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للحصول على جميع روابط الصفوف على تلغرام وفيسبوك من قنوات وصفحات: اضغط هنا

الروابط التالية هي روابط الصف الثاني عشر على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

مجموعة الفيسبوك

صفحة الفيسبوك

مجموعة التلغرام

بوت التلغرام

قناة التلغرام

رياضيات على التلغرام

Grammar Grade 12
Grammar unit 1.

Present Perfect Simple/ Continuous

The present perfect simple suggests completion while the continuous suggests something is unfinished.

The Present Perfect Simple: have/ has + Past Participle

Uses:

1. Finished actions without a reference to the time of the action:

- I've **seen** that documentary with my father.
- Joan **has studied** two foreign languages.

2. Unfinished actions with “yet”:

- ❖ James **has not finished** his homework **yet**.
- ❖ Susan **hasn't mastered** Japanese **yet**.

3. Recently completed actions with **just/ already**:

- ☒ The teacher **has just left** the room.
- ☒ George **has already washed** his car.

4. To talk about the frequency of an action in the past with:

“several times/ many times/ once/ twice/ never”.

- ✓ He's **given** flowers to his wife **several times**.
- ✓ We've seen this film **twice**.

5. With **since/ for** to show that an action started in the past and the action is still happening or just stopped.

- I've **learned** in this school **for** three years.
- We've **lived** in this house **since** I was a child.

The Present Perfect Continuous: have/ has + been + V-ing

used to show that an action started in the past and the action is still happening or just stopped.

Examples:

- They have been cleaning the mess **all night**.
- She has been working at that company **for three years**.
- Sara has been preparing for her wedding party **all the week**.
- James has been teaching at the university **since June**.
- We have been working on this project **all summer**.

Grammar Grade 12
Present Perfect Simple / Continuous



Do as shown between brackets:

1. The little girl is dirty from head to foot because she (play) in the mud all day. **(Correct the verb)**
2. I (just/ finish) writing my first book. **(Correct the verb)**
3. My father's car (break) three times this month. **(Correct the verb)**
4. 'Have you seen James?' 'No, I (see) him since March.' **(Correct the verb)**
5. I (not/ smoke) a cigarette for ten years. **(Correct the verb)**
6. I haven't seen anything like this before. (Use: **never**)
.....
7. Sara (wait) for you all the evening. **(Correct the verb)**

Choose the correct choice:

1. She for the bus for fifteen minutes.
a) waited b) waits c) is waiting d) has been waiting
2. I have been sitting at my desk seven o'clock.
a) for b) just c) yet d) since
3. I can't go to sleep now. I haven't finished that report
a) already b) just c) yet d) since
4. John is waiting for his friend. He has been waiting for him five o'clock.
a) since b) just c) yet d) never
5. It's my first time to visit Japan. I have visited it before.'
a) already b) never c) ever d) just
6. 'Why is your hair wet?' '- Because I all the morning.'
a) has been swimming b) swim c) had swum d) have been swimming
7. Have you eaten Chinese food?
a) already b) ever c) yet d) never



Connecting Words (Contrast Words)

* These words and expressions are used to link two ideas that contrast with each other: **(whereas, but, on the other hand, instead of, in comparison with):**

1) whereas / while: **Whereas** + clause, clause **or** Clause + **whereas** + clause

- **Whereas** I like all types of fish, my friend always chooses meat dishes. **or**
- My friend always chooses meat dishes **whereas** I like all types of fish.

2) but: clause, + **but** + clause

- My brother passed his exam, **but** he looks unhappy.

3) on the other hand: *(It can't be used to join clauses. It starts another sentence.):*

- Mr. Sultan is 100 years old. **On the other hand**, he looks like a young man.

4) instead of:

Clause + **instead of** + noun phrase. **or** **Instead of** + noun phrase, + clause.

- I stayed in bed all day **instead of** going to work. **or**
- **Instead of** going to work, I stayed in bed all day.

5) in comparison with:

In comparison with + noun phrase, clause. **or** Clause + **in comparison with** + noun phrase.

- **In comparison with** the French, the British eat far less fish. **or**
- The British eat far less fish **in comparison with** the French.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

1..... Chinese grammar is not difficult, the pronunciation will be very hard for me.

- a) Although b) However c) But d) Instead of

2.I like football, my friend likes tennis.

- a) in comparison with b) however c) but d) instead of

Grammar Grade 12

3. You should recycle as many things as possible throwing them away.

- a) in comparison with b) however c) but d) instead of

4. If it were up to me, I'd take a holiday staying at home all this time.

- a) in comparison with b) however c) but d) instead of

5. Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Warsaw has only 2 million.

- a) In comparison with b) While c) But d) Instead of

6. I've decided to learn Chinese French at university.

- a) in comparison with b) however c) but d) instead of

Do as shown between brackets:

1. Chinese grammar is not difficult. The pronunciation will be very hard for me.

(Join using: **although**)

2. I want chocolate ice-cream. I don't want chocolate.

(Join using: **instead of**)

3. Seoul in South Korea is a very big city. Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is quite a small city.

(Join using: **in comparison with**)

4. The dress was expensive. She bought it.

(Join using: **but**)

5. Florida has a warm climate. Alaska has a cold climate.

(Join using: **whereas**)

6. Some people visit their doctor once every few weeks. Others may not visit a doctor for several years.

(Join using: **on the other hand**)



The Past Perfect

This tense describes completed event that took place in the past before another past event.

Form: had + past participle

- 1) The ship had received many warnings **before** it hit the iceberg.
- 2) I had already eaten **when** my friend visited me.

had received

hit

Reference Words:

before/ after/ already/ never/ as = because/ by the time/ when/ as soon as

Correct the verb between brackets.

1. John went to bed **after** he (finish) his work last night.
2. Nabeel didn't recognise his friend Jaber **as** he (not see) him for ten years.
3. **By the time** we arrived at the station, the train (already leave).
4. **When** his father (buy) him a car, he had already got a driving license.
5. In 1854, Irish people (emigrate). **because** so many had died of starvation.
6. They were extremely hungry. They (eat) anything for 24 hours.
7. He explained that he passed the exam **because** he (study) well.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

1. It started to rain after we to the station.
a. gets b. had got c. get d. got
2. By the time we reached the inn all the guests
a. leave b. left c. had left d. leaves
3. We him just after he had got news of his dismissal.
a. met b. had met c. meets d. meet

Grammar Grade 12

4. I said I that play before.
a. seen b. had seen c. sees d. is seeing
5. They had already finished dinner when we
a. is arriving b. arrive c. arrives d. arrived
6. Why didn't you go to bed after you supper?
a. had had b. had c. has d. have
7. She had spent all her money before her father
a. had come b. comes c. come d. came
8. I thanked him for the flowers he me.
a. sent b. had sent c. send d. sends
9. We couldn't the door because he had lost our keys.
a. opened b. open c. had opened d. opens
10. She to cry when the light had gone out.
a. began b. begun c. begins d. had begun

Grammar Unit. 3

Conditional Sentences

Zero Conditional: → used to show facts/ general truths/

If you **freeze** water, it **changes** into ice.

If + Present Simple, Present Simple

1st Conditional: → used to express that things will possibly happen in the future

If Jim **saves** enough money, he **will go** to Japan.

If + Present Simple, will + Infinitive

2nd Conditional: → used to express imagination and wishes about the present/ future

If I **had** a million dollars, I **would open** a mall.

If + Past Simple, would + Infinitive

3rd Conditional: → used to express imagination, wishes, criticism and regret about the past

If you **had warned** me, I **would not have told** your father about the exam result.

If + Past Perfect, would + have + P.P



Grammar Grade 12
Do as shown between brackets:

1. If it **hadn't rained** heavily, there (not be) a flood. **(Correct)**
2. If he (sleep) early, he **would have woken up** early. **(Correct)**
3. If he **hadn't climbed** the tree, he (break) his leg. **(Correct)**
4. If we (go) shopping, we **would have food** to eat. **(Correct)**
5. If you (heat) water to 100 degrees, it **boils**. **(Correct)**
6. Plants **die** if they (not get) water. **(Correct)**
7. You (get) purple if you **mix** red and blue. **(Correct)**
8. If we **don't hurry**, we (miss) the train. **(Correct)**
9. If I see Mike, I (tell) him about the party. **(Correct)**
10. I had studied harder. I would have passed the test. (join using: **if**)
.....
11. We wouldn't have gone to visit John if we hadn't known he was in hospital. (use: **unless**)
.....
12. We didn't win the match because we didn't play well. (use: **if**)
.....
13. I were in your position, I wouldn't do the same thing. **(choose)**
a) unless b) if c) when d) because



Adverbs of Manner

Here some examples of Adverbs of Manner:

- ☐ The man is eating **quickly** and **voraciously**.
- ☐ The boy is making the sandcastle **slowly** and **skillfully**.
- ☐ The lion is roaring **violently** and **ferociously**.

Adverbs of Manner tell us how something happens.

They are usually placed after the main verb or after the object.

How to form the adverbs of manner

- ☐ adjective + **-ly**:
bad > badly; quiet > quietly; recent > recently; sudden > suddenly
- ☐ adjective + **ly** with changes in spelling:
easy > easily; gentle > gently
- ☐ A few adverbs of manner have the same form as the adjective:
They all worked **hard**. / She usually arrives **late**. / I hate driving **fast**.

Do as shown between brackets:

1. 'Don't run so fast,' the teacher shouted with anger. (Rewrite using an adverb of manner.)
.....
2. New born babies should be held with care. (Rewrite using an adverb of manner.)
.....
3. The final scene ended in a tragic manner. (Rewrite using an adverb of manner.)
.....
4. My new shoes are a very comfortable fit. (Rewrite using an adverb of manner.)
.....
5. My mum creates culinary delights like a master. (Rewrite using an adverb of manner.)
.....