اللغة الانجليزية

الصف الثاني عشر

مراجعة الاختبار القصير

الفصل الدراسي الأول

العام الدراسي 2027/2026

المذكرة خدمة تطوعية لمن يحتاجها وليست للبيع

إعداد:

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@NNASHIDALHAJ

UNIT ONE

The law

القانون

VOCABULARY

Lesson: 1+2

1-	adoption (n)	تبني	12-	jury (n)	هيئة المحلّفين
2-	civil (adj)	مدني	13-	legal (adj)	قانوني
3-	code of law (n)	مجموعة قوانين	14-	penalty (n)	عقوبة-جزاء
4-	consultation (n)	استشارة	15-	persuasion (n)	اقناع-معتقد
5-	define (v)	يعرّف-يحدد	16-	principle (n)	مبدأ
6-	enforce (v)	ينفذ بالقوة-يطبق	17-	property (n)	ممتلكات
7-	govern (v)	يحكم	18-	prove (v)	يثبت-يبرهن
8-	guilty (adj)	مذنب-مخطئ-مدان	19-	tolerant (adj)	متسامح
9-	impose (v)	يفرض-يَقرْ	20-	violence (n)	عنف
10-	innocent (adj)	بريء	21-	welfare (n)	رفاهية
11-	judiciary (n)	السّلطة القضائية			

Lesson: 4+5

22-	bench (n)	كرسي طويل-منصة القاضي	27-	note (n-v)	يلاحظ-ملاحظة-مفكرة
23-	brief (n-v)	موجز-مختصر-ملخص	28-	prosecute (v)	يقاضي-يقيم دعوى
24-	case (n)	قضية-حقيبة	29-	row (n-v)	صف-طابور-يجدّف
25-	defence (n)	دفاع-محامي الدفاع	30-	spring (n-v)	فصل الربيع-يقفز
26-	handcuffs (n)	قيود-كلبشات			

Lesson: 7+8

31-	claim (v)	يدّعي	38-	petty (adj)	تافه-غيرمهم
32-	clog up (phr.v)	يعيق-يعرقل-يؤخر	39-	regardless (adv)	بغض النظر عن
33-	contend (v)	يجادل	40-	residential area (n)	منطقة سكنية
34-	grievance (n)	شكوى-مظلمة	41-	speed limit (n)	حدود السرعة
35-	in favour of (exp)	لصالح-لمصلحة-مؤيد	42-	sue (v)	يقاضي
36-	intend (v)	ينوي	43-	supporter (n)	داعم-مؤيد
37-	litigation (n)	تقاضي-مقاضاة	44-	ultimately (adv)	أخيرا-في النهاية

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

أفكار وجمل مساعدة لكتابة التعبير

1-The importance of laws:
أهمية القوانين

-Laws are very important for many reasons.
القوانين مهمة جدا لعدة أسباب

1-Laws protect the rights of people.	**1**-تحمي حقوق الناس
2-They make us feel safe.	**2**-تجعلنا نشعر بالأمان
3-They keep order in societies.	**3**-تحافظ على النظام في المجتمع
4-They ensure just societies.	**4**-تضمن مجتمعات عادلة
5-Laws reduce crime rates.	**5**-تقلل من معدلات الجريمة

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2-How life would be without laws:
كيف ستكون الحياة بدون قوانين

-Without laws, our life would be different.
بدون قوانين ستكون حياتنا مختلفة

1-Without laws, there would be disorder and chaos.	**1**-ستكون هناك فوضى
2-There would be violence and more crimes.	**2**-سيكون هناك عنف وجرائم أكثر
3-Without laws, people would feel unsafe.	**3**-الناس سيشعرون بعد الأمان
4-We can't ensure a just society without laws.	**4**-بدون القانون لا نضمن مجتمع عادل
5-Without laws, people would behave according to their desires.	**5**-بدون القانون الناس سيتصرفون وفقا لرغباتهم

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

REMEDIAL EXERCISES

VOCABULARY

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(adoption / civil / code of law / consultation / define)

1-The teacher asked the students to ……... the meaning of the new term.

2-The country's ……... contains important rules and regulations.

3-The government announced the ……... of a new education policy.

4-The lawyer handles ……... cases involving family and property matters.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(enforce / govern / guilty / prove / judiciary)

1-The lawyer used the evidence to …….that his client was innocent.

2-The laws ……. how people live and work in society.

3-The judge found the man ……. after hearing the evidence.

4-The police work hard to ……. the law and keep everyone safe.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(innocent / jury / legal / penalty / persuasion)

1-The judge decided that the man was …….and had not committed the crime.

2-The ……. listened carefully to all the evidence before making a decision.

3-The police officer explained the ……. consequences of breaking the law.

4-The court gave him a heavy ……. for breaking the law.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(principle / property / impose / tolerant / violence)

1- We should be ……. of people who have different ideas and beliefs.

2- Parents should stop children from watching ……. on television.

3- The government may ……. new laws to protect the environment.

4- Honesty is an important ……. that everyone should follow in life.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(welfare / bench / brief / case / defence)

1- The lawyer gave a/an ……. explanation before the meeting started.

2- The children sat on a wooden ……. near the lake.

3- The government is working to improve the ……. of families in need.

4- The judge listened carefully to both sides of the …….at court.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(handcuffs / note / prosecute / row / spring)

1- Many flowers begin to grow in ……. when the weather becomes warmer.

2- I wrote a short …….to remind myself about the meeting.

3- The government may ……. people who break serious laws.

4- The police officer put the suspect in ……. after arresting him.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(claims / clog-up / sue / grievance / in favour of)

1- The workers decided to make a/an ……. about the poor working conditions.

2- Heavy traffic can ……. the main roads during the busy morning hours.

3- Many people are ……. building more parks in the city for families.

4- The customer ……. that the shop gave him the wrong product.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(intend / litigation / petty / regardless / residential area)

1- They moved to a quiet ……. because it is safe for families.

2- People should not waste time arguing about ……. problems.

3- She continued working hard ……. of the difficulties she faced.

4- They ……. to move to a larger house when they have enough money.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(speed limit / contend / supporter / ultimately / adoption)

1- The two sides discussed the problem for hours but ……reached an agreement.

2- She has always been a strong ……. of helping people in need.

3- The government lowered the ……. near schools to protect young students.

4- Some researchers ……. that technology can make our daily lives easier.

GRAMMAR

المضارع التام البسيط --- Present Perfect Simple

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة–	Use - الاستخدام
-already -just -never -ever -for -since -yet -lately -recently	I We You + **have** + **تصريف ثالث** They أو اسم جمع ---------- He She + **has** + **تصريف ثالث** It أو اسم مفرد	1-للحديث عن حدث في الماضي في وقت غير محدد 2- عمل حدث وانتهى للتو

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النفي - Negative

- يتم نفي المضارع التام بإضافة **not** بعد have و has

أمثلة

1-I have travelled to London.

- I haven't travelled to London.

2-He has lived here for ten years.

- He hasn't lived here for ten years.

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تكوين السؤال - Forming Questions

- لتكوين السؤال من المضارع التام فقط نعكس بين has - have والفاعل

1-They have already been to London.

Have they already been to London?

2-He has bought a car.

What has he bought?

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

المضارع التام المستمر --- Present Perfect Continuous

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة–	Use - الاستخدام
-for -since -all -whole	I We You + **have + been + فعل + ing** They أو اسم جمع ---------- He She + **has + been + فعل + ing** It أو اسم مفرد	للحديث عن عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا زال مستمرا

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For – لمدة	**Since – منذ**
تستخدم مع **المدة** حتى لو كانت محددة **Minute-hour-day-week-month-year-a long time-ages**	تستخدم مع **الوقت** المحدد **والتاريخ** المحدد (ساعة- يوم –شهر-تاريخ –فصول السنة) **(o'clock -Friday-June-2015-yesterday-last-summer-winter-spring)**
- I have lived here **for 10 years**. - Heba has travelled Oman **for three weeks**. - We haven't seen him **for a month**. - Hamad hasn't visited his uncle **for a year.**	- I have lived here **since 2001.** - Ali has finished studying **since three o'clock**. - We haven't seen him **since May**. - He hasn't travelled **since he was a child**.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

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

1-I (**live**) in Kuwait since I was 5 years old. (**Correct the verb)**
a- I lived in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.
b- I will live in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.
c- I have lived in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.

2-My brother (**not finish**) writing the report yet. (**Correct the verb)**
a-My brother didn't finish writing the report yet.
b-My brother hasn't finished writing the report yet.
c-My brother won't finished writing the report yet.

3-I already (**finish**) my homework. **(Correct the verb)**
a- I finished my homework already.
b- I has already finished my homework.
c- I have already finished my homework.

4-Sara just **(arrive**) at school. **(Correct the verb)**
a- Sara has just arrived at school.
b- Sara have just arrived at school.
c- Sara just arriving at school.

5-I never (**try**) Chinese food. **(Correct the verb)**
a- I has never tried Chinese food.
b- I have never tried Chinese food.
c- I never trying Chinese food.

6-My parents have lived in Kuwait for ten years. **(Make negative)**
a- My parents don't live in Kuwait for ten years.
b- My parents hasn't lived in Kuwait for ten years.
c- My parents haven't lived in Kuwait for ten years.

7-My father has worked as a teacher since 2008. **(Make negative)**
a- My father hasn't worked as a teacher since 2008.
b- My father haven't worked as a teacher since 2008.
c- My father doesn't worked as a teacher since 2008.

8- (**you / ever / visit**) Kuwait Towers? **(Make a question)**
a- Has you ever visited Kuwait Towers?
b- Did you ever visited Kuwait Towers?
c- Have you ever visited Kuwait Towers?

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

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

1- We are exhausted because we (**clean**) the house all the afternoon. (**Correct the verb)**
a- We are exhausted because we are cleaned the house all the afternoon.
b- We are exhausted because we have been cleaning the house all the afternoon.
c- We are exhausted because we cleaned the house all the afternoon.

2- It (**rain**) heavily since early this morning, so many roads are flooded. (**Correct the verb)**
a- It has been raining heavily since early this morning, so many roads are flooded.
b- It is been raining heavily since early this morning, so many roads are flooded.
c-- It have been raining heavily since early this morning, so many roads are flooded.

3-The students (**prepare**) for several weeks because they have final exams. **(Correct the verb)**
a- The students preparing for several weeks because they have final exams.
b- The students were preparing for several weeks because they have final exams.
c- The students have been preparing for several weeks because they have final exams.

4- Khalid looks tired because he (**play**) computer games the whole night. **(Correct the verb)**
a- Khalid looks tired because he has been playing computer games the whole night.
b- Khalid looks tired because he have been playing computer games the whole night.
c- Khalid looks tired because he is play computer games the whole night.

5-Khalid (**play**) computer games for three hours. **(Correct the verb)**
a- Khalid has been playing computer games since three hours
b- Khalid has been playing computer games for three hours
c- Khalid was playing computer games for three hours.

6-They (**work**) at this company since 2020. **(Correct the verb**)
a- They have been working at this company since 2020.
b- They have been working at this company for 2020.
c- They are working at this company since 2020.

7- My brother (**live**) in Kuwait since he was a child. **(Correct the verb)**
a- My brother was living in Kuwait since he was a child.
b- My brother has been living in Kuwait for he was a child.
c- My brother has been living in Kuwait since he was a child.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Comparative and contrastive connectors:
أدوات ربط المقارنات

1-	**Whereas** بينما	-تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة + فعل + فاعل) -Life in the past was difficult, whereas life nowadays is easy. -Whereas Ali likes playing football, Ahmed likes playing tennis.
2-	**In comparison with** بالمقارنة مع	-تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة ناقصة **ملاحظة:** الجملة الناقصة تكون على شكل عبارة اسمية بدون فعل -Life in the past was difficult in comparison with life nowadays. -In comparison with life in the past, life nowadays is easy.
3-	**Instead of** بدلا من	-تستخدم عندما يكون لدينا خيار بين شيئين ويمكن استخدامها بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها اسم شيء أو فعل مع (**ing**) -I have decided to learn French instead of German. -Instead of watching TV, we will go to the cinema.
4-	**But** لكن	-تستخدم عندما يكون هناك تباين أو تناقض في المعنى بين جملتين. تأتي وسط الجملة ويسبقها فاصلة -He is not rich, but he always buys expensive things.
5-	**However** على أي حال	-غالبا ما تستخدم كبداية جملة جديدة يرتبط معناها بجملة قبلها، يسبقها نقطة أو فاصلة منقوطة ويتبعها فاصلة. -John wanted to play football tonight; however, his injury kept him on the sidelines.
6-	**On the other hand** من ناحية أخرى	-تستخدم كبداية جملة جديدة يرتبط معناها بجملة قبلها، يسبقها نقطة ويتبعها فاصلة. -Modern technology has many positive aspects. On the other hand, it may affect us negatively.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

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

1-My friend plays computer games. He doesn't revise his lessons. **(Join using: instead of)**

a- My friend plays computer games instead of he revises his lessons.
b- My friend plays computer games instead of he is revising his lessons.
c-My friend plays computer games instead of revising his lessons.

2- Ahmed spends his free time watching television. He doesn't exercise regularly.
(Join using: instead of)

a- Instead of exercising regularly, Ahmed spends his free time watching television.
b- Instead of Ahmed exercises regularly, he spends his free time watching television.
c- Ahmed spends his free time watching television, instead of he exercises regularly.

3-I enjoy reading books. My friend prefers watching TV. **(Join using: whereas)**

a- I enjoy reading books. My friend whereas prefers watching TV.
b-I enjoy reading books, whereas my friend prefers watching TV.
c- I enjoy reading books my friend prefers watching TV whereas.

4-Life in the past was hard. Life nowadays is easy. **(Join using: whereas)**

a- Life in the past was hard, whereas life nowadays.
b- Whereas life in the past, life nowadays is easy.
c- Whereas life in the past was hard, life nowadays is easy.

5-The new exam was easy. The previous exam was difficult. **(Join using: in comparison with)**

a- The new exam was easy in comparison with the previous exam.
b- The new exam was easy in comparison the previous exam was difficult.
c- In comparison with the new exam was easy, the previous exam was difficult.

5-The weather was very cold. We went to the park. **(Join using: however)**

a- The weather was very cold however we went to the park.
b- However the weather was very cold, we went to the park.
c- The weather was very cold. However, we went to the park.

6-The weather was rainy all morning. The children went outside to play. **(Join using: but)**

a- But the weather was rainy all morning, the children went outside to play.
b- The weather was rainy all morning, but the children went outside to play
c- The weather but was rainy all morning the children went outside to play.

7-We went to the park. We didn't stay at home. **(Join the sentences)**

a- We went to the park instead of staying at home.
b- We went to the park whereas staying at home
c- We went to the park in comparison with staying at home.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Tag-Questions
الأسئلة المذيلة

السؤال المذيل هو سؤال قصير يأتي في نهاية الجملة كنوع من الاستفهام وذلك بهدف التأكد أو التأكيد على شيء ما.
لدينا ثلاث حالات لتكوين السؤال المذيل في اللغة الانجليزية لكن هناك نقاط مشتركة يجب تطبيقها في جميع الحالات وهي كالتالي:

نفي **اثبات**	⟵ ⟶	**الاثبات** **النفي**

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

إذا كانت الجملة تحوي فعل مساعد نضع الفعل المساعد ثم الفاعل ثم علامة استفهام مع مراعاة حالة الاثبات والنفي.
أمثلة:
1-He can speak French well, **can't he**?
2-She hasn't bought a car, **has she?**

ثانيا: **الأفعال الرئيسية:**
1-مع المصدر نستخدم **don't**
2-مع الفعل الذي ينتهي ب **(es-s)** نستخدم **doesn't**
3-مع الماضي نستخدم **didn't**

أمثلة:
1-They work hard, **don't they?**
2-He lives in London, **doesn't he?**
3-Sara visited Maha yesterday, **didn't she?**
4-They left the office an hour ago, **didn't they**?
5- He **never** rejects his father's orders, **does he**?

ثالثا: **الحالات الشاذة:**

هناك حالات شاذة في السؤال المذيل لا تنطبق عليها القواعد السابقة مثل:

1-إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ ب **(Let's)** تكون الاجابة **(shall we)**
2-في حال كانت الجملة أمر سواء مثبت أو منفي تكون الاجابة **(will you)**
1- Let's go shopping, **shall we**?
2- Don't go out now because it is raining, **will you ?**
3- Study your lessons well, **will you?**

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

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

1-He is a teacher of English, ……...? **(Add a tag-question)**

a- He is a teacher of English, is he?
b- He is a teacher of English, does he?
c- He is a teacher of English, isn't he?

2-They aren't watching, ……...? **(Add a tag-question)**

a- They aren't watching, haven't they?
b-They aren't watching, are they?
c- They aren't watching, aren't they?

3-They won't travel this summer…….? **(Add a tag-question)**

a- They won't travel this summer, will they?
b- They won't travel this summer, won't they?
c- They won't travel this summer, don't they?

4-They work hard to get more money, ……...? **(Add a tag-question)**

a- They work hard to get more money, do they?
b-They work hard to get more money, don't they?
c- They work hard to get more money, are they?

5-Ahmed travels to London yearly…….? **(Add a tag-question)**

a-Ahmed travels to London yearly, doesn't he?
b- Ahmed travels to London yearly, does he?
c- Ahmed travels to London yearly, didn't he?

6-They never play football …….? **(Add a tag-question)**

a- They never play football, don't they?
b-They never play football, do they?
c- They never play football, are they?

7-They bought a new car…….? **(Add a tag-question)**

a- They bought a new car, did they?
b- They bought a new car, don't they?
c- They bought a new car, didn't they?

8- Let's go to the beach…….? **(Add a tag-question)**

a- Let's go to the beach, do we?
b- Let's go to the beach, shall we?
c- Let's go to the beach, don't we?

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

WRITING

Write on the following topic:

"A good law makes it easier to do right and harder to do wrong."

Plan and write a paragraph of (6) sentences about the importance of laws.

Outline

I- Introductory sentence:

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II-Supporting details:

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III-Concluding sentence:

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Write your paragraph here

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إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

WRITING

Write on the following topic:

"Without laws, there can be no justice."

Plan and write a paragraph of (6) sentences showing how life would be without laws.

Outline

I-Introductory sentence:

……

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II-Supporting details:

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III-Concluding sentence:

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Write your paragraph here

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إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

نموذج اختبار قصير (1)

First Period Quiz (15 Marks)

I- VOCABULARY (4 Marks)

A-Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:(4x1=4 marks)

(principle / guilty / supporter/ handcuffs / petty)

1- He complained about a/an …… issue instead of focusing on the important problem.

2- One important …….. in life is to treat other people with kindness and respect.

3- The man was taken to the police station in …….. after being arrested.

4- The man was found …….. after the court heard the evidence against him.

II - GRAMMAR (3 Marks)

B- From a, b and c choose the right answer as required: (3x1=3)

5-The children already (**eat**) the meals prepared by their mother. **(Correct the verb)**
a-The children has already eaten the meals prepared by their mother.
b-The children have already eaten the meals prepared by their mother.
c-The children already eating the meals prepared by their mother.

6-Young people are fond of surfing the Internet. They don't read books
(Join using: instead of)
a-Instead of reading books, young people are fond of surfing the Internet.
b- Instead of young people are fond of surfing the Internet, they don't read books.
c-Instead of young people don't read books, they are fond of surfing the Internet.

7- The teacher will explain the lesson again before the test, ……...….?
(Add a tag- question)
a-The teacher will explain the lesson again before the test, will he?
b-The teacher will explain the lesson again before the test, didn't he?
c-The teacher will explain the lesson again before the test, won't he?

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

III-WRITING (8 Marks)

Attempt the following topic:

”Without laws, there can be no justice.“

Plan and write a paragraph of **(6)** sentences about the importance of laws, and show how life would be without them.

Outline (1 Mark)

I-Introductory sentence:

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II-Supporting details:

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III-Concluding sentence:

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Write your paragraph here **(7 Marks)**

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إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

نموذج اختبار قصير (2)

First Period Quiz (15 Marks)

I- VOCABULARY (4 Marks)

A-Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:(4x1=4 marks)

(prove / consultation / clog up/ litigation / define)

1- The company faced ……. after the disagreement with its customers.

2- The doctor asked for a second ……. before starting the treatment.

3- Too many cars can ……. the roads during rush hour.

4- The scientist conducted an experiment to ……. his theory.

II - GRAMMAR (3 Marks)

B- From a, b and c choose the right answer as required: (3x1=3)

5-They (**watch**) TV for five hours without taking a break. **(Correct the verb)**

a- They were watched TV for five hours without taking a break.
b- They have been watching TV for five hours without taking a break.
c- They has been watching TV for five hours without taking a break.

6-Life in the country side is quiet. Life in the city is noisy.

(Join using: in comparison with)

a- In comparison with life in the city is noisy, life in the countryside is quiet.
b- Life in the country side is quiet in comparison with life in the city is noisy.
c- Life in the country side is quiet in comparison with life in the city.

7- He has visited many countries during his summer holidays with his friends.

(Make negative)

a- He hasn't visited many countries during his summer holidays with his friends.
b- He doesn't visit many countries during his summer holidays with his friends.
c- He didn't visit many countries during his summer holidays with his friends.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

III-WRITING (8 Marks)

Attempt the following topic:

”Good laws make good citizens.”.

Plan and write a paragraph of **(6)** sentences about the importance of laws.

Outline (1 Mark)

I-Introductory sentence:

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II-Supporting details:

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III-Concluding sentence:

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Write your paragraph here **(7 Marks)**

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إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج