

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية

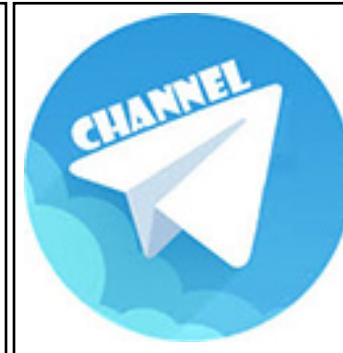
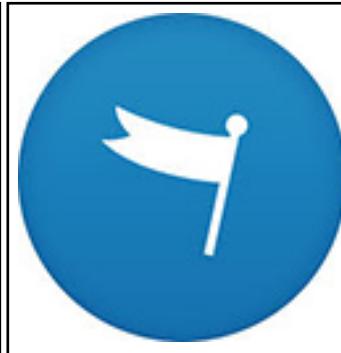


ناشد الحاج

الملف مراجعة شرح قواعد مع تمارين غير محلولة

[موقع المناهج](#) ↔ [ملفات الكويت التعليمية](#) ↔ [الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي](#) ↔ [لغة انجليزية](#) ↔ [الفصل الثاني](#)

روابط موقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي



روابط مواد الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

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

[عرض تحليلي لمخططات المنهج](#)

1

[دليل قواعد اللغة الوحدات السابعة إلى العاشرة](#)

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[مراجعة شاملة لقواعد ومهارات](#)

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[نموذج اختبار قراءة استيعابي قصة نجاح شخصية في الإقلاع عن التدخين](#)

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اللغة الانجليزية

الصف الحادي عشر



شرح قواعد مع تمارين

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

.....
اسم الطالب:.....

إعداد:

أ. ناشرد الحاج

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 أثناء 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	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 استمرارية 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	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	لل الحديث عن الأعمال المستقبلية	-I will travel next month.

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 النظامية بالإضافة:
ال فعل (ed)

play -played-played

visit-visited-visited

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
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
يمسك-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

Relative clauses and pronouns

جمل الوصل وضمائر 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:

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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 hotelwe usually stay when we have a holiday.
a- which b- whose c- when d-where

6- This is the hotel inwe 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

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.

Unit 8

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

Present simple فعل مصدر أو فعل مع s-es	Past simple فعل تصريف ثانٍ
Past simple (تصريف ثانٍ)	Past perfect (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



أولاً: الجمل التي تتضمن أمر أو طلب أو نصيحة (وهي الجمل التي تبدأ ب فعل مصدر) وهنا نستخدم العبارة المناسبة مثل (he advised me- he ordered me- he asked me) ثم نكتب (to) ونكمم 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 تتبّعه (وهي الجمل التي تبدأ ب (Don't – Never) وهذا نستخدم عبارة (he warned me) ثم نحذف () ونكتب بدلاً منها (not to) ونكمم الجملة مع مراعاة إن 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.**

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Exercise

Do as shown in brackets:

1." Change the channel."

a-He asked me to change the channel.

b-He asked me not to change the channel.

c-He asked me to not change the channel.

(Reported Speech)

2. 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.

3."Tidy up your room and go to bed."

(Reported Speech)

a-My mother told us not to tidy up our room and go to bed.

b-My mother told us to tidy up our room and go to bed.

c-My mother told us tidy up our room and go to bed.

4.Never come late again.

(Reported Speech)

a-The teacher warned the students never to come late again.

b-The teacher warned the students to come late again.

c-The teacher warned the students not to come late again.

5."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.

Phrasal Verbs with 'get'

1-	get behind with	يختلف عن-يتاخر ب...
2-	get down to	ببدأ بجدية
3-	get on	ينسجم-يقيم علاقة جيدة
4-	get over	يتعاواني-يشفي
5-	get through	يتمكن من الاتصال

Grammar

A. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:

1-I tried to phone you many times yesterday but I couldn't get.....

a- through b- on c- over d- down to

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2-The doctor said Ahmed would take a week to get..... the infection considerably.

a-through b- on c- over d- up

3- If you don't do your homework regularly, you'll get.....with your study.

a-behind b-through c-over d-down

4- We enjoyed a relaxing holiday , but now it's time to get.....to working again .

a-behind b- through c- over d- down

5- All the students in my class are getting very well.

a-behind b- through c- on d- over

Indefinite pronouns

الضمائر غير المحددة

الأشخاص	الأشياء	الأماكن
everyone- everybody كل شخص	everything كل شيء	everywhere كل مكان
someone -somebody شخص ما	something شيء ما	somewhere مكان ما
anyone - anybody أي شخص	anything أي شيء	anywhere أي مكان
no one - nobody المناهج لا أحد	nothing لا شيء	nowhere ولا مكان

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تستخدم هذه الكلمات حسب ما يناسب معنى الجملة فيما إذا كانت عن الأشخاص أو الأشياء أو الأماكن غالباً ما تستخدم في الجمل المثبتة ويمكن استخدامها في السؤال عندما توقع أن تكون الإجابة بكلمة نعم تستخدم عادةً مع النفي والسؤال some-any

Exercise

1-I haven't spoken to all day. I just sat in silence.

a- anybody b- everything c- somebody d- nobody

2-I'd like to go to the concert but else wants to.

a-anyone b-something c-no one d- somewhere

3-.....in the hall enjoyed the show. They all stood up and clapped.

a- Somebody b- Everybody c- Anybody d- Nobody

4-We are bored. We need to change and go to enjoy fresh air.

a- nowhere b -something c- somewhere d – anything

5-came to the concert and the theatre was empty last night.

a-Everybody b- Nobody c- Anybody d- Somebody

6-I could hardly see anyone I knew I didn't get to drink.

a-something b- everything c- anything d- nothing

7- Did you go else ?

a- anything b- anywhere c- something d- somebody

إعداد: أبناشد الحاج

Unit 9

Passive voice المبني للمجهول

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



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

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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 ثانٍ)

was

object + + verb3
were

- 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: أبناشد الحاج

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

have
object + + 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.**

رابعاً : الماضي التام (Past perfect) (تصريف ثالث had+)

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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)

am
Object + 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.**

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

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 نضيف (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.**

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.

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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.

Collective Nouns

الأسماء الجماعية

الأسماء الجماعية هي الأسماء التي تشير لمجموعة كاملة من الأشخاص أو الأشياء أو الحيوانات

Examples:

- **People:** *class, family, team, staff*
- **Animals:** *flock, herd*
- **Things:** *bunch, collection, pack, set*

1-يعامل الاسم معاملة المفرد عندما يقوم جميع أعضاء الفريق بالعمل كمجموعة واحدة:

- The **cast** **is** celebrating the success of the play with a party after the performance.
- A wolf **pack** **hunts** as a group.

2-يعامل الاسم معاملة الجمع عندما يقوم أعضاء الفريق بالعمل كأفراد:

-The **cast** **have** been practising their lines.

-The **staff** **disagree** on the proposal.

Prepositions

حروف الجر

on	مع أيام الأسبوع
at	مع التوقيت (الساعة)
in	مع الأشهر والسنين
on	لكن اذا حدد تاريخ من الشهر
by	مع وسائل المواصلات
at	night -the morning -the afternoon -the evening -summer-winter -spring-autumn
interested	in
keen	on
insist	
good--bad	at
angry	with
provide	
take part	in
thank you	
wait	
famous	for
responsible	
the reason	
different	from
arrive	at
fond	
the cause	of
afraid	
tired	
take care	
belong	to
depend	on
rely	

Note: He travelled **throughout** Kuwait.

Exercise

Choose the right answer in brackets.

إعداد: أباشد الحاج

Unit 10

Should-should have

الصيغة	النفي	الاستخدام
should + مصدر	shouldn't + مصدر	لإعطاء نصيحة
should have + تصريف ثالث	Shouldn't have + تصريف ثالث	- للنقد أو لنصيحة حول شيء حدث في الماضي

Examples:

1- You should wear a seatbelt while driving.

2- You shouldn't use your mobile phone while driving.

3- He didn't get high marks. He should have studied harder.

4- He had a terrible accident. He shouldn't have driven fast.

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

1- I've got a terrible stomach ache. I.....all that food.

a- shouldn't had

b- should've has

c- should've had

d- shouldn't have had

2- I went to work yesterday, even though I felt ill. Today I feel even worse. I.....

a- shouldn't have stayed at home.

b- shouldn't have went to work.

c- should have stayed at home.

d- should have gone to work .

3- My kids are so spoilt. I should have..... strict with them.

a- been

b- am

c- being

d- was

4- You didn't believe me, but I was telling the truth. You shouldme.

a- believed

b- have believed

c- has believed

d- have believing

5- My cousin has failed his test. He.....well.

a- should study

b- studies

c- is studying

d- should have studied

7- The passenger missed the plane . Heearlier for the airport.

a-shouldn't have left

b-shouldn't leave

c- leave

d. should have left

إعداد: أبناشد الحاج

Unit 11

Stative vs. Dynamic Verbs

الأفعال الحركية وأفعال الحس والادراك

Stative verbs أفعال الحس والادراك	Dynamic verbs الأفعال الحركية
أفعال الحس والادراك هي التي تشير لمجموعة من الأفعال مثل أفعال الشعور وأفعال التفكير وهذا الأفعال عادةً تستخدم في المضارع البسيط ولا تستخدم في المضارع المستمر.	الأفعال الحركية هي الأفعال التي تشير للعمل أو الحركة ويمكن استخدامها في المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر.
1-Thinking verbs: أفعال التفكير  -know realize -suppose -Understand -believe -expect -suspect -think	2-Feeling verbs: أفعال الحس والشعور -like -love -hate -fear

ملاحظة: في بعض الأحيان يمكن استخدام بعض أفعال التفكير في المضارع المستمر لكن معناها يتغير في الجملة.

1-I **think** life will be easier in the future. (يعتقد)

2-I **am thinking** about getting a bike. (يفكر)

3-I **expect** things will improve. (يتوقع)

4-I **am expecting** a letter from my friend. (ينتظر)

1- I.....life will be easier and safer in the future.

a- thinks b- think c- am thinking d- will think

2-I.....about rare animals as tigers and pandas in particular.

a- thinks b- think c- am thinking d- will think

3-I.....global warming is the most serious problem.

a- suppose b- am supposing c- supposes d- was supposing

إعداد: أبناشد الحاج

unit 12

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 es	فعل تصريف ثاني
مضارع بسيط Past simple	ماضي تام Past perfect
(تصريف ثاني) <small>موقع المنهج الكويتية</small>	(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

ثالثاً: الجمل العادبة (وهي الجمل التي تتضمن فاعل و فعل و تكملة) وهنا نستخدم عبارات مثل (he said- he told me) ثم نكتب كلمة (that) وهنا 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

Exercises

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

1 – “ I'll spend my holiday in Cairo . ”

- 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

(Reported Speech)

2 – “ 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.

3 – " 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.

4 – " 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.

مع تمنياتي بال توفيق للجميع

أناشد الحاج

إعداد: أناشد الحاج