

## مراجعة الوحدة الثانية



### 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: 2025-12-27 16:55:09

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية الاختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل  
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات و تقارير ا مذكرات و بنوك 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

## Nouns

appointment  
attitude  
blood  
colleague  
community  
donation  
effort  
employee  
facility  
infant  
leadership  
league  
litter  
newborn  
operation  
owner  
principal  
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 \_\_\_.**

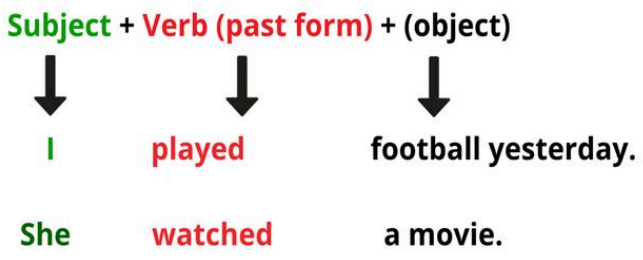
A) original B) crippling

Answer: A

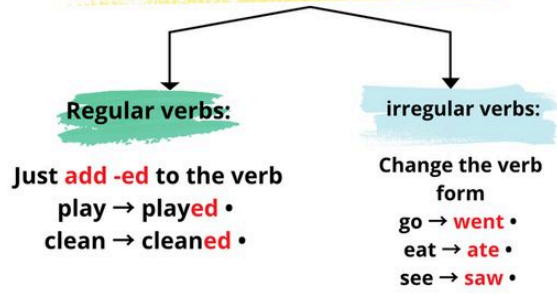
**Simple Past Tense**

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

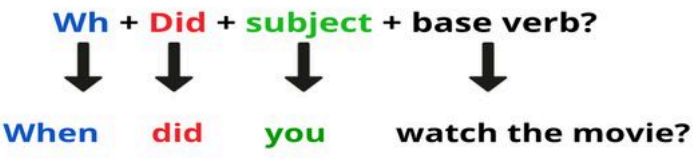
**ملاحظات مهمة:**

- 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 21<sup>st</sup>.

### 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

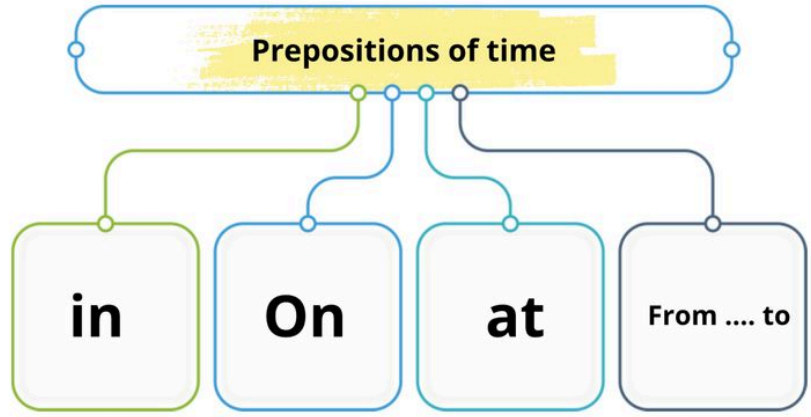
on



at



Prepositions of time



Prepositions of time

in



Prepositions of time

on



Prepositions of time

at



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 20<sup>th</sup> century, on May 25<sup>th</sup> 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: **جملة رئيسية (Independent clause)**.
2. ولا يكون معناها كاملاً لوحدها **when** تبدأ بـ: **جملة تابعة (Dependent clause)**.

### • 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 1.
  - 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