## Salman Al Faresy Sec. School GRADE TWELVE <br> الققو اعد المقررة في الفصل الاراسي الاول

| no | الوحدة | القاعدة | القاعدة |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | One | - Present perfect simple and continuous <br> - Comparative and contrastive connectors | - المضار ع التام <br> والمضارع التام المستمر - روابط المقارنه والتضاد |
| 2 | Two | - Past perfect | - المضارع التام |
| 3 | Three | - Adverbs of manner <br> - If conditional | -- قاعدة • |
| 4 | Four | - Subordinate clauses of purpose and result | جمل الغرض والالنتجة |
| 5 | Five | - wish | wish قاعدة |
| 6 | Six | - Modal verbs <br> - Passive <br> - Prepositions | الافعال الناقصة <br> - المبني للمجهول - حروف الجر |

## UNIT ONE

زمن المضارع التام

## PRESENT PERFECT

| just | تمامها / توا |
| :---: | :---: |
| ever | دوما |
| never | أبدا - قط |
| since | منذ |
| for | لمدة |
| already | سابقاً - من قبل |
| yet | حتى الآن |
| recently | مؤخراً |

- في حالة وجود اب كلمة من الكلمات السابقه في الجملة تكون الجمله في زمن المضـار ع التام ، ويكون شكل الفعل كمـا يلي :-
The plane has just landed at the airport.
القاعدة
( التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة + have (P.P)

- اذن نختار او نصحح الفعل الذي يحتوي على التركيبه اللسابقه We have lived in Kuwait for ten years.


## ذمن المضارع التام المستمر PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

تدل كل من ( since - for - all ) أيضا علي زمن المضارع التام المستمر ولكن إذا جاء في الجملة أو كان معناها شـيء يدل علي استمرار حدث الجملة ( فعل الجملة ) .
) ( I - we - they - you ) $\longrightarrow$ فاعل جمع ( He - She - It ) $\longrightarrow$ has + been + V + Ing

They have been studying since 7 o'clock .
تذكر أن الفعل ( wait ) دائما يأتي في زمن المضارع التام المستمر
It has been raining all night .

| Since | For |
| :---: | :---: |
| منذ | لدل\| |

و هما كلمتان يدلان علي زمن المضـار ع التام وزمن المضـارع التام المستمر. دائما يأتى بعد for فترة زمنية متكاملة غير محددة البداية .

الفترة الزمنية التي تأتي بعد for

| second | ثانية | month | شهر |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| minute | دقيقة | season | فصضل |
| hour | ساعة | decade | عقد |
| day | يوم | century | - قرن |
| night | ليلة | short time | فترة قفرة فيرة |
| week | أسبوع | long time | فتّرة طويلة |

- ولكن لاحظ أن هاه الفترات يجب أن يأتي معها عدد مثل :

For 3 minute „For 5 months „For short time," For a day

- ولكن لاحظ أن هذه الفترات يجب أن يأتي معها عدد مثل :

For 3 minute „For 5 months „For short time „For a day
since دانمـا يأتى بعد
فترة زمنية مفتوحة أي إنتا نعرف بدايتها ولا نعرف نهايتها و هذه قانمة بالفترات الزمنية التي تأتي بعد since. اذن يأتي بعد since باية المده الزمنيه .

| Since 10 o'clock | في ساعة معيند | Since April | مع أي شهر من الثهور |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Since 1990 | مع أي تاريخ قايم | Since last year | last + مع زم |
| Since Friday | مع أيام الأسبوع | مع أي جملة زمنها ماضي بسبط <br> I've worked since I was young |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Comparative and contrastive connectors

1-Whereas بـ*

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أداة ربط نربط جملتين بينهما نوع من التضـاد في المعنى (, } \\
& \text { • اذا كانت في منتصف الجمله يجب ان يسبقها فاصله ( , , ) . } \\
& \text { • اذا كانت في بداية الجملة يجب ان يكون بين الجملتين فاصلة ( , ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

- I prefer living in the town, whereas my brother prefers the country .
- Whereas I prefer living in the town, my brother prefers the country.
- اذن يجب ان ندقق جيدا في الفاصلة , عند الاختيار .


## 2-But

- نفس استخدام whereas ولكنها تأتي دائما في وسط الجمله ولا يسبقها فاصلة .
- I prefer living in the country but my brother prefers the town.

3- On the other hand من ناحية أخرى

- تأتي في بداية الجمله الثانيه يسبقها نقطة ( • ) وبعدها فاصله ( , )
- Travelling by car is very cheap. On the other hand, flying is quicker.


## 4- Instead of

> بدلا من

- يأتي بعدها - اسم / ضمير / فعل + ing
- Instead of flying, let's go by car .
- I want tea instead of coffee.
5- In comparison with مقارنة ب
- يأتي بعدها - اسم / ضمير / فعل + ing
- In comparison with flying, driving is too slow. - يجب ان ندقق بالمعنى حتى نميز بينها وبين instead of


## UNIT TWO

## زمن الماضي التام <br> Past Perfect

الكلمات الدالة :
وقت ...After , before , as soon as , no sooner , by the time , by

$$
\text { had }+ \text { P.P. }
$$

He went to bed after he had done his homework. .

- يستخددم الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث وقع وتم قبل حدث أخر ويكون الحدث الثاني في زمن الماضي البسـيط .


## UNIT THREE

- Adverbs of manner
- الحال هو كلمة تصف الفعل او ما يحدث - يتكون الحال بإضافة ly الى الصفة - nice nicely
 - happy happily
- الصفات التي تتتهي ب ble تحول ال e الاخيره الى y لكي نكون الحال . - responsible responsibly
- The girls could ran quickly .


## If قـــاعدة

*     * هناك حالات مختلفة لقاعدة if تعبر كل واحدة عن استخدام مختلف وهي كالثتالي :-ا- الـحالة صفر أو الحالة العامة أو ما سسمى Zero conditional وهي حالة تعبر عن شيء يحدث بصورة دائمة أو طبيعية ( Always ) وهي لا تشير إلى المستقبل .
* If I feel thirsty , I drink.
* إذا شعرت بالعطش ، أشرب


## والقاعدة هی كما لـي:

If + مصدر الفعل
「- الحالة الأولى وهي تستخدم للتعبير عن احتماليه ( Likely ) حدوث الشـيء فمثلاُ إذا قلت :

* If you drop the glass , it will break.
* إذا أسقطت الكوب سوف ينكسر . والقاعدة هي كما للي:

If + مضارع بسيط الفعل +

- مثال أخر :
* If he studies harder, he will get higher marks.
* If it rains, we will stay at home.

ملحوظة:
يمكن أن تكون if في أول الجملة أو في منتصف الجملة :

* He will disturb the neighbours, if he speaks loudly.
الشـيء ( Unlikely الحالة الثانة وهي تستخدم للتعبير عن شـيء خيالي أو استحالة حدوث هذا
* If I were you , I wouldn't speak to her .
*     * لو كنت مكانك ما تحدثت معها.

واضح من المثال أن هذا شيء خيالي لأني لست أنت.

## والقاعدة هي كما للي :-

If + ماضي بسـيطر الفعل_ would+

If she visited me, I would give her a present .
If I won a million K.D. , I would travel around the world.
ملحوظة :
في الحالة الثانية السابقة الفعل في الماضي ولكن في الواقع لم يحدث أي شيء في الماضي هو فقط للتجبير عن الخيال أو الاستحالة والموقف الفطلي انك تتحدث ألان

ب- الحالة الثالثة
وهي تستخدم للتعبير عن الندم ( Regret ) على حدوث أو عدم حدوث شي ما أو الحديث عن شيء بعد حدوثه.

* If you had studied harder, you would have got higher marks.
* لو كنت درست بجدية أكثر ، لكنت حصلت على درجات أعلي.

المعني في هذا المثال انك لم تدرس بجدية و لم تحصل على درجات عالية. وهذا شيء حدث بالفعل وأنت تتحدث بعد حدوثه .
والقاعدة هي كما للي :-

If + ماضي تام $\longrightarrow \quad$ would have + P. P.

## : *

If he had driven slowly, he would have avoided the accident. They wouldn't have cancelled the match, if it hadn't rained.

## UNIT FOUR

## Subordinate clauses of purpose and result

- In order to = to

- بأتي بعدهما مصدر الفعل ( بدون أي اضافات ) .
- We study hard to get higher marks.
- Because لان / بسبب - يأتي بعدها جملة ( فاعل + فعل + مفعول ...... )
- We study hard because we want to get higher marks.
- So that $\square$ - يأتي بعدها فاعل + فعل مساعد + فعل اصلي + بقية الجملة - الفعل المساعد اما can / could حسب زمن الجملة مضـار ع أو ماضي
- We study hard so that we can get higher marks.
- The real cause of
- Cutting down trees is the real cause of deforestation.
- Lead to
يؤدي الـى
- يأتى يعدها
- Deforestation leads to desertification .


## UNIT FIVE

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## Wish

- Wish + ماضي بسيط
- تستخدم للتعبير عن التمني والرغبة في تغير الموقف الحالي أو المستقبلي ولكن هنالك استحاله في حدوث الثنئ الان لذلك نستخدم صيغة الماضي ـ ولكن في حقققة الامر لم يحدث أي شيئ في Unreal Past الماضي ولذلك يسمي ماضي غير حقيقي
- I wish I were a millionaire!
- I am sorry I don't know how to use the computer. I wish I knew how to use it.
- Wish + ماضي تام ( had + P.P )
- تستخدم للتعبير عُن الندم على حدوث أو عدم حدوث شئ فئ الماضي . معنى ذلك انتا نتحدث
- I wish I had talked to him yesterday.
- He didn't pass the exam. He wishes he had worked hard.
- She was absent. I wish she had attended the conference.
- They had that bad accident because they were careless. I wish they had been more careful.
- We saw the film. I wish you had seen it with us. It was an amazing evening.
- Wish + would + مصدر الفعل
- تستخدم في حالة الشكوى من سلوك وتصرفات الاخرين .
- I wish you wouldn't do that again.
- I wish my brother would get up earlier.
- I wish you would stop annoying me.


## UNIT SIX <br> Modal Verbs

- Must + مصدر الفعل
- Must have + P.P.
- تستخفمـن حين نريد ان نـبر عن شئ نكون شبه متأكدين منـه - الاولى في الحاضر والثانية في الماضي .
- It must be the postman, he always comes at this time.

في هذه الجملة المتحدث شبه متأكد ان من يدق الباب هو ساعي البريد لأنه دائماً ئأتي في هذا الوفت

- They are so tired, they must have been running .


## - Might + مصدر الفعل

- It might be my brother, he sometimes comes at this time.
- في هذه الجملة المتحدث غير منأكد ان من بدق الباب هو أخوه لأنه أحيانا يأتي في هذا الوقت.
. Can't + مصدر الفعل
- تستخدم عندمـا نكون شبه متأكدين أن الثئ الذي نتحدث عنه غير حقيقي .
- It can't be Ali, he is at school now.
- في هذه الجملة المتحدث شبه متاكد أن من يدق الباب مثلا ليس علي لأنه في المدرسة الان .
- Can't have + p.p.
- تستخدم عندما نكون شبه متأكدين أن الثئ الذي نتحدث عنه غبر حقيقي ولكن لحدث في
- They can't have finished their lunch, they started five minutes ago.


## The Passive voice

## عند تحويل حملة خبرية للمجهول نتبع الآتي:

## أولا المضارع السسط :

بقية الجملةة التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي $\longrightarrow$ am, is, are المغعول به
He cleans the room every day.
The room is cleaned every day .

## ثانا الماضيالسسط:

بقية الجملة $\longrightarrow$ was, were $\longrightarrow$ التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي They finished the work last week.
The work was finished last week.

## ثالثا المضارع المستمد:

بقية الجملة $\longrightarrow$ النصريف الثالت لفعل الجملة الأصلي $\longrightarrow$ am, is, are +being المفوول به
They are playing the game in the club.
The game are being played in the club.

## رارعا الماضح المستمر:

بقية الجملة $\longrightarrow$ النتصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي $\longrightarrow$ was, were +being المفوول به
They were playing the game in the club.
The game were being played in the club.

## خامسا المضارع التام:

بقية الجملة
They have watched the match .
The match has been watched .

## سـادسا الماضى التام:

بقية الجملة $\longrightarrow$ had +been $\longrightarrow$ التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة الأصلي
They had watched the match .
The match had been watched .

## ساععا المستقل السسط والأفعال الناقصة:

بقية الجملة $\longrightarrow$ التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة $\longrightarrow$ be $\longrightarrow$ الفعل الناقص الموجود بالجملة $\longrightarrow$ المفعول به
They will watch the match tomorrow.
The match will be watched tomorrow.
She could answer the questions easily.
The questions could be answered easily

## The Propositions

## in

in October－in June－in March－in December－in August
r the（ ）مع أجزاء اليوم（ الصباح ـ الظهر－المساء ）بشرط أن تكون مسبوقةة ب in the morning－in the noon－in the evening
in 1985 －in 2002 －in 1847
in Spring－in Autumn－in Summer－in Winter
in the bedroom－in the bathroom－in the classroom
7 ：مع المناسبات（ عيد الأم－العيد الوطني ） in the Mother day－in the National day－in my birthday

## on

on Sunday－on Friday－on Wednesday
on $19^{\text {th }}$ of April－on February $7^{\text {th }}-$ on $12 / 5 / 2005$
「 「 ：مع تواريخ الكاملة（ يوم وشهر وسنة ）
r ：مع بعض الأفعال والكلمـات الآتية ：

| insist on | يصر علي |
| :---: | :---: |
| Keen on | شغوف بـ |
| on foot | علي الأقدام |
| on duty | في العمل |
| on business | في مهمة عمل |
| on shelf | علي الرف |
| on time | في الوقت المحد |

at اسنتخد（مـات حرف الجّر
1 ：مع الوقت ．
at 6 o＇clock－at 10 o＇clock
r : مع أجزاء اليوم ( الصباح ـ الظهر ـ المساء ) بشرط أن لا تكون مسبوقة ب ( the )

At noon－at night－at midnight

## ؟ : مع بعض الكلمات الآتية :

at home - at club - at school - at the cinema - at the library - good at - bad at

## by استخذامـات حرف الجر

ا : مع وسائل المواصلات بشرط ألا تكون مسبوقةة ب ( the ) أو ( a )
by bus - by ship - by car - by train

## لاحظ بـض هذه المصطّحات

| Suffer from | يعاني من |
| :---: | :---: |
| Different from | يختلف |
| Prefer .... to | يفضل ... علي |
| Intend to | ينوي أن |
| Blame for | يلوم علي |
| Pay for | بيفع من اجل |
| Good at | جيد في |
| Laugh at | يسخر من |
| Agree with | يوافقك الرأي |
| Proud of | فخور ب |

## A) From a,b,c and d choose the most suitable answer :-

1- I got the highest marks in the exam.
a- easy b- easily c- easiest d- easier
2- My father travelled to London Business.
a- in b- at c- of d- on
3- He decided to go to work............... the doctor advised him to have rest.
a- because of b-in spite of c- however d- although

4- She told me her address $\qquad$ I wrote down on a piece of paper.
a- which
b- where
c- who
d- when

5- .................. becoming a policeman like his father, he chose to become a doctor.
a- because of
b- in comparison
c - instead of
d- on the other hand

6- $\qquad$ with other careers, the teacher's job is quite stressful.
a- in comparison with $b$ - whereas
c- but
d- instead of
7- I want you to handle this box
a- careful b- care c- carefully d- carefulness
8- The policeman was talking
to the murderer.
a. happy
b. happily
c. happier
d. happiest

9 There still only $\qquad$ .time to finish the exercise.
a. many
b. few
c. a few
d. little
10- I've been preparing lunch
b. for
1 o'clock .
a. since
c. ago
d. yet

11- The city is much
b-busier than the countryside. a- busy c- busiest d- the busiest.
12- In Kuwait, summer is too hot, winter is cool.
a- in comparison with
b- instead of
c- whereas
d- on the other hand.

13cooking, let's go out for dinner.
a- Whereas b-In comparison with c- On the other hand d- Instead of.
14- City life is exciting, $\qquad$ , life in the countryside is more peaceful.
a- in comparison with
b- instead of
c- whereas
d- on the other hand 15Life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard. a- In comparison with b- But c- Whereas d- Instead of

16- Some people take bank loans buy cars. a- so that
b- because
c- in order to

17- We need to reduce pollution $\qquad$ it harms our health greatly.
a) so that
b) because
c) to
d) lead to.

18- Man's greed is often the real $\qquad$ .of the extinction of rare animals.
a) with the result that
b) because of
c) cause
d) so that.

19- Teens misuse the internet,................... they waste their time and harm their eyes.
a) because
of b) in order to
c) because
d) with the result that

20- the lecture was boring $\qquad$ .some of the students began to fall asleep.
a) because of
b) so as to
c) because
d) with the result that

21- Having too much sugar may .obesity and health problems . a- lead to b- so that c- because d-is the cause of 22- He suffers from gum infection ..................he smokes a lot. a- because of b- because c- to d- with the result that 23- He was put into prison $\qquad$ .his bad deeds .
a- because of $\quad b$ - in order to c- because d- so that
23- I joined an English Summer School $\qquad$ .improve my English. a- because of b- due to c- to d- so that

24- We took a taxi $\qquad$ we could reach on time .
a) because of
b) is the cause of
c) to
d) so that

24- He is the man $\qquad$ opinion I respect.
a) who
b) whose
c) whom
d) which

25- The guidebook. we bought was very helpful.
b) whose
a) who
c) whom
d) which

26- I wish I .................. ten years younger.
a- am
b - is
c- were
d- are

27- I wish I .................. the invitation to last night's party.
a- hadn't declined b-don't decline c-didn't decline d-haven't decline
28- I wish my brother ................... getting at me.
a- Will stop
b- would stop
c- had stopped
d- stooped

29- His father was angry ......................... him because he failed his exams.
a) of
b) on
c) with
d) from.

30- Arabs are famous $\qquad$ their hospitality.
a) for
b) from
c) with
d) of.

31- Bees depend $\qquad$ flowers and fruit to feed.
a) of
b) on
c) at
d) for.

32- She $\qquad$ be French. I'm not sure. She has a strange accent.
a ) must
b can't
c) might
d) wouldn't

33- It ....................be easy designing bridges. They are very complicated structures.
a) must
b ) can't
c) might
d) wouldn't

34-He's not usually tense. He $\qquad$ faced some troubles at work.
a must
b ) can't
c) might have
d) wouldn't

35other students, Ali is quite polite in class.
a) Although
b) Unlike
c) But
d) despite

36- Trees for hardwood.
a- cut down
b- is cut down
c- cuts down
d- are cut down
37. Until the 1960s panda
...for their skins.
a- are hunted
b- were hunted
c- hunted
d- hunt
38. Sorry, sir. The reports yet.
b) a- has been finished
c) $\mathbf{c}$ - have been finished

## C- Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:

1- The girl used to walking to work instead of take the bus.
2-I don't know which to go at the weekend. It depends $\underline{\text { in }}$ the weather.
3- They haven t eat since yesterday, so they can't be very hungry.
4-His car drove slow after the mechanic repair it.
5- If they study hard, they would pass his exams easily.
6-I wish you will stop drop rubbish in the street.
7-Last night`s film is wonderful. I wish I hadn` t miss it.
8-My brother which is a teacher has make up his mind to resign.
9-She study English since ten years now.
10- I hesitated before phone him. I thought he might have be asleep.
11- Pandas hunt for their skin, they is in danger.
12- I wish I see the film who was shown on TV las night.
13- Parks are usually full with people in the weekend.

## A) From a,b,c and d choose the most suitable answer :-

1- My father
a- read b- is reading
2- This boy usually
a- prays b- is praying my dinner.
a- has just eaten b- will just eat c-have just eaten d-have just ate a magazine in his room now.

2- This brays
3- I
4- The teacher ..........................the lesson soon .
a- will explain b-has explained c-have explained d- explained
5- Adel hurt his back while he ........................ in the garden.
a- were working b-working c-was working d-work
6- Dana always ( spend ) $\qquad$ her holidays abroad
a- spent
b- spend
c- spending
d- spends
7- Look, Ahmed $\qquad$ .towards us
a- is coming
b- was coming
c- comes
d- came
8- It's the most interesting match I
a- has ever seen b- saw
c- have ever seen
d- saw
9- The film $\qquad$ before I arrived at the cinema. a- started b- had started c- will start d- has started 10- It's too cold, I wish I $\qquad$ my coat now.


12- The maid cleaning the house.
a- has just finished b-have just finished $c$ - is just finishing $d$-finishes
13- Unfortunately, the manager. $\qquad$ his office before I arrived.
a- has left
b- had left
c- have left
d- is leaving

14- As I $\qquad$ b- was talking mobile
c- have talked
d- talked

