

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



MANAF

الملف ملخص القواعد تشمل بأدوات التعريف وحروف الجر للزمان والمبني للمجهول ووالصفات الأطول

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [ملفات الكويت التعليمية](#) ← [الصف السادس](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الثاني](#)

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



روابط مواد الصف السادس على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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الصف السادس (قواعد)

6TH GRADE



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Unit 5
GRAMMAR

Articles

Indefinite Articles

a

words start with **Consonants** (b-c-d.....)

book

newspaper

an

words start with **Vowels** (a-e-i-o-u)

account-ice cream-orange

eagle-umbrella

Definite Article (The)

The: for second mention

A man and a woman sat in front of me. **The** man was British, but I think **the** woman wasn't.

Specific things

Where are **the** kids?' 'They're in the garden.' (=We know which kids and which garden.)

Can you open **the** door? (=We know which door.)

Common places in town

He's going to **the** bank.

They found Omar at **the** station.

I'm at **the** library.

No article:

General meaning, Meals, Years, months and days

I don't drink **milk**.

Women drive more cautiously than men.

Dinner is served at 8.

I always have **breakfast** with my children.

Friday is my favourite day of the week.

I think **2020** will be an excellent year.

Tag question

A “**tag question**” is a small question that is attached, or “tagged”, to the end of a sentence.

Example:

He is praying in masjid, **isn't he?**

Jasim goes to school by car, **doesn't he?**

Saleem isn't studying science, **is he?**

They don't drive the truck fast, **do they?**

The goats are eating grass, **aren't they?**

Maisa isn't working in a private school, **is she?**

Unit 6

GRAMMAR

Prepositions of Time

(AT) for precise times

I'll see you **at 10:00**.

I have a break **at noon**.

for holidays (without the word day)

We only see him **at Christmas** and **Easter**

(ON) for Days and Dates

Let's play **on Friday**."

She was born **on the 28th of February**.

We use '**on**' whenever we use the word 'day'

It snowed **on my birthday**.

(IN) for Months and Years

He was born **in 2025**.

I'm taking my holiday **in July**.

for periods of the day

I have a break in the afternoon.

(TO) Duration: Used with From 9:00 *to* 5:00- from
"from" to Monday *to* Friday.

show a start and end time

Prepositions of place

(In) Enclosed space/Large areas: Inside a room, building, city, country, or container.

In a box, in London, in the kitchen, in France.

(ON) Surfaces/Streets: Positioned on top of a surface or located on a specific street or floor.

On the table, on the wall, on Oxford Street, on the third floor.

(AT) Specific points/Addresses: Exact locations, meeting points, or full addresses.

At the bus stop, at the entrance, at Alghawas Street.

(TO) Movement/Direction: Used to indicate movement toward a destination.

to school, drive to work, fly to New York.

Passive Voice (Past Simple)

Subject Verb Object (Active Form)

The cat ate a big mouse yesterday.

O V S (Passive Form)

A big mouse was eaten by the cat yesterday.

Active: The company employed my brother last month.

Passive: My brother was employed last month by the company.

Unit 7

GRAMMAR

Comparative adjectives

We use it with Adjectives to compare between two people or two things.

One syllable (big – small – old – young – cold) we add **-er** to the end of the word and then we add the word **than** after.

small --- smaller **than**

young --- younger **than**

good --- better **than**

bad --- worse **than**

Zakaria is **older than** Rajab.

Bahrain is **smaller than** Kuwait.

More than one syllable (amazing – difficult– interesting – beautiful – dangerous) we use **more** before the word, and we add **than** after.

Lions are **more dangerous than** tigers.

TV is **more useful than** radio.

Superlative adjectives

We use it with Adjectives to talk about one person or a thing in a group.

One syllable (big – small – old – young – cold) we add - **est** to the end of the word. and we use definite article **the** before it

small --- **the smallest/**

young -----**the youngest**

good ---- **the best**

bad ---- **the worst**

Meshaal is **the oldest** student at school.

Bahrain is **the smallest** country in the Gulf Region.

More than one syllable (amazing – difficult– interesting – beautiful – dangerous) we use **the most** before the word.

Lions are **the most dangerous animals.**

TV is **the most useful** device.

Too + adjective

Examples:

The test was too difficult to finish on time. (**too + Adj**)

It's too cold to go skiing today. (**too + Adj**)

adj + enough

Examples

The instructions were clear enough for me to assemble the unit myself. (**Adj + enough**)

Was your internet connection fast enough to download that file on time? (**Adj + enough**)

Unit 8

GRAMMAR

We use it for something that **started in the past** and **continues in the present**:

We use (**recently - already - yet - just - ever**)

Muneer has already booked a room in hotel.

Muneer **hasn't** booked a room in hotel. (**Negative**)

Who has booked a room? (**Ask a question**)

My sister has just found her ID card.

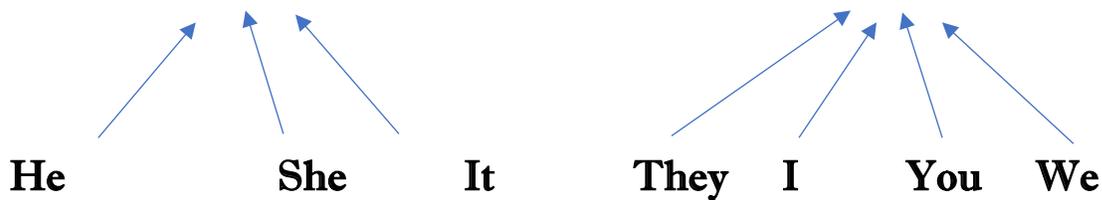
Have you ever visited Al Abdali Farms?

Yes, I have. No, I have never.

has + (past participle) V3

have + (past participle)

V3



For
(a period of time)

5 hours 5 weeks
5 months 5 years
 short time

Since
(Specific time)

5 o'clock March
 2023
This afternoon

Question formation

Wh-questions (Present Simple Tense)

What: things

Where: place

When: time

Who: people

Why: reason

How : state

We use the helping verb to form the questions.

Where do you study? I study in Kuwait University.

When does Fares wake up? He wakes up at 6.30.

How does he come to the party? He comes by taxi.