

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



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الملف ملخص قواعد اللغة قاعدة إذا لو الشرطية وقاعدة الأفعال الناقصة وقاعدة التمني منهاج جديد

موقع المناهج ← ملفات الكويت التعليمية ← الصف العاشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني

روابط مواقع 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

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The **Expert**

Grade **10**

Grammar

قواعد الفصل الثاني
الصف العاشر

2nd Period



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Grammar

◆ قاعدة (إذا / لو) الشرطية IF ◆

◆ 0 - IF مضارع بسيط present simple, ➡ present simple مضارع بسيط

-وتسمى الصفرية أو العامة وتدل على الحقائق سواء كانت علمية أو شخصية

☞ If (=When) we heat water, it boils. إذا سخن الماء فإنه يغلي.

If there is nothing on TV, I read.

◆ 1 - IF مضارع بسيط present simple, ➡ will + base form المصدر

-وتسمى الأولى وتدل على شرط يمكن حدوثه لأنه في الحاضر

☞ If you get up early, you will be at school on time.

إذا استيقظت مبكراً ستكون في المدرسة في الوقت المحدد.

◆ 2 - IF ماضي بسيط past simple, ➡ would + base form المصدر

-وتسمى الثانية وتدل على شرط لا يحتمل حدوثه في الحاضر وذلك من باب التخيل أو الافتراض فقط أو للنصيحة.

☞ If I were you, I would study abroad. لو كنت مكانك لدرست بالخارج.

◆ 3 - IF ماضي تام had + p.p. (V3), ➡ would have + p.p.(V3)

-وتسمى الثالثة وتدل على شرط مستحيل حدوثه لأنه في الماضي وانتهى ولن يتغير. وذلك من باب التعبير عن الندم أو التخيل في الماضي أو التمني.

☞ If the player had played well, he would have won the game.

لو لعب اللاعب بشكل جيد لكان فاز بالمباراة.

Do as required between brackets:

1- I'm not tall. I don't play basketball.

(Join using If)

a- If I am tall, I will play basketball.

b- If I were taller, I would play basketball.

c- If I will be tall, I play basketball.

2- If I had a driving license, I (drive) to school.

(Correct)

a- If I had a driving license, I drove to school.

b- If I had a driving license, I would drive to school.

c- If I had a driving license, I will drive to school.

3- If it (rain) tomorrow, we will stay at home.

(Correct)

a- If it raining tomorrow, we will stay at home.

b- If it would rain tomorrow, we will stay at home.

c- If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.

4- If the weather (be) nice, I walk to work.

(Correct the verb)

a- If the weather is nice, I walk to work.

b- If the weather was nice, I walk to work.

c- If the weather had been nice, I walk to work.

5- I didn't go to Egypt so I didn't visit the pyramids.

(Use: If)

a- If I go to Egypt, I will visit the pyramids.

b- If I have gone to Egypt, I would visit the pyramids.

c- If I had gone to Egypt, I would have visited the pyramids.

6- I was busy yesterday. I didn't go to the gym. (If)

- a- If I wasn't busy yesterday, I would go to the gym.
- b- If I hadn't been busy yesterday, I would have gone to the gym.
- c- If I am busy yesterday, I will go to the gym.

7- If I (close) the window, the cat wouldn't have jumped out. (Correct)

- a- If I closed the window, the cat wouldn't have jumped out.
- b- If I close the window, the cat wouldn't have jumped out.
- c- If I had closed the window, the cat wouldn't have jumped out.

8- If you watch the news, (Complete)

- a- If you watch the news, you will learn a lot.
- b- If you watch the news, you would learn a lot.
- c- If you watch the news, you would have learned a lot.

9- What would you do if you (win) two million dollars? (Correct the verb)

- a- What would you do if you win two million dollars?
- b- What would you do if you will win two million dollars?
- c- What would you do if you won two million dollars?

10- My cousin (not/ have) so many accidents if he drove more carefully. (Correct)

- a. My cousin hadn't had so many accidents if he drove more carefully.
- b. My cousin won't have so many accidents if he drove more carefully.
- c. My cousin wouldn't have so many accidents if he drove more carefully.

- Choose the most suitable answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1- If he passes his exams, he the university.
a- could have joined b- would join c- will join d- could join
- 2- You would meet all your friends in the party if you earlier.
a- come b- comes c- came d- coming
- 3- If I were a bird, I around the world.
a- had flown b- will fly c- would fly d- can fly
- 4- His teeth will become bad if he too much candy.
a- had eaten b- eating c- eats d- ate
- 5- The neighbours if the dog keeps barking all night.
a- could complain b- will complain c- would complain d- complain
- 6- If it heavily in the afternoon, the match will be cancelled.
a. has rained b. had rained c. rains d- rained
- 07. If we enough money, we will build a hospital.
a. raise b. had raised c. raised d- will raise
- 08. If my brother to the library, he will study more.
a. will go b. goes c. would go d. went
- 09. Our teacher will be happy if we the poem by heart.
a. learn b. learnt c. will learn d. would learn
- 10. My family camping tomorrow if the weather is fine.
a. goes b. will go c. went d. has gone

▼ Modal verbs ▼ الأفعال الناقصة

Expressing abilities, possibilities and obligations

[can /could /be able to / must / should]; /Can I could / be able to
(Check Grammar file, Unit 5, page 129)



♦ أفعال التعبير عن القدرة أو عدم القدرة

◆ **Can** يستطيع ويستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة على فعل شيء ما بصفة عامة وليست في موقف محدد في الحاضر

👉 I **can** drive but I **can't** swim. أستطيع أن أقود السيارة لكن لا أستطيع أن أسبح.

◆ **Could** إستطاع وتستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة على فعل شيء ما في الماضي بصفة عامة وليس في موقف محدد والنفي منها يستخدم لنفي القدرة

👉 When I was young, I **could** speak 2 languages but I **couldn't** write in them.

عندما كنت صغيرًا كنت أستطيع تحدث لغتين لكني لم أستطع الكتابة بهما.

be able to

For some tenses, we have to use the verb **be able to + the base form**:

تستخدم تلك الصيغة مع أزمنة أخرى للتعبير عن القدرة بدلاً من can/could

Future:

I hope I'll **be able to come** to your graduation.

Present perfect:

She **hasn't been able to find** a new job.

Infinitive:

I'd like to **be able to climb** mountains.

Must

Use / Meaning

إلزام، نصيحة قوية / توصية، نهي عن فعل شيء خاطئ.

👉 I **must finish** this letter before I go to bed. / You **must wear** a seat belt at all times.

👉 You **must see** your doctor - you look terrible!

Negative forms:

👉 You **mustn't drive** someone's car without asking them first.

👉 You **mustn't steal**. / You **mustn't make** a noise after midnight.

Have to/ Don't have to

have to + base form. وتعني مجبر أو مضطر لعمل شيء ما وليس اختياريًا.

👉 I **had to pay** a large fine.

👉 He **has had to go** to the police station.

👉 You **don't have to pay** for salad here. It's complimentary.

Questions:

👉 Do I **have to get** a new passport?

Should and Shouldn't

We use should and shouldn't to give advice or to talk about what we think is right or wrong.

*تستخدم should للتعبير عن النصيحة أو للتعبير عن ما نعتقد انه صواب أو خطأ
(Should + infinitive)

- 👉 You should go to the doctor.
- 👉 You look tired. I think you should take a few days off.
- 👉 I shouldn't worry if I were you. You have worked really hard.
- 👉 I don't think you should go out so much.

A- From a, b, c and d choose the correct word:-

1. Salad and bread are complimentary. You pay for them.
a. must b. mustn't c. don't have to d. have to
2. You be more careful with your money.
a. mustn't b. must c. has to d. shouldn't
3. You drive anyone's car without asking them first.
a. should b. mustn't c. must d. have to
4. You see the doctor – you look terrible.
a. don't have to b. must c. shouldn't d. mustn't
5. You go to work tomorrow. It's not a holiday.
a. shouldn't b. should c. have to d. mustn't

B- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1-..... you help me move this table, please?
a- Can b- Must c- Should d- Mustn't
- 2- I ride a bicycle at the age of four.
a- can b- could c- should d- mustn't
- 3- They speak loudly in the library.
a- can b- could c- should d- mustn't
- 4- He be more polite in order to have more friends.
a- can b- could c- should d- mustn't
- 5- I both speak & write English when I was 6 years old.
a- should b- can c- could d- must
- 6- They have been working on their project all day. They be tired.
a- should b- can't c- couldn't d- must
- 7- Sorry Mum. I've broken a plate.' You..... .. be more careful.'
a- may b- should c- will d- might
- 8- Jim lose some weight to get healthier.
a- mustn't b- has to c- can d- might

◆ Wish التمني ◆

- لها حالتين: التمني في الحاضر والماضي.

1- wish عند التمني في الحاضر نتبعها بفعل ماضي

We use wish + the past simple tense of the verb to express that we want a situation in the present (or future) to be different:

👉 I **wish** I **were** in London now. 👉 I **wish** I **could** go to the party tonight.

👉 I wish I spoke Italian. (I don't speak Italian.)

👉 I wish I had a big car. (I don't have a big car.)

2- wish عند التمني في الماضي نتبعها بفعل في الماضي التام

We use wish + the past perfect tense of the verb to express a regret, or that we want a situation in the past to be different:

👉 I **wish** I **had gone** to the party yesterday.

👉 I wish I hadn't eaten so much. (I ate a lot.)

👉 I wish they d come on holiday with us. (They didn't come on holiday with us.)

From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. I wish I so much money when I was younger.

- a) haven't spent b) wasn't spending c) don't spend d) hadn't spent

2. I wish they us for lunch last night. The food was very delicious.

- a) join b) had joined c) have joined d) will join

3. I have a stomachache. I wish I such a greasy cake yesterday.

- a) wouldn't have b) hadn't had c) haven't had d) won't have

4. My friend wishes her brother the dog to the vet yesterday.

- a) is taking b) had taken c) takes d) has taken

5. The brothers wish they close to their sisters' house. They are too far.

- a) live b) have been living c) will live d) lived

6. The boy's room is untidy. His mother wishes he his room.

- a) tidied b) has tidied c) was tidied d) is tidied

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. I'm tired. I wish I (**not/ stay up**) late last night.

[Correct the verb]

a. I'm tired. I wish I wasn't stayed up late last night.

b. I'm tired. I wish I didn't stay up last night.

c. I'm tired. I wish I hadn't stayed up late last night.

2. I wish I (**not speak**) too much during the family gathering last time.

(Correct the verb)

- a. I wish I don't speak too much during the family gathering last time.
- b. I wish I wasn't speaking too much during the family gathering last time.
- c. I wish I hadn't spoken too much during the family gathering last time.

3. My uncle has been able to find a good job.

(Make negative)

- a. My uncle hasn't been able to find a good job.
- b. My uncle wasn't able to find a good job.
- c. My uncle isn't able to find a good job.

4. He didn't listen to his brother's advice last week.

(Begin with: He wishes)

- a. He wishes he can listen to his brother's advice last week.
- b. He wishes he is listening to his brother's advice last week.
- c. He wishes he had listened to his brother's advice last week.

7. I must go to the office tomorrow because we planned for a meeting there.

(Ask a question)

- a. Who did go to the office?
- b. Why must you go to the office tomorrow?
- c. Why are you having a meeting tomorrow?

Reported Speech

Do as required between brackets:

- 1- 'I'm very happy with your results in the English exam.'** (Report)
- a- He told the class he was very happy with their results in the English exam.
 - b- He told the class he is very happy with our results in the English exam.
 - c- He told the class we are very happy with your results in the English exam.
- 2- Sam said, 'I'm leaving for Germany with my family tomorrow.'** (Report)
- a- Sam said he has left for Germany with his family the following day.
 - b- Sam said he had left for Germany with his family the following day.
 - c- Sam said he was leaving for Germany with his family the following day.
- 3- 'I want to go to bed early, tonight', he said.** (Report)
- a- He said he had wanted to go to bed early that night.
 - b- He said he wanted to go to bed early that night.
 - c- He said he will want to go to bed early that night.
- 4- 'I've bought a new dress,' she said.** (Report)
- a- She said she had bought a new dress.
 - b- She said she bought a new dress.
 - c- She said she will buy a new dress.
- 5- 'I was planning to call you later,' he said.** (Report)
- a- He said he plans to call my later.
 - b- He said he would plan to call me later.
 - c- He said he was planning to call me later.
- 6- 'I'll talk to you tomorrow,' he said.** (Report)
- a- He said he talked to me the next day.
 - b- He said he would talk to me the next day.
 - c- He said he was talking to me the next day.
- 7- He said, 'Call me this evening to discuss the project'.** (Report)
- a- He asked me to call him that evening to discuss the project.
 - b- He asked me call him that evening to discuss the project.
 - c- He asked me called him that evening to discuss the project.
- 8- He said, 'Don't be late for school'.** (Report)
- a- He asked me to not be late for school.
 - b- He asked me not to be late for school.
 - c- He asked me being late for school.

◆ 1- Phrasal Verbs المركبة الأفعال ◆

- 1- to **go by**: car, plane, bike, taxi يذهب ب
- 2 - to **ride**: a bicycle, a motorbike, a horse, a camel... يركب / يمتطي
- 3 - to **travel on/ to get on / off**: train, bus, plane, boat ينزل من - يسافر على متن/ ظهر
- 4 - to **catch**: train, bus, plane, taxi يلحق ب
- 5 - to **miss**: train, plane, bus, boat يفوته / لا يلحق
- 6 - to **get into / get out of**: boat, car, taxi يركب داخل
- 7 - to **drive**: bus, taxi, train, car يقود

◆ 2- Adverbs of manner ◆

أحوال الطريقة

◆ تستخدم هذه الأحوال للتعبير عن طريقة حدوث الفعل. وتتكون بإضافة -ly

Slow بطيء ➡ **slowly** بعناية - careful حريص ➡ **carefully** بحرص
نحذف ما يساويها في الجملة (**in a/anway**)

A- Regular adverbs are formed by adding - **ly** to the adjective:

- 👉 He drives **in a careless way**. He drives **carelessly**.
👉 He is a **dangerous** driver. ➡ * He drives **dangerously**.
👉 She is a **slow** worker. ➡ * She works **slowly**.

B- Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives:

- 👉 He is a **fast** driver. ➡ * He **drives fast**.
👉 She is a **hard** worker. ➡ * She **works hard**.

(good- **well** / late- **late** / early – **early** / fast – **fast** / hard – **hard**)

- Choose the most suitable answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1- She planned their trip to Greece very She wanted to enjoy her holiday.
a- carefully b- careful c- more careful d- most careful
- 2- Jim painted the kitchen very It would've been better if we hired a painter.
a- bad b- badly c- more bad d- most bad
- 3- She gave me a look. She must've mistaken me for someone else.
a- carefully b- careful c- more careful d- most careful
- 4- She speaks very I can't hear her well.
a- most quiet b- more quiet c- quietly d- quiet

3- **Used to + infinitive** إعتاد على فعل شيء في الماضي لكنه توقف في الحاضر

1-The construction '**used to**' describes a past action.

👉 He **used to travel** everywhere by taxi.

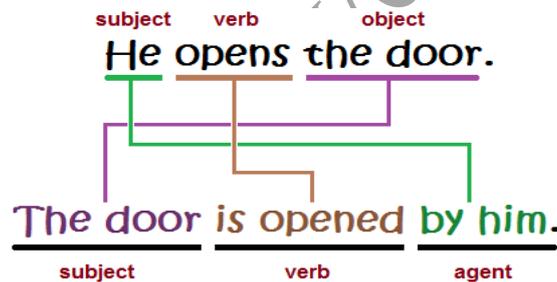
2- **Negative:** 👉 She **didn't use to play** the piano very well.

3- **Question:** 👉 **Did** you **use to wear** glasses?

- 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- was used to
- 2- In the army, I at six every morning.
 a- get up b- used to get up c- am used to getting up d- getting up
- 3- People be aware of the benefits of technology in the past, but now they are.
 a- didn't use to b- are used to c- used to d- use to
- 4- Our grand ancestors cook their food at home in the past.
 a- use to b- are using to c- are used to d- used to
- 5- I think people used to their time listening to the radio.
 a- spend b- spent c- spending d- have spent

▼ Passive voice المبنى للمجهول ▼



- وهو تغيير ترتيب الجملة للتركيز على الحدث والمفعول الذي تأثر به وإهمال الفاعل لعدم أهميته أو لأنه مجهول أو لأن الكل يعرفه فلا داع لذكره.
 - يتم البدء بالمفعول في أول الجملة ثم **V. to be + P.P.(V3)** حسب زمن الجملة الأصلية.
 - جدول يوضح تحويل كل الأزمنة:

 Passive Voice in English		
TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Simple	I do my homework.	My homework is done.
Present Continuous	I'm doing my homework.	My homework is being done.
Past Simple	I did my homework.	My homework was done.
Past Continuous	I was doing my homework.	My homework was being done.
Present Perfect	I have done my homework.	My homework has been done.
Past Perfect	I had done my homework.	My homework had been done.
Future Simple	I will do my homework.	My homework will be done.
Future Be going to	I'm going to do my homework.	My homework is going to be done.
Modal	I must do my homework.	My homework must be done.
Modal Perfect	I should have done my homework.	My homework should have been done.

Do as shown between brackets:

1- They are watching the final match right now on channel one. (Passive voice)

- a- The final match will be watched right now on channel one.
- b- The final match is watched right now on channel one.
- c- The final match is being watched right now on channel one.

2- Hundreds of people visit this store every day. It's famous. (Passive voice)

- a- This store had been visited by hundreds of people every day. It's famous.
- b- This store is visited by hundreds of people every day. It's famous.
- c- This store was visited by hundreds of people every day. It's famous.

3- The bus driver will take the tourists to the hotel tomorrow morning.

(Passive voice)

- a- The tourists will be taken to the hotel by the bus driver tomorrow morning.
- b- The tourists are being taken to the hotel by the bus driver tomorrow morning.
- c- The tourists had been taken to the hotel by the bus driver tomorrow morning.

- Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

1- In the past more books..... by young people.

- a. were read b. have been read c. are being read d. had been read

2- YouTube educational videos.....watched by most students right now.

- a. will be b. have been c. are being d. had been

3- The tourists to the hotel by the bus driver tomorrow morning.

- a. will be taken b. have been taken c. are being taken d. had been taken

4- This store..... by hundreds of people everyday, as it offers varied branded items.

- a. was visited b. is visited c. has been visited d. had been visited

5- The annual reports..... at the time being by the secretary.

- a. were written b. have been written c. are written d. are being written

6- The fees..... by my parents before I joined the sports club.

- a. were paid b. has been paid c. had been paid d. are paid

7- The final match..... right now on channel one.

- a. has been watched b. is being watched c. will be watched d. is watched

8- Aerobics sessions daily by the players to stay fit and to be in tip-top shape.

- a. were done b. have been done c. had been done d. are done

◆ Relative clauses الجمل الموصولة ◆

She could beat adults in memory games **which** involved numbers.
الذي (ملكية/صله) -whose الذي (للمفعول العاقل) - whom الذي (للفاعل غير العاقل) which -الذي (للفاعل العاقل) who
الذي (عاقل/غير عاقل) - that حيثما (في المكان الذي) - where - الوقت الذي (عندما) when

- From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word:-

- 1- He is the person.....car was stolen.
a- whose b- who c- which d- when
- 2- She is the new doctor.....is coming to the hospital next week.
a- who b- whose c- which d- when
- 3- Do you remember the day we first met?
a- when b- where c- which d- who
- 4- They are the people.....shop was burnt last week.
a- who b- whose c- which d- when
- 5- This is the chair.....my parents gave to me.
a- who b- whose c- which d- when
- 6- The machine.....you saw cost me a lot of money.
a- who b- whose c- that d- when
- 7- The children..... you bought a ball for are playing.
a- whom b- when c- which d- whose
- 8- We visited the school.....my father taught.
a- who b- whose c- where d- whom

You Tube <https://youtube.com/user/msno2020able>

١- قناة اليوتيوب



<https://t.me/mosayed75> ٢- قناة Mr.Muhammad Sayed The Expert - لغة إنجليزية ثانوي لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية

