

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



مدرسة التميز النموذجية

الملف ملخص مراجعة قواعد اللغة

موقع المناهج ← ملفات الكويت التعليمية ← الصف الحادي عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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Grammar unit 7

(Relative clauses)

Relative Clauses

- Give additional information about a noun, such as a person, place or thing.

Relative pronouns

- Introduce a relative clause. They include **who/ whom/ that** for People, **which/ that** for things, **when** for time, **where** for place and **whose** to show possession.

Types of Relative Clauses:

1. Defining

Relative clauses add essential information to a sentence. If we remove the clause, the sentence does not make sense.

- *The woman who found my wallet handed it in to reception.*
- *The boy whose dog has run away has gone to look for it.*

2. non-defining

Relative clauses add extra information to a noun or noun phrase. If we remove the clause, the sentence still makes sense.

- *My friend's birthday, which was last weekend, was great fun.*
- *China, which is in Asia, is a big country.*



Grammar unit 8

Reported Speech (infinitive with to)

• We use the structures: “to + infinitive” / “not + to + infinitive” to report:

• request • advice • command • promise

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| -Direct request | <i>He said, “Could you close the window please?”</i> |
| -Reported request | <i>He asked me to close the window.</i> |
| - Direct advice | <i>My father said, “You should save your money.”</i> |
| - Reported advice | <i>My father advised me to save my money.</i> |
| -Direct command | <i>He said, “Don’t be late!”</i> |
| - Reported command | <i>He told me not to be late.</i> |
| -Direct promise | <i>He said, “I’ll pick you up at the station at seven o’clock.”</i> |
| -Reported promise | <i>He promised to pick me up at the station at seven o’clock.</i> |

-If there is a pronoun in Direct Speech, it has possibly to be changed in Reported Speech, depending on the situation.

-With some, any, no and every, we can form words ending in one, body, thing and where. Look at these examples:

1. *Everyone* enjoyed the show. It was a great success.
2. The police searched the house but found *nothing*.
3. Let's find *somewhere* to eat.
4. *Nobody* came into the shop all afternoon.



-Indefinite Pronoun uses:

-someone/ somebody = a person

-something = a thing

-somewhere = (in) a place

Used in positive statements and in requests

-anyone/ anybody = a person

-anything = a thing

-anywhere = (in) a place

Used in questions, negative statements and sometimes in positive statements.

-no one/nobody = no person

-nothing = no things

-nowhere = (in) no places

Used in positive sentences, but they have negative meanings.

everyone/ everybody = all the people

everything = all the things

everywhere = (in) all the places

Used in positive statements and question

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GRAMMAR unit 9

The passive Verbs

A Form

We form the passive with the appropriate tense of the verb **be** + the past participle:

*After each frame **has been filmed**, the models **are moved**.*

To say who did the action of the verb (the agent) we can include a **by** phrase:

*The cameras **are controlled by traffic police**.*

We don't need to mention the agent if:

1 we don't know who the agent is:

This letter was posted the day before yesterday.

2 it is obvious who the agent is:

The thief was arrested. (It's obvious that the police arrested the thief.)

3 it is not important who the agent is:

Television pictures are sent to a monitor.

B Use / Meaning

▶ In general, we use passive sentences to focus attention on the information we think is most important.

In this passive sentence the supermarket is more important than the person who opened it:

A large new supermarket was opened last Saturday.

▶ In this active sentence the famous singer is more important than the supermarket

The famous singer opened a large new supermarket last Saturday.

▶ Passive sentences are more common in writing than in speech.

▶ Passive sentences are more formal than active sentences.



Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple (is / are)	I <i>clean</i> my room. She <i>cleans</i> the rooms.	My room is cleaned by me. The rooms are cleaned by her.
Past simple (was / were)	She <i>cleaned</i> her room They <i>cleaned</i> the room.	Her room was cleaned by her. The rooms were cleaned by them.
Present perfect Has been Have been	I <i>have cleaned</i> my room. She <i>has cleaned</i> the rooms.	My room has been cleaned by me. The rooms have been cleaned by her.
Past perfect (had been)	He <i>had cleaned</i> his room. They <i>had cleaned</i> the rooms.	The room had been cleaned by him. The rooms had been cleaned by them.
Present continuous (is / are being)	I'm <i>cleaning</i> the room. She <i>is cleaning</i> the rooms.	The room is being cleaned by me. The rooms are being cleaned by her.
Past continuous (was / were being)	I <i>was cleaning</i> the room. We <i>were cleaning</i> the rooms.	The room was being cleaned by me. The rooms were being cleaned by us.
Future (will be)	I will upgrade my phone easily.	My phone will be upgraded easily.
Modal verbs (..... + be)	I <i>can clean</i> my room. I <i>will clean</i> the room. I <i>must clean</i> the room. I <i>could clean</i> the room.	The room can be cleaned. The room will be cleaned. The room must be cleaned. The room could be cleaned.



Prepositions of Time and Place	
Form	Prepositions of <i>time</i> : in / on / from to / Prepositions of <i>place</i> : in / throughout / to
Usage / Meaning	The time preposition on is followed by a day or a date: Example: I'll see you on 21 July.
	The time preposition in is followed by a year or a time of day: Example: The author died in 1971.
	The time preposition from to are followed by a day or a date: Example: The holiday lasted from Wednesday to Sunday.
	The place preposition in refers to something happening at a particular place: Example: I live in Kuwait City.
	The place preposition throughout refers to something happening all over a particular area: Example: Arabic is spoken throughout the Gulf.
	The place preposition to refers to something or someone moving towards a particular place: Example: I'm going to Dubai next week.

	time	place	Other uses
<i>at</i>	Specific times: at 9:30 a.m. at midnight at night at the weekend at noon at dinnertime at bedtime at the moment at sunrise, sunset	Specific addresses: at 255 Main Street	Specific places or points: at my desk, at the door, the table at the station, the street corner at the concert, at the party at the cinema, at school, at work at the airport, the station at the corner, the bus stop at the top at the age of 15
<i>on</i>	Days: on Sunday, Saturday on Valentine's Day on Christmas Day on your birthday on New Year's Eve on New Year's Day on Liberation Day on March 21, 1974 on Monday morning	Roads: on the King Road	Surfaces/ directions: on the wall, the table, the carpet on the first floor on Earth, the moon on a bus, a plane, a bicycle, a horse on the left, the right, the way on TV, the radio
<i>in</i>	Units of time: <i>In the morning</i> <i>In the afternoon</i> <i>In the evening</i> <i>in July, October</i> <i>in winter, Summer</i> <i>in 1945/ the 80's</i> <i>in the 21st century</i> <i>in the future</i> <i>in an hour</i>	Large places: <i>in</i> London <i>in</i> Kuwait <i>in</i> Germany <i>in</i> Asia <i>in</i> Africa <i>in</i> the world	Closed spaces: <i>in</i> the room <i>in</i> a car, taxi, a building, a box <i>in</i> my hand, my pocket <i>in</i> the cupboard, drawer, closet <i>in</i> the garden, the kitchen, the garage <i>in</i> a vase, a boat, glass



-Collective Nouns:

A collective noun is used to refer to an entire group of persons, animals or things; it therefore includes more than one member.

Examples:

- People: class, family, group, staff
- Animals: flock, herd
- Things: bunch, collection, pack, set

-Singular and plural verbs with collective nouns:

A plural collective noun takes a plural verb: Families enjoy this restaurant.

A singular collective noun usually takes a singular verb: Our family enjoys this restaurant.

-When to use a singular verb:

When all the members of a collective noun are performing an action as a unit (and that's usually the case), use a singular verb.

Examples:

- The cast is celebrating the success of the play with a party after the performance.

- A wolf pack hunts as a group.

-When to use a plural verb:

When the members of a collective noun are performing an action as individuals, use a plural verb. In this case, all or some members of the group are doing something independently of the other members; the group is not acting together as a unit.



Examples:

- *The cast have been practicing their lines.*
- *The flock were running off in every direction.*
- *The staff disagree on the proposal.*

Grammar unit 10



Should / shouldn't + infinitive

- **We use should for advice or recommendation.**
- *You should wear a seatbelt. (I think it is important.)*
- *You should always wear a seat belt.*
- *You shouldn't use your mobile phone while driving.*

Should have + (p.p.)

- **We use should have to criticize or give advice for something happened in the past.**
- *The motorist should have driven more carefully.*
- *He should have done a greater effort before exams.*
- *You should have locked the door. (But you didn't lock it.)*

Suffixes

Suffixes are a letter or group of letters added to the ending of words to change their meaning or function.

- Suffixes: spelling

- Often, the suffix causes a spelling change to the original word.

Examples:

1. *beauty, duty + -ful → beautiful, dutiful (-y changes to i)*
2. *able, possible + -ity → ability, possibility (-le changes to il)*
3. *permit, omit + -ion → permission, omission (-t changes to ss)*



Grammar unit 11

Stative vs. Dynamic Verbs

- Stative Verbs

Verbs which refer to conditions or states are called stative verbs.

We never use these verbs in continuous tenses:

Examples:

- *I believe traffic pollution is bad for us.*

(Not *I am believing*)

- *Do you know where she lives?*

(Not *Are you knowing.*)

- *We use stative verbs to express what we think or believe and how we feel.*

- Dynamic Verbs

- Verbs which refer to actions are called dynamic verbs.

- We can use them in simple and continuous tenses:

Examples:

- *I usually drink coffee every morning for breakfast.*

- *This morning I am drinking tea.*

- Feeling Verbs

Fear	<i>I fear the world is becoming a more dangerous place.</i>
Hate	<i>Some animals hate the rain.</i>
Like	<i>Dana likes animals.</i>
Love	<i>Bader loves activity holidays.</i>



We can use some thinking/ believing verbs in continuous tenses. If we do this, their meaning changes:

Examples:

- I think we should protect wild animals. (think= believe)
- I am thinking about getting a bike. (think= consider)
- I expect things will improve. (expect= believe)
- I am expecting a letter from my pen friend. (expect= wait for)

-Thinking Verbs

- | | |
|------------|--|
| know | We don't know what to do. |
| Suppose | I suppose she's spent all her money. |
| understand | I do not understand much about science. |
| agree | I agree with you. |
| believe | He believes everything he reads in the newspapers. |
| expect | Do you expect to see him tomorrow? |
| suspect | I suspect she's caught my cold. |
| think | Do you think things are getting worse? |
| reckon | I reckon to leave at 3 o'clock. |
| Realise | Do you realise how disappointed I am? |

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Compound Nouns

Form: Noun + Noun

Usage / Meaning:

We combine two nouns to make a new word.

This can become one word or remain as two words.

The first noun often acts as an adjective, describing the second noun.



A) From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer that best

completes each of the following sentences:

1. India, the best types of spices are grown, is one of the leading exporters of spices worldwide.

- a. which b. whose c. when d. where

2. It seems that I have bought the same novels you bought yesterday.

- a. who b. whose c. which d. when

3. It's important to get with colleagues at workplaces.

- a. down to b. on c. over d. through

4. We missed Maryam yesterday. She's getting the flu by the way.

- a. down to b. on c. over d. through

5. I've got a lot of work to do, so I have to get it.

- a. through b. on c. down to d. up

6- As the audience their seats, the theatrical performance began.

- a- is taking b- were taking c- taking d- take

7- Our government everything it can to look after the people.

- a- did b- does c- doing d- was done

8- Every afternoon the baseball team its coach out to the field for practice.

- a- follows b- following c- is being followed d- are followed

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9. The exams will start soon. You ready for them.
 a. should be b. shouldn't be c. should have been d. shouldn't have been
10. The kitchen is a mess. You should have..... it.
 a. clean b. cleans c. cleaned d. been cleaned
11. To keep healthy, you some fruit or vegetables every day.
 a. should eat b. shouldn't eat c. should have eaten d. shouldn't have eaten
12. A lot of people to raise pet animals at home.
 a. love b. loving c. are loving d. have loved
13. I the future holds the best for all of us in the end.
 a. am believing b. was believing c. believing d. believe
- 14- Mum advised me not all my money and save some for the future.
 a- spend b- to spending c- to spend d- to spent
- 15- The manager ordered his secretary send the letters to the clients.
 a- to b- if c- that d- never
- 16- Rasheed his sister to clean his room.
 a- said b- told c- wondered d- warned

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

1. Tom is the best student in my class. He is expected to be one of the top ten.

(Join using: who)

- a. Tom is the best student in my class who he is expected to be one of the top ten.
 b. Tom is the best student in my class who is expected to be one of the top ten.
 c. Tom, who is the best student in my class, is expected to be one of the top ten.

2. Fruits contain many types of vitamins. The human body needs these vitamins for its well-being. (Join using: which)

- a. Fruits contain many types of vitamins which the human body needs for its well-being.
 b. Fruits contain many types of vitamins which the human body needs these vitamins for its well-being.
 c. Fruits contain many types of vitamins, the human body which needs these vitamins for its well-being.

3. "Take the pills before breakfast."

(Change into reported speech)

- a. The doctor advised me take the pills before breakfast.
 b. The doctor advised me taking the pills before breakfast.
 c. The doctor advised me to take the pills before breakfast.



4. The airhostess asked me (not leave) the luggage unattended. (Correct the verb)

- a. The airhostess asked me not to leave the luggage unattended.
- b. The airhostess asked me don't to leave the luggage unattended.
- c. The airhostess asked me didn't to leave the luggage unattended.

5. "Tidy up your room and go to bed." (Change into reported speech)

- a. My mother told us not to tidy up our room and go to bed.
- b. My mother told us to tidy up our room and go to bed.
- c. My mother told us tidy up our room and go to bed.

6. My passport (steal) last year while I was on vacation. (Correct the verb)

- a- My passport stole last year while I was on vacation.
- b- My passport was stolen last year while I was on vacation.
- c- My passport was stealing last year while I was on vacation.

7. Now, the plane (examine) by the mechanics before the long flight. (Correct the verb)

- a-Now, the plane has examined by the mechanics before the long flight.
- b- Now, the plane was examining by the mechanics before the long flight.
- c-Now, the plane is being examined by the mechanics before the long flight.

8. The government has built many schools in recent years. (Change into passive)

- a- Many schools have been built by the government in recent years.
- b- Many schools were built by the government in recent years.
- c- Many schools are built by the government in recent years.

9. I will present my ideas at the conference tonight. (Change into passive)

- a- My ideas are presented by me at the conference tonight.
- b- My ideas will be presented by me at the conference tonight.
- c- My ideas were presented by me at the conference tonight.

10. The car ran out of petrol. I should have (refuel) it before going out. (Correct the verb)

- a. The car ran out of petrol. I should have refueled it before going out.
- b. The car ran out of petrol. I should have been refueled it before going out.
- c. The car ran out of petrol. I should have be refueling it before going out.



11. Ali should (leave) earlier. He missed her flight.

(Correct the verb)

- Ali should left earlier. He missed her flight.
- Ali should have left earlier. He missed her flight.**
- Ali should have been left earlier. He missed her flight.

12. I should have eaten meat instead of fish.

(Make negative)

- I shouldn't eat meat instead of fish.
- I should haven't eaten meat instead of fish.
- I shouldn't have eaten meat instead of fish.**

13. My little brother enjoys reading. He (think) that television is boring.

(Correct the verb)

- My little brother enjoys reading. He is thinking that television is boring.
- My little brother enjoys reading. He thought that television is boring.
- My little brother enjoys reading. He thinks that television is boring.**

14. The first movie was successful. The second one was not popular.

(Join using: whereas)

- The first movie was successful, whereas the second one was not popular.
- The first movie whereas was successful, the second one was not popular.
- The first movie was successful. The second one was not popular whereas.

15. He wakes up early every morning. He is always late.

(Join using: yet)

- Yet he wakes up early every morning. He is always late.
- He wakes up early every morning, yet he is always late.
- He wakes up early every morning. He is always late yet.

16. "I want to go camping this summer."

(Change into reported speech)

- My brother said that he wanted to go camping that summer.
- My brother said that he had wanted to go camping this summer.
- My brother said that he will want to go camping this summer.

17. "We visited many interesting places last week." (Change into reported speech)

- My friend said that they have visited many interesting places the week before.
- My friend said that they had visited many interesting places the week before.
- My friend said that they would visit many interesting places the week before.

18. "I am staying here." (Change into reported speech)

- My aunt said that she is staying here.
- My aunt said that she will be staying there.
- My aunt said that she was staying there.



Model answers

A) From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1-d	2-c	3-b	4-c	5-c	6-b
7-b	8-a	9-a	10-c	11-a	12-a
13-d	14-c	15-a	16-b		

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

1-c	2-a	3-c	4-a	5-b	6-c
7-a	8-b	9-b	10-a	11-b	12-c
13-c	14-a	15-b	16-a	17-b	18-c

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عندما يكون تعليم أبنائكم |
اهتمامكم الأول في الحياة

قنواتنا على تليجرام



الصف الرابع



الصف الثالث



الصف الثاني



الصف الأول



الصف الثامن



الصف السابع



الصف السادس



الصف الخامس



صف 11 أدبي



صف 11 علمي



الصف العاشر



الصف التاسع



صف 12 أدبي



صف 12 علمي

