

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



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الملف ملخص قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية

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

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر العلمي



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر العلمي على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

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

[شرح فصل الحث الكهرومغناطيسي](#)

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2024-2025

W/H questions

| Direct | Reported |
|--|---|
| "Why have you left?" | They asked me why I had left. |
| "When can you pay me a visit?" | He asked me when I could pay him a visit. |
| "Where will Fahd live?" | They asked where Fahd would live. |

| Phrasal verbs | المعنى |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| do up | يربط |
| do without | ينجز مستغنيا عن |
| do away with | يتخلص من |
| make up | يخترق قصة |
| make up for | يعوض ما فات |

- **Instead of** { اسم + فعل + ing

Instead of cheating, students should study hard.

Instead of milk, I would like to drink orange juice.

(يمكن أن نستخدم **instead of** وسط الجملة)

I would like to study English **instead of** French.

- **In comparison with** + اسم, جملة

In comparison with my brother, who is in grade 11, I am in 12.

- **Whereas** + جملة, جملة

Whereas I am Tunisian, Fahd is Kuwaiti.

جملة, **whereas** جملة -

I am Tunisian, **whereas** Fahd is Kuwaiti.

جملة, **but** جملة -

I am Tunisian, **but** Fahd is Kuwaiti.

جملة, **However**, جملة -

Chinese grammar is not too difficult. **However**, the pronunciation is very hard for me.

3- Relative Pronouns

فعل + **who** + عاقل

This is the **man who helped** me.

فعل + **which** + غير عاقل

This is the **book which** I bought.

.... + **whose** + ملكية

This is the **man whose house** was decorated.

where + مكان This is the house **where** I live.

in which This is the house **in which** I live.

when + زمن

Friday is the **day when** I visit my grandpa.

NB: Notice that the order of the **subject** and the **verb** is **not** the same in reported questions.

yes/no questions

| Direct | Reported |
|---|---|
| We add <i>whether</i> or <i>if</i> in reported speech. | |
| " Have you done your homework?" | - He asked me if/whether I had done my homework. |
| " Does Ahmad work at night?" | - They asked if/whether Ahmad worked at night. |

statements

| Direct | Reported |
|-------------|--------------|
| present | past |
| Past simple | Past perfect |
| will | would |

both ... and ...

This structure is usually balanced in a way that the same kind of words or expressions follow **both** and **and**:

- He is handsome. He is intelligent. (Use: **both ... and**)
He is **both** handsome **and** intelligent.

Unit 8

1- Inverted sentences

| Usual word order | Inverted word order |
|------------------------------|--|
| I have never cheated. | Never have I cheated. (Notice exactly how the word order changes.) |

Rarely / Never + فعل مساعد

No sooner + had + فاعل **than** + V3

Hardly + had + فاعل **when** + V3

Scarcely + had + فاعل **when** + V3

Not only + فعل مساعد + but also

Little + فعل مساعد

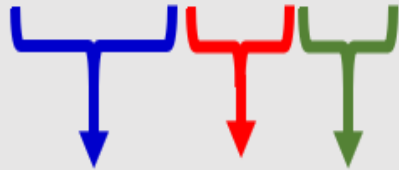
Seldom + فعل مساعد

So + صفة + فعل مساعد

Unit 9

1- Having things done for you (causative verbs)

The mechanic repaired my car.



فاعل فعل مفعول به

أعبنى الجدول بأجزاء الجملة المطلوبة:

| المستفيد | تصريف فعل "have" بنفس زمن الجملة | المفعول به | V3 للفعل الأساسي للجملة |
|----------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| I | had | my car | repaired. |

The mechanic **repairs** my car.

| | | | |
|---|------|--------|-----------|
| I | have | my car | repaired. |
|---|------|--------|-----------|

The mechanic **will repair** my car.

| | | | |
|---|-----------|--------|-----------|
| I | will have | my car | repaired. |
|---|-----------|--------|-----------|

2- use to / used to

تستخدم للتعبير عن الماضي

I **used to go** to school by bus.

I didn't **use to go** to school by car.

How **did** you **use to go** to school?

Unit 10

1- Past perfect simple / past perfect continuous

Past perfect simple: had + V3 / simple past
I **had played tennis before** I **met** my friends.

Past perfect continuous: had been + فعل + ing / past simple
I **had been playing tennis for 3 hours before** I **met** my friends.

نلاحظ أن وجود المدة الزمنية غير الزمن. فتحوّل الماضي التام البسيط إلى الماضي التام المستمر.

2- Phrasal verbs

| Phrasal verbs | المعنى |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| come across | يلتقي صدفة ب..... |
| come away with | يخرج بانطباع |
| come down | ينخفض |
| come over | يزور |
| come round | يسترجع وعيه |
| come up | يظهر فجأة / يُذكر في نقاش |

3- so + adjective / adverb + that / such + (adjective) + Noun + that

The Mona Lisa is **so special that** it is worth more than \$ 860 million.

The Mona Lisa is **such a special portrait that** it is worth more than \$ 860 million.

4- Future continuous / Future perfect

Tomorrow **at** 5 p.m. I will be studying English for my final exam.

Tomorrow **by** 8 p.m. I will have finished studying English for my final exam.

Unit 11

1- The passive with modal verbs

Astronauts **can carry out experiments** on board the ISS.

Experiments can be carried out on board the ISS (by Astronauts).

Modal verb + be + V3

| | |
|---|-----------|
| can should must could have to has to had to | + be + V3 |
| has been have been had been | + V3 |

2- Giving choice either ... or / neither ... nor

This mask is available in **either** blue **or** red.

This dress is **neither** my size **nor** my colour.

3- None of + Plural noun + singular verb

None of the students **is** absent today.

1- Relative clauses and verbs ending in -ing:

I like playing computer games **which involve** digits.

نلاحظ استخدام ضمير الوصل الذي يعود على
computer games به المفعول به

I like playing computer games ~~which involve~~ digits.

involving

عوضنا **which involve** بكلمة واحدة تنتهي ب **ing**

تسمى **present participle** وتقوم مقام صفة تصف المفعول به
computer games

Fahd became a doctor **who did** high level research.

Fahd became a doctor ~~who did~~ high level research.

doing

2- Comparison of scale:

My father is very **rich**. My uncle is very **rich**.

rich

rich

نلاحظ استخدام الصفة **rich** في الجملتين.

لذلك يجب وضع الصفة المتكررة مرة واحدة بين كلمتي:
as

My father is **as rich as** my uncle.



في حالة النفي نضيف كلمة **not** بعد الفعل:

My father is **rich**. My uncle is **very rich**.

My father is **not** as rich as my uncle.

3- **unless**

unless = if + not

If you **don't** study hard, you will

fail. **Unless** you study hard, you will fail.

4- Prepositions

- on** + day (Monday)
- in** + part of a day (the morning)
(the afternoon)
(the evening)
- in** + month (July)
- in** + year (2003)
- in** + season

ملاحظة: اذا اجتمع اليوم والشهر والسنة استخدم **on**

- on** May 9, 2000.
- arrive **at** (the airport)
- be angry **with**
- on** a + means of transport (a bus)
- throughout** + place (Kuwait)
- by** + means of transport (car / bus / train ..)
- throughout** (life)
- depend **on**
- in** (the row)
- at** (conference)
- famous **for** ...
- provide somebody **with** something
- expect something **from** somebody
- be responsible **for**
- impressed **with**
- be good **at**
- be interested **in**
- be interested **in / keen on**