

## مراجعة المفردات والقواعد المتعلقة بالاختراعات والتكنولوجيا والزمن



### 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: 2026-01-01 19:47:34

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية الاختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل  
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك 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

مراجعة مفردات وقواعد اللغة الإنجليزية المتعلقة بالطعام والطهي

1

مراجعة الوحدة الثالثة في المفردات والقواعد الأساسية

2

مراجعة الوحدة الثانية في المفردات والقواعد الأساسية

3

مراجعة الوحدة الأولى في المفردات والقواعد الأساسية

4

نموذج اختبار نهائي شامل للغة الإنجليزية

5

## VOCABULARY

## Nouns

accounting model  
brick printer  
consumer printing press  
device recharge  
feature resolution  
image  
invention  
microwave oven

## Verbs

appear  
capture  
invent  
offer  
produce  
take up  
take over

## Adjectives

available light  
clumsy mass  
conventional movable  
digital portable  
entire professional  
high-tech successful  
household widespread  
huge

## Prepositions

for  
since

## EXPRESSIONS

## Idioms

be around  
by accident  
hit the market

## Real Talk

Congratulations!  
... er  
Long time no see

settle down  
What have you been up to?

## 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 وقتًا  
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 للحريك  
portable = محمول  
professional = احترافي  
successful = ناجح  
widespread = واسع الانتشار

## Prepositions - حروف الجر

for = لمدة / من أجل  
since = منذ

## Idioms - عبارات اصطلاحية

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

## Real Talk - تعابير المحادثة

Congratulations! = مبروك  
... er = للتردد أثناء الكلام (مثل: أممم...)  
Long time no see = زمان عنك / لم نلتق 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

**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.

<b>Present Perfect</b>	<b>Past</b>
<b>A:</b> Have you ever <b>been</b> to France?	<b>A:</b> When <b>were</b> you there?
<b>B:</b> Yes, I've <b>been</b> there.	<b>B:</b> I <b>was</b> there <b>two years ago</b> .

## 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*.

**No time mentioned**



**Use:**

## 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 :

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

<b>subject</b>	+	<b>Past verb</b>	+	<b>Object</b>
↓		↓		↓
<b>She</b>		<b>was</b>		<b>there</b>
<b>we</b>		<b>were</b>		<b>there</b>
<b>They</b>		<b>helped</b>		<b>me</b>

## 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
<b>2008</b>	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  
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

## 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، Present Perfect 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 ونتيجته تظهر الآن → Present Perfect.

6. I \_\_ my best friend in 2018.

- A) met
- B) have met

✓ الإجابة: met

✦ وجود سنة محددة (2018) السبب: → 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

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

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

A) lost

B) has lost

✓ الإجابة: has lost

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

10. They \_\_\_ the meeting yesterday.

A) have attended

B) attended

✓ الإجابة: attended

✦ كلمة: السبب: (yesterday) → وقت محدد → 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 مترابطة 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.

تربط الجملة بالوقت المذكور سابقاً **then**.

**this / these / those** تشير لشيء ذكرته قبل قليل

مثال آخر:

**This** is my oldest stamp.

**Those** were from Argentina.

### استخدام الأسماء الموصولة (Relative Pronouns)

مثل: **who, that, which**

نستخدمها لإضافة معلومة مهمة بدون البدء بجملة جديدة

مثال:

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

تربط بين **who** هنا كلمة

- الرجل
- والمعلومة الإضافية (أنه أعطاني الطابع)

مثال آخر:

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

تربط الجملتين معاً بسلاسة **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.

◆ نركّز على الشيء الذي وقع عليه الفعل وليس على الشخص الذي فعل الفعل.

### كيف نكوّن المبني للمجهول؟

نستخدم:

**verb to be + past participle (التصريف الثالث للفعال)**

مثال بسيط:

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

### (by) متى نستخدم كلمة

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 نذكره ✗.

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