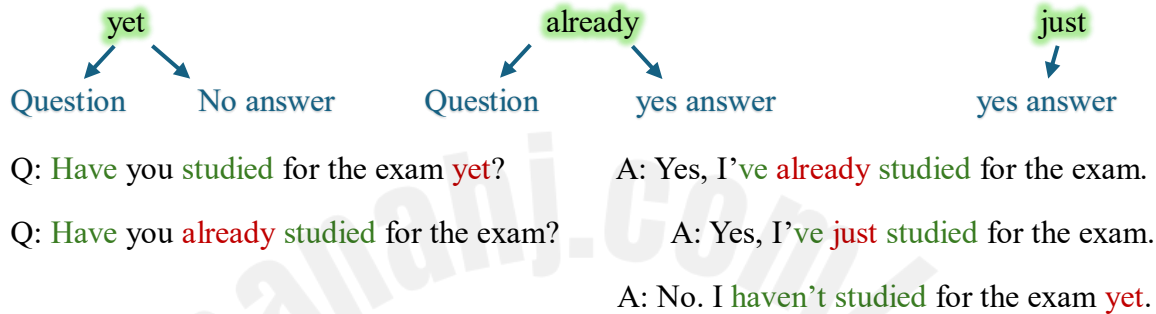
Make a **request** for the following situation:

1- Ordering a taxi to the airport.

Present perfect with *Already, yet, just*



I have studied for the exam



Verb + Gerund

avoid	enjoy	give up	imagine	mind	stop
can't stand	finish	hate	keep	miss	suggest

I miss being with our friends

I avoid going to crowded places

Two-word verbs (Phrasal verbs)

Verb + particle

I need to take out the garbage

I need to take the garbage out

I need to take it out

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
we	us
you	you
they	them
it	it

Make a **Yes/No** question from each sentence then answer:

1- I have done the dishes.

Q:

Yes,.....

No,.....

Rewrite each sentence with a two-word verb in two ways:

1- Put away the toys.

.....

2- Turn off the light.

.....

Can't – Must

Used to speculate about something

must → we are sure about it.

Can't → we think it's impossible.

The Verb after is always "in the base form"

So...That / Such...That

Used to show **cause** & **effect**

So + adj./adv. + that → He is **so fast** **that** he won the race

(So + many/much) + noun + that → There were **so many** **book** **that** he couldn't carry them

Such + (adj. + noun) + that → It was **such** a good **news** **that** he couldn't sleep.

Join the two sentences using (So...that/Such...that) to show cause and effect:

- 1- The exam was easy. I finished it in 10 minutes.

.....
.....

- 2- There was noise. We couldn't hear anything.

.....

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- May I (making – make – makes) a reservation?
2- Have you already met my friend? No I haven't met her (already – just – yet).
3- I suggest (going – went – go) to the zoo tomorrow.
4- Ali is just joking. He (must – can't – may) be serious.
5- You haven't eaten all day. You must (be – are – were) hungry.

Mach from column A with the right meaning in column B:

A	B	
1- That's a bit too much	a phrase to introduce an explanation of what one has said	
2- loan	Make things neat	
3- To reduce	Let someone have	
4- Of course	That has gone too far	
5- Let out	To create	
6- To establish	learn	
7- poverty	Return	
8- Give back	To depend on	
9- Find out	Finally!	
10- To rely on	To make less	
11- At long last	Money you borrow	
12- I mean	phone	
13- Clean up	something very pleasant and enjoyable	
14- Call up	Lack of jobs	
15- unemployment	Being poor	
16- Give up	to answer yes in a strong way	
17- A real treat	Express yourself freely	

Good luck ... Nujud Alawad