

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية

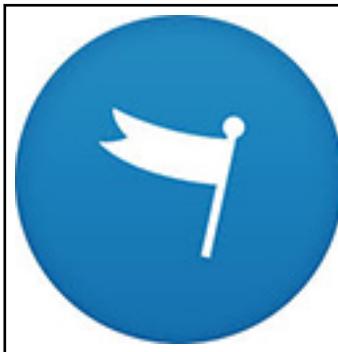


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الملف ملخص قواعد للمنهج من الوحدة 7 إلى 12

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

W/H questions

Direct	Reported
"Why have you left?"	They asked me why I had left.
"When can you pay me a visit?"	He asked me when I could pay him a visit.
"Where will Fahd live?"	They asked where Fahd would live.

NB: Notice that the order of the **subject** and the **verb** is **not** the same in reported questions.

yes/no questions

Direct	Reported
We add whether or if in reported speech.	
"Have you done your homework?"	- He asked me if/whether I had done my homework.
"Does Ahmad work at night?"	- They asked if/whether Ahmad worked at night.

statements

Direct	Reported
present	past
Past simple	Past perfect
will	would

Phrasal verbs	المعنى
do up	يربط
do without	ينجز مستغنيا عن
do away with	يتخلص من
make up	يخلق قصة
make up for	يعوض ما فات

both ... and ...

This structure is usually balanced in a way that the same kind of words or expressions follow **both** and **and**:

- He is handsome. He is intelligent. (Use: **both ... and**)
He is **both** handsome **and** intelligent.

Unit 8

1- Inverted sentences

Usual word order	Inverted word order
I have never cheated.	Never have I cheated. (Notice exactly how the word order changes.)

Rarely / Never	+ فعل مساعد
No sooner	+ had + فاعل than + V3
Hardly	+ had + فاعل when + V3
Scarcely	+ had + فاعل when + V3
Not only	+ فعل مساعد + but also
Little	+ فعل مساعد +
Seldom	+ فعل مساعد +
So + صفة	+ فعل مساعد +

2- Comparing and contrasting words and phrases

- **Instead of** [اسم + فعل + ing]

Instead of cheating, students should study hard.

Instead of milk, I would like to drink orange juice.
(يمكن أن نستخدم instead of وسط الجملة)

I would like to study English **instead of** French.

- **In comparison with** [جملة, اسم +]

In comparison with my brother, who is in grade 11,
I am in 12.

- **Whereas** [جملة, جملة +]

Whereas I am Tunisian, Fahd is Kuwaiti.

- **whereas** [جملة]

I am Tunisian, **whereas** Fahd is Kuwaiti.

- **but** [جملة]

I am Tunisian, **but** Fahd is Kuwaiti.

- **However** [جملة]

Chinese grammar is not too difficult. **However**, the pronunciation is very hard for me.

3- Relative Pronouns

فعل + عاقل + who

This is the **man who helped** me.

غير عاقل + which +

This is the **book which** I bought.

.... + whose + ملكية

This is the **man whose house** was decorated.

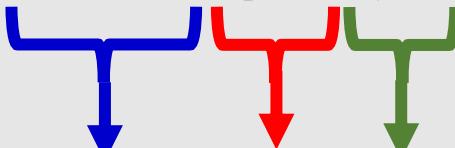
مكان + where + This is the house **where** I live.

in which + زمن This is the house **in which** I live.

when + Friday is the **day when** I visit my grandpa.

1- Having things done for you (causative verbs)

The mechanic repaired my car.



أبعّي الجدول بأجزاء الجملة المطلوبة:

المستفيد	تصریف فعل "have"	المفعول به	V3 لل فعل الأساسي للحملة
I	had	my car	repaired.

The mechanic **repairs** my car.

I	have	my car	repaired.
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The mechanic **will repair** my car.

I	will have	my car	repaired.
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2- use to / used to

تستخدم للتعبير عن الماضي
I **used to go** to school by bus.

I didn't **use to go** to school by car.

How **did you use to go to school?**

1- Past perfect simple / past perfect continuous

Past perfect simple: had + V3 / simple past

I **had played** tennis **before** I **met** my friends.

Past perfect continuous: had been + فعل + ing / past simple

I **had been playing** tennis **for 3 hours** **before** I **met** my friends.

نلاحظ أن وجود المدة الزمنية غير الزمن. فتحول الماضي التام البسيط إلى الماضي التام المستمر.

2- Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs	المعنى
come across	يلتقي صدفة ب.....
come away with	يخرج بانطباع
come down	ينخفض
come over	يزور
come round	يسترجع وعيه
come up	يظهر فجأة / يذكر في نقاش

3- so + adjective / adverb + that / such + (adjective) + Noun + that

The Mona Lisa is **so special that** it is worth more than \$ 860 million.

The Mona Lisa is **such a special portrait that** it is worth more than \$ 860 million.

4- Future continuous / Future perfect

Tomorrow **at** 5 p.m. I will be studying English for my final exam.

Tomorrow **by** 8 p.m. I will have finished studying English for my final exam.

1- The passive with modal verbs

Astronauts **can carry out** experiments on board the ISS.

Experiments **can be carried out** on board the ISS (by Astronauts).

Modal verb + be + V3

can	should	must	could	have to	has to	had to
+ be + V3						
has been						+ V3

2- Giving choice either ... or / neither ... nor

This mask is available in **either** blue **or** red.

This dress is **neither** my size **nor** my colour.

3- None of + Plural noun + singular verb

None of the students **is** absent today.

1- Relative clauses and verbs ending in -ing:

I like playing computer games **which involve** digits.

نلاحظ استخدام ضمير الوصل **which** الذي يعود على المفعول به computer games

I like playing computer games ~~which involve~~ digits.

involving

بعضنا **which involve** الكلمة واحدة تنتهي ب ing

تسمى **present participle** وتقوم مقام صفة تصف المفعول به computer games

Fahd became a doctor **who did** high level research.

Fahd became a doctor ~~who did~~ high level research.

doing

2- Comparison of scale:

My father is very **rich**. My uncle is very **rich**.

rich

rich

نلاحظ استخدام الصفة **rich** في الجملتين.

لذلك يجب وضع الصفة المتكررة مرة واحدة بين كلمتي:
as as

My father is **as rich as** my uncle.



في حالة النفي نضيف كلمة **not** بعد الفعل:

My father is **rich**. My uncle is **very rich**.
My father is **not** as rich as my uncle.

3- unless

unless = if + not

If you **don't** study hard, you will fail.
Unless you study hard, you will fail.

4- Prepositions

on + day

in + part of a day

(Monday)

(the morning)

(the afternoon)

(the evening)

(July)

(2003)

in + month

in + year

in + season

ملاحظة: اذا اجتمع اليوم والشهر والسنة أستخدم **on**

on May 9, 2000.

arrive **at**

(the airport)

be angry **with**

on a + means of transport

(a bus)

throughout + place

(Kuwait)

by + means of transport

(car / bus / train ..)

throughout (life)

depend **on**

in (the row)

at (conference)

famous **for** ...

provide somebody **with** something

expect something **from** somebody

be responsible **for**

impressed **with**

be good **at**

be interested **in**

be interested **in / keen on**