

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



ناشد الحاج

الملف إجابة ملخص قواعد اللغة تضم الكلام المنقول بأنواعه الأمر والطلب والتحذير والجمل العادية وأفعال get المركبة

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

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# اللغة الإنجليزية

## الصف الحادي عشر

### إجابات مذكرة القواعد

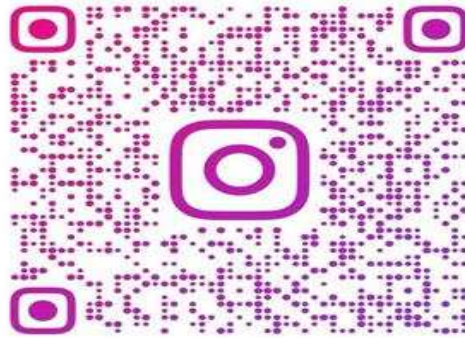
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#### الفصل الدراسي الثاني

#### المذكرة خدمة تطوعية لمن يحتاجها وليست للبيع

اسم الطالب:.....

إعداد:  
أ. ناشد الحاج



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ملخص الأزمنة

اسم الزمن	الكلمات الدالة	الصيغة	الاستخدام	أمثلة
<b>Present simple</b> مضارع بسيط	always- usually- sometimes- often-every	<b>verb1</b> أو <b>verb + s-es</b>	للأعمال الاعتيادية المتكررة للحقائق	-He always comes here. -They usually sleep early.
<b>Present continuous</b> مضارع مستمر	now-look- listen-still-at present-at the moment	<b>am</b> <b>is</b> +verb+ing <b>are</b>	للأعمال المستمرة أثناء الحديث	-I am drinking coffee now. -Look! Birds are flying. -Listen! The baby is crying.
<b>Present Perfect simple</b> مضارع تام بسيط	already-just- never-ever- for-since-yet	<b>have</b>  <b>+verb3</b>  <b>has</b>	للأعمال التي انتهت للتو للأعمال التي حدثت في وقت غير محدد في الماضي	-I have travelled to London. -He has just arrived.
<b>Present perfect continuous</b> مضارع تام مستمر	for-since-all whole	<b>have</b>  <b>+been-verb-ing</b>  <b>has</b>	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.
<b>Past simple</b> ماضي بسيط	yesterday-last- ago-in the past	<b>verb 2</b>	للأعمال التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي	-I met her an hour ago. -He visited us last week.
<b>Past continuous</b> ماضي مستمر	while-when-as	<b>was</b>  <b>+verb+ing</b>  <b>were</b>	-يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما مستمر والثاني قاطع استمرارية العمل الذي كان مستمرًا	-While we were playing, it started raining. -When I arrived home, my mother was cooking food.
<b>Past perfect</b> ماضي تام	after-before- by the time- when	<b>had + verb3</b>	-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.
<b>Future</b> مستقبل	tomorrow- next-soon- in the future	<b>will + verb1</b>	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 نحتاج معرفة تلك التصاريف كي نكتب جملة صحيحة حسب الزمن لأن كل زمن نحتاج له تصريف معين,  
- أما في حال لم يكن الفعل من ضمن هذه القائمة فهو يسمى فعل نظامي ويكون التصريف الثاني والثالث من الأفعال النظامية بإضافة:  
( ed ) للفعل

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
يبيع	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
يشترى	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
يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يركض	run	ran	run



## UNIT 8

### Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)

#### الكلام المنقول (الكلام غير المباشر)

الكلام المنقول هو نقل كلام شخص أو مجموعة أشخاص وتحويله من كلام مباشر الى كلام غير مباشر وهذا يتطلب اجراء بعض التغييرات في الجملة، وهذه التغييرات تنطبق على جميع حالات الكلام المنقول:

#### تغييرات ضرورية في الكلام المنقول

Present simple مضارع بسيط فعل مصدر أو فعل مع s-es	Past simple ماضي بسيط فعل تصريف ثاني
Past simple ماضي بسيط (تصريف ثاني)	Past perfect ماضي تام (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

ملاحظة: المقرر في الوحدة الثامنة هي الحالة الأولى والثانية، أما الحالة الثالثة فهي مقررة في الوحدة الثانية عشر.

أولاً: الجمل التي تتضمن أمر أو طلب أو نصيحة ( وهي الجمل التي تبدأ بفعل مصدر ) وهنا نستخدم العبارة المناسبة مثل ( he advised me- he ordered me- he asked me ) ثم نكتب ( to ) ونكمل 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 تنبيه ( وهي الجمل التي تبدأ ب ( Don't – Never ) وهنا نستخدم عبارة ( he warned me ) ثم نحذف ( Don't – Never ) ونكتب بدلاً منهما ( not to ) ونكمل الجملة مع مراعاة إن كان هناك كلمات يجب تغييرها

1- Don't go out alone.kw

- **My mother warned me not to go out alone.**

2-Never smoke here.

-**He warned me not to smoke there.**

ثالثاً: الجمل العادية( وهي الجمل التي تتضمن فاعل وفعل وتكملة ) وهنا نستخدم عبارات مثل ( he said- he told me ) ثم نكتب كلمة ( that ) وهنا يجب تغيير زمن الجملة , ومراعاة 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**

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

1- Review the report before submitting it. (Reported Speech)  
a-He asked me not to review the report before submitting it.  
**b-He asked me to review the report before submitting it.**  
c-He asked me that I review the report before submitting it.

2-Open the door for me, please. (Reported Speech)  
**a-Ahmed asked me to open the door for him.**  
b- Ahmed asked me to open the door for him, please.  
c- Ahmed asked me that I open the door for him.

3-Take your medicine regularly. (Reported Speech)  
a- My mother advised me not to take my medicine regularly.  
b- My mother advised me to take your medicine regularly.  
**c- My mother advised me to take my medicine regularly.**

4-Watch this film with me. (Reported Speech)  
**a-He asked Hani to watch that film with him.**  
b-He asked Hani to watch that film with me.  
c-He asked Hani not to watch that film with him.

5- “You should do your homework”, said our teacher. (Report)  
a-Our teacher advised us not to do our homework.  
b-Our teacher advised us to do your homework.  
**c-Our teacher advised us to do our homework.**

6- “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.

7- Never smoke here. (Reported Speech)  
a- He warned me not to smoke here.  
**b-He warned me not to smoke there.**  
c- He warned me that I smoke here.

8- The airhostess asked me (not leave) the luggage unattended. (Reported Speech)  
**a- The airhostess asked me not to leave the luggage unattended.**  
b-The airhostess asked me don't to leave the luggage unattended.  
c- The airhostess asked me didn't to leave the luggage unattended.

9 - "I am going to the store with my mother." Said Fatima (Reported Speech)  
a- Fatima said that she is going to the store with her mother.  
**b- Fatima said that she was going to the store with her mother.**  
c- Fatima said that she was going to the store with his mother.

10 - "I will play tennis tomorrow." said Hamad (Reported Speech)  
a- Hamad said that he will play tennis the next day.  
b- Hamad said that I would play tennis the next day.  
**c- Hamad said that he would play tennis the next day.**

11 - "I can speak three languages." said Rashid (Reported Speech)  
a- Rashid said that he can speak three languages.  
**b- Rashid said that he could speak three languages.**  
c- Rashid said that I could speak three languages.

12 - "We are watching an amazing movie." Said the girls (Reported Speech)  
**a- The girls said that they were watching an amazing movie.**  
b- The girls said that they are watching an amazing movie.  
c- The girls said that they had been watching an amazing movie.

13 - "I have written a report about pollution." Said Maha (Reported Speech)  
a- Maha said that she have written a report about pollution.  
b- Maha said that she wrote a report about pollution.  
**c- Maha said that she had written a report about pollution.**

14 - "We go to school by car." said the boys (Reported Speech)  
**a- The boys said that they went to school by car.**  
b- The boys said that we went to school by car.  
c- The boys said that they go to school by car.

15 - " I visited my grandfather last week." (Reported Speech)  
a- He said that he has visited his grandfather the week before.  
**b- He said that he had visited his grandfather the week before.**  
c- He said that he had visited his grandfather last week.

16 - " I saw my friend in the garden yesterday." (Reported Speech)  
**a- Hamad said that he had seen his friend in the garden the day before.**  
b- Hamad said that he had seen his friend in the garden yesterday.  
c- Hamad said that he have seen his friend in the garden the day before.

## Phrasal Verbs with 'get'

### أفعال مُركبة

1-	- Get behind with	- يتخلف عن-يتأخر ب...
2-	- Get down to	- يبدأ بجدية
3-	- Get on	- ينسجم-يقيم علاقة جيدة
4-	- Get over	- يتعافى-يشفى
5-	- Get through	- يتمكن من الاتصال

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

1- After a few weeks of rest, she was finally able to ..... the flu.

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

2- After all the distractions, it's time to ..... finishing this report.

**a-get down to**      b- get behind with      c- get through      d- get over

3- It is expected that he will ..... his assignments because of the illness.

a-get down to      b- get over      c- get through      **d- get behind with**

4- After all these attempts, I hope I can ..... to the call centre.

a-get down to      b- get over      **c- get through**      d- get behind with

5- Despite their differences, they ..... really well and enjoy working together.

a-get down to      **b- get on**      c- get through      d- get behind with

6- I couldn't get..... to customer service; the line was always busy.

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

7- It took me a few days to get..... the cold, but I'm feeling much better now.

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

8- She got ..... with her bills last month, but she's working on paying them off now.

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

9- It's time to stop wasting time and get .....to studying for the exam.

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

10- They really get..... well with each other, always laughing and sharing stories.

a-behind      **b- on**      c- through      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 لا أحد	nothing لا شيء	nowhere ولا مكان

تستخدم هذه الكلمات حسب ما يناسب معنى الجملة فيما إذا كانت عن الأشخاص أو الأشياء أو الأماكن

غالبا ما تستخدم في الجمل المثبتة ويمكن استخدامها في السؤال عندما نتوقع أن تكون الإجابة بكلمة نعم **some-**  
تستخدم عادةً مع النفي والسؤال **any-**

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

1-It seems that the question is too difficult. ....could answer it.

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

2-I can't find my keys. I have looked for them.....

a-everywhere                      b-something                      c-no one                      d- anywhere

3-I heard .....singing outside my window last night.

a- nothing                      b- anybody                      c- somebody                      d- nobody

4- I need to see a technician. There is .....wrong with my computer.

a- somebody                      b -something                      c- nothing                      d – anything

5- It is normal that .....likes to be treated unfairly.

a- **nobody**                      b- everybody                      c- anybody                      d- somebody

6- I can't find .....in this messy drawer.

a- somewhere                      b- everything                      **c- anything**                      d- nothing

7- We need to organize .....before the event.

a- somewhere                      **b- everything**                      c- anything                      d- nothing

8- I won't go to the party because I don't know .....there.

a- **nobody**                      b- nothing                      c- somebody                      d- anybody

9- We can hide the ring .....safe where no one will find it.

a- **somewhere**                      b- something                      c- nowhere                      d- somebody

10- I looked for my glasses everywhere, but they were .....to be found.

a- everywhere                      **b- nowhere**                      c- anywhere                      d- everything

11- She found .....in the box except old papers.

a- somewhere                      b- anywhere                      **c- nothing**                      d- anything

12- He didn't go .....last weekend, he just stayed at home.

a- somewhere                      **b- anywhere**                      c- nowhere                      d- anyone

13- I am so hungry, but there is ..... to eat in the fridge.

a- somewhere                      b- everything                      c- anything                      **d- nothing**

14- I feel bored and fed up. I need to go.....

a- **somewhere**                      b- something                      c- nowhere                      d- anyone

15- It seems that they are outside. I am calling them, but .....answers

a- somebody                      b- nothing                      **c- nobody**                      d- anybody

## UNIT 9

### Passive voice المبني للمجهول

يستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل مجهول أو غير مهم ويكون التركيز على الفعل أو العمل الذي حدث ولكي نحول الجملة من المبني للمعلوم الى 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 الى التصريف الثالث



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

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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 + 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.**

ثالثا: المضارع المستمر ( am-is- are + فعل +ing ) present continuous

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.**

رابعا : الماضي المستمر (was-were+فعل+ ing ) past continuous

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.**

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

object + have + 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.**

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

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.**

سابعاً:

## The passive with Modal Verbs

إذا 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.**

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

1-She cleans the house every day.

(Change into passive)

a- The house has been cleaned every day.

**b-The house is cleaned every day.**

c- The house was cleaned every day.

2-They write three reports weekly.

(Change into passive)

**a- Three reports are written weekly.**

b- Three reports were written weekly.

c- Three reports are writing weekly.

3-They painted the walls a week ago.

(Change into passive)

a- The walls have painted a week ago.

b- The walls are painted a week ago.

**c-The walls were painted a week ago.**

4-They built that house in 1990.

(Change into passive)

a- That house is built in 1990.

**b-That house was built in 1990.**

c- That house was being built in 1990.

5-The manager is reviewing the documents.

(Change into passive)

**a-The documents are being reviewed by the manager.**

b- The documents are reviewed by the manager.

c- The documents were being reviewed by the manager.

- 6-The guests are eating the food at the moment. (Change into passive)  
a- The food are being eaten at the moment.  
b- The food was being eaten at the moment.  
c- **The food is being eaten at the moment.**
- 7-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.**
- 8-They have 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.
- 9-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.
- 10-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.
- 11-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.
- 12-The government should reward astronauts. (Passive)  
a-Astronauts should be rewarding.  
b-**Astronauts should be rewarded.**  
c-Astronauts should been rewarded.
- 13-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.**

## FOCUS ON

### 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.



## UNIT 10

### Should-should have

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

#### Examples:

- 1- You should wear the 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.

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

1- You ..... without wearing your seatbelt.

a-should drive

**c-shouldn't drive**

b-shouldn't have drive

d-should have driven

2- You ..... a jacket, it's cold outside.

a- should have wearing

c-shouldn't wear

b- shouldn't have worn

**d- should wear**

3- We ..... ignore the rules.

a-should

**c-shouldn't**

b-shouldn't has

d-should have

4- She ..... for the exam if she wants to do well.

a- shouldn't have studied

c-shouldn't study

**b- should study**

d- should have studied

5- You should ..... more vegetables.

a-ate

c-have eat

b- have ate

**d- eat**

6- We ..... gone to the party last night; it was so much fun!

a-shouldn't have

**c-should have**

b-shouldn't

d-should

7- They ..... left the house without checking the weather first.

a- should

b- should have

c-shouldn't

**d- shouldn't have**

8- They ..... us about the problem sooner, it would have been easier to fix.

a-shouldn't have told

b-shouldn't tell

**c-should have told**

d-should tell

9- She ..... to bed earlier if she wanted to feel better today.

a- shouldn't have gone

**b- should have gone**

c- shouldn't go

d- should go

10- You ..... spent so much money on that new phone. It's not necessary.

a-should

b- should have

c-shouldn't

**d- shouldn't have**

11- They should have ..... more prepared for the presentation.

**a- been**

b- am

c- being

d- was

12-My cousin has failed his test. He..... his time.

a- should waste

**b- shouldn't have wasted**

c- should wasted

d- should have wasted

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

1-He had a terrible accident. He .....

(Complete)

a- He had a terrible accident. He shouldn't be more careful.

**b- He had a terrible accident. He should have been more careful.**

c- He had a terrible accident. He shouldn't have been more careful.

2-The passenger missed the plane. He should have (leave) earlier for the airport. (Correct)

**a- The passenger missed the plane. He should have left earlier for the airport.**

b- The passenger missed the plane. He should have leaving earlier for the airport.

c- The passenger missed the plane. He should leave earlier for the airport.

3-I have a terrible stomachache. I (eat) too much food.

(Correct the verb)

a- I have a terrible stomachache. I shouldn't have ate too much food

b- I have a terrible stomachache. I should have eaten too much food

**c- I have a terrible stomachache. I shouldn't have eaten too much food.**

4-You should have got up late last night.

(Make negative)

a- You should haven't taken your medicine regularly.

**b- You shouldn't have taken your medicine regularly.**

c- You should didn't have taken your medicine regularly.

## 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.
<b>1-Thinking verbs:</b> أفعال التفكير -know realize -suppose -understand -believe -expect -suspect -think	<b>2-Feeling verbs:</b> أفعال الحس والشعور -like -love -hate -fear
	-I drink coffee every morning. -I am drinking my coffee now.

ملاحظة: في بعض الأحيان يمكن استخدام بعض أفكار 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)

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

1- He.....about how to solve the problem.

a- thinks                      b- think                      **c- is thinking**                      d- thinking

2-Sara.....that travelling will change completely in the future.

**a- thinks**                      b- think                      c- is thinking                      d- thinking

3- He ..... that the meeting will be rescheduled next week.

a- supposing                      b- is supposing                      c- suppose                      **d- supposes**

4- I ..... that hard work is the key to success.

a- am believing                      **b- believe**                      c- believing                      d- was believed



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

1- I (**think**) about taking a vacation next month. (Correct)

a- I think about taking a vacation next month.

**b- I am thinking about taking a vacation next month.**

c- I thinking about taking a vacation next month.

2- My sister (**think**) life in the past was simpler than life nowadays. (Correct)

a- My sister think life in the past was simpler than life nowadays.

b- My sister is thinking life in the past was simpler than life nowadays.

**c- My sister thinks life in the past was simpler than life nowadays.**



6-..... today is a holiday, we can go shopping.

a-Yet                                      b- Whereas                                      c- until                                      **d- Since**

7-I had finished the work .....everyone arrived.

a-since                                      b- whereas                                      **c- by the time**                                      d- if

8- I won't leave .....you finish your work.

a-yet                                      **b- until**                                      c- is                                      d- whereas

9-.....the weather is sunny, we will go for a walk.

**a-Since**                                      b- Whereas                                      c- By the time                                      d- Until

10- The weather in the city is warm, .....the weather in the mountains is very cold.

a-if                                      b- until                                      c- yet                                      **d- whereas**

11- .....the weather is cold, I will wear a coat.

a-Yet                                      b- By the time                                      **c- If**                                      d- Whereas

12- He doesn't like sports, .....he participated in the game.

**a-yet**                                      b- whereas                                      c- is                                      d- until

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

1-The work was hard. I finished it on time. **(Join using: yet)**

a- Yet the work was hard. I finished it on time.

b- The work was hard, I finished it on time, yet

**c- The work was hard, yet I finished it on time.**

2- She prefer to work in the morning. I prefer to work the evening. **(Use whereas)**

a- She prefers to work in the morning, I prefer to work the evening whereas.

**b- She prefers to work in the morning, whereas I prefer to work the evening.**

c- She whereas prefers to work in the morning, I prefer to work the evening.

3-I won't leave the office. The manager arrives. **(Join using: until)**

**a- I won't leave the office until the manager arrives.**

b- The manager arrives until I won't leave the office.

c- Until I won't leave the office the manager arrives.

4- I'm tired. I'll go to sleep now. **(Join using: since)**

a- Since I'll go to sleep now, I'm tired.

**b- Since I'm tired, I'll go to sleep now.**

c- I'm tired since I'll go to sleep now.

## UNIT 12

### Reported Speech (Indirect Speech) الكلام المنقول (الكلام غير المباشر)

الكلام المنقول هو نقل كلام شخص أو مجموعة أشخاص وتحويله من كلام مباشر الى كلام غير مباشر وهذا يتطلب اجراء بعض التغييرات في الجملة، وهذه التغييرات تنطبق على جميع حالات الكلام المنقول:

#### تغييرات ضرورية في الكلام المنقول

Present simple مضارع بسيط فعل مصدر أو فعل مع s-es	Past simple ماضي بسيط فعل تصريف ثاني
Past simple ماضي بسيط (تصريف ثاني)	Past perfect ماضي تام (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 العادية ( وهي الجمل التي تتضمن فاعل وفعل وتكملة ) وهنا نستخدم عبارات مثل ( he said- he told me ) ثم نكتب كلمة ( that ) وهنا يجب تغيير زمن الجملة , ومراعاة 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**

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

1 - "I am writing a letter to my friend." Said Omar

( Reported Speech)

a- Omar said that he is writing a letter to his friend.

**b- Omar said that he was writing a letter to his friend.**

c- Omar said that he has written a letter to his friend.

2 - "we are studying English." said the students

(Reported Speech)

a- The students said that they study English.

b- The students said that they are studying English.

**c- The students said that they were studying English.**

3 - "I will help you to finish your work." said my brother

(Reported Speech)

**a- My brother told me that he would help me to finish my work.**

b- My brother told me that he will help me to finish my work.

c- My brother told me that he would help me to finish your work.

4 - " I have finished my work." said my sister

(Reported Speech)

a- My sister told me that she finished her work.

**b- My sister told me that she had finished her work.**

c- My sister told me that she has finished her work.

5 - " I can carry this heavy box." said Ali **(Reported Speech)**  
a- Ali said that he can carry that heavy box..  
b- Ali said that he could carry this heavy box.  
**c- Ali said that he could carry that heavy box.**

6 - " We buy our needs from the supermarket." said my parents **(Reported Speech)**  
**a- My parents said that they bought their needs from the supermarket.**  
b- My parents said that they bought our needs from the supermarket.  
c- My parents said that they buy their needs from the supermarket.

7 - " I drink my coffee with cardamom." said Salem **(Reported Speech)**  
a- Salem said that he drank my coffee with cardamom.  
**b- Salem said that he drank his coffee with cardamom.**  
c- Salem said that he drinks his coffee with cardamom.

8 - " I played football yesterday." said Fahad **(Reported Speech)**  
a- Fahad said that he had played football yesterday.  
b- Fahad said that he has played football the day before.  
**c- Fahad said that he had played football the day before.**

9 - " We left our country last year." said the boys **(Reported Speech)**  
**a- The boys said that they had left their country the year before.**  
b- The boys said that they have left their country the year before.  
c- The boys said that they would their country the year before.

