شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج السعودية





مراجعة محلولة للوحدة 22 goal super

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

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثالث المتوسط









روابط مواد الصف الثالث المتوسط على تلغرام

التربية الاسلامية اللغة العربية الاسلامية اللغة العربية الاسلامية اللغة العربية الاسلامية المسلامية المسلا

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثالث المتوسط والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث			
نماذج اختبارات نهائية مع نماذج الإجابة	1		
اختبار محلول الوحدة السادسة فترة ثانية	2		
goal3 super اختبار نهائي قابل للتعديل	3		
اختبار نهائي Goal Super	4		
مراجعة الوحدة الثانية عشرة	5		

Su	per	Goal	3

Revision

U:.12\ Culture Shock

Name:

Grade 9 - 3rd Intermediate Class:

Grammar (1-35)				بينة V+ ing المبادة hate - love - like - prefer	hate - love - l
Choose the correct ans	wers			can't stand avoid enjoy	affo choo deci
1. She avoided				finish give up hate	expe forg hop lear
	b. <mark>telling</mark>	c. tells	d. tell	imagine keep mind	mana
2. He enjoys	a bath in the evening.			miss stop suggest dislike	prom refu remen
	b. had	c. having	d. have	feel like	tr: war
3. Sam suggested	at the station	<u> </u>	•		
	b. met	c. meet	d. <mark>meeti</mark>	<mark>ng</mark>	
4. He decided	with Khaled instead	d.			
a. <mark>to go</mark>	b. go	c. went	d. going		
5. She promised		1:51 "			
a. takes	b. took	c. <mark>to take</mark>	d. taking	1	
6. She didn't forget					
a. phoned	b. <mark>to phone</mark>	c. phoning	d. phone	S	
7. I never remember	the door.	رحج الساسي ا	//		
a. to lock	b. locked	c. locks	d. lockin	9	
8. Where did you learn	Spanish?				
a. spoke	b. spoken	c. <mark>to speak</mark>	d. speak	ing	
9. Frank offered	us paint the house.	ahi com/s	3		
a. <mark>to help</mark>	b. helping	c. helps	d. helped	d	
10. Sandra decided	economics in Londo	on.	_		
a. studying	b. studies	c. studied	d. <mark>to stu</mark>	<mark>idy</mark>	
11. I'm hopingLi	sa.				
a. see	b. <mark>to see</mark>	c. seeing	d. saw		
12. I expect					
a. <mark>to succeed</mark>	b. succeeds	c. succeeding	d. succe	ed	
13. We can't afford	on holiday.				
a.	b.	c. <mark>to go</mark>	d.		
14. He managed	the door without the	key.			
a. opened	b. <mark>to open</mark>	c. opens	d. openir	ng	
15. Frank offered	us to the superma	rket.			
a. <mark>to drive</mark>	b. drove	c. driving	d. drives	3	
16. They choose		1			
a. be	b. being	c. been	d. to be		
17. I expect					
a. come	b. to come	c. came	d. comin	9	
18. Don't forget					
a. taking	b. takes	c. <mark>to take</mark>	d. took		
19. He has learned					
a. <mark>to be</mark>	b. been	c. be	d. being		

20.I learnedwithout her.								
a. living	b. lived	c. <mark>to live</mark>	d. live					
21.I refused the question								
a. answered	b. <mark>to answer</mark>	c. answering	d. answers					
22.I remembered calm								
a. stays	b. stayed	c. staying	d. <mark>to stay</mark>					
23.She didn't even try the right thing.								
a. did	b. does	c. <mark>to do</mark>	d. done					
24.Many people try	up smoking							
a. <mark>to give</mark>		c. gives	d. giving					
25.He allowed me	his computer.	V+ Pronoun + to+ \	/					
a. using		c. used	d. use					
26. They expect him								
a. arrives		c. <mark>to arrive</mark>	d. arriving					
27. She promised him								
a. stopped		c. stops	d. stopping					
28is my hobb								
	b. cooks	c. Cooked	d. <mark>Cooking</mark>					
29homework		وفع المناهج	LO					
	b. Did	c. Done	d. Does					
	on various topics before							
	b. <mark>had written</mark>		d. writing					
	ball in that field before							
	b. starting		d. to start					
	finished, theyc							
_	b. have	c. had	d. to have					
	33. The party couldn't start until Kate							
	b. <mark>had arrived</mark>	c. arriving	d. arrives					
	before I dinner.							
		c. <mark>ate</mark>	d. eats					
•	until he started overeati							
a. had been	b. been	c. being	d. be					

...

Choose the correct structure:					
a	She expects to work all night.	С	They expects to work all night .		
Ь	She expect to work all night	d	She expects working all night		
Cho	Choose the correct structure:				
α	I remember write an email.	Ь	I remember to write an email.		
С	She remember to write an email.	d	I remembers to write an email.		

Do as shown between brackets:

الرجاء الالتزام بالمنهج في الكتاب وهذه مراجعه للتدريب ولزيادة الفهم ومعالجة مستوى التنني والصعوبات في مادة اللغة الإنجليزية

I refuse (eat) fast food. [Correct the verb]
 I refuse to eat fast food.

Spelling \ Orthography	(36-56)					
Choose the correct lett						
36. I have a 15 minreak from my work.						
a. (m)	b. (b)	c. (p)	d. (d)			
37. He knows how to ea						
a. (a)	b. (i)	c. (e)	d. (<mark>o</mark>)			
38. It is the cstom f	or the bride to wear a wh	nite dress on her wedding	day.			
a. <mark>(u</mark>)	b. (e)	c. (i)	d. (a)			
39.Clean the dut off	the shelf.		,			
a. (i)	b. (a)	c. (<mark>u)</mark>	d. (e)			
40.Ouruest is waitin	ig for us downstairs.					
a. (k)	b. (<mark>g)</mark>	c. (I)	d. (z)			
41.We were selected as	h_st of the Olympics t	hrough our efforts.				
a. (i)	b. (e)	c. (a)	d. (o)			
42.We'll try to make a	goodmpression.					
a. (e)	b. (u)	c. <mark>(i)</mark>	d. (a)			
43.I want to see my la_	yer before I say anythi					
a. (w)	b. (n)	c. (z)	d. (q)			
44.Many villages in Mali	consist of m_d huts.	وقع المنافح	1.0			
a. (o)	b. (u)	c. (a)	d. (u)			
45. Tom has no money in						
a. (q)	b. (g)	c. (<mark>k)</mark>	d. (j)			
46.The hotel prter w	vill help you to carry the b	oags.				
a. (<mark>o</mark>)	b. (e)	c. (i)	d. (a)			
47.Her mother's death	came as a greathock.	a,, s				
a. (r)	b. (x)	c. (z)	d. (<mark>s)</mark>			
48. The surnme 'Smit	th' is very common in Brit	ain.				
a. (e)	b. (a)	c. (i)	d. (o)			
49. Thanks for the tp).					
a. <mark>(i)</mark>	b. (o)	c. (a)	d. (i)			
50.This is a good toi	c for your composition.					
a. (I)	b. (b)	c <mark>. (p)</mark>	d. (k)			
51.It took her a while t	o adust to living alone	after the divorce.				
a. (k)	b. <mark>(j)</mark>	c. (l)	d. (m)			
52.We can't all_w Tor	n to leave.					
a. (u)	b. (a)	c. (e)	d. (<mark>o</mark>)			
53.He used to sear f	ish , then cook his catch	for tourists.				
a. (q)	b. (b)	c. (p)	d. (z)			
54.My mum always com	mnts on what I'm wear	ing.				
a. (o)	b. (i)	c. <mark>(e)</mark>	d. (a)			
55.I epect he'll pass	the examination.					
a. (†)	b. (<mark>x)</mark>	c. (z)	d. (s)			
56.They exchnged gr	reetings.					
a. <mark>(a</mark>)	b. (e)	c. (i)	d. (o)			

Voc	abulary					
Pair	Pairing Questions					
1	The woman <u>blocked</u> my way.	T	Α	to stop something for a short period		
2	They <u>allow</u> parking here	S	В	narrow sticks that are used for eating		
3	I can't <u>adjust</u> to living on my own.	æ	С	something that is done by people in a society		
4	The <u>topic</u> is worth discussing.	Ø	٥	dry dirt in the form of powder that covers surfaces		
5	I gave the waiter a very good <u>tip</u> .	Ρ	Ε	someone who is visiting you		
6	money =	0	F	≠ the antonym of guest		
7	How do you spell your <u>surname</u> ?	2	G	a person who invites guests to a social event		
8	It was a great shock to me.	M	Н	a feeling or a clear and telling mental image		
9	He gave the porter a tip.	L	I	a person who advises people about the law		
10	It's in my jacket <u>pocket</u> .	K	J	earth that has been mixed with water		
11	There's <u>mud</u> all over the carpet.	J	K	a small bag in or on coat or trousers		
12	I want to talk to my <u>lawyer.</u>	I	L	someone whose job is to carry people's bags		
13	First impressions are important.	H	M	something you did not expect it		
14	Tommy was always the perfect host.	G	Ν	= the synonym of last name or family name		
15	<u>host</u> ≠	F	0	= the synonym of <u>tip</u> (n) an extra amount of money		
16	My special <u>gues</u> t will be Ben.	Е	Р	to give some money		
17	There is a lot of <u>dust</u> on this table.	4	Q	a subject that people talk		
18	Each country has its own <u>customs</u> .	C	R	adapt \to become more familiar with a new situation		
19	Lucy can't use <u>chopsticks</u> .	В	5	let someone do something		
20	He met him during a coffee break.	A	Т	to prevent somebody from going past		
21	We can <u>handle</u> this job by ourselves.	Z	U	to pick something up		
22	I <u>expect</u> your help.	y	V	to hit or knock against something		
23	Tom usually eats in a <u>rush</u> .	X	W	to give your opinion about something		
24	What she said was fair <u>comment</u> .	W	X	to move very quickly or hurry		
25	I <u>bump</u> into Tom.	V	У	to think that something will happen		
26	They spear food with chopsticks.	J	Ζ	to deal with a situation successfully.		
27	I promise to be <u>punctual.</u>	₩	*	the synonym of on time		
28	Parking is <u>tricky</u> in the town center.	S	W.	difficult to do or deal with		
	giving s and receiving something					

exchange = giving s and receiving something

break = a short period of time when you have a rest

rest = not do anything active for a time

custom = a habitual practice

impression = an idea or opinion of what something or someone is like

a vague idea in which some confidence is placed

lawyer = a person who job is to advise people about the law and represent them in court.

mud = wet earth that has become soft and sticky

pocket =a small bag which forms part of a piece of clothing, and which is used for carrying small things such as money

Thursday 3rd of March 2022 30-7-1443

pocket =small container

shock = something suddenly happens which is very surprising.

tip (v) = to give some money in order to thank somebody for a service.

adjust =get used to it by changing your behavior or your ideas

block = to prevent somebody from going past by getting in the way.

spear = to push a pointed object, usually a fork, into something, so that you can pick it up

globalized = affecting the whole world

local = belonging to the area where you live

Vocabulary (57-81)	.,,,,,,,	1.111.10.1	100 100			
Choose the correct v			•			
57. Give yourself a and get some rest.						
a host	h break	c chanstick	d porter			
a. host b. break c. chopstick d. porter 58. I'll be fine after we for a little bit.						
	b. rest		d. rush			
59I have never eate		· I				
a. customs	b. lawyers	c. hosts	d. <mark>chopsticks</mark>			
	to hold t		111/5a			
	b. pocket		d. mud			
61.The floor was cov						
a. topic	b. <mark>dust</mark>	c. shock	d. tip			
62.I was a	at Tom's house for	a week.				
a. break	b. surname	c. <mark>guest</mark>	d. pocket			
	for their h					
a. <mark>host</mark>	b. dust	c. topic	d. custom			
•	a good on 1					
a. tip	b. <mark>impression</mark>	c. lawyer	d. chopstick			
65.She's hired a	who specializ	zes in divorce cases.				
a. editor	b. farmer	c. porter	d. <mark>lawyer</mark>			
66.There was a lot o	f on the ground	d.				
a. host	b. topic	c. <mark>mud</mark>	d. break			
67.My wallet's in my			1			
The state of the s	b. shock		d. custom			
68.I will ask a	to carry the lug	gage for me.				
	b. farmer	-	d. lawyer			
69.My grandmother'	s death was a big		1			
a. <mark>shock</mark>	b. tip	c. mud	d. guest			
70.Her first name is	Sarah but I don't kn	ow her				
a. pocket	b. impression	c. graduate	d. <mark>surname</mark>			

71.Don't forget to the porter for carrying your luggage.						
	b. <mark>tip</mark>					
72. The weather is a constant of conversation in Britain.						
a. custom	b. chopstick	c. <mark>topic</mark>	d. dust			
73.It is difficult for	the old man to	to city life.				
a. spread	b. rush	c. rest	d. <mark>adjust</mark>			
74.We do not	smoking in the hall.					
a. <mark>allow</mark>	b. block	c. adjust	d. remove			
75.The street was	by a huge truck	ζ.				
a. tipped	b. <mark>blocked</mark>	c. expected	d. adjusted			
76 a piece	of fish with a carving	fork and dip it in the	batter.			
a. handle	b. tip	c. <mark>Spear</mark>	d. comment			
77.Be careful you do	n't your h	ead.				
a. <mark>bump</mark>	b. expect	c. graduate	d. block			
78.If you find a mist	ake, please leave a					
a. handle	b. <mark>comment</mark>	c. allow	d. manage			
79.I don't want to	you, but let's tr	y to catch the next b	us.			
a. adjust	b. exchange	c. <mark>rush</mark>	d. remove			
	numbers at the p					
a. <mark>exchanged</mark>	b. blocked	c. expected	d. adjusted			
81.She's always very	for app	ointments.	_			
a. crowded	b. customary	c. relaxed	d. <mark>punctual</mark>			

His speech made a good impression on me.

What was your first impression of London?

I get the $\underline{\text{impression t}}$ hat you aren't telling the truth.

Our <u>lawyer</u> thinks that we have a very good case.

She advised him to see a lawyer.

If you're unsure of your legal rights, I would check with a lawyer.

The car got stuck in the mud.

The news of his death came as a great **shock** to everyone.

It was a real **shock** to hear that the factory would have to close.

Smith is a common surname.

I was punctual to my time the next day.

It was a tricky problem but I think i will handle it.

لا ابیح من ینسب تمارین و تدریبات المرحلة المتوسطة
 و تحضیر البور بوینت لنفسة ناسیا کم من جهد و وقت تم بذلة علیها

SG3-U12\Composition

*Write a paragraph about The Cultural Differences. Give your opinion about it.

Each country has its own culture. There are many differences between different countries in culture. Those differences make our world a more colorful and exciting place to live. For example, Beijing has a wealth of traditional culture like Beijing Opera, Chinese painting, and calligraphy as well as the old Chinese features Chinese silk and tea. China is a city crowded with tourists from all over the world. They eat with chopsticks. Drinking tea traditionally, a visitor to a Chinese home is expected to sit down and drink tea while talking. We should respect cultural differences and learn from each other. We must understand the differences in countries' culture to live in peace. We should interact with others of different cultures and respect them. Good luck SG3 U12 Writing Cultural Differences

- C. Imagine that you are staying in a foreign country. Write an email to a friend about the cultural differences you have experienced. Before you write, you may want to research the local habits, customs, gestures, cuisine, weather, etc.
 - 1. What does culture mean?
 - 2. Does culture differ from one country to another?
 - 3. What do you know about Chinese culture?
 - 4. Why should people respect each other cultures?



Page 132

Culture is the characteristic of group of people such as language, religion and lifestyle. Each country has its own culture. Chinese eat with chopsticks. When receiving visitors, Chinese drink tea while talking. We should respect cultural differences and learn from each other to live in peace.



Cultural Differences



C. Imagine that you are staying in a foreign country. Write an email to a friend about the cultural differences you have experienced. Before you write, you may want to research the local habits, customs, gestures, cuisine, weather, etc.

Each country has its own culture. There are many differences between different countries in culture. Those differences make our world a more colorful and exciting place to live. For example, Beijing has a wealth of traditional culture like Beijing Opera, Chinese painting and calligraphy as well as the old Chinese features Chinese silk and tea. China is a country crowded with tourists from all over the world. Chinese eat with chopsticks not spoons. Drinking tea traditionally, a visitor to a Chinese home is expected to sit down and drink tea while talking. We should respect cultural differences and learn from each other. We must understand the differences in countries' culture to live in peace. We should interact with others of different cultures and respect them.

- 1. What do you like about other culture?
- 2. What other cultures have you met people from?
- 3. Why do you think culture is important?



11 Writing

Cultural Differences



C. Imagine that you are staying in a foreign country. Write an email to a friend about the cultural differences you have experienced. Before you write, you may want to research the local habits, customs, gestures, cuisine, weather, etc.

To: Norah@gmai.com

From: Tala2022@yahoo.com Subject: culture differences

Dear Norah.

How are you and your family? I am happy to write this email to tell you about my life in China and the new cultural differences I have experienced here in Beijing. Beijing has a wealth of traditional culture like Beijing Opera, Chinese painting and calligraphy as well as the old Chinese features Chinese silk and tea. China is a city crowded with tourists from all over the world. They eat with chopsticks not spoons. Drinking tea traditionally, a visitor to a Chinses home is expected to sit down and drink tea while talking.

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Your friend

Tala

Check your work!

Writing Checklist



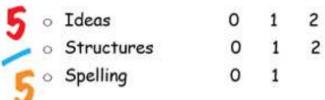


			-	100
T	Writing Checklist	©	<u>•</u>	(2)
1	I use full stops to mark the end of sentences and longer pauses.			
2	I start sentences with capital letters.			
3	I keep my tall letters tall and my letters sitting on the line.	il i		
4	I use a selection of words other than 'and 'to join senesces.			
5	I use question marks to indicate when a question has been asked.			
6	I use paragraphs to split use sections of similar ideas.			
7	I can be daring and use words I haven't used before			
8	I describe the feelings of characters in detail.			
9	I check my work for mistakes like missed punctuation and silly spellings			
10	I start my sentences in different ways instead of repeating myself.			
11	I use neat handwriting			
12	I use finger spaces between my words			
		1000		100.00

Α	You used capital letters.	
•	You used full stops.	
ඌ	You used finger spaces.	
66	Your writing makes sense.	



This Paragraph Was Scored For











Verb + Infinitive

The infinitive form can follow certain verbs, including the ones below.



afford, choose, decide, expect, forget, hope, learn, manage, offer, promise, refuse, remember, try

expect We didn't expect to arrive so late. They managed to get an earlier flight. manage refuse The airline refused to pay for our hotel. I didn't remember to bring my toothbrush. remember

She tried to sleep on the plane, but she couldn't. try

Remember: Some verbs are followed by gerunds. See Unit 4, page 40.



Grammar 📜





Verb + Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive

SG3 U12 **Page 126** العاصها

In Latin America, families allow children to stay up late. In China, people don't expect you to tip.

Othe two sentences in this part of the chart are different from the sentences in the first part.

(The sentences in the second part have an object—a noun or pronoun—after the main verb.)

Oother verbs you know that follow this pattern.

Examples:

I asked him to leave.

I need you to help me.

I want my friend to come

Grammar



It's ... + to +verb

10+ V

It's... + Infinitive (to + V)

It's polite to...

not polite to.../impolite to...

rude to...

common to...

wrong to...

advisable to...

a good idea to...

Expressions of Advice with Infinitives

Page 126

SG3 U12

Try to...

Try not to...

Remember to...

Don't forget to...

Make sure to...

Be sure to...

Note: Some of these expressions can be used for advice (for example, It's advisable to..., It's a good idea to...).

⊕Use It's + infinitive. (to + V)

For example:

It's polite to let a person finish speaking before you speak.

It's impolite to interrupt a person.

It's rude to talk with your mouth full of food.

It's common to tip a waiter 15 percent.

It's wrong to cheat on a test.

It's advisable to drive carefully.

It's a good idea to write a thank-you note when you receive a gift.

Grammar 🌉



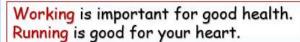
Gerunds as Subjects

A gerund can be used as the subject of the sentence.

SG3 U12 Page 126 العاميها

Traveling is a good way to learn about other cultures. Tipping is not common in Japan.

- Writing in English is difficult.
- Watching TV is my favorite pastime.





Gerund's form replaces a noun or pronoun and that we form a gerund by adding -ing to the verb.

Use not before a gerund to make it negative.

For example:

Not arriving on time is considered impolite.

Not tipping in a restaurant in the United States is unusual.

Warm Up

Past Perfect Tense

12 Form, Meaning and Function

had + past participle



SG3 U12 Page 133 العاصرها

When do we use Past Perfect Tense?

The past perfect takes place before another past action.

Example:

I noticed that he had left his books behind.



past perfect



after before by the time until already ever never

We use the past perfect tense when we are talking about two actions that happened in the past and we want to make it clear which action happened first.

time expressions and the placement of



ever, never, and already before the past participle



12 Form, Meaning and Function 🔘





Past Perfect

Use the past perfect tense (had + past participle*) to indicate an action that happened before another action in the past. Some time expressions that are used with the past perfect are: after, already, before, by the time, ever, never, until.

Past Perfect Tense

had + past participle



By the time we **got** to the airport, our flight **had** already **left**.

After she **had gone** to the hotel, Amal **exchanged** some money. **Had** you ever **eaten** sushi before you **traveled** to Japan?

No, I'd never **tasted** sushi until I **visited** Japan.

He'd had the car for ten years before he sold it.

Note: The contraction of had is 'd: I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, we'd, they'd.

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



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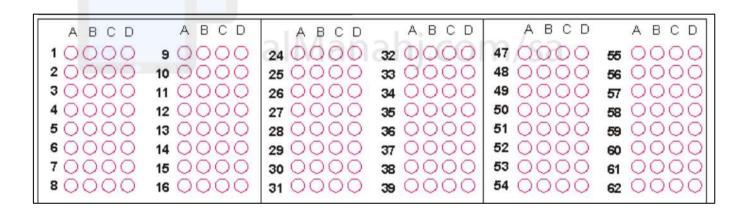
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وتحضير البوربوينت لنفسة ناسياكم من جهد ووقت تم بذلة عليها

HOW TO FILL E-MARKING SHEET



ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
10000	9 0000	24 0000	32 0000	47 0000	55 0000
20000	10 0000	25 0000	33 0000	48 0000	56 0000
30000	11 0000	26 0000	34 0000	49 0000	57 0000
40000	12 0000	27 0000	35 0000	50 0000	58 0000
50000	13 0000	28 0000	36 0000	51 0000	59 0000
60000	14 0000	29 0000	37 0000	52 0000	60 0000
70000	15 0000	30 0000	38 0000	53 0000	61 0000
80000	16 0000	31 0000	39 0000	54 0000	62 0000

								Cł	oice	S									
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