

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 انجليزية ⇌ الفصل الثاني

روابط مواقع 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 انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

[بنك أسئلة القواعد تركيز شامل على الكلام المنقول التراكيب النحوية المتقدمة والأزمنة](#)

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[ملخص شامل لمحتوى الكتاب Dazzling](#)

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[كتاب الطالب المنهجي دروس شاملة في اللغة والثقافة والحياة](#)

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[دفتر تمارين مدرسي يحتوي على مراجعة مهمة](#)

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[دفتر تمارين طالب Workbook أسئلة اختبارات وإجاباتها النموذجية](#)

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W/H questions

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

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

yes/no questions

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

statements

Direct	Reported
present	past
Past simple	Past perfect
will	would

## Phrasal verbs

## المعنى

do <b>up</b>	يربط
do <b>without</b>	ينجز مستغنيا عن
do <b>away with</b>	يتخلص من
make <b>up</b>	يختلق قصة
make up <b>for</b>	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 <b>have never</b> cheated.	<b>Never have</b> I cheated. (Notice exactly how the word order changes.)

Rarely / Never

No sooner

Hardly

Scarcely

Not only

Little

Seldom

**So + صفة**

+ فعل مساعد

+ had + فاعل **than** + V3+ had + فاعل **when** + V3+ had + فاعل **when** + V3

+ فعل مساعد + but also

+ فعل مساعد

+ فعل مساعد

+ فعل مساعد

- **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** + اسم , جملة

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

- **Whereas** + جملة , جملة

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

- جملة , **whereas** جملة

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

- جملة , **but** جملة

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

- جملة . **However** , جملة

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

3- Relative Pronouns

**فعل + who + عاقل**

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

**which + غير عاقل**

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.

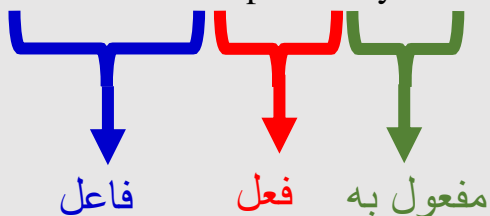
**in which** This is the house **in which** I live.

**زمان + when + .....**

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

1- Having things done for you (causative verbs)

The mechanic repaired my car.



أعبى الجدول بأجزاء الجملة المطلوبة:

المستفيد	تصريف فعل "have" بنفس زمن الجملة	المفعول به	V3 للفعّل الأساسي للجملة
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I	had	my car	repaired.
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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. فتحوّل الماضي التام البسيط الى الماضي التام المستمر.

2- Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs	المعنى
come <b>across</b>	يلتقي صدفة ب .....
come <b>away with</b>	يخرج بانطباع
come <b>down</b>	ينخفض
come <b>over</b>	يزور
come <b>round</b>	يسترجع وعيه
come <b>up</b>	يظهر فجأة / يُذكر 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  
have been  
had 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**

عوضنا which involve بكلمة 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

(Monday)

**in** + part of a day

(the morning)

(the afternoon)

(the evening)

**in** + month

(July)

**in** + year

(2003)

**in** + season

ملاحظة: إذا 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**