

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



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الملف قائمة مفردات المنهج

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روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي



روابط مواد الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

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## GRADE ELEVEN

### GRAMMAR

#### UNIT SEVEN / Relative Pronouns

- تستخدم ضمائر الوصل لربط جملتين ببعض . وسوف نلقي نظرة فيما يلي على طريقة استخدام ضمائر الربط .

#### Who

- محل فاعل عاقل في الجملة الثانية .
- This is **the boy**. **He** won the first prize.
- على حسب القاعدة السابقة عند ربط الجملتين السابقتين يجب ان نحذف **الفاعل العاقل** في الجملة الثانية ( **He** ) ونضع بدلا منها **who** وتصبح الجملتان جملة واحدة .
- This is the boy **who** won the first prize .

#### Which

- محل فاعل أو مفعول به غير عاقل في الجملة الثانية .
- I sold **the car**. **It** used to break down a lot .
- I sold the car **which** used to break down a lot.
- This is **the cat** . we bought **it** last week.
- This is the cat **which** we bought last week.

#### Whom

- محل مفعول به عاقل في الجملة الثانية وغالبا ما يكون المفعول به في الجملة الثانية ضمير .
- This is **the boy**. The car hit **him** yesterday.
- This is the boy **whom** the car hit yesterday.

#### Whose

- محل ضمير ملكية في الجملة الثانية ( my – his – her – their – its )
- This is the man . His car hit the boy last week.
- This is the man whose car hit the boy last week.

## • That

- بمعنى الذي / التي وهي تحل محل أي واحد من الضمائر السابقة .
- This is **the girl**. You met **her** in the mall.
- This is the girl **that** you met in the mall.

## • Where

- بمعنى حيث وهي تستخدم للتعبير عن المكان . تحل محل ضمير مفعول به في الجملة الثانية يعود على مكان في الجملة الاولى .
- This is **the house** . we live in **it** .
- This is the house **where** we live.

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

- 1- The player .....leg was sprained in the match won the fair play award.  
a- who                      b- whose                      c- whom                      d- which
- 2- This is the place .....we learn morals and values  
a. who                      b. which                      c. whose                      d. where
- 3- I'm going to the hospital ..... my friend is having an operation.  
a. where                      b. which                      c. who                      d. whose
- 4- The man ..... interviewed me was very friendly.  
a. which                      b. where                      c. whom                      d. who
- 5- Let's talk to the man ..... ordered the food.  
a. that                      b. which                      c. whose                      d. where
- 6- I talked to the girl.....car was broken in front of the shop.  
a. whose                      b. which                      c. who                      d. where
- 7- What did you do with the money.....your mother gave you ?  
a. who                      b. where                      c. whose                      d. which
- 8- This test is for students.....language is not English.  
a. whose                      b. which                      c. who                      d. where
- 9- The student .....the teacher punished is very rude.  
a. who                      b. which                      c. whose                      d. whom
- 10- the waiter ..... the shop owner fired found another job.  
a. whom                      b. who                      c. whose                      d. where

**B) Join the following sentences :-**

1- A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.

.....

2- A man answered the phone. He told me you were away.

.....

3- A waitress served us. She was very impolite and impatient.

.....

4- A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.

.....

5- A good man is a person \_\_\_\_\_ believes that all wars are wrong.

6- An orphan is a child \_\_\_\_\_ parents are dead.

7- The place \_\_\_\_\_ we spent our holidays was really beautiful.

8- I don't know the name of the woman \_\_\_\_\_ I spoke to on the phone.

## GRAMMAR / THIRD PERIOD

### الكلام المباشر والكلام الغير مباشر

#### The reported Speech

عند تحويل **جملة خبرية** لغير المباشر نتبع الآتي:

١ : نحذف الأقواس ونربط الجملتين ب **That**

٢ : في معظم الجمل **ضمير الفاعل** في جملة مابين الأقواس يحول على حسب المتكلم خارج الاقواس من حيث المذكر و المؤنث .

٣ : نحدد زمن الجملة حتى يمكن تغير الازمنة كما سنوضح بالجدول التالي .

٤ : نغير الضمائر كالجدول الآتي :

| غير مباشر                   | مباشر →                          |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| مؤنث He / She مذكر          | I                                |
| They                        | We                               |
| مفعول me / فاعل I           | (متحدثا لشخص واحد) -You          |
| مفعول us / فاعل We          | (متحدثا لأكثر من شخص) -You       |
| مؤنث His / Her مذكر         | My                               |
| My                          | ( متحدثا لشخص واحد ) Your        |
| Our                         | (متحدثا لأكثر من شخص) Your       |
| Their                       | Our                              |
| مؤنث Himself / Herself مذكر | Myself ( for a boy / a man )     |
| Myself                      | ( متحدثا لشخص واحد ) Yourself    |
| Ourselves                   | ( متحدثا لأكثر من شخص ) Yourself |
| themselves                  | -Ourselves                       |

٥ : تغير الأزمنة كالجدول الآتي :

| غير مباشر  | مباشر →     |
|------------|-------------|
| ماضي بسيط  | مضارع بسيط  |
| ماضي مستمر | مضارع مستمر |
| ماضي تام   | مضارع تام   |
| ماضي تام   | ماضي بسيط   |
| would      | will        |
| could      | can         |
| should     | shall       |

- أي فعل ناقص أو مساعد يحول للماضي منه.
- ٦- : تغير بعض الكلمات والظروف كالجدول التالي :

| غير مباشر          | مباشر      |
|--------------------|------------|
| that               | this       |
| those              | these      |
| then               | now        |
| that day           | today      |
| That night         | tonight    |
| before             | ago        |
| the next day       | tomorrow   |
| the day before     | yesterday  |
| the + زمن + before | last + زمن |
| the following+ زمن | next + زمن |

## لاحظ الأمثلة الآتية :

1 : " I will go to my school with you "

Adel said **that he would** go to **his** school with **me**.

2 : " I watched this movie last week "

Rawan told the girls **that she had watched that** movie the week before.



### Question

#### أولا : السؤال ب هل ( Yes or No question )

عند تحويل الجملة الاستفهامية ( السؤال ب هل ) لغير المباشر نتبع الآتي:

١ : نحذف الأقواس ونربط ب **If**

٢ : نضع الفاعل قبل الفعل مع تحويل الضمائر بالشكل المعتاد .

٣ : نحذف do / does / did ان وجدت .

٤ : نغير الأزمنة والكلمات والظروف مثل ما ذكرنا في الجدول السابق.

" Will she drive her car ? "

He asked **if** she **would** drive her car.

" Have you watched the match ? "

They wanted to know **if I had watched** the match.

" Do you like fish? "

She asked me **if I liked** fish.

" Did you write your homework ? "

The teacher asked **if I had written my** homework.

## ثانيا : السؤال بأداة استفهام ( Wh question )

عند تحويل الجملة الاستفهامية ( السؤال بأداة استفهام ) لغير المباشر نتبع الآتي:

١ : نحذف الأقواس ونربط بنفس أداة الاستفهام الموجودة.

٢ : نضع الفاعل قبل الفعل مع تحويل الضمائر بالشكل المعتاد .

٣ : نحذف do / does / did ان وجدت .

٤ : نغير الأزمنة والكلمات والظروف مثل ما ذكرنا في الجدول السابق.

" Where will she go today ? "

He asked **where she would** go that day.

" Where did you watch the match? "

They asked me **where I had** watched the match.

" Why do you always arrive late ? "

She asked **us why we** always **arrived** late.

### ORDER

## تحويل الجملة الامرية لغير المباشر

### أولا : الأمر المثلث

١ : نحذف الأقواس ونربط ب To بعدها مصدر الفعل

٢ : نغير الضمائر بالشكل المعتاد حسب الجداول السابقة.

" Study **your** lessons "

My father told **me to** study **my** lessons.

" Do **your** best at school "

The teacher told **the students to** do **their** best at school .



## ثانياً الأمر المنفي :

١ : نحذف الأقواس وكلمة **Don't** أو **Never** ونربط ب **Not to**

٢ : نغير الضمائر بالشكل المعتاد حسب الجداول السابقة.

"Don't speak in class"

He ordered him **not to** speak in class.

"Never play with matches at your home"

My father told me **not to play** with matches at **my** home



### Reported Speech - Drills

1- "My teacher will explain the lesson tomorrow."

The student said.....

2- "I ate fish yesterday."

Hala said.....

3- "My father will fly to London next year."

He told me.....

4- "Naif went to the stadium an hour ago."

She said.....

5- "My mother celebrates her birthday every year."

Dana said.....

6- "I am going to read a book this week."

He told me.....

7- "We didn't eat fish last week."

They said.....

8- "I spend all my pocket money when I go out."

My brother told me.....

9- "Do you want to dance?"

She asked me.....

10- "Has the manager arrived?"

He wanted to know.....

11- "Did you watch the latest film?"

My friend asked me.....

12- "Can I help you?"

She asked me.....

13- "Will you have lunch with me?"

I asked .....

14- "When did you come?"

The teacher asked me.....

15- "Where does your father park his car?"

She asked me.....

16- "What are you doing?"

I asked her.....

17- "How much pocket money do you get?"

He wanted to know.....

18- "Are the boys reading the book?"

The teacher asked.....

19- "Where do you play football today?"

He asked me.....

20- "When does the train to Cairo leave?"

I asked him.....

21- "Clean the blue bike!"

My father told me.....

22- "Wash your hands!"

The doctor asked me.....

23- "Do your homework!"

The teacher told them.....

24- "Dance with me!"

She told me.....

25- "Don't play football in the garden!"

My mother told me.....

26- "Don't forget your homework!"

The teacher told me.....

27- "Never shout at me!"

She told me.....

28- "Don't talk to your neighbour!"

I told her.....

29- "Let's go shopping."

My friend suggested.....

30- "Why don't we go to the zoo."

Ali suggested .....

## The Passive voice

عند تحويل جملة خبرية للمجهول نتبع الآتي:

### أولا المضارع البسيط :

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي → am, is, are → المفعول به

He cleans the room every day .

The room is cleaned every day .

### ثانيا الماضي البسيط :

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي → was, were → المفعول به

They finished the work last week.

The work was finished last week.

### ثالثا المضارع المستمر :

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي → am, is, are +being → المفعول به

They are playing the game in the club.

The game are being played in the club.

### رابعا الماضي المستمر :

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي → was, were +being → المفعول به

They were playing the game in the club.

The game were being played in the club.

### خامسا المضارع التام :

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي → have, has +been → المفعول به

They have watched the match .

The match has been watched .

## سادسا الماضي التام:

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي → had + been → المفعول به

They had watched the match .

The match had been watched .

## سابعا المستقبل البسيط والأفعال الناقصة:

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة → be → الفعل الناقص الموجود بالجملة → المفعول به

\* They will paint the room dark green.

The room will be painted dark green.

\* She could answer the questions easily.

The questions could be answered easily

## Change the following sentences into Passive / Change Focus

1- I ate a piece of chocolate cake.

.....

2- The librarian gave the book to the students.

.....

3- Someone stole the money from the bank.

.....

4- I washed my car three weeks ago.

.....

5- I will introduce you to my boss this week.

.....

6- The students are singing the national anthem.

.....

7- We have known this song for years.

.....

8- Parents must leave children do what they want.

.....

9- The student put the book on the table.

.....

10- you have to take a decision by next Monday.

.....

11- We can't pay the bill of the mobile.

.....

12- The police is questioning the criminal about the criminal.

.....

|                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Get behind with | يتخلف عن / يتأخر عن       |
| Get down to     | يبدأ بعمل شيء             |
| Get on          | يكون على علاقة طيبة بشخص. |
| Get over        | يتحسن صحيا / يتعافى       |
| Get through     | ينجح في التواصل مع شخص    |