

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية

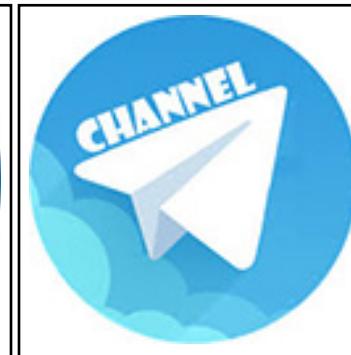


ناشد الحاج

الملف شرح شامل ومبسط للقواعد مع أمثلة وتدريبات عملية لكل وحدة

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

روابط موقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر الأدبي



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر الأدبي على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

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

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اللغة الانجليزية

الصف الثاني عشر

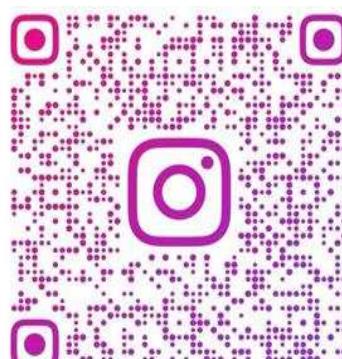
شرح قواعد مع تمارين

الفصل الدراسي الأول



..... اسم الطالب:.....

إعداد:
أ. ناشر الحاج



@NNASHIDALHAJ

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 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 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- 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.

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 الفعل النظامي بإضافة **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
يعطي	give	gave	given
يأتي	come	came	come
يقابل	meet	met	met
يبني	build	built	built
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يقضي- 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

أعداد: أناشد الحاج

Unit 1

--- المضارع التام البسيط --- Present Perfect Simple

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Use - الاستخدام
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -already -just -never -ever -for -since -yet 	<p>have أو + has</p> <p>تصريف ثالث</p> <hr/> <p>he-she-it ----- (has) I-we-you-they ----- (have) مع المفرد (have) و مع الجموع (has)</p>	<p>1- للحديث عن حدث في الماضي في وقت غير معروف</p> <p>2- عمل حدث وانتهى للتو</p>

Examples: المنهج الكويتية

1-She has travelled to London.

2-The boys have just left the playground.

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

1- The businessman London regularly since 1995.

a-have visited b- visited c- will visit d- has visited

2- They at the same field for 20 years.

a- have worked b- work c- should work d- are working

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

1-I (live) in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.

(Correct the verb)

- a- I lived in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.
- b- I will live in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.
- c- I have lived in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.

2-My brother (not finish) writhing the report yet.

(Correct the verb)

- a-My brother didn't finish writing the report yet.
- b-My brother hasn't finished writing the report yet.
- c-My brother won't finished writing the report yet.

إعداد: أنس الحاج

----- المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

الكلمات الدالة Key words	الصيغة Form	الاستخدام Use -
-for -since -all دلالة على الوقت + (day-night-morning)	have + been + فعل ing has	- غالبا ما يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للحديث عن عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال يحدث حتى الآن

أمثلة

1-I have been learning English since 2012.

2-He has been playing tennis for two hours.

A-Choose the right answer in brackets.

1. It all the night.

a-rains b-have been raining c.-has been raining d- rained

2. They football since 4 o'clock.

a-play b-have been playing c-has been playing d-played

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

1-They (watch) TV for five hours.

(Correct the verb)

a- They have been watching TV for five hours.

b-They were watching TV for five hours.

c-They has been watching TV for five hours.

2-My brother (study) the whole night.

(Correct the verb)

a- My brother have studied the whole night.

b- My brother studied the whole night.

c- My brother has been studying the whole night.

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

لَمْدَة— For	مِنْذ— Since —
<p>تأتي بعدها المدة كاملة ومتّهية</p> <p>Minute-hour-day-week-month-year-a long time-ages</p>	<p>تُستخدم عندما يكون الوقت محدّد بدقة ويأتي بعدها كلمات مثل (ساعة- يوم- شهر- تاريخ- فصول السنة)</p> <p>(o'clock -Friday-June-2015-yesterday-last-summer-winter-spring)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I have lived here for 10 years. - Heba has travelled Oman for three weeks. - We haven't seen him for a month. - Hamad hasn't visited his uncle for a year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I have lived here since 2001. - Ali has finished studying since three o'clock. - We haven't seen him since May. - He hasn't travelled since he was a child.

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

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

Comparative and contrastive connectors:

أدوات ربط المقارنات

1-	Whereas بينما	- تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكلمة + فعل + فاعل) -Life in the past was difficult, whereas life nowadays is easy. -Whereas Ali likes playing football, Ahmed likes playing tennis.
2-	In comparison with بالمقارنة مع 	- تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة ناقصة ملاحظة: الجملة الناقصة تكون على شكل عبارة اسمية بدون فعل -Life in the past was difficult in comparison with life nowadays. -In comparison with life in the past, life nowadays is easy.
3-	Instead of بدلاً من	- تستخدم عندما يكون لدينا خيار بين شيئين ويمكن استخدامها بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها اسم أو فعل (ing) -I have decided to learn French instead of German. -Instead of watching TV, we will go to the cinema.
4-	But لكن	- تستخدم عندما يكون هناك تباين أو تناقض في المعنى بين جملتين. تأتي وسط الجملة ويسبقها فاصلة -He is not rich, but he always buys expensive things.
5-	However على أي حال	- غالباً ما تستخدم كبداية جملة جديدة يرتبط معناها بجملة قبلها، يسبقها نقطة أو فاصلة منقوطة ويتبعها فاصلة. -John wanted to play football tonight; however, his injury kept him on the sidelines.
6-	On the other hand من ناحية أخرى	- تستخدم كجملة جديدة تسبقها نقطة وتتبعها فاصلة -Modern technology has many positive aspects. On the other hand, it may affect us negatively.

إعداد: أنس الحاج

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

1-staying at home, let's go shopping.

a- Instead of b- Whereas c- On the other hand d- In comparison with

2- Sami prefers studying abroad,.....Khalid prefers studying locally.

a- in comparison with b- instead of c- on the other hand d-whereas

3- Life in villages is peaceful and quiet,.....life in big cities.

a-whereas b- instead of c- in comparison with d- on the other hand

4- All the players played well,.....they didn't score any goal.

a- in comparison with b- but c- whereas d- instead of

5- I enjoy going for long walks.,I am not too fond of running.

a- In comparison with b- Instead of c- Whereas d- However

6-The internet has too many advantages.,it has some negative sides.

a- On the other hand b- Instead of c- Whereas d- In comparison with

7-George likes to read science fiction,Paul likes to read poetry.

a- however b- in comparison with c- but d- instead of

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

Unit 2

Past Perfect +Past Simple

الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط

- يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا علمنا في الزمن الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر، فالعمل الذي حدث أولاً يكون في الماضي التام والعمل الذي تلاه يكون في الماضي البسيط.

Past simple الماضي البسيط	Past perfect الماضي التام
(تصريف ثانٍ)	تصريف ثالث had+

Keywords الكلمات الدالة	موقع الكلمة
-after	-إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في وسط الجملة فيجب أن يأتي قبلها ماضي بسيط وبعدها ماضي تام.
-because	
-as soon as	-إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة فيجب أن يأتي بعدها مباشرة ماضي تام والفعل في الجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون في الماضي البسيط.
-before	-إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في وسط الجملة فيجب أن يأتي قبلها ماضي تام وبعدها ماضي بسيط.
-by the time	
-when	-إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة فيجب أن يأتي بعدها مباشرة ماضي بسيط والفعل في الجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون في الماضي التام.

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

1- I went shopping after I my work.

a- finished b- had finished c- have finished d- finishing

2- She The room before her mother arrived.

a- has cleaned b- cleaned c- have cleaned d- had cleaned

3- By the time theythe cinema, the movie had started

a- entered b- enters c- had entered d- have entered

4-As soon as theythe house, their mother started crying.

a-have left b- had left c- leave d- left

5- The movie had begun.....we entered the cinema.

a-after b- no sooner c-as soon as d- by the time

6-Before they came back home, theysome presents.

a-had bought b- buy c- will buy d- are buying

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

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

1-He (**learn**) French before he went to France.

(Correct the verb)

a- He learnt French before he went to France.

b- He had learnt French before he went to France.

c- He has learnt French before he went to France.

2- They went shopping after they (**finish**) their work.

(Correct the verb)

a- They went shopping after they have finished their work.

b- They went shopping after they finished their work.

c- They went shopping after they had finished their work.



3- She ~~had~~ left the office by the time she (**write**) the report.

(Correct the verb)

a- She had left the office by the time she wrote the report.

b- She had left the office by the time she had written the report.

c- She had left the office by the time she writes the report.

4-The salesman checked the box then he handed it to the customer.

(Use: Before)

a- The salesman has checked the box before he handed it to the customer.

b- The salesman had checked the box before he handed it to the customer.

c- The salesman checked the box before he handed it to the customer.

5- The school bell rang then the students left the classroom.

(Use: after)

a- The students left the classroom after the school bell rang.

b- The students left the classroom after the school bell has rang.

c- The students left the classroom after the school bell had rung.

6-We entered the hall then my father left.

(Use: By the time)

a-By the time we had entered the hall, my father left.

b-My father left by the time we had entered the hall.

c- My father had left by the time we entered the hall.

إعداد: أنشاد الحاج

Unit 3

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**.



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 الى 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 .
حالة شاذة: good ----- well	-She is good at English. (صفة) -She speaks English well . (ظرف)

إعداد: أنس الحاج

Exercise

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

1- My father always asks me to drive my car.....

a- carefully b- careful c- care d- most careful

2- If you have a good plan, you can do things.....

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

3- I used to do in the final exams.

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



Do as shown between brackets:

1. Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others (**polite**). (Use an adverb of manner)

a- Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others politely.
b- Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others in a politely way.
c- Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others politeness.

2. He is a good actor. He performs (**good**) on the stage. (Use an adverb of manner)

a- He is a good actor. He performs well on the stage.
b- He is a good actor. He performs best on the stage.
c- He is a good actor. He performs good on the stage.

إعداد: أنس الحاج

If conditional

قاعدة If

1-	-Present simple مضارع بسيط فعل مصدر -s-es am-is-are have-has	will + مصدر
2-	-Past simple ماضي بسيط  تصریف ثانی almanahj.com/kw was-were had+اسم	Would + مصدر
3-	-Past perfect ماضي تام تصریف ثالث had + ثالث	Would have + تصریف ثالث

أمثلة

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

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

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.

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

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

1- If you go there earlier, you them.
a-will see b-would see c-would have seen d-see

2- If he sleeps early, he up early.
a-got b-would get c-would have got d-will get

3- If he trained well, he the match.
a-wins b-would win c-would have won d-will win

4- If you went there earlier, you them.
a-would see b-will see c-would have seen d-see

5- If you had gone there earlier, you them.
a-would see b-will see c-would have seen d-see

6- You will meet them if you earlier.
a-comes b- come c- came d- will come

7- You would meet them if you earlier.
a-comes b- come c- came d- will come

8- You would have met them if you earlier.
a-have come ^ب b- come c- came d- had come

9- If I have a car, I everywhere.
a-will go b-would go c-would have gone d-go

10- If I were you, I a different colour.
a-will choose b-would choose c-would have chosen d-choose

11- If I had a car, I everywhere.
a-will go b- go c-would have gone d-would go

12- If I had bought a car, I you.
a-will consult b-would consult c-would have consulted d-consult

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

1- If they study hard, they (**get**) good marks. (Correct the verb)
a- If they study hard, they would get good marks.
b- If they study hard, they will get good marks.
c- If they study hard, they would have got good marks.

2- If you took your medicine regularly, you (**feel**) better. (Correct the verb)
a- If you took your medicine regularly, you will feel better.
b- If you took your medicine regularly, you would have felt better.
c- If you took your medicine regularly, you would feel better.

3- If she had saved some money, she (**travel**) with them. (Correct the verb)
a- If she had saved some money, she would have travelled with them.
b- If she had saved some money, she will travel with them.
c- If she had saved some money, she will travel with them.

4- I would have got more information if I (**read**) more books. (Correct the verb)
a- I would have got more information if I read more books.
b- I would have got more information if I had read more books.
c- I would have got more information if I have read more books.

إعداد: أبناشد الحاج

Unit 4

Subordinate Clauses of purpose and result العبارات التابعة (الغرض والنتيجة)

1-	-In order to -To لكي	<p>يأتي بعدهما فعل مصدر.</p> <p>-He joined an institute in order to improve his English. -They cut down trees to make wood and paper.</p>
2-	-Because لأن 	<p>يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة+ فعل+ فاعل)</p> <p>قبلها نتيجة \longrightarrow بعدها سبب \longleftarrow</p> <p>-He arrived late because the streets were crowded.</p>
3-	With the result that والنتيجة أن	<p>يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة+ فعل+ فاعل)</p> <p>قبلها سبب \longrightarrow بعدها نتيجة \longleftarrow</p> <p>-People cut down trees, with the result that pollution increases.</p>
4-	-Because of بسبب	<p>يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية أو فعل مضارف له (ing)</p> <p>-They didn't go out because of the heavy rain. -He has poor eyesight because of watching TV for a long time.</p>
5-	-The cause of السبب في	<p>يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية ويجب أن يسبقها فعل كون</p> <p>-High speed is the main cause of car accidents. -Human activities are the cause of desertification.</p>
6-	-So that لكي	<p>يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة+ فعل+ فاعل) ويجب أن يأتي بعدها can اذا كانت الجملة في الزمن المضارع أو could اذا كانت الجملة في الماضي</p> <p>-We use a knife so that we can cut meat. -I gave him my email so that he could send me the report.</p>
7-	-Lead to يؤدي إلى	<p>يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية</p> <p>-Desertification leads to global warming.</p>

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

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

1- They went shopping buy some clothes.
a-with the result that b- so that c- in order to d- because

2- They won't travel this summer.....they don't have enough money.
a-with the result that b- so that c- in order to d- because

3- People cut down trees.....we face more environmental problems.
a-with the result that b- so that c- in order to d- because

4- I save some money.....I can buy a car.
a-with the result that b- so that c- in order to d- because

5- Using mobile phones for a long time ispoor sight.
a-lead to b- in order to c- the cause of d- because

6- All the flights have been cancelledthe fog.
a-because of b- in order to c- the cause of d- because

7- They were exhausted working too many hours.
a-because b- so that c- the cause of d- because of

8- Over cultivation and over grazing desertification.
a-in order to b- lead to c- the cause of d- because

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

1-He travelled abroad. He wanted to improve his English. (use: so that)

a- He travelled abroad so that he improves his English.
b- He travelled abroad so that he could improve his English.
c-He travelled abroad so that he can improve his English.

2-He has run for one hour. He feels tired and dizzy. (Join by: because)

a-He feels tired and dizzy because he has run for one hour.
b-He has run for one hour because he feels tired and dizzy.
c-He feels tired and dizzy because running for one hour.

Relative Pronouns

ضمائر الوصل

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

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

1- That is the car caused the accident.

2- I'll always remember the day I started school.

3- Edison is the scientist invented electricity.

4- A widow is a woman husband is dead.

5- This is the hotel we usually stay when we have a holiday.

6- This is the hotel inwe usually stay when we have a holiday.

7- We usually stay in the hotel.....overlooks the sea.

Unit 5

Talking about wishes

التمني

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

ملاحظة: مع جملة التمني دائما نستخدم فعل الكون **were** حتى مع المفرد

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

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-hasn't smoked b- doesn't smoke c- won't smoke d- wouldn'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

إعداد: أباشد الحاج

Unit 6

Explaining Possibilities

شرح الاحتمالات

تستخدم الأفعال must-can't-might للحديث عن الاحتمالات ويمكن أن يأتي بعدها فعل مصدر للحديث عن الزمن الحاضر أو (تصريف ثالث + have) للحديث عن الزمن الماضي:

1-	Must +  مصدر أو تصرف ثالث+have	<p>تستخدم للحديث عن أشياء متأكدين أنها صحيحة.</p> <p>-He must earn a lot of money .He lives in a luxurious villa. -They must have come from somewhere hot like Africa.</p>
2-	Can't + مصدر أو تصرف ثالث+have	<p>تستخدم للحديث عن أشياء متأكدين أنها غير صحيحة.</p> <p>-It can't be easy to design and build bridges. They are complicated. -He can't have finished the report. He has just started writing it.</p>
3-	Might + مصدر أو تصرف ثالث+have	<p>تستخدم عندما لا نكون متأكدين من أن شيء ما صحيحة أم خطأ.</p> <p>-She might be French. She has a strange accent. -He is not usually this late. He might have got stuck in heavy traffic.</p>

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

1- It be easy to buy such a car. It is too expensive.

2- He looks upset. He faced some troubles at work.

3- He buys a new car every year. He be rich.

4- She has passed the exam with flying colours. Hestudied well.

أعداد: أناشد الحاج

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 تصاريف 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 (s – es) (فعل مصدر أو verb 3)



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: أنس الحاج

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

object +	have + been has	+ verb3
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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 +)



object +	had + been + verb3
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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 + ing)

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 (past continuous) فعل + ing (was-were + ing)

Object +	was + 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.**

إعداد: أبناء الحاج

The passive with Modal Verbs

اذا 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 الى 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.**

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

1- 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.

2- 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.

3- 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.

4- 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.

إعداد: أبناؤ الحاج

5- 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.

6-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.

7-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.

8-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.

9-They must clean all the rooms.

(Passive)

- a-All the rooms must be cleaned.
- b-All the rooms must be cleaning.
- c-All the rooms were cleaned.

19-The government should reward astronauts.

(Passive)

- a-Astronauts should be rewarding.
- b-Astronauts should be rewarded.
- c-Astronauts should been rewarded

11-We have to find a proper solution to this problem.

(passive)

- a- A proper solution has been to find to this problem.
- b- A proper solution have to be found to this problem.
- c-A proper solution has to be found to this problem.

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
in	-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.

إعداد: أ.بناشد الحاج

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



إعداد: أباشد الحاج