Salman Al Faresy Sec. School GRADE TWELVE القواعد المقررة في الفصل الدراسي الاول

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

UNIT ONE

زمن المضارع التام PRESENT PERFECT

الكلمات الداله على الزمن :-

| just | تماما / توا |
|----------|-----------------|
| ever | دوما |
| never | أبدا - قط |
| since | منذ |
| for | لمدة |
| already | سابقاً _ من قبل |
| yet | حتى الآن |
| recently | مؤخرأ |

 في حالة وجود اي كلمة من الكلمات السابقه في الجملة تكون الجمله في زمن المضارع التام ، ويكون شكل الفعل كما يلي :-

The plane **<u>has just landed</u>** at the airport.

القاعدة:

(I, We, They, You) فاعل الجمع (<u>have</u> + <u>have</u>) التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة (P.P) (He, She, It) فاعل المفرد (P.P) (P.P)

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

زمن المضارع التام المستمر PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

تدل كل من (since - for - all) أيضا علي زمن المضارع التام المسـتمر ولكن إذا جاء في الجملة أو كان معناها شـيء يدل علي اسـتمرار حدث الجملة (فعل الجملة) .

فاعل جمع (I – we – they – you) —→ have + been + V + Ing فاعل مفرد (He – She – It) _→ has + been + V + Ing

They have been studying since 7 o'clock .

تذكر أن الفعل (<u>wait</u>) دائما يأتي في زمن المضارع التام المسـتمر

It has been raining all night .

| Since | For |
|-------|------|
| منذ | لمدة |

وهما كلمتان يدلان علي زمن المضارع التام وزمن المضارع التام المستمر.

دائما يأتى بعد for فترة زمنية متكاملة غير محددة البداية .

الفترة الزمنية التي تأتى بعد for

| second | ثانية | month | شهر |
|--------|-------|------------|------------|
| minute | دقيقة | season | فصل |
| hour | ساعة | decade | عقد |
| day | يوم | century | قرن |
| night | ليلة | short time | فترة قصيرة |
| week | أسبوع | long time | فترة طويلة |

ولكن لاحظ أن هذه 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

دائما یأتی بعد since

فترة زمنية مفتوحة أي إننا نعرف بدايتها ولا نعرف نهايتها وهذه قائمة بالفترات الزمنية التي تأتي بعد since. اذن يأتي بعد since بداية المده الزمنيه .

| Since 10 o'clock | في ساعة معينه | Since April | مع أي شهر من الشهور |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Since 1990 | مع أي تاريخ قديم | Since last year | مع زمن + last |
| Since Friday | مع أيام الأسبوع | مع أي جملة زمنها ماضي بسيط | |
| | <u> </u> | I've worked since I was young | |

Comparative and contrastive connectors

1-Whereas بينما

- أداة ربط تربط جملتين بينهما نوع من التضاد في المعنى
- اذا كانت في منتصف الجمله يجب ان يسبقها فاصله (,).
- اذا كانت في بداية الجملة يجب ان يكون بين الجملتين فاصلة (,)
- 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 لكن whereas
 نفس استخدام whereas ولكنها تأتي دائما في وسط الجمله ولا يسبقها فاصلة .
 Longfor the country but you hapthen another to you
- I prefer living in the country **but** my brother prefers the town.
- من ناحية أخرى On the other hand 3-
 - تأتي في بداية الجمله الثانيه يسبقها نقطة (.) وبعدها فاصله (.)
- Travelling by car is very cheap. **On the other hand**, flying is quicker.

بدلامن

4- Instead of

• يأتي بعدها - اسم / ضمير / فعل + ing

- Instead of flying, let's go by car.
- I want tea instead of coffee.
 - مقارنة ب 5- In comparison with
- 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 Past Perfect

وقتAfter , before , as soon as , no sooner , by the time , by....

had + P.P.

He went to bed after he had done his homework.

 يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث وقع وتم قبل حدث أخر ويكون الحدث الثاني في زمن الماضي البسيط .

UNIT THREE

- Adverbs of manner
- الحال هو كلمة تصف الفعل او ما يحدث

الكلمات الدالة :

الشكل

يتكون الحال بإضافة إy الى الصفة /

• nice nicely

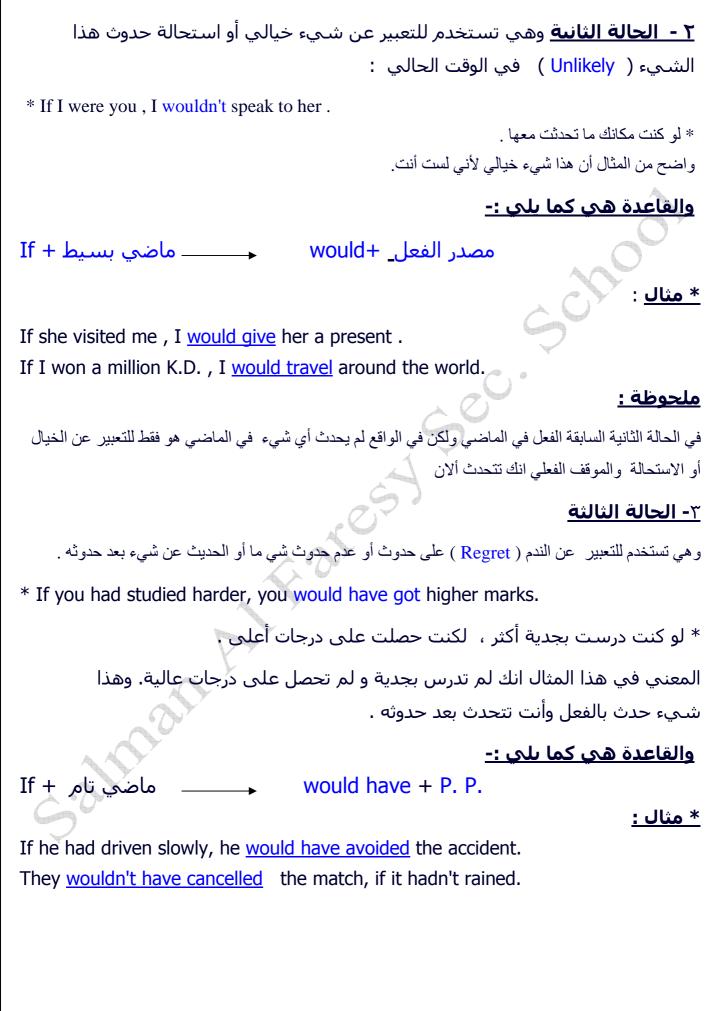
- اذا كانت الصفى تنتهي ب y تحول ال y الى i ثم نضيف ال ly
 اذا كانت الصفى تنتهي ب happy happily
- الصفات التي تنتهي ب ble تحول ال e الاخيره الى y لكي نكون الحال.

• responsible responsibly

• The girls could ran **quickly**.

<u>قاعدة If</u>

* هناك حالات مختلفة لقاعدة if تعبر كل واحدة عن استخدام مختلف وهي كالتالي :-۱- <u>الحالة صفر أو الحالة العامة أو ما يسمى Zero conditional</u> 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 ، أشـرب <u>والقاعدة هي كما بلي :</u> مصدر الفعل 🔶 مضارع بسيط + If ٢<mark>- الحالة الأولى</mark> وهي تستخدم للتعبير عن احتماليه (Likely)حدوث الشيء فمثلاً إذا قلت : * If you drop the glass , it will break. * إذا أسـقطت الكوب سـوف ينكسـر . والقاعدة هي كما يلي : مضارع بسـيط + If مصدر الفعل + will مثال أخر: * If he studies harder , he will get higher marks. * If it rains, we will stay at home. <u>ملحوظة :</u> يمكن أن تكون if في أول الجملة أو في منتصف الجملة : * He will disturb the neighbours , if he speaks loudly.



UNIT FOUR

Subordinate clauses of purpose and result

لکی • In order to = to يأتى بعدهما مصدر الفعل (بدون أي اضافات) . • We study hard <u>to get</u> higher marks. Because لان / يسبب • يأتى بعدها جملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول) We study hard **<u>because</u>** we want to get higher marks. لکی So that يأتى بعدها فاعل + فعل مساعد + فعل اصلي + بقية الجملة • الفعل المساعد اما can / could حسب زمن الجملة مضارع أو ماضي • We study hard **so that we can** get higher marks. • The real cause of السبب الحقيقي ل... یأتی بعدها noun اسم • Cutting down trees is the real cause of deforestation. يؤدي الى • Lead to یأتی یعدها noun / advective • Deforestation leads to desertification .

UNIT FIVE

Wish

Wish + ماضي بسيط + Wish
 تستخدم للتعبير عن التمني والرغبة في تغير الموقف الحالي أو المستقبلي ولكن هناك استحاله في
 حدوث الشئ الان لذلك نستخدم صيغة الماضي . ولكن في حقيقة الامر لم يحدث أي شيئ في
 الماضي ولذلك يسمي ماضي غير حقيقي Unreal Past

- I wish I were a millionaire!
- I am sorry I don't know how to use the computer. I <u>wish</u> I <u>knew</u> how to use it.
- Wish + ماضي تام + P.P) ماضي تام + Wish + ماضي تام (had + P.P)
 تستخدم للتعبير عن الندم على حدوث أو عدم حدوث شئ في الماضي . معنى ذلك اننا نتحدث عن الماضي فعيلاً .
- I wish I had talked to him yesterday.
- He didn't pass the exam. He <u>wishes</u> he <u>had worked</u> hard.
- She was absent. I <u>wish</u> she <u>had attended</u> the conference.
- They had that bad accident because they were careless. I <u>wish</u> they <u>had been</u> more careful.
- We saw the film. I <u>wish</u> you <u>had seen</u> it with us. It was an amazing evening.
- . Wish + would + مصدر الفعل
 - تستخدم فى 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 <u>would stop</u> annoying me.

UNIT SIX Modal Verbs

- Must + مصدر الفعل
- Must have + P.P.
 - تستخدمان حين نريد ان نعبر عن شئ نكون شبه متأكدين منه
 الاولى فى الحاضر والثانية فى الماضى .
- It <u>must be</u> the postman, he <u>always</u> comes at this time. • في هذه الجملة المتحدث شبه متأكد ان من يدق الباب هو ساعي البريد لأنه دائماً يأتي في هذا الوقت .
- They are so tired, they <u>must have been</u> running.
- مصدر الفعل + Might
- · تستخدم عندما يكون المتحدث غير متأكد من الشئ .
- It <u>might be</u> my brother, he <u>sometimes</u> comes at this time.
 في هذه الجملة المتحدث غير متأكد ان من يدق الباب هو أخوه لأنه أحيانا يأتي في هذا الوقت.
- Can't + مصدر الفعل مصدر
 تستخدم عندما نكون شبه متأكدين أن الشئ 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 الشئ الذي نتحدث عنه غير حقيقي ولكن لحدث في الماضي.
- They **<u>can't have finished</u>** their lunch, they started five minutes ago.



<u>سابعا المستقبل البسيط والأفعال الناقصة:</u>

بقية الجملة → التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة → be → الفعل الناقص الموجود بالجملة → 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

<u>The Propositions / حروف الحر</u>

in



٤ : مع بعض الكلمات الآتية :

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

استخدامات حرف الجر by

(a) أو (be) أو (be) أو (a)

by bus - by ship - by car - by train

لاحظ بعض هذه المصطلحات

| Suffer from | | يعاني من |
|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Different from | | يختلف عن |
| Prefer to | \bigcirc | يفضل علي |
| Intend to | | ينوي أن |
| Blame for | | يلوم علي |
| Pay for | | يدفع 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. b- at c- of a- in d- on 3- He decided to go to work..... the doctor advised him to have rest. a- because ofb- in spite ofc- howeverd- alth4- She told me her addressI wrote down on a piece of paper. d- although a- which b- where c-who d- when 5- becoming a policeman like his father, he chose to become a doctor. d- on the other hand b- in comparison a-because of c- instead of 6- 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 d- carefulness a- careful b- care c- carefully 8- The policeman was talking.....to the murderer. b. happily c. happier a. happy d. happiest 9 There still onlytime to finish the exercise. a. manyb. fewc. a few10- I've been preparing lunch1 o'clock . d little c. ago b. for a. since d. yet 11- The city is much the countryside. a- busyb-busier thanc- busiest12- In Kuwait, summer is too hot, winter is cool. d- the busiest. a- in comparison with b- instead of c- whereas d- on the other hand. 13- cooking, let's go out for dinner. b- In comparison with c- On the other hand d- Instead of. a- Whereas 14- City life is exciting,, life in the countryside is more peaceful. a- in comparison with b- instead of c- whereas d- o 15- Life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard. d- on the other hand a- In comparison with b- But c- Whereas d- Instead of 16- Some people take bank loans..... buy cars. a- so that c- in order to d- with the result that. b- because 17- We need to reduce pollution it harms our health greatly. b) because c) to d) lead to. a) so that 18- Man's greed is often the realof 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. of b) in order to c) because a) because d) with the result that 20- the lecture was boring ,.....some of the students began to fall asleep. a) because of b) so as to c) because d) with the result that Salman Al Faresy Sec. School

21- Having too much sugar mayobesity and health problems. b- so that c-because d- is the cause of a- lead to 22- He suffers from gum infectionhe smokes a lot . a- because of b- because c- to d- with the result that 23- He was put into prisonhis bad deeds . a-because of b- in order to c-because d- so that 23- I joined an English Summer Schoolimprove my English. a-because of b- due to c- to d- so that b) is the cause of a) because of c) to d) so that 24- He is the man..... opinion I respect. b) whose a) who c) whom d) which 25- The guidebook...... we bought was very helpful. b) whose c) whom a) who d) which 26- I wish I ten years younger. b- is d- are a- am c- were 27- I wish I the invitation to last night's party. c- didn't decline d- haven't decline a- hadn't declined b- don'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 their hospitality. b) from a) for c) with d) of. 31- Bees depend flowers and fruit to feed. b) on d) for. a) of c) at 32- She..... be French, I'm not sure. She has a strange accent. a) must b) can't c) might d) wouldn't 33- Itbe easy designing bridges. They are very complicated structures. N. b) can't c) might d) wouldn't a) must 34- He's not usually tense. He..... faced some troubles at work. a) must a) must b) can't c) inight na 35- other students, Ali is quite polite in class. **b**) can't c) might have d) wouldn't a) Although b) Unlike c) But d) despite 36- Trees for hardwood. d- are cut down a- cut down b- is cut down c- cuts down 37. Until the 1960s pandafor their skins. a- are hunted b- were hunted d- hunt c- hunted b) a- has been finished b- has not been finished c) c- have been finished d- have not been finished

<u>C- Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:</u>

Sanac

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 in the weather. 3- They haven't **<u>eat</u>** since yesterday, so they **<u>can't</u>** 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 <u>with</u> people <u>in</u> the weekend.

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

| 1- My father a- read | a maga b- is reading in | azine in his room now. c- are reading | d- will read |
|--------------------------------|--|---|------------------|
| a- prays | b- is praying | | |
| • | b- will just eat | • | d- have just ate |
| a- will explain | the lesson so b- has explained | c- have explained | d- explained |
| | while he b- working) | | d-work |
| a- spent | b- spend towards u | c- spending | d- spends |
| a- is coming | b- was coming ing match I | c- comes | d- came |
| a- has ever seen | b- saw | c- have ever seen | d- saw |
| a- started | b- had started | c- will start | d- has started |
| a- have | b- had | c- have had | d- has |
| a- Were picking | b- are picking | c- was picking | |
| a- has just finished | cleaning t b- have just finished | c- is just finishing | |
| a- has left | manager b- had left | c- have left | |
| | in the mobile b- was talking | | d- talked |

مع تحيات قسم اللغة الانجليزية

ثانوية سلمان الفارسي