

شرح قواعد التأسيسية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج الإماراتية ⇨ الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Adel Sherien

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

دليل مراجعة قواعد الأساسية

1

تدريبات هامة لهيكل 2027

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تدريبات الكتابة الإنجليزية للمنازل الذكية والمدن الكبرى

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اختبار نهاية الفصل مع نموذج الإجابة

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دليل التخطيط لاختبار نهاية الفصل

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تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)



Teacher: Sherien Adel

Subject : English

Grade / Level : 12 Advanced

Topic : Term 1 Framework Grammar Rules

TERM : 1

https://almanahj.com/ae/teacher_id=3353

What We Will Cover

- 1 Present Simple Passive
- 2 Zero Conditional
- 3 Comparative Adjectives
- 4 Adverbial Linkers
- 5 Reported Questions

1. Present Simple Passive: The Blueprint

Used when the action itself is more important than the person who does it (the doer).

[Subject] + [am / is / are] + [Past Participle (V3)]

When & Why to use it:

- When the doer is unknown.
- When the action is the main focus.
- When stating facts and general processes.

Examples:

English **is spoken** in many countries.

Rice **is grown** in Egypt.

Cars **are made** in factories.

The classrooms **are cleaned** every day.

I → am | Singular Subject → is | Plural Subject → are

Passive Voice: Negative & Interrogative Forms

Negative Form

[Subject] + [am/is/are] + not + [V3]

Coffee isn't grown in every country.

These products aren't sold online.

Question Form

[Am/Is/Are] + [Subject] + [V3]?

Is English taught at this school?

Are these books printed in Egypt?

■ Active vs. Passive (The Transformation)

<u>Active (Focus on Doer)</u>		<u>Passive (Focus on Action)</u>
People grow rice.	→	Rice is grown.
They clean the rooms.	→	The rooms are cleaned.
Workers make cars.	→	Cars are made.

2. Zero Conditional: Facts & Truths

Used to talk about general truths, scientific facts, and things that are always true.

[If] + [Present Simple] , [Present Simple]

The Present Simple tense must be used in both clauses.

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- If people don't drink water, they get thirsty.
- If you mix red and blue, you get purple.

Zero Conditional: Structural Variations

Reversing Clauses

We can change the order of the clauses (no comma needed if “If” is in the middle).

→ Water boils if you heat it.

Using 'When'

We can use `when` instead of `if` when the result is always true.

When you heat water to 100°C , it boils.

Using 'Unless'

Unless means if ... not.

If you don't water plants, they die. → **Unless** you water plants, they die.

3. Comparative Adjectives: Short (1 Syllable)

Used to compare exactly two entities.

[Subject] + [Verb] + [Comparative Adjective] + [**than**] + [Noun]

General Rule (+ er)

- Tall → Taller
- Fast → Faster
- Cheap → Cheaper

Ends in -e (+ r)

- Large → Larger
- Nice → Nicer
- Safe → Safer

Ends in Consonant + y (y → i + er)

- Happy → Happier
- Easy → Easier
- Busy → Busier

C-V-C (Double last consonant + er)

- Big → Bigger
- Hot → Hotter
- Thin → Thinner

Comparatives: Long & Irregular Adjectives

Long Adjectives (2+ Syllables)

Use **more** + adjective (Do not add -er).

Beautiful → **More** beautiful

Expensive → **More** expensive

Interesting → **More** interesting

Comfortable → **More** comfortable

Irregular Comparatives (Must Memorize)

Good → **Better**

Bad → **Worse**

Far → **Farther** / **Further**

Little → **Less**

Many / Much → **More**

Comparative Adjectives: Common Pitfalls

WRONG	vs.	RIGHT
✗ More taller		✓ Taller Rule: Don't mix short and long rules.
✗ Beautifuller		✓ More beautiful Rule: Don't add -er to long adjectives.
✗ This car is more expensive that one.		✓ This car is more expensive than that one.

Examples in context:

- Ali is taller than Omar.
- My new phone is better than my old one.

4. Adverbial Linkers: Functions & Meanings (Part 1)

Words or phrases that connect ideas and show the specific relationship between sentences or clauses.

Category	Linkers	Examples
Addition	Moreover, Furthermore, In addition, Besides	Technology makes life easier. Moreover , it saves time.
Contrast	However, Nevertheless, On the other hand, In contrast	Online learning is convenient. However , it can be distracting.
Examples	For example, For instance, Such as	Activities are good for health, such as swimming.

Adverbial Linkers: Functions & Meanings (Part 2)

Category	Linkers	Examples
Cause & Effect	Because, Since, As → Therefore, Consequently, As a result	Many people use cars; therefore, traffic increases.
Sequencing	First(ly), Then, Next, Finally	First, prepare ingredients. Then, mix. Finally, serve.
Concession	Although, Even though, Despite, In spite of	Although it was raining, we went out.
Examples	Although, Even though, Despite, In spite of	Although it was raining, we went out.

The Linker Grammar Matrix: What follows?

**Followed by [Subject + Verb]
(A full clause)**

Although / Even though →
Because

Example:

Although it was raining...
Because he was late...

**Followed by [Noun or V-ing]
(A gerund phrase)**

Despite / In spite of →
Because of

Example:

Despite the rain...
Because of the traffic...

5. Reported Questions: The Core Shift

Used to report what another person asked without using their exact words or quotation marks.

Direct: She asked, "Where do you live?"



Reported: She asked **me** where I lived.

Core Note: Notice that the quotation marks disappear, the tense steps back, and the word order changes. We will break this down into 4 rules.

Reported Questions: Structure & Types (Rules 1 & 2)

Rule 1: Statement Word Order (Subject + Verb)

- Do **NOT** use question word order.
- Do **NOT** use do/does/did.
- Do **NOT** use a question mark.

Direct: He asked, "Where is Ali?"

→ **Reported:** He asked where Ali was.

Direct: She asked, "What are you doing?"

→ **Reported:** She asked what I was doing.

Rule 2: Yes / No Questions

Use **if** or **whether** to connect the reported question.

Direct: He asked, "Do you like football?" → **Reported:** He asked if I liked football.

Reported Questions: Stepping the Tense Back (Rule 3)

When the reporting verb is in the past, move the tense one step back.

Present Simple	→	Past Simple
Present Continuous	→	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	→	Past Perfect
Past Simple	→	Past Perfect
Will / Can / May	→	Would / Could / Might

Examples:

'Where do you work?' → He asked where I worked.

'Will you come?' → She asked if I would come.

Reported Questions: Common Pitfalls



He asked me where did I live.

Error: Used helper verb / question order.



He asked me where I lived.



She asked if was I happy.

Error: Wrong word order.



She asked if I was happy.

Quick Revision: The Ultimate Cheat Sheet

Grammar Point	Main Structure / Rule
Present Simple Passive	am / is / are + V3
Zero Conditional	If + Present Simple, Present Simple
Comparative Adjectives	Adjective-er / more + adjective + than
Adverbial Linkers	Connect ideas (Clause vs. Noun/V-ing rules)
Reported Questions	Asked + question word / if + Subject + Verb

The most important part of these rules is practicing sentence formation and spotting errors, not just memorizing the formula.