

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية

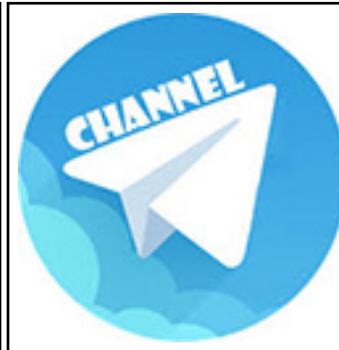
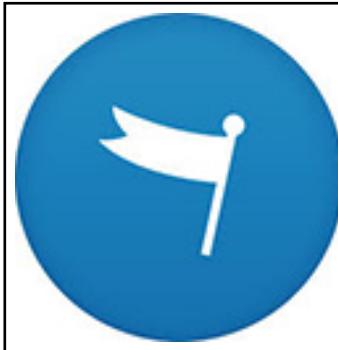


ناشد الحاج

الملف حلول مراجعة شرح قواعد مع تمارين

موقع المناهج ← ملفات الكويت التعليمية ← الصف الثاني عشر الأدبي ← لغة إنجليزية ← الفصل الثاني

روابط موقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر الأدبي



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر الأدبي على تلغرام

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

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

بنك أسئلة القواعد تركيز شامل على الكلام المنقول التراكيب
النحوية المتقدمة والأزمنة

1

ملخص شامل لمحتوى الكتاب Dazzling

2

كتاب الطالب المنهجي دروس شاملة في اللغة والثقافة والحياة

3

دفتر تمارين مدرسي يحتوي على مراجعة مهمة

4

دفتر تمارين طالب Workbook أسئلة اختبارات وإجاباتها
النموذجية

5

اللغة الانجليزية

الصف الثاني عشر → ٤

موقع
المناهج الكويتية
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شرح قواعد مع تمارين

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

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H.L.

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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 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:
 (الفعل ed)

play -played-played

المراجعة الكويتية
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



المناهي وإنجليزية

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يقرأ

يُخْبِرُ	tell	told	told
يُقُولُ	say	said	said
يُضْرِبُ	hit	hit	hit
يُضْعِفُ	put	put	put
يُقْطَعُ	cut	cut	cut
يُحْفَظُ	keep	kept	kept
يُنَامُ	sleep	slept	slept
يُغَادِرُ	leave	left	left
يُدْفَعُ	pay	paid	paid
يُحْلِمُ	dream	dreamt	dreamt
يُفْكَرُ	think	thought	thought
يُعْلَمُ	teach	taught	taught
يُجَدِّدُ	find	found	found
يُقْرَأُ	read	read	read
يُمْلِكُ	have	had	had
يُشْتَرِيُ /kw/	buy	bought	bought
يُجْعَلُ	make	made	made
يُقْفَعُ	stand	stood	stood
يُفْهَمُ	understand	understood	understood
يُكْسِرُ	break	broke	broken
يُسْرِقُ	steal	stole	stolen
يُمْسِكُ يُصْطَادُ	catch	caught	caught
يُسْتَيقْظُ	wake	woke	woken
يُقْوَدُ	drive	drove	driven
يُكْتَبُ	write	wrote	written
يُشْعُرُ	feel	felt	felt
يُخْتَارُ	choose	chose	chosen
يُعْنِي -يُقْصَدُ	mean	meant	meant

يُعْرِفُ	know	knew	known
يُطِيرُ	fly	flew	flown
يُرْسِمُ يُسْحِبُ	draw	drew	drawn
يُبْدِأُ	begin	began	begun
يُسْبِحُ	swim	swam	swum
يُرْكِضُ	run	ran	run

Unit 7

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



توجد خمس حالات أساسية للكلام المنقول وكل حالة عبارات خاصة نستخدمها عند تحويل الجملة الى الكلام المنقول.

أولا: الجمل التي تتضمن أمر أو طلب أو نصيحة (وهي الجمل التي تبدأ بفعل مصدر) وهنا نستخدم العبارة المناسبة مثل (then wrote (he advised me - he ordered me - he asked me) 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.

ثانيا : الجمل التي تتضمن تحذير أن تنبئه (وهي الجمل التي تبدأ بـ Don't - Never) وهنا نستخدم عبارة (then wrote (he warned me - he warned me not to) ونكتب بدلاً منها (not to) ونكمم 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.

ثالثا: الجمل العادية (وهي الجمل التي تتضمن فاعل و فعل و تكلمة) وهنا نستخدم عبارات مثل (then wrote (he said - he told me) ثم نكتب كلمة (that) وهنا يجب تغيير زمان 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- I have bought a new car.

Ahmed said that he had bought a new car.

4-I go shopping with my friend.

Fatima said that she went shopping with her friend.

5-We study many subjects at school.

The girls said that they studied many subjects at school.

6-Omar went to the sea yesterday

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

7-My mother sold her nice necklace last week

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

رابعاً: تحويل الأسئلة من أسئلة مباشرة إلى الكلام المنقول:

أولاً - Wh-Questions

وهنا يجب أن نبدأ بعبارات مثل (he asked me- he wanted to know) ثم نتبع الخطوات التالية:

1- إذا كان السؤال يحوي فعل مساعد نضع كلمة الاستفهام الموجودة في السؤال ثم نقوم بتحويل الفعل المساعد إلى الماضي ونترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو دون تغيير ونكمي الجملة مع مراعاة تغيير الكلمات التي يتوجب تغييرها ثم نضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة بدلاً من علامة الاستفهام.

2- إذا كان السؤال يحوي (do-does) نحذفهما ونحوّل الفعل للماضي البسيط.

3- إذا كان السؤال يحوي (did) نحذفها ونحوّل الفعل للماضي التام.

1- When will you travel?

He asked me when I would travel.

2- Where can you spend your vacation?

She asked me where I could spend my vacation.

3- Where do you live?

She wanted to know where I lived.

4- What does Maha eat every morning?.

He wanted to know what Maha ate every morning.

5- What did you learn from travelling?

My teacher asked me what I had learnt from travelling

ثانياً - Yes- No Questions

1- وهذا نتبع نفس خطوات الحل في الأسئلة التي تحوي كلمة استفهام لكن الاختلاف الوحيد هو أننا نستخدم إما كلمة (whether if) أو (if) بدلاً من كلمات الاستفهام

1- will you travel tomorrow ?

He asked me if I would travel the following day.

2- Can you speak English well?

She wanted to know if I could speak English well.

3- Do you like to go out with your friends?

She asked me if I liked to go out with my friends.

4- Does Sara study well?

He asked me if Sara studied well.

5- Did you meet Anood yesterday?

My mother wanted to know if I had met Anood the day 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 . ”

- 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.

(Reported Speech)

3 – " I lost my identity card yesterday . "

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

(Reported Speech)

4 – " I visited London last month . "

- 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.

(Reported Speech)

5- “ Where will you spend your summer vacation ? ”

- a- He wanted to know where I will spend my summer vacation.
- b**- He wanted to know where I would spend my summer vacation.
- c- He wanted to know where I would spend your summer vacation.

(Reported Speech)

6 – “ When did the seminar start ? ”

- a- Salwa asked her teacher when the seminar did started.
- b- Salwa asked her teacher when did the seminar start.
- c**- Salwa asked her teacher when the seminar had started.

(Reported Speech)

7 – “Will you leave tomorrow? ”

- a**- Ahmed asked me if I would leave the next day.
- b- Ahmed asked me if he would leave tomorrow.
- c-Ahmed asked me if I will leave the next day.

(Reported Speech)

8 – “Do you speak English? ”

- a- She wanted to know if I speak English.
- b- She wanted to know if I had spoken English.
- c**- She wanted to know if I spoke English.

(Reported Speech)

9 – “ Did the school bell ring ? ”

- a-We wondered if the school bell ring.
- b**-We wondered if the school bell had rung.
- c-We wondered if the school bell had ring.

(Reported Speech)

(do - make)

لهمَا نفسَ الْمَعْنَى لَكَنْ لَا يَمْكُنُ اسْتِخْدَامَهُمَا مَعَ نَفْسِ الْكَلْمَاتِ

Make = Produce or create	Do = General word for action
Make a suggestion	Do a research
Make an effort	Do shopping
Make a mistake	Do homework
Make a decision	Do damage
Make a promise	Do an experiment
Make a success	Do a job
Make an arrangement	Do (somebody) a favor
Make an appointment	Do best
Make a phone call	Do the laundry
Make a list	Do the dishes
Make a bed/ film / movie	
Make noise	
Make plans	
Make an exception	
Make an excuse	
Make a suggestion	
Make progress	
Make peace / war	
Make profit/money	
Make a deal	

Choose the right word from a , b, c and d:

H.L.

1-You will have toa special effort if you want to pass the exam.

a-do b- doing c- make d- making

2-Hani..... some excuses to justify his absence yesterday.
a-does up b-made up c- does without d- makes up for

3-I will my best to make up for the lost time I wasted.

4-I an appointment to visit my doctor yesterday.

a-made b- did c- make d- makes

Correlative Conjunctions and Giving Choices

كلمات متراقبة واعطاء خيارات

both كلاهما	and و
either إما	or أو
neither لَا	nor ولا

1-Both.....and

للتأكيد على شيئين متراقبين. ودائما نعامل الاسم بعدها معاملة الجمع

2-either.....or

للحديث عن خيار من احتمالين-والاسم بعدها هو الذي يحدد شكل الفعل

3-neither.....nor

لربط جملتين منفيتان- والاسم بعدها هو الذي يحدد شكل الفعل

Examples:

1-Both Ali **and** Jassim attended the lecture.

2- He wanted to buy **either** a car **or** a motorbike.

3-Neither Ahmed **nor** Fahed is going to write the report



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

1- An effective paragraph must be.....unified and ordered.

a- either b- neither c- both d- or

2- On Mars, there is air to breathe nor water to drink.

a-either b- neither c- both d- not only

3- you can either download the magazine from the website.....buy it next month.

a- or b- and c- before d- after

4- This motor-bike is neither faster more reliable.

a- both b- either c- nor d- or

5- Neither my aunts nor my grandmother to come to the celebration.

a- want b-is wanted c- wanting d-wants

6- Both my father and my brother to finish the project.

a- intend b- intends c- intending d- is intended

7- Neither Sally nor the other children in the tooth fairy.

a- believes b- believe c- believing d- is believing

8- Either I or Jack investigated the situation already.

a- has b- have c- having d- are having

9-.....Ali and Salim are extremely distressed. They have failed their exam.

a-Neither b- Either c- Both d- No sooner

Unit 8

Inversion

Inverted Sentences

(العكس – الجملة المعكوسة)

تختلف الجملة المعكوسة عن ترتيب الجملة العادية فالجملة العادية تبدأ بفاعل ثم الفعل ثم تكملة ولكن قبل الحديث عن ترتيب الجملة المعكوسة هناك كلمات خاصة بالجملة المعكوسة لابد من معرفتها قبل كل شيء. وهذه الكلمات يجب أن نضعها في بداية الجملة المطلوب أن نعكسها:

موقع

- **No sooner** than.....
- **Hardly** when
- **Scarcely** when
- **Not only** but also.....
- **Never**
- **Seldom**
- **Rarely**
- **Little**
- **So**

طريقة عكس الجملة:

أولاً: الأفعال المساعدة:

في حال كانت الجملة تحوي فعل مساعد والأفعال المساعدة هي:

(am-is-are-was-were-can-could-will-would-shall-should-have-has-had-must-may-might)

- نضع في بداية الجملة المراد عكسها الكلمة المناسبة للفعل من الجدول أعلاه (ملاحظة : الكلمة تكون موجودة في الجملة نفسها)

- ثم نعكس بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل وننكل الجملة كما هي بدون تغيير.

مثال:

1- I have never been astounded like that.

Never have I been astounded like that.

2-I had scarcely left when I ran right into him.

Scarcely had I left when I ran right into him.

ثانياً: الأفعال الرئيسية:

في حال كانت الجملة تحوي فعل رئيسي يجب أن نستخدم (do أو does) وذلك حسب زمن الجملة

- نستخدم (do) اذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة مصدر دون تغيير الفعل.
- نستخدم (does) اذا كان الفعل مضارع ب s أو es وهنا يجب حذف s أو es من الفعل
- نستخدم (did) اذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة ماضي وهنا يجب أن نعيد الفعل الى المصدر

وهنا بعض الأمثلة :

1- I rarely go to the cinema.

Rarely do I go to the cinema.

2-He scarcely behaves foolishly with others.

Scarcely does he behave foolishly with others.

3-She never understood the real problem.

Never did she understand the real problem.

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H.I.L.

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

1-I have never seen such a sight.

(Inverted sentences))

a-Never have I see such a sight.

b-Never I have seen such a sight.

c-Never have I seen such a sight.

2-As soon as he had written the letter, he tore it into pieces.

(Begin with No sooner)

a-No sooner had he written the letter than he tore it into pieces.

b-No sooner he had written the letter than he tore it into pieces.

c-No sooner had he written the letter when he tore it into pieces.

3-He rarely behaves foolishly with his friends.

(Begin with rarely)

a-Rarely he behaves foolishly with his friends.

b-Rarely does he behave foolishly with his friends.

c-Rarely does he behaves foolishly with his friends.

4-She scarcely understood the problem.

(Inversion)

a-Scarcely does she understand the problem.

b-Scarcely did she understand the problem.

c-Scarcely did she understand the problem.

Comparative and contrastive connectors:

أدوات ربط المقارنات

1- Whereas (بينما)

تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة كاملة

2- In comparison with: (بالمقارنة مع)

تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة ناقصة

3- Instead of: (بدلا من)

تستخدم عندما يكون لدينا خيار بين شيئين ويأتي بعدها اسم أو فعل مع (ing)

4- But (لكن)

تستخدم وسط الجملة ويسبقها فاصلة

5- On the other hand (من ناحية أخرى)

تستخدم كجملة جديدة تسبقها نقطة وتبعها فاصلة

6- However: (على أي حال)

تستخدم عند وجود تناقض بين جملتين وعادة تسبق بنقطة أو فاصلة منقوطة وبعدها فاصلة (على أي حال)

H.o.t.

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

1- swimming, scuba diving needs many expensive equipment.

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

2- cooking, let's go out for dinner.

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

3- City life is exciting, life in the countryside is more peaceful.

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

4- life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.

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

5- I've decided to learn Chinese French at university.

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

6- extremely fast computer-based communications, telephone services are slow.

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

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

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

Relative Pronouns

ضمانات 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)



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

Unit 9

Causative verbs

الأفعال المسببة

1-	مضارع بسيط	فاعل + have أو has	تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + + مفعول به
2-	ماضي بسيط	فاعل + had	تصريف ثالث + مفعول به +
3-	مضارع مستمر	فاعل + am أو is أو are	تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + + having + مفعول به
4-	مستقبل	فاعل + will have	تصريف ثالث + مفعول به +

Examples

- 1- He had his hair cut.
- 2- They will have their flat painted next week
- 3- He is having his car repaired now.

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

1- Ali will repair his car tomorrow.

(Causative verbs)

الجواب

a-Ali will have his car repairing tomorrow.
 b-Ali will have his car repaired tomorrow.
 c-Ali will had his car repaired tomorrow.

2-I didn't repair my watch.

(Causative verbs)

a-I had my watch repaired.
 b-I have my watch repaired.
 c-I will have my watch repaired.

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

- 1- We had our house.....last year.
 a-painted b- paint c- to paint d- painting
- 2- We need to have our computer.....out for viruses.
 a- check b- to check c- checking d- checked
- 3- I my phone repaired after I dropped it
 a- had b- had to c- having d- has
- 4- Jane will have the curtainsat the dry cleaner's tomorrow.
 a- had cleaned b- cleaned c- cleans d- cleaning

اعتماد أن---Used to

نستخدم 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.

- 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?

ملاحظة: يمكن استخدام **used to** مع أفعال الكون (am-is-are) لل فعل للحديث عن أعمال معتادة

في الوقت الحاضر

- I'm used to living on my own.

- He is used to drinking coffee every morning.

- They are used to playing tennis on Fridays.

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

H.L.

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- I the paper after lunch. That's one of the things I really enjoy.

a- am used to reading b- used to read c- use to read d- reading

Unit 10

Past Perfect Simple & Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام البسيط والماضي التام المستمر

الماضي التام البسيط --- Past Perfect Simple

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Use - الاستخدام
-after -before -by the time -when -because	had + verb 3 فعل تصريف ثالث	- غالباً ما يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الزمن الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر ، فالعمل الذي حدث أولاً يكون في الماضي التام والعمل الذي تلاه يكون في الماضي البسيط

الماضي التام المستمر

Past Perfect Continuous

Form الصيغة	Use - الاستخدام
had + been + verb + ing	- يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للحديث عن أعمال كانت مستمرة في الماضي للحديث عن أعمال كانت متكررة في الماضي

1-For much of her walk, Fiona **had been fighting** strong winds and rough ice.

2-Fiona **had been having** sleepless nights and feeling very nervous.

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



1-I did not have any money because I (lose) my wallet.

(Correct the verb)

- a-had lost
- b-have been losing
- c-had losed

2-Tony knew Istanbul so well because he (visit) the city several times. (Correct the verb)

- a-has visited
- b-had been visiting
- c-is visiting

Phrasal Verbs with “ come ”
الأفعال المركبة

1-	come out	يظهر
2-	come across	يلتقي بالصدفة
3-	come over	يزور
4-	come round	يستعيد وعيه
5-	come up	- يذكر في نقاش يظهر فجأة
6-	come down	ينخفض-ينزل
7-	come away with	يخرج بانطباع
8-	come to an end	يصل لنتيجة
9-	come up against	يواجه صعوبات
10-	come forward	يتقدم-يتطوع
11-	come in handy	يستفيد
12-	come away	ينعزل
13-	come after	يتبع سلاحق

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

1-Many people to join the campaign for cleaning the beach.

a- came forward b- came away c- came down d-came round

2-Many problems while we were implementing the project.

a- came forward b- came away c- came down d-came out

3-I willyou when I have time.

a- come forward b-come over c- come down d-come round

4-The doctor says the patient will soon.

a- come forward b- come away c- come down d-come round

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 الى 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 الى التصريف الثالث



موقع
الكونيكتية

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

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.**

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 +) موضع



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 (am-is- are + ing) present continuous فعل + ing

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

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.**

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.**

جـ

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

1-He writes a report weekly.

(Passive)

a-A report is written weekly.

b-A report is being written weekly.

c-A report is wrote weekly.

2- The company chose the new manager to attend the conference.

(passive)

a-The new manager chose to attend the conference.

b- The new manager is chosen to attend the conference.

c-The new manager was chosen to attend the conference.

3-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.

4-The government should reward astronauts.

(Passive)

a-Astronauts should be rewarding.

b-Astronauts should be rewarded.

c-Astronauts should been rewarded.

5-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.

Unit 12

Relative clauses and verbs ending in -ing

جمل الوصل والأفعال التي تنتهي بـ ing

بدلاً من استخدام عدة جمل قصيرة يمكن إضافة معلومات إضافية للجمل الموجودة كما يلي:

1-Relative clauses جمل الوصل	<p>She should beat adults in memory games which involved numbers.</p> <p>-He is now a PhD student in India where he is doing high level research.</p>
2-Verbs ending in – ing الأفعال المنتهية بـ ing almanahj.com/kw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She should beat adults in memory games involving numbers. - He is now a PhD student in India doing high level research.

Comparison of scale: as,...as

المقارنة و التشبيه

تستخدم صيغة **as** عند مقارنة شيئين متساوين أو متشابهين بطريقة ما، وعادةً تأتي بينهما صفة

1- He is **as tall as** his father now.

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

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.

1- We don't go to school Friday.
 a.in **b.on** c. at d. by

2- I get up 6 clock. **ع**
 a.in b. on **c. at** d. by

3- They will travel September.
a.in b. on c. at d. by

4- They travelled 2019. **ك**
 a. by **b. on** c. at **d. in**

5- They travelled June 15th.
 a.in **b. on** c. at d. by

6- I like travelling plane.
 a.in b. on c. at **d. by**

7- I like to walk the morning.
a.in b. on c. at d. by

8- High speed is the main cause accidents.
 a.in b. on **c. of** d. by

9- Many people the poor countries are out of work.
 a- with b- for c- by **d- throughout**

10- Not all people are **good** doing one thing.
 a- For b- in **c- at** d- of

11- Don't help them with their research. They should **depend** themselves.
 a- at **b- on** c- for d- to

12- Global warming is certainly **the cause** the climate change.
 a- for b- by **c. of** d- with

مع تمنياتي بال توفيق للجميع

أناشد الحاج