

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



أ. ناشد الحاج

الملف مراجعة الاختبار القصير 7-8-9 Unit

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	1
أفكار وحمل مساعدة لكتابة التعبير	2
مواضيع تعبير مبسطة مع المخطط	3
مذكرة قواعد مع تمارين غير محلول	4
حلول مذكرة قواعد مع تمارين	5



الصف الثاني عشر

اللغة الإنجليزية



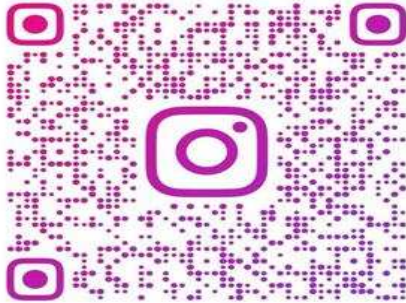
مراجعة الاختبار القصير

Unit 7-8-9

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

اسم الطالب:

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Vocabulary

Unit 7

Lesson:1-2

1-	cardiovascular	adj	قلبي- متعلق بالقلب والأوعية الدموية	7-	geriatric	adj	خاص بكبار بالسن
2-	centenarian	n	مُعَمَّر (شخص عمره 100 عام أو أكثر)	8-	honour	v	يحترم - يبجل
3-	commentary	n	تعليق	9-	integral	adj	أساسي
4-	cycle	v	يركب دراجة	10-	onerous	adj	شاق - مُجهد
5-	elderly	adj	كبير بالسن	11-	supple	adj	مرن - لين
6-	expectation	n	توقع	12-	vigorous	adj	نشيط - قوي

Lesson:3 manahj.com/kw

13-	chronic	adj	مزمن	16-	genetic make-up	n	تكوين وراثي
14-	deprived of	ph.v	محروم من	17-	restful	adj	مريح
15-	drowsy	adj	نعسان	18-	shallow	adj	سطحي - غير عميق

Lesson:4-5

19-	blizzard	n	عاصفة ثلجية	25-	excuse	n	عذر-مبرر
20-	conceal	v	يخفي-يحجب	26-	frequently	adv	بشكل متكرر
21-	dispute	n	جدال - نزاع	27-	in spite of	pre	على الرغم من
22-	do away with	ph.v	يتخلص من	28-	make up	ph.v	يلفق - يخلق
23-	do up	ph.v	يربط - يثبت	29-	make up for	ph.v	يعوض
24-	do without	ph.v	يستغني عن	30-	vicinity	n	جوار

Lesson:7-8

31-	admiration	n	اعجاب	36-	due	adj	مستحق - واجب الأداء
32-	affection	n	محبة - مودة-حنان	37-	fatal	adj	مميت - قاتل
33-	ailment	n	مرض خفيف	38-	life expectancy	n	العمر المتوقع - معدل الأعمار
34-	bestow	v	يمنح - يهب	39-	reverence	n	تبجيل - احترام
35-	deserve	v	يستحق				

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Unit 8

Lesson:1-2

1-	almond	n	لوز	8-	public services	n	خدمات العامة
2-	depopulation	n	نقص في عدد السكان	9-	reverse	v	يعكس
3-	deserted	adj	مهجور	10-	rural	adj	ريفي-قروي
4-	export	n	تصدير	11-	socioeconomic	adj	اجتماعي اقتصادي
5-	graduated	adj	متدرج	12-	unemployment	n	بطالة
6-	infrastructure	n	البنية التحتية	13-	vacant	adj	شاغر - خالي
7-	overcrowding	n	ازدحام سكاني-كثافة سكانية	14-	vice versa	adv	والعكس بالعكس

Lesson:4-5

15-	astounded	adj	مندهش	22-	hub	n	مركز النشاط - محور
16-	bump into	v	يقابل صدفة	23-	hustle and bustle	idiom	حيوية - نشاط زائد
17-	densely	adv	بشكل كثيف	24-	metropolis	n	عاصمة / مدينة كبرى
18-	disturbance	n	ازعاج	25-	narrate	v	يروى (قصة)
19-	embarrassed	adj	مخرج - مرتبك	26-	odds and ends	idiom	بقايا / نثریات
20-	far and wide	idiom	في كل مكان	27-	pluck up the courage	exp	يستجمع شجاعته
21-	glamour	n	جمال - روعة	28-	tranquil	adj	هادئ

Lesson:7-8

29-	advantageous	adj	مفيد - نافع	32-	palatial	adj	مثل القصر - واسع - فخم
30-	leafy	adj	كثيف الأوراق والأشجار	33-	picturesque	adj	رائع - جميل - فاتن
31-	make it your own	exp	يضع بصمته على الشيء	34-	residents' parking	n	مواقف سيارات للسكان

Unit 9

Lesson:1-2

1-	competent	adj	كفو - مؤهل	6-	mass-produced	adj	منتج بكميات كبيرة
2-	cookery	n	فن الطبخ	7-	unique	adj	فريد من نوعه - لامثيل له
3-	custom-made	adj	مصنوع حسب الطلب	8-	unusual	adj	غير معتاد
4-	fix	v	يصلح	9-	workshop	n	ورشة عمل
5-	mail order	n	طلبية شراء بالبريد				

Lesson:4-5

10-	below par	exp	دون المستوى أو المعدل	15-	snooker	n	لعبة السنوكر
11-	call the shots	exp	يتخذ القرار النهائي	16-	substandard	adj	دون المستوى
12-	immobile	adj	غير متحرك - ثابت	17-	toe the line	exp	يمتثل للأوامر - يطيع الأوامر
13-	neck and neck	exp	متعادلان - متساويان	18-	ungentlemanly	adj	غير لائق - مخزي - مشين
14-	put to	Ph.v	يطرح سؤال - يثير موضوع				

Lesson:7-8

19-	appoint	v	يعين / يوظف	25-	master's degree	n	شهادة ماجستير
20-	bill	n	مشروع قانون - مسودة قانون	26-	minister	n	وزير
21-	biography	n	سيرة ذاتية	27-	parliament	n	برلمان
22-	customarily	adv	بشكل معتاد	28-	portfolio	n	حقيبة وزارية - منصب وزاري
23-	degree	n	شهادة علمية	29-	resign	v	يستقيل
24-	doctorate	n	دكتوراة	30-	whereas	con	بينما

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

أفكار وجمل مساعدة لكتابة التعبير

Unit 7

1-How we can stay physically and mentally active:

كيف نحافظ على نشاطنا جسدياً وذهنياً

-We can do many things in order to stay physically and mentally active.

نستطيع القيام بالكثير من الأشياء للمحافظة على نشاطنا جسدياً وذهنياً

1-We can eat healthy food.	1-تناول الطعام الصحي
2-We can take exercise.	2-القيام بتمارين
3-We should sleep early and get up early.	3-النوم والاستيقاظ مبكراً
4-We should avoid bad habits such as smoking.	4-تجنب العادات السيئة مثل التدخين
5-We need to read books and stories.	5-قراءة الكتب والقصص

2-How we can honour and show respect to the elderly:

كيف نظهر التقدير والاحترام لكبار السن

-We can do many things in order to honour and show respect to the elderly.

نستطيع القيام بالكثير من الأشياء لإظهار الاحترام والتقدير لكبار السن

1-We should listen to their advice.	1-الاستماع لنصائحهم
2-We can spend time with them.	2-قضاء وقت معهم
3-We should talk to them.	3-التحدث معهم
4-We should open doors for them.	4-فتح الأبواب لهم
5-We must care of them.	5-الاعتناء بهم

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

3-The importance of sleep: أهمية النوم

-Sleep is very important for many reasons.

النوم مهم لعدة أسباب

1-Sleep is good for our health.	1-جيد للصحة
2-It helps us retain information in our memory.	2-يساعدنا على الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات في الذاكرة
3-It makes us concentrate while driving	3-التركيز أثناء القيادة
4-It helps us do better in tests.	4-الأداء الجيد في الاختبارات
5-When we sleep well, we feel better.	5-الشعور بأننا بخير



4-The signs(effects) of the lack of sleep: علامات أو آثار لقلة النوم

-There are many signs (effects) of the lack of sleep.

هناك عدة علامات أو آثار لقلة النوم

1-If we don't sleep well, we feel drowsy.	1-الشعور بالنعاس
2-We feel moody and irritated.	2-الشعور بالانفعال وسوء المزاج
3-We feel tired.	3-الشعور بالتعب
4-We can't concentrate.	4-عدم القدرة على التركيز
5-We can't perform well.	5-عدم القدرة على الأداء الجيد

Unit 8

5-The advantages of living in the city: إيجابيات الحياة في المدينة

-There are many advantages of living in the city
هناك عدة إيجابيات للحياة في المدينة

1-There are more public services.	1-خدمات عامة أكثر
2-People can get more jobs.	2-وظائف أكثر
3-We can go to better schools.	3-مدارس أفضل
4-There are modern hospitals.	4-مستشفيات حديثة
5-There are more entertainment places.	5-أماكن ترفيه أكثر

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6-The disadvantages of living in the city: سلبيات الحياة في المدينة

-There are many disadvantages of living in the city.
هناك عدة سلبيات للحياة في المدينة

1-Cities are overcrowded.	1-كثافة سكانية
2-There is traffic jam in cities.	2-ازدحام مروري
3-Cities are polluted.	3-المدن ملوثة
4-Life in the city is noisy.	4-حياة المدن صاخبة
5- Life in the city is costly.	5-حياة المدينة غالية

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

7-The advantages of living in the village: إيجابيات الحياة في القرية

-There are many advantages of living in the village
هناك عدة إيجابيات للحياة في القرية

1-The cost of living in the village is low.	1-تكلفة معيشة منخفضة
2-People can breathe fresh air.	2-هواء نقي
3-People can grow and eat their fresh food.	3-الناس يزرعون ويتناولون طعام صحي
4-Villages have a simple and easy life.	4-حياة بسيطة وسهلة
5-People feel quiet.	5-الشعور بالهدوء



8-The disadvantages of living in the village: سلبيات الحياة في القرية

-There are many disadvantages of living in the village.
هناك عدة سلبيات للحياة في القرية

1-Villages lack modern schools and hospitals.	1-قلة المدارس والمستشفيات الحديثة
2-People in the village don't get good jobs.	2-قلة الوظائف الجيدة
3-Villagers lack facilities of modern life.	3-قلة تسهيلات الحياة الحديثة
4- Villages lack public services.	4-قلة الخدمات العامة
5- People don't have modern transportation.	5-عدم وجود وسائل نقل حديثة

Unit 9

-Comparison between life in the past and life nowadays:9

مقارنة بين الحياة قديما وحديثا

9-Life in the past

الحياة في الماضي

When we talk about life in the past, we can refer to many aspects.

عندما نتحدث عن الحياة في الماضي، نستطيع أن نشير لعدة جوانب

1- People used to live a hard life.	1- الناس عاشوا حياة صعبة
2- People didn't have modern schools.	2- لم يكن هناك مدارس حديثة
2- People didn't have modern hospitals.	3- لم يكن هناك مستشفيات حديثة
4- There weren't modern communication means.	4- لم يكن هناك وسائل تواصل حديثة
5- People lived in simple houses.	5- الناس عاشوا في بيوت بسيطة

10- Life nowadays

الحياة في الوقت الحاضر

Life nowadays has many facilities.

الحياة في الوقت الحاضر فيها الكثير من التسهيلات

1- People lived an easy life.	1- الناس يعيشون حياة سهلة
2- There are modern schools and hospitals.	2- يوجد مدارس ومستشفيات حديثة
3- People have modern communication means.	3- وسائل تواصل حديثة
4- There are modern means of transportation.	4- وسائل نقل حديثة
5- Technology has made getting things faster.	5- التكنولوجيا جعلت الحصول على الأشياء أسرع

إعداد: أ. ناشد الحاج

-Leisure time activities in the past and nowadays:
أنشطة وقت الفراغ قديما وحديثا

11- Leisure time activities in the past
أنشطة وقت الفراغ في الماضي

In the past, people used to spend their leisure time doing many activities.
في الماضي اعتاد الناس على قضاء وقت فراغهم في العديد من الأنشطة

1-People used to visit each other.	1-زيارة بعضهم البعض
2-People used to play simple games.	2-كانوا يلعبون ألعاب بسيطة
2-They used to tell and listen to stories.	3-كانوا يروون يستمعون للقصص
4-People enjoyed fixing their home appliances.	4-تصليح الأجهزة المنزلية
5-They used to play sports like horse racing.	5-كانوا يلعبون رياضة مثل سباق الخيول

12- Leisure time activities nowadays
أنشطة وقت الفراغ في الوقت الحاضر

Nowadays, people spend their leisure time doing many activities.
في الوقت الحاضر الناس يقضون وقت فراغهم في العديد من الأنشطة

1-They chat on the net and mobile phones.	1-المحادثة عبر النت والموبايل
2-They play sports and go to the gym.	2-يلعبون رياضة ويذهبون للنادي
2-They go to the cinema and watch movies.	3-الذهاب للسينما ومشاهدة الأفلام
4-They can go fishing and swimming.	4-صيد السمك والسباحة
5-They can go camping.	5-التخييم

VOCABULARY

UNIT 7

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

- 1- This is a offering a balanced view of the book's strengths and weaknesses.
a- centenarian b- commentary c- expectation d- genetic make-up
- 2- The between the two countries was finally resolved.
a- blizzard b- vicinity c- excuse d- dispute
- 3- She missed work due to a minor that left her feeling weak and fatigued.
a- admiration b- affection c- ailment d- life expectancy
- 4- We should deal with old people with
a- reverence b- dispute c- blizzard d- excuse
- 5- The hospital has a specialized department to provide care for elderly patients.
a- cardiovascular b- elderly c- geriatric d- integral
- 6- The employees found the new reporting requirements to be and time-consuming.
a- onerous b- supple c- fatal d- vigorous
- 7- She has been dealing with back pain for years, despite trying various treatments.
a- drowsy b- chronic c- restful d- shallow
- 8- The doctor warned that a mistake during surgery could have serious consequences.
a- due b- chronic c- supple d- fatal
- 9- The school will the students' achievements at the upcoming ceremony.
a- honour b- conceal c- do away with d- do up
- 10- He attempted to the truth, but it eventually came out during the investigation.
a- make up b- bestow c- conceal d- deserve

UNIT 8

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

1- Brazil is known for its coffeeto countries all over the world.

a- almond b- depopulation c- export d- infrastructure

2-rates have risen in the region due to the closure of several large factories.

a- Overcrowding b- Public services c- Disturbance d- Unemployment

3- The city skyline at night was full of, with its bright lights and towering buildings.

a- glamour b- residents' parking c- metropolis d- hub

4- The town looked after the storm, with empty streets and closed shops.

a- graduated b- deserted c- rural d- socioeconomic

5- The office is and ready for a new employee to move in.

a- vacant b- astounded c- embarrassed d- tranquil

6- The sunset over the ocean was, with vibrant colours reflecting off the water.

a- advantageous b- leafy c- palatial d- picturesque

7- She was asked to the story of her travels through Europe during the event.

a- reverse b- narrate c- pluck up the courage d- bump into

8- The forest waspacked with trees, making it difficult to see through the thick foliage.

a- densely b- vice versa c- frequently d- tranquilly

9- People came fromto attend the annual music festival.

a- odds and ends b- hustle and bustle c- far and wide d- make it your own

10- During Corona Virus people faced many problems.

a- deserted b- graduated c- rural d- socioeconomic

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 9

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

1- The car broke down, so we took it to the for repairs.

- a- mail order b- workshop c- snooker d- bill

2- Hiswas filled with fascinating stories about his adventures around the world.

- a- biography b- degree c- doctorate d- master's degree

3- The prime minister addressed the to discuss the new proposed policies.

- a- minister b- parliament c- portfolio d- workshop

4- She is amanager, always making decisions that benefit the team and the company.

- a- unusual b- custom-made c- mass-produced d- competent

5- Interrupting the speaker mid-sentence is an act.

- a- unique b- substandard c- ungentlemanly d- immobile

6- He decided to from his position to pursue other career opportunities.

- a- resign b- appoint c- fix d- toe the line

7- The two teams were throughout the game.

- a- below par b- neck and neck c- immobile d- substandard

8-The mayor will a new committee to address the city's housing issues.

- a- call the shots b- toe the line c- put to d- appoint

Grammar

UNIT 7

Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)

الكلام المنقول (الكلام غير المباشر)

الكلام المنقول هو نقل كلام شخص أو مجموعة أشخاص وتحويله من كلام مباشر الى كلام غير مباشر وهذا يتطلب اجراء بعض التغييرات في الجملة، وهذه التغييرات تنطبق على جميع حالات الكلام المنقول:

تغييرات ضرورية في الكلام المنقول

Present simple مضارع بسيط فعل مصدر أو فعل مع s-es	Past simple ماضي بسيط فعل تصريف ثاني
Past simple ماضي بسيط (تصريف ثاني)	Past perfect ماضي تام (had+verb 3)
I	he-she
we	they
you	I-we
my	his- her
our	their
this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
ago	before
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the following day
last night	the night before
today	that day
your	my-our
am	was
is	was
are	were
have	had
has	had
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
must	had to

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

أولاً: الجمل الكاملة (وهي الجمل التي تتضمن فاعل وفعل وتكملة) وهنا نستخدم عبارات مثل (he said- he told me) ثم نكتب كلمة (that) وهنا يجب تغيير زمن الجملة , ومراعاة التغييرات المطلوبة مثل الفاعل وبقيّة الكلمات التي يجب تغييرها

1-I can speak French well.

He said that he could speak French well.

2-We study many subjects at school.

The girls said that they studied many subjects at school.

3-Omar went to the sea yesterday

He told me that Omar had gone to the sea the day before.

ثانياً: تحويل الأسئلة من أسئلة مباشرة الى الكلام المنقول:

Wh-Questions

وهنا يجب أن نبدأ بعبارات مثل (he asked me- he wanted to know) ثم نتبع الخطوات التالية:
1-إذا كان السؤال يحوي فعل مساعد نضع كلمة الاستفهام الموجودة في السؤال ثم نقوم بتحويل الفعل المساعد إلى الماضي ونترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو دون تغيير ونكمل الجملة مع مراعاة تغيير الكلمات التي يتوجب تغييرها ثم نضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة بدلا من علامة الاستفهام.

2-إذا كان السؤال يحوي (do-does) نحذفهما ونحول الفعل للماضي البسيط.

3-إذا كان السؤال يحوي (did) نحذفها ونحول الفعل للماضي التام.

1-When will you travel?

He asked me when I would travel.

2- Where do you live?

She wanted to know where I lived.

3-What did you learn from travelling?

My teacher asked me what I had learnt from travelling

Yes- No Questions

1-وهنا نتبع نفس خطوات الحل في الأسئلة التي تحوي كلمة استفهام لكن الاختلاف الوحيد هو أننا نستخدم إما كلمة (if أو whether) بدلا من كلمات الاستفهام

1- will you travel tomorrow ?

He asked me if I would travel the following day.

2 Do you like to go out with your friends?

She asked me if I liked to go out with my friends.

3- Did you meet Anood yesterday?

My mother wanted to know if I had met Anood the day before.

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

Exercise

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

1 - "I am writing a letter to my friend." Said Omar

(Reported Speech)

- a- Omar said that he is writing a letter to his friend.
- b- Omar said that he was writing a letter to his friend.
- c- Omar said that he has written a letter to his friend.

2 - "we are studying English." said the students

(Reported Speech)

- a- The students said that they study English.
- b- The students said that they are studying English.
- c- The students said that they were studying English.

3 - "I will help you to finish your work." said my brother

(Reported Speech)

- a- My brother told me that he would help me to finish my work.
- b- My brother told me that he will help me to finish my work.
- c- My brother told me that he would help me to finish your work.

4 - " I have finished my work." said my sister

(Reported Speech)

- a- My sister told me that she finished her work.
- b- My sister told me that she had finished her work.
- c- My sister told me that she has finished her work.

5 - " I can carry this heavy box." said Ali

(Reported Speech)

- a- Ali said that he can carry that heavy box.
- b- Ali said that he could carry this heavy box.
- c- Ali said that he could carry that heavy box.

6 - " We buy our needs from the supermarket." said my parents

(Reported Speech)

- a- My parents said that they bought their needs from the supermarket.
- b- My parents said that they bought our needs from the supermarket.
- c- My parents said that they buy their needs from the supermarket.

7 - " I drink my coffee with cardamom." said Salem

(Reported Speech)

- a- Salem said that he drank my coffee with cardamom.
- b- Salem said that he drank his coffee with cardamom.
- c- Salem said that he drinks his coffee with cardamom.

8 - " I played football yesterday." said Fahad (Reported Speech)

- a- Fahad said that he had played football yesterday.
- b- Fahad said that he has played football the day before.
- c- Fahad said that he had played football the day before.

9 - " We left our country last year." said the boys (Reported Speech)

- a- The boys said that they had left their country the year before.
- b- The boys said that they have left their country the year before.
- c- The boys said that they would leave their country the year before.

10- "Where will you spend your summer vacation?" (Reported Speech)

- a- He wanted to know where I will spend my summer vacation.
- b- He wanted to know where I would spend my summer vacation.
- c- He wanted to know where I would spend your summer vacation.

11- "What have you eaten for lunch?" (Reported Speech)

- a- He wanted to know what I have eaten for lunch.
- b- He wanted to know what I ate for lunch.
- c- He wanted to know what I had eaten for lunch.

12- "How many languages can you speak?" (Reported Speech)

- a- She wanted to know how many languages I spoke.
- b- She wanted to know how many languages I can speak.
- c- She wanted to know how many languages I could speak.

13 – "When are you leaving?" (Reported Speech)

- a- He wanted to know when I am leaving.
- b- He wanted to know when I was leaving.
- c- He wanted to know when I will leave.

14 – "Where do you spend the weekend?" (Reported Speech)

- a- She wanted to know where I spent the weekend.
- b- She wanted to know where I spend the weekend.
- c- She wanted to know where I had spent the weekend.

15- "When does Khalid go shopping?" (Reported Speech)

- a-He wondered when Khalid had gone shopping.
- b- He wondered when Khalid goes shopping.
- c- He wondered when Khalid went shopping.

16 – “Where did you meet Ali?”

(Reported Speech)

- a- He asked me where I have met Ali.
- b- He asked me where I had met Ali.
- c- He asked me where I would meet Ali.

17 – “Will you leave tomorrow?”

(Reported Speech)

- a- Ahmed asked me if I would leave the next day.
- b- Ahmed asked me if he would leave tomorrow.
- c- Ahmed asked me if I will leave the next day.

18 – “Have you finished your homework?”

(Reported Speech)

- a- He asked me if I finished my homework.
- b- He asked me if I have finished my homework.
- c- He asked me if I had finished my homework.

19 – “Can you help me carry this box?”

(Reported Speech)

- a- He asked me if I can help him carry that box.
- b- He asked me if I could help him carry that box.
- c- He asked me if I could help him carry this box.

20 – “Do you speak English?”

(Reported Speech)

- a- She wanted to know if I speak English.
- b- She wanted to know if I had spoken English.
- c- She wanted to know if I spoke English.

21 – “Did you go shopping yesterday?”

(Reported Speech)

- a- He asked me if I had gone shopping the day before.
- b- He asked me if I have gone shopping the day before.
- c- He asked me if I had gone shopping the yesterday.

22 – “Did the school bell ring?”

(Reported Speech)

- a- We wondered if the school bell ring.
- b- We wondered if the school bell had rung.
- c- We wondered if the school bell had ring.

Correlative Conjunctions

كلمات مترابطة

both كلاهما	←	→	and وَ
either إما	←	→	or أَوْ
neither لا	←	→	nor وَلَا

1-Both.....and

-للتأكيد على شيئين مترابطين. ودائما نعامل الاسم بعدها معاملة الجمع

Exercise

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

1-My father is a teacher. My mother is a teacher, too.

(Join using Both ... and)

- a- Both my father and my mother is teachers.
- b-Both my father and my mother are teachers.
- c- Both my father and my mother are teachers, too.

2- She likes ice cream. She likes cake.

(Join using Both ... and)

- a- She likes both ice cream or cake.
- b- She both like ice cream and likes cake.
- c- She likes both ice cream and cake.

3-Fahd is a smart student. Rashid is a smart student, too.

(Join using Both ... and)

- a-Both Fahd and Rashid is a smart student.
- b-Both Fahd and Rashid are smart students.
- c-Both Fahd and Rashid are smart students, too.

4-Hassan speaks Spanish. Hassan writes Spanish, too.

(Join using Both ... and)

- a-Hassan both speaks and writes Spanish, too.
- b-Hassan both speaks or writes Spanish.
- c-Hassan both speaks and writes Spanish.

5-The hotel was terrible. The service also was terrible.

(Join using Both ... and)

- a-Both the hotel and the service were terrible.
- b-Both the hotel and the service was terrible.
- c-Both the hotel and the service are terrible.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 8

Inversion

Inverted Sentences

(العكس – الجمل المعكوسة)

تختلف الجمل المعكوسة عن ترتيب الجملة العادية فالجملة العادية تبدأ بفاعل ثم الفعل ثم تكملة ولكن قبل الحديث عن ترتيب الجملة المعكوسة هناك كلمات خاصة بالجمل المعكوسة لا بد من معرفتها قبل كل شيء. وهذه الكلمات يجب أن نضعها في بداية الجملة المطلوب أن نعكسها:

- No sooner..... than.....
- Hardly when
- Scarcely.....when
- Not only.....but also.....
- Never
- Seldom
- Rarely
- Little
- So

طريقة عكس الجملة:

أولاً: الأفعال المساعدة:

في حال كانت الجملة تحوي فعل مساعد والأفعال المساعدة هي:

(am-is-are-was-were-can-could-will-would-shall-should-have-has-had-must-may-might)

- نضع في بداية الجملة المراد عكسها الكلمة المناسبة للقاعدة من الجدول أعلاه (ملاحظة: الكلمة تكون موجودة في الجملة نفسها)

- ثم نعكس بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل ونكمل الجملة كما هي بدون تغيير.

مثال:

1- I have never been astounded like that.

Never have I been astounded like that.

2-I had scarcely left when I ran right into him.

Scarcely had I left when I ran right into him.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

في حال كانت الجملة تحوي فعل رئيسي يجب أن نستخدم (**do** أو **does** أو **did**) وذلك حسب زمن الجملة
- نستخدم (**do**) اذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة مصدر دون تغيير الفعل.
- نستخدم (**does**) اذا كان الفعل مضارع ب s أو es وهنا يجب حذف s أو es من الفعل
- نستخدم (**did**) اذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة ماضي وهنا يجب أن نعيد الفعل الى المصدر
وهنا بعض الأمثلة:

1- I rarely go to the cinema.

Rarely do I go to the cinema.

2-He scarcely behaves foolishly with others.

Scarcely does he behave foolishly with others.

3-She never understood the real problem.

Never did she understand the real problem.



Exercise

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

1-The sun was so bright that we had to wear sunglasses.

(Begin with: So)

a- So the sun was bright that we had to wear sunglasses.

b- So bright the sun was that we had to wear sunglasses.

c-So bright was the sun that we had to wear sunglasses.

2-I have never seen such a sight.

(Inverted sentences))

a-Never have I see such a sight.

b-Never I have seen such a sight.

c-Never have I seen such a sight.

3-As soon as he had written the letter, he tore it into pieces.

(Begin with No sooner)

a-No sooner had he written the letter than he tore it into pieces.

b-No sooner he had written the letter than he tore it into pieces.

c-No sooner had he written the letter when he tore it into pieces.

4- We seldom get such an opportunity.

(Inversion)

a- Seldom we get such an opportunity.

b- Seldom do we get such an opportunity.

c- Seldom did we get such an opportunity.

5-He rarely behaves foolishly with his friends.

(Begin with rarely)

a-Rarely he behaves foolishly with his friends.

b-Rarely does he behaves foolishly with his friends.

c-Rarely does he behave foolishly with his friends.

6-I scarcely visited such an amazing place.

(Inversion)

a- Scarcely did I visit such an amazing place.

b- Scarcely did I visited such an amazing place.

c- Scarcely had I visit such an amazing place.

7-She scarcely understood the problem.

(Inversion)

a-Scarcely does she understand the problem.

b-Scarcely did she understand the problem.

c-Scarcely did she understood the problem.

8-They had no sooner started their walk than it started to rain. **(Begin with: No sooner)**

a- No sooner had they started their walk than it started to rain.

b- No sooner they had started their walk than it started to rain.

c- No sooner did they start their walk than it started to rain.

9-She has never been to such a luxurious hotel.

(Begin with: Never)

a- Never she had been to such a luxurious hotel.

b- Never she has been to such a luxurious hotel.

c- Never has she been to such a luxurious hotel.

10-We couldn't go out because it was so cold.

(Begin with: So)


a-So cold it was that we couldn't go out.

b- So cold was it that we couldn't go out.

c- So cold it was so we couldn't go out.

Comparative and contrastive connectors:

أدوات ربط المقارنات

1-	Whereas بينما	-تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة + فعل + فاعل) -Life in the past was difficult, whereas life nowadays is easy. -Whereas Ali likes playing football, Ahmed likes playing tennis.
2-	In comparison with بالمقارنة مع 	-تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة ناقصة ملاحظة: الجملة الناقصة تكون على شكل عبارة اسمية بدون فعل -Life in the past was difficult in comparison with life nowadays. -In comparison with life in the past, life nowadays is easy.
3-	Instead of بدلاً من	-تستخدم عندما يكون لدينا خيار بين شيئين ويمكن استخدامها بداية أو الجملة ويأتي بعدها اسم أو فعل (ing وسط) -I have decided to learn French instead of German. -Instead of watching TV, we will go to the cinema.
4-	But لكن	-تستخدم عندما يكون هناك تباين أو تناقض في المعنى بين جملتين. تأتي وسط الجملة ويسبقها فاصلة -He is not rich, but he always buys expensive things.
5-	However على أي حال	-غالباً ما تستخدم كبداية جملة جديدة يرتبط معناها بجملة قبلها، يسبقها نقطة أو فاصلة منقوطة ويتبعها فاصلة. -John wanted to play football tonight; however, his injury kept him on the sidelines.
6-	On the other hand من ناحية أخرى	-تستخدم كجملة جديدة تسبقها نقطة وتتبعها فاصلة -Modern technology has many positive aspects. On the other hand, it may affect us negatively.

Relative clauses and pronouns

جمل الوصل وضمائر الوصل

1-	Who	مع الاسم العاقل	The teacher who helped me was very kind.
2-	Which	مع غير العاقل	The book which you lent me was fascinating.
3-	Where	مع المكان	-The restaurant where we met is a fantastic place.
4-	Whose	مع الملكية أو التبعية	The artist whose paintings we admire is giving a lecture.
5-	When	مع الزمان	The day when we met was unforgettable.
6-	Why	مع السبب	She couldn't explain why she was late.
7-	That	مع العاقل وغير العاقل	1-The woman that I met yesterday is my aunt. 2-The movie that we watched was great.

Exercise

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

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1-Sara doesn't revise her lessons. She is watching TV.

(Join using: Instead of)

- a- Instead of Sara revising her lessons, Sara is watching TV.
- b- Instead of revising her lessons, Sara is watching TV.
- c- Instead of Sara doesn't revise her lessons, she is watching TV.

2-He prefers to work in the office. she enjoys working from home. (Join by: whereas)

- a- He prefers to work in the office, whereas she enjoys working from home.
- b- He prefers to work in the office, she enjoys working from home whereas.
- c- He whereas prefers to work in the office, she enjoys working from home.

3-I bought a new house. It is located in a peaceful area.

(Join the sentence)

- a- The house, whose I bought, is located in a peaceful area.
- b-The house, which I bought, is located in a peaceful area.
- c- The house, which I bought it, is located in a peaceful area.

4-The man is standing there. He is my uncle.

(Join the sentence)

- a-The man who is standing there is my uncle.
- b-The man whose is standing there is my uncle.
- c-The man when is standing there is my uncle.

5-I sent an email to my lawyer. He lives in Kuwait City.

(Join using: who)

- a- I sent an email to my lawyer who he lives in Kuwait City.
- b- I sent an email to my lawyer. He who lives in Kuwait City.
- c- I sent an email to my lawyer who lives in Kuwait City.

إعداد: أناشد الحاج

UNIT 9
Causative verbs
الأفعال المسببة

1-	مضارع بسيط	have أو has	تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + فاعل +
2-	ماضي بسيط	had	تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + فاعل +
3-	مضارع مستمر	am أو is أو are	تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + فاعل +
4-	مستقبل	will have	تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + فاعل +

Examples

- 1- He had his hair cut.
2- They will have their flat painted next week
3- He is having his car repaired now.

Exercise

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

1- They will service my car next week.

(Causative verbs)

- a- I will having the car serviced next week.
b- I will had the car serviced next week.
c- I will have the car serviced next week.

2-The lawyer signed the documents for us.

(Causative verbs)

- a- We had the documents signed.
b- We have the documents signed.
c- We are having the documents signed.

3- Ali will not repair his car himself tomorrow.

(Change into causative)

- a- Ali will have his car repaired tomorrow.
b- Ali will be repairing his car tomorrow.
c- Ali will have repaired his car tomorrow.

4- The mechanic checked the brakes of my car.

(Change into causative)

- a- I had checked the brakes of my car.
b- I had to check the brakes of my car.
c- I had the brakes of my car checked.

5- The gardener waters our garden every morning.

(Change into causative)

- a- We have our garden watering every morning.
- b- We have our garden watered every morning.
- c- We had our garden watered every morning.

6- Ali doesn't write the report himself.

(Change into causative)

- a- Ali has the report written.
- b- Ali had the report written.
- c- Ali will have the report writing.

=====

Used to---اعتاد أن

1- يستخدم used to للتعبير عن أعمال كنا معتادين على القيام بها في الماضي ويجب أن يأتي بعدها فعل مصدر.
الفعل

- He **used to** play football when he was twenty.

2- في حال نفي الفعل used to فإننا نستخدم didn't ونعيد الفعل للمصدر.

- She used to play the piano very well.
- She **didn't use to** play the piano very well.

3- في حال السؤال نستخدم did ونعيد الفعل للمصدر

- I used to wear glasses when I was young
- Did you use to** wear glasses when you were young?

Exercise

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

1- When we were kids, we (use to) play outside all day.

(Correct the verb)

- a- When we were kids, we using to play outside all day.
- b- When we were kids, we used to play outside all day.
- c- When we were kids, we are used to play outside all day.

2- My grandfather used to narrate stories in the past.

(Make negative)

- a- My grandfather didn't use to narrate stories in the past.
- b- My grandfather didn't used to narrate stories in the past.
- c- My grandfather don't use to narrate stories in the past.

3- She used to play the piano when she was young.

(Form a question)

- a- What did she used to play when she was young?
- b- What did she use to play when she was young?
- c- What has she used to play when she was young?

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

نموذج اختبار قصير

-----, School
Name :

Department of English
Class: 11 /.....

Second Period Quiz

I- Vocabulary (20 Marks)

Total

A-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (4x5=20)

- 1-We have to ----- both parents and teachers because they have offered us a lot.
a-cycle b- honour c- deserve d- conceal
- 2-Ali was still tired and ----- when I woke him up as he didn't have enough sleep.
a-chronic b- restful c- shallow d- drowsy
- 3- The government is trying hard to solve the problem of ----- among young people.
a- unemployment b- almond c- glamour d- metropolis
- 4-The members will vote for the new law about traffic rules before issuing it.
a-biography b- minister c- parliament d- cookery

II - Grammar (20 Marks)

B- From a, b and d choose the right answer as required: (4x5=20)

5- "I will present my topic tomorrow."

(Reported speech)

- a- Khalid told me that he would present his topic the next day.
b- Khalid told me that he would present my topic the next day.
c- Khalid told me that he will present his topic the next day.

6-Fahad speaks French. Hassan writes French, too. (Join using Both ... and)

- a- Fahad both speaks and writes French, too.
b- Fahad both speaks or writes French.
c- Fahad both speaks and writes French.

7-She has never been to London.

(Begin with: Never)

- a- Never she had been to London.
b- Never she has been to London.
c- Never has she been to London.

8-I like Italian food very much. My brother dislikes it.

(Join using: whereas)

- a-I like Italian food very much. My brother whereas dislikes it.
b-I like Italian food very much, whereas my brother dislikes it.
c-I whereas like Italian food very much my brother dislikes it.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

