

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية

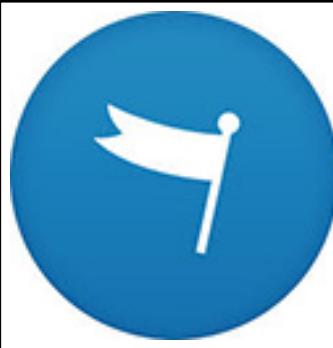


ناشد الحاج

الملف حلول مراجعة شرح قواعد مع تمارين

[موقع المناهج](#) ⇔ [ملفات الكويت التعليمية](#) ⇔ [الصف العاشر](#) ⇔ [لغة انجليزية](#) ⇔ [الفصل الثاني](#)

روابط موقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



روابط مواد الصف العاشر على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

[مفردات](#)

1

[ملخص الوحدة التاسعة](#)

2

[ملخص الوحدة الثامنة](#)

3

[ملخص الوحدة السابعة](#)

4

[نموذج امتحان قدرات](#)

5

اللغة الانجليزية

الصف العاشر  

موقع
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شرح قواعد مع تمارين

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

اسم الطالب:

إعداد:

أ. ناشرد الحاج

Answered by :-
Hala Labeeb

H. L.

2023-2024

ملخص الأزمنة

اسم الزمن	الكلمات الدالة	الصيغة	الاستخدام	أمثلة
Present simple مضارع بسيط	always- usually- sometimes- often-every	verb1 أو verb + s-es	للأعمال الاعتيادية المتكررة للحقائق	-He always comes here. -The usually sleep early.
Present continuous مضارع مستمر	now-look- listen-still-at present-at the moment	am is +verb+ing are	للأعمال المستمرة اثناء الحديث	-I am drinking coffee now. -Look! Birds are flying. -Listen! The baby is crying.
Present Perfect simple مضارع تام بسيط	already-just- never-ever- for-since-yet	have +verb3 has	للأعمال التي انتهت للتو للأعمال التي حدثت في وقت غير محدد في الماضي	-I have travelled to London. -He has just arrived.
Present perfect continuous مضارع تام مستمر	for-since-all whole	have +been-verb-ing has	للأعمال التي بدأت في الماضي ولا تزال مستمرة	-I have been playing for two hours. -She has been cleaning the room since 8 o'clock.
Past simple ماضي بسيط	yesterday-last- ago-in the past	verb 2	للأعمال التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي	-I met her an hour ago. -He visited us last week.
Past continuous ماضي مستمر	while-when-as	was +verb+ing were	يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما مستمر والثاني قاطع استمراريه العمل الذي كان مستمرا	-While we were playing, it started raining. -When I arrived home, my mother was cooking food.
Past perfect ماضي تام	after-before- by the time- when	had + verb3	يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر	-I bought a new car after I had sold my old one. -He had learnt French before he went to France.
Future مستقبل	tomorrow- next-soon- in the future	will + verb1	للحديث عن الأعمال المستقبلية	-I will travel next month.

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

Irregular verbs

الأفعال الشاذة

هنا قائمة بأهم الأفعال الشاذة والتي يجب حفظها لأن معظم القواعد تتطلب تغيير تصريف الفعل، وكذلك تحتاج معرفة تلك التصارييف كي نكتب جملة صحيحة حسب الزمن لأن كل زمن تحتاج له تصريف معين،
أما في حال لم يكن الفعل من ضمن هذه القائمة فهو يسمى فعل نظامي ويكون التصريف الثاني والثالث من الأفعال النظمية بإضافة:
(ed) لل فعل

play -played-played

visit-visited-visited
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الأفعال الشاذة

Meaning	Verb	Past	Past participle
يذهب	go	went	gone
يرى	see	saw	seen
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يعطى	give	gave	given
يأتي	come	came	come
يقابل	meet	met	met
يبني	build	built	built
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يقضى- يصرف	spend	spent	spent
يتعلم	learn	learnt	learnt
يباع	sell	sold	sold
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يجد	find	found	found
يخسر-يفقد	lose	lost	lost
يحصل	get	got	got
يفعل	do	did	done
ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten
يزرع-ينمو-يكبر	grow	grew	grown
يرمي	throw	threw	thrown
يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
يخبر	tell	told	told
يقول	say	said	said
يضرب	hit	hit	hit

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

المناهج الكندية

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يضع	put	put	put
يقطع	cut	cut	cut
يحفظ	keep	kept	kept
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يغادر	leave	left	left
يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يحلم	dream	dreamt	dreamt
يفكر	think	thought	thought
يعلم	teach	taught	taught
يجد	find	found	found
يقرأ	read	read	read
يملك	have	had	had
يشتري	buy	bought	bought
يجعل	make	made	made
يقف	stand	stood	stood
يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يمسّك-يصطاد	catch	caught	caught
يستيقظ	wake	woke	woken
يقود	drive	drove	driven
يكتب	write	wrote	written
يشعر	feel	felt	felt
يختار	choose	chose	chosen
يعني-يقصد	mean	meant	meant

يعرف	know	knew	known
يطير	fly	flew	flown
يرسم-يسحب	draw	drew	drawn
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يسباح	swim	swam	swum
يركض	run	ran	run

Unit 7

If conditional:

General conditional (type 0): - عند الحديث عن أشياء عامة وحقائق	Present simple مضارع بسيط - فعل مصدر - فعل مع -s/-es	Present simple مضارع بسيط
1- 	-Present simple مضارع بسيط - فعل مصدر - فعل مع -s/-es	will مصدر +
2-	-Past simple ماضي بسيط تصرف ثانوي	Would مصدر +
3-	-Past perfect ماضي تام had + verb 3	Would have تصرف ثالث +

أمثلة

- 1-If water boils, it evaporates.
- 2- Chocolate melts if you put it in the sun.
- 3--If you sleep early, you will get up early.
- 4-If he works hard, he will get a reward.
- 5-If I went there earlier, I would meet him.
- 6-If I had heard about your problem, I would have helped you.

ليس بالضرورة أن تأتي في بداية الجملة فهي يمكن أن تكون في الجزء الثاني من الجملة **if**

أمثلة

- 1- You will get up early, if you sleep early.
- 2- He will get a reward, if he works hard.
- 3- I would meet him if I went there earlier.
- 4- I would have helped you if I had heard about your problem.

Exercise

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

- Water if the temperature falls below zero.
a-froze b- freeze c- will freeze d-freezes
- I drink water if I thirsty.
a-feels b- feel c- felt d- have felt
- If you ~~go~~ there earlier, you them.
a-will see b-would see c-would have seen d-see
- If he ~~sleeps~~ early, he up early.
a-got b-would get c-would have got d-will get
- If you ~~went~~ there earlier, you them.
a-will see b-would see c-would have seen d-see
- You ~~would~~ meet them if you earlier.
a-comes nahj.com/kw b- come c- came d- will come
- If I ~~had~~ a car, I everywhere.
a-will go b-would go c-would have gone d-go
- If you ~~had gone~~ there earlier, you them.
a-will see b-would see c-would have seen d-see
- If he well, he will win the match.
a-trains b-trained c-would train d-had trained
- If he well, he would win the match.
a-trains b-trained c-would train d-had trained
- If he well, he would have won the match.
a-trains b-trained c-would train d-had trained

Heavy and Strong

ثقيل و قوي

تعني (ثقيل) و تستخدم عادةً مع كلمات مثل: heavy-1

heavy clouds – heavy traffic – heavy breathing – heavy perfume

تعني (قوي) و تستخدم عادةً مع كلمات مثل: strong-2

strong tea/coffee – strong evidence – strong wind

Unit 8

Modals (can / could; must / should)

1. Can:

الاستخدام	أمثلة
- الحديث عن القدرة في الزمن المضارع	I can speak English.
- الاستئذان ل القيام بشيء	Can I go to the cinema?
- الطلب	Can you wait a moment, please?
- عرض شيء	Can I help you?

2. Could:

 <p>موقع المناهج الكنونية almanal.com</p>	<p>الاستخدام موضع</p>	<p>أمثلة</p>
<p>-الحديث عن القدرة في الزمن الماضي</p>	<p>I could speak English.</p>	
<p>-الطلب بأدب</p>	<p>Could you wait a moment, please?</p>	
<p>-الحديث عن شيء محتمل</p>	<p>It could get very hot in Dubai.</p>	

3. Must:

الاستخدام	أمثلة
-لإجبار والضرورة	I must go to the supermarket today.
-للحديث عن شيء مؤكد	You look pale. You must be tired.

4. Should:

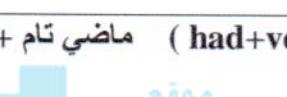
الاستخدام	أمثلة	
-النصيحة	You should drive carefully, it is raining outside.	

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

إعداد: أبناء الحاج

Talking about wishes

التمنى

<p>1-wish + ماضي بسيط (verb 2)</p> <p>للتعبير عن عدم الرضا عن شيء في الوقت الحاضر. للحديث عن أشياء مستحيلة</p>	<p>-I wish I could speak Spanish. -I wish I were twenty years.</p>
<p>2-wish + ماضي تام (had+verb 3)</p> <p> للتعبير عن الندم عن شيء في الماضي.</p>	<p>-I lost my phone. I wish I had been more careful. -I wish I hadn't bought this car last month.</p>

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

H.L.

1. I feel sick. I wish that I to the doctor yesterday.
a-go b- have gone c- had gone d- went

2. We missed our interview. I wish that the train on time.
a-will be b- have been c- is d- had been

3. John smokes a lot. I wish he so much.
a-haven't smoked b- didn't smoke c- hadn't smoked d- won't smoke

4. I wish I Ali.
a-meet b- had met c- met d- have met

Do as shown between brackets.

1. I wish I (be) a doctor. (correct)
a-will be
b-were
c-had been

2. I wish I (see) them when they came here. (Use: wish)
a-had seen
b-saw
c-have seen

Unit 9

Modals (have to / should / must)

ال فعل	الاستخدام	أمثلة
have to	للإجبار والإلزام (وخاصة مع القوانيين)	You have to be back at 10 o'clock.
should	للرأي والنصيحة	You should eat more vegetables.
must	- للإجبار والإلزام - عند اليقين من أن شيء ما صحيح	You must do your homework.



H.L.

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1. These drinks are complimentary. You pay for them.

a-must b- mustn't c-don't have to d- have to

2. You drive someone's car without asking for permission.

a-should b- mustn't c- must d- have to

3. You be more careful with your money.

a-mustn't b- has to c-don't have to d- should

4. You eat in the school library. It's completely forbidden.

a-must b- should c- mustn't d- have

Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)

الكلام المنقول (الكلام غير المباشر)

الكلام المنقول هو نقل كلام شخص أو مجموعة أشخاص وتحويله من كلام مباشر إلى كلام غير مباشر وهذا يتطلب اجراء بعض التغييرات في الجملة، وهذه التغييرات تتطبق على جميع حالات الكلام المنقول:

تغييرات ضرورية في الكلام المنقول

مضارع بسيط Present simple	ماضي بسيط Past simple
فعل مصدر أو فعل مع s-es	فعل تصريف ثانٍ
ماضي بسيط Past simple	ماضي تام Past perfect
(تصريف ثانٍ)	(had+verb 3)
I	he-she
we	they
you	I-we
my	his- her
our	their
this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
ago	before
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the following day
last night	the night before
today	that day
your	my-our
am	was
is	was
are	were
have	had
has	had
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
must	had to

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

أولاً: الجمل التي تتضمن أمر أو طلب أو نصيحة (وهي الجمل التي تبدأ ب فعل مصدر) وهنا نستخدم العبارة المناسبة مثل (then we write) (to) ونكمي الجملة مع مراعاة ان كان هناك **كلمات يجب تغييرها**

1-Study your lessons well.

- **My teacher advised me to study my lessons.**

2-Take this medicine.

- **The doctor ordered me to take that medicine.**

3-Open the door, please.

- **My father asked me to open the door.**

ثانياً : الجمل التي تتضمن تحذير أن تنبئه (وهي الجمل التي تبدأ ب (Don't – Never) وهنا نستخدم عبارة (then we write) (not to) ونكمي الجملة مع مراعاة ان كان هناك **كلمات يجب تغييرها**

1- Don't go out alone.

- **My mother warned me not to go out alone.**

2-Never smoke here.

- **He warned me not to smoke there.**

ثالثاً: الجمل العادية (وهي الجمل التي تتضمن فاعل و فعل و تكملة) وهنا نستخدم عبارات مثل (then we write) (that) و هنا يجب تغيير زمن الجملة ، و مراعاة التغييرات المطلوبة مثل الفاعل وبقية الكلمات التي يجب تغييرها

1-I can speak French well.

He said that he could speak French well.

2-I will travel to London tomorrow.

She said that she would travel to London the following day.

3-We study many subjects at school.

The girls said that they studied many subjects at school.

4-Omar went to the sea yesterday

He told me that Omar had gone to the sea the day before.

5-My mother sold her nice necklace last week

She said that her mother had sold her nice necklace the week before

Exercise

Do as shown in brackets:

1. Watch this film with me.

(Reported Speech)

- a-He asked Hani not to watch that film with him.
- b-He asked Hani to not watch that film with him.
- c-He asked Hani to watch that film with him.**

2. Never come late again.

(Reported Speech)

- a-The teacher warned the students never to come late again.
- b-The teacher warned the students not to come late again.**
- c-The teacher warned the students to come late again.

3. "Don't drive very fast", said my father.

(Reported Speech)

- a-My father told me not to drive very fast.**
- b-My father told me to not drive very fast.
- c-My father told me to drive very fast.

4 . " I'll spend my holiday in Cairo . "

(Reported Speech)

- a- Nasser told me that I would spend my holiday in Cairo
- b- Nasser told me that he would spend his holiday in Cairo**
- c- Nasser told me that he will spend his holiday in Cairo

5 . " We can't agree more to this proposal . "

(Reported Speech)

- a-The committee told the manager that they couldn't agree more to that proposal.**
- b- The committee told the manager that they can't agree more to this proposal.
- c- The committee told the manager that we couldn't agree more to that proposal.

6 . " I lost my identity card yesterday . "

(Reported Speech)

- a- Hamad told us that he lost his identity card yesterday.
- b- Hamad told us that he lost him identity card the day before.
- c-Hamad told us that he had lost his identity card the day before.**

7 . " I visited London last month . "

(Reported Speech)

- a-He said that he had visited London the month before.**
- b- He said that he has visited London the month before.
- c-He said that he would visit London the month before.

Adverb clauses

الجمل الظرفية

Cause and effect	Opposition
السبب والنتيجة	التنافض أو التعارض
<u>because/since/as</u> -I arrived late because the traffic was heavy.	<u>although /even though / though</u> -I woke up late although I slept early.
alma <u>as long as / so long as</u> - You needn't worry as long as you do your best.	<u>whereas / while</u> -I like music whereas my sister likes reading.

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1-.....It was raining heavily, we arrived early.

a-As long as b- whereas c- Because

d- Although

2-I didn't pass the examI didn't study well.

a-as long as b-whereas **c-because**

d- although

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

unit 10

Adverbs of Manner

ظروف (الحال) طريقة القيام بالفعل

1- يستخدم الظرف أو الحال كي يبين أو يصف طريقة القيام بالفعل أو العمل.

2- يأتي الظرف عادةً بعد الفعل.

أمثلة

1- He is a **careful** driver.

2- He always drives his car **carefully**.

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يتم تشكيل الظرف من الصفات عادةً بإضافة **ly** للصفة.

-adjective + -ly : صفة	bad > badly quiet > quietly recent > recently sudden > suddenly
adjective + ly with changes in spelling صفات يتم تحويلها إلى ظروف وتتغير كتابتها	easy > easily gentle > gently
A few adverbs of manner have the same form as the adjective: بعض الظروف تكون نفس كتابة الصفة ونميزها حسب موقعها من الجملة	They all worked hard . She usually arrives late .
حالات شاذة: good ----- well	-She is good at English. (صفة) -She speaks English well . (ظرف)

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

Exercise

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

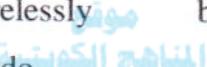
1- Our English test was difficult, but I answered it

a- easy b- easier c- easily d- easiest

2- My cousin usually drives his car.....

a- dangerous b- more dangerous c- most dangerous d- dangerously

3- Ali is driving his carat high speed on the ring road.

a- carelessly  b- careless c- care d- carelessness

4- I used to do in the final exams.

a- good b- better c-best d-well

Do as shown between brackets:

1. The students were talking to the teacher (polite).

(Use an adverb of manner)

a-The students were talking to the teacher politely.
b-The students were talking to the teacher impolite.
c-The students were talking to the teacher politeness.

2. The twin girls celebrated their birthday (cheerful).

(Use an adverb of manner)

a-The twin girls celebrated cheerful their birthday.
b-The twin girls celebrated their birthday cheerfully.
c-The cheerfully the twin girls celebrated their birthday.

3. Hamad speaks English (fluent).

(Use an adverb of manner)

a-Hamad fluent speaks English.
b-Hamad speaks English fluency.
c-Hamad speaks English fluently.

4. The team played a good game. The team played (good).

(Complete)

a- The team played good.
b- The team played well.
c- The team played better.

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

---اعتماد أن---Used to

تستخدم الفعل **used to** للتعبير عن أعمال كنا معتادين على القيام بها في الماضي ويجب أن يأتي بعدها فعل مصدر.

- He **used to** play football when he was twenty.

في حال نفي الفعل **used to** فإننا نستخدم **didn't** ونعيدي الفعل للمصدر

- She **used to** play the piano very well.

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- She **didn't use to** play the piano very well.

في حال السؤال نستخدم **did** ونعيدي الفعل للمصدر

- I used to wear glasses when I was young

-**Did** you **use to** wear glasses when you were young?

ج.ل.

Choose the correct answer from (a, b, c or d):

1. When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.

a- used to b- use to c- am used to d- using to

2. I used to cartoons when I was a child.

a- watches b- watch c- watched d- watching

3. I didn't wear jeans when I was young.

a- using to b- uses to c- used to d- use to

4. Did you play football when you were young?

a- using to b- uses to c- use to d- used to

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

unit 11

Passive voice المبني للمجهول

يستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل مجهول أو غير مهم ويكون التركيز على الفعل أو العمل الذي حدث

ولكي نحوال الجملة من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول يجب :

1- معرفة زمن الجملة من خلال الفعل الموجود في الجملة.

2- حفظ تصارييف الأفعال

ملاحظة:

لدينا سبع حالات للمبني للمجهول لكن في جميع هذه الحالات يجب وضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة وتحويل الفعل الموجود في الجملة إلى التصريف الثالث

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أولاً: المضارع البسيط present Simple (فعل مصدر أو s - es)

am

Object + is + verb 3

are

1-He eats an apple every morning.

- An apple is eaten every morning.

2-They write reports weekly.

-Reports are written weekly.

ثانياً: الماضي البسيط past Simple (تصريف ثاني)

object + was
were + verb3

1-He visited the pyramids last month.

- The pyramids were visited last month.

2-They bought a new car last month.

-A new car was bought last month.

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

ثالثاً : المضارع التام (Present perfect) تصريف ثالث + have + has

object + have + been + verb3
has

1-I have cleaned my room.

- **My room has been cleaned.**

2-She has taken all the clothes from the cabinet.

- **All the clothes have been taken from the cabinet.**



موقع
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object + had + been + verb3

1-I had sold my old car before I bought a new one.

- **My old car had been sold before I bought a new one.**

خامساً: المضارع المستمر (Present continuous) فعل + ing + am/is/are

Object + am
is + being + verb 3
are

1-My sister and brother are drinking coffee now.

- **Coffee is being drunk now.**

2-They are discussing an important issue at the moment.

- **An important issue is being discussed at the moment.**

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

سادساً : الماضي المستمر (was-were+ فعل+ ing) past continuous

was
Object + +being +verb 3
were

1-I was reading a short story when my mother called me.

- **A short story was being read when my mother called me.**

2-She was carrying two heavy bags when she fell down.

- **Two heavy bags were being carried when she fell down.**

سابعاً:



The passive with Modal Verbs

فإذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على فعل من هذه الأفعال نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة ثم الفعل **نفسه** ثم **تصنيف (be)** ونضع الفعل الموجود في الجملة إلى التصريف الثالث

(can-could- will-would- shall- should- must- may – might- have to- has to – had to)

Object + Modal Verb + be + verb 3

1-You must clean the room.

- **The room must be cleaned.**

2-She will send the report soon.

- **The report will be sent soon.**

3-He has to bring all the tools.

- **All the tools have to be brought.**

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

Exercise

From a,b,c and d choose the right answer as required: -

1- The boys play chess weekly.

(Change into passive)

- a- Chess is played weekly by the boys.
- b- Chess was played weekly by the boys.
- c- Chess is being played weekly by the boys.

2- They collect shells by the seashore.

(Change into passive)

- a- Shells were collected by the seashore.
- b- Shells are collected by the seashore.
- c- Shells was collected by the seashore.

3- I changed my address last year.

(Change into passive)

- a- My address was changed last year.
- b- My address is changed last year.
- c- My address has changed last year.

4- They arranged the files properly.

(Change into passive)

- a- The files have been arranged properly.
- b- The files are arranged properly.
- c- The files were arranged properly.

5- The students are writing Arabic in class now.

(Change into passive)

- a- Arabic is being written in class now by the students.
- b- Arabic was being written in class now by the students.
- c- Arabic has been written in class now by the students.

6- The Government is planting trees all over Kuwait.

(Change into passive)

- a- Trees have been planted all over Kuwait by the government.
- b- Trees are being planted all over Kuwait by the government.
- c- Trees were being planted all over Kuwait by the government.

7-My mom was making a big cake.

(Change into passive)

- a- A big cake was being made by my mom.
- b- A big cake is being made by my mom.
- c- A big cake has been made by my mom.

8- She was cleaning the carpets when we entered the house.

(Change into passive)

- a- The carpets have been cleaned when we entered the house.
- b- The carpets were cleaned when we entered the house.
- c- The carpets were being cleaned when we entered the house.

10-He has fulfilled the aims of the project.

(Change into passive)

- a- The aims of the project has been fulfilled.
- b- The aims of the project have been fulfilled.
- c- The aims of the project were fulfilled.

11-The government has built many schools in recent years.

(Change into passive)

- a- Many schools have been built by the government in recent years.
- b- Many schools were built by the government in recent years.
- c- Many schools are built by the government in recent years.

12-I will present my ideas at the conference tonight.

(Change into passive)

- a- My ideas are presented by me at the conference tonight.
- b- My ideas will be presented by me at the conference tonight.
- c- My ideas were presented by me at the conference tonight.

Unit 12

Relative clauses and pronouns

جمل الوصل وضمان الوصل

1- Who	مع الاسم العاقل
2-Which	مع غير العاقل
3-Where	مع المكان)
4-Whose	مع الملكية أو التبعية (
5-When	مع الزمان)
6-Why	مع السبب)

From a ,b ,c and d choose the right word:

1- That is the car caused the accident.
 a- when **b- which** c- who d- whom

2- I'll always remember the day I started school.
 a- when b- where c- who d- whom

3- Edison is the scientist invented electricity.
 a- whose b-which c- whom **d-who**

4- A widow is a woman husband is dead.
 a- whom **b- which** c- whose d- who

5- This is the hotel we usually stay when we have a holiday.
 a- which **b- whose** c- when **d-where**

6- This is the hotel in we usually stay when we have a holiday.
 a- whose **b- which** c- when d-where

7- We usually stay in the hotel overlooks the sea.
 a- which b- whose c- when d-where

م.ل.

Do as shown between brackets:

1-I bought a new house. It is in Salmiya. (Join the sentence)
 a-I bought a new house where is in Salmiya.
 b-I bought a new house which is in Salmiya.
 c-I bought a new house when it is in Salmiya.

2-The man is standing there. He is my uncle. (Join the sentence)
 a-The man who is standing there is my uncle.
 b-The man whom is standing there is my uncle.
 c-The man when is standing there is my uncle.

مع تمنياتي بال توفيق للجميع

أ.ناشد الحاج

أعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج