اللغة الانجليزية

الصف الحادي عشر

شرح قواعد مع تمارين

الفصل الدراسي الأول

اسم الطالب:.....

إعداد:

أ. ناشد الحاج



صفوة معلمي الكويت

ملخص الأزمنة

اسم الزمن	الكلمات الدالة	الصيغة	الاستخدام	أمثلة
Present simple **مضارع بسيط**	always-usually-sometimes-often-every	**verb1** **أو** **verb + s-es**	-للأعمال الاعتيادية المتكررة -للحقائق	-He always comes here. -The usually sleep early.
Present continuous **مضارع مستمر**	now-look-listen-still-at present-at the moment	**am** **is +verb+ing** **are**	-للأعمال المستمرة أثناء الحديث	-I am drinking coffee now. -Look! Birds are flying. -Listen! The baby is crying.
Present Perfect simple **مضارع تام بسيط**	already-just-never-ever-for-since-yet	**have** **+verb3** **has**	-للأعمال التي انتهت للتو -للأعمال التي حدثت في وقت غير محدد في الماضي	-I have travelled to London. -He has just arrived.
Present perfect continuous **مضارع تام مستمر**	for-since-all whole	**have** **+been-verb-ing** **has**	-للأعمال التي بدأت في الماضي ولا تزال مستمرة	-I have been playing for two hours. -She has been cleaning the room since 8 o'clock.
Past simple **ماضي بسيط**	yesterday-last-ago-in the past	**verb 2**	-للأعمال التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي	-I met her an hour ago. -He visited us last week.
Past continuous **ماضي مستمر**	while-when-as	**was** **+verb+ing** **were**	-يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما مستمر والثاني قاطع استمرارية العمل الذي كان مستمرا	-While we were playing, it started raining. -When I arrived home, my mother was cooking food.
Past perfect **ماضي تام**	after-before-by the time-when	**had + verb3**	-يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكوم لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر	-I bought a new car after I had sold my old one. -He had learnt French before he went to France.
Future **مستقبل**	tomorrow-next-soon-in the future	**will + verb1**	-للحديث عن الأعمال المستقبلية	-I will travel next month.

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Irregular verbs

الأفعال الشاذة

هنا قائمة بأهم الأفعال الشاذة والتي يجب حفظها لأن معظم القواعد تتطلب تغيير تصريف الفعل ,وكذلك نحتاج معرفة تلك التصاريف كي نكتب جملة صحيحة حسب الزمن لأن كل زمن نحتاج له تصريف معين,
-أما في حال لم يكن الفعل من ضمن هذه القائمة فهو يسمى فعل نظامي ويكون التصريف الثاني والثالث من الفعل النظامي بإضافة **ed**

play -played-played
visit-visited-visited

الأفعال الشاذة

Meaning	Verb	Past	Past participle
يذهب	go	went	gone
يرى	see	saw	seen
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يعطي	give	gave	given
يأتي	come	came	come
يقابل	meet	met	met
يبني	build	built	built
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يقضي- يصرف	spend	spent	spent
يتعلم	learn	learnt	learnt
يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يجد	find	found	found
يخسر-يفقد	lose	lost	lost
يحصل	get	got	got
يفعل	do	did	done
ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten
يزرع-ينمو-يكبر	grow	grew	grown
يرمي	throw	threw	thrown
يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
يخبر	tell	told	told
يقول	say	said	said
يضرب	hit	hit	hit
يضع	put	put	put
يقطع	cut	cut	cut

يحفظ	keep	kept	kept
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يغادر	leave	left	left
يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يحلم	dream	dreamt	dreamt
يفكر	think	thought	thought
يعلّم	teach	taught	taught
يجد	find	found	found
يقرأ	read	read	read
يملك	have	had	had
يشتري	buy	bought	bought
يجعل	make	made	made
يقف	stand	stood	stood
يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يمسك-يصطاد	catch	caught	caught
يستيقظ	wake	woke	woken
يقود	drive	drove	driven
يكتب	write	wrote	written
يشعر	feel	felt	felt
يختار	choose	chose	chosen
يعني-يقصد	mean	meant	meant

يعرف	know	knew	known
يطير	fly	flew	flown
يرسم-يسحب	draw	drew	drawn
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يركض	run	ran	run

صفوة معلمي الكويت

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Unit 1

Modal Verbs (Abilities)
(Can-could-be able to-managed to)

1-أفعال القدرة العامة

1-	**can**	للحديث عن القدرة العامة في الحاضر	I can speak English well.
2-	**could**	للحديث عن القدرة العامة في الماضي	I could swim when I was 10 years old.

2-أفعال القدرة عند وجود صعوبة

- عند الحديث عن أشياء استطعنا القيام بها **رغم صعوبتها** فيجب استخدام أحد الأفعال التالية:

1-	**managed to**	تستخدم بدون فعل الكون	The door was locked, but we managed to get out by breaking a window.
2-	**(be) able to**	يجب استخدام فعل كون قبلها **was-were**	Although the exam was difficult, I was able to pass it with flying colours.

ملاحظة:

1-الفعل بعد أفعال القدرة يجب أن يأتي دائما بالمصدر

Exercise

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1-If you can't do your homework, I ……..help you.
a-could b- able to c- can d- managed to

2-I ……..play the piano when I was 12 years old.
a-can b- able to c- managed d- could

3-I ……visit you because I was so busy.
a-can b- couldn't c- able to d- could

4-Although the streets were very crowded, we …….. reach on time.
a-managed to b- can c- are able to d- could

5-After great efforts and many attempts, he ……..climb the mountain.
a-managed b- can c- was able to d- could

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

1- It was raining heavily, yet they …….. **(Complete)**

a- It was raining heavily, yet they able to cover the distance in ten minutes.
b- It was raining heavily, yet they managed to cover the distance in ten minutes.
c- It was raining heavily, yet they can cover the distance in ten minutes.

صفوة تعلمي الكويت

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Intensifiers
ظروف التأكيد

quite-really-very-a little-pretty-brand-fairly-extremely-absolutely

-تستخدم هذه الكلمات قبل الصفة وقبل وبعض الظروف للتأكيد على معناها وإظهار شدّة الصفة أو الظرف

Examples:

1-The film was quite good.

2-You did that pretty well.

Exercise

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

1- My car is large, but I need a larger one. **(Use: fairly)**

a-My car is large fairly, but I need a larger one.

b-My car is fairly large, but I need a larger one.

c-My car fairly is large, but I need a larger one.

2- He was surprised by his friend's arrival. **(Use: extremely)**

a- He was surprised by his friend's arrival extremely.

b- He was surprised extremely by his friend's arrival.

c- He was extremely surprised by his friend's arrival.

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Phrasal Verbs with "go"
الأفعال المركّبة مع الفعل " يذهب "

1-	go up	يزداد-يرتفع	7-	go into	يدخل
2-	go down	ينزل-ينخفض	8-	go against	يعارض
3-	go off	يرن	9-	go away	يغادر
4-	go on	يستمر-يتابع	10-	go without	يستغني عن
5-	go out	ينطفئ	11-	go under	يغرق
6-	go through	يمر ب			

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1-The price of bread has gone ……..again recently.

a-up b- out c- off d- into

2-The lights went .....while we were studying.

a-up b- down c- out d- off

3-The movie went…….for about two hours.

a-out b- up c- off d- on

4-I never get up before the alarm clock goes……

a-off b- up c- on d- out

5-I got up late, so I had to go ……breakfast this morning.

a-up b- without c- down d- off

6-When the school bell goes……,the students have to leave the classroom.

a-on b- up c- off d-out

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

صفوة تعلمي الكويت

Unit 2

Past Simple--- الماضي البسيط

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة–	Use - الاستخدام
-yesterday - last -ago –in the past -Previous dates (2015-2020 etc…..)	**Verb 2** **فعل تصريف ثاني** ملاحظة : عند اضافة(**ed**) لفعل ينتهي ب **e** فإننا نضيف **d** فقط **reduce--reduced** **ملاحظة**: اذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب **y** مسبوقة بحرف ساكن فإننا نحذف ال **y** ونكتب بدلا منها **ied** stu**dy**- stud**ied** أما اذا كانت أل **y** مسبوقة بحرف متحرك فإننا نضيف **ed** فقط pl**ay**--play**ed**	1-للحديث عن الأعمال التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي

Examples:

1-He visited us yesterday.
2-They bought a new car last month.
3-Omar left his house an hour ago.

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1. I ……..him a week ago.
a. see b. had seen c. saw d. have seen

2. The boys ……tennis last Friday.
a. plays b. played c. playing d. play

3. He …….here with his father yesterday.
a. came b. come c. comes d. coming

4. He …….the first prize in the competition in 2020.
a. getting b. has got c. gets d. got

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

1- We **(spend)** our last holiday in London. **(Correct)**

a-We were spending our last holiday in London.

b-We spend our last holiday in London.

c-We spent our last holiday in London.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Past Perfect +Past Simple
الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط

- يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الزمن الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر، فالعمل الذي حدث أولا يكون في الماضي التام والعمل الذي تلاه يكون في الماضي البسيط.

Past simple الماضي البسيط (تصريف ثاني)	**Past perfect** الماضي التام تصريف ثالث+had

Keywords **الكلمات الدالة**	
-after -because -as soon as	-إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في وسط الجملة فيجب أن يأتي قبلها ماضي بسيط وبعدها ماضي تام. -إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة فيجب أن يأتي بعدها مباشرة ماضي تام والفعل في الجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون في الماضي البسيط.
-before -by the time -when	-إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في وسط الجملة فيجب أن يأتي قبلها ماضي تام وبعدها ماضي بسيط. -إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة فيجب أن يأتي بعدها مباشرة ماضي بسيط والفعل في الجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون في الماضي التام.

Exercise

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1- I went shopping after I ……. my work.

a- finished b- had finished c- have finished d- finishing

2- She ……. the room before her mother arrived.

a- has cleaned b- cleaned c- have cleaned d- had cleaned

3- By the time they ……..the cinema, the movie had started

a- entered b- enters c- had entered d- have entered

4-As soon as they ……the house, their mother started crying.

a-have left b- had left c- leave d- left

5- The movie had begun……we entered the cinema.

a-after b- no sooner c-as soon as d- by the time

6-Before they came back home, they .....some presents.

a-had bought b- buy c- will buy d- are buying

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صفوة معلمي الكويت

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

1-He **(learn)** French before he went to France. **(Correct the verb)**

a- He learnt French before he went to France.
b- He had learnt French before he went to France.
c- He has learnt French before he went to France.

2- They went shopping after they **(finish)** their work. **(Correct the verb)**

a- They went shopping after they have finished their work.
b- They went shopping after they finished their work.
c- They went shopping after they had finished their work.

3- She had left the office by the time she **(write)** the report. **(Correct the verb)**

a- She had left the office by the time she wrote the report.
b- She had left the office by the time she had written the report.
c- She had left the office by the time she writes the report.

4-The salesman checked the box then he handed it to the customer. **(Use: Before**)

a- The salesman has checked the box before he handed it to the customer.
b- The salesman had checked the box before he handed it to the customer.
c- The salesman checked the box before he handed it to the customer.

5- The school bell rang then the students left the classroom. **(Use: after**)

a- The students left the classroom after the school bell rang.
b- The students left the classroom after the school bell has rang.
c- The students left the classroom after the school bell had rung.

6-We entered the hall then my father left. **(Use: By the time)**

a-By the time we had entered the hall, my father left.
b-My father left by the time we had entered the hall.
c- My father had left by the time we entered the hall.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Unit 3

If conditional

If قاعدة

1-	**-Present simple** مضارع بسيط --- -فعل مصدر -فعل مع s-es- am-is-are have-has	**will + مصدر** ---
2-	**-Past simple** ماضي بسيط --- تصريف ثاني was-were had+اسم	**Would + مصدر** ---
3-	**-Past perfect** ماضي تام --- had + تصريف ثالث	**Would have +تصريف ثالث** ---

أمثلة

1-If you sleep early, you will get up early.
2-If he works hard, he will get a reward.
3-If I went there earlier, I would meet him.
4-If I had heard about your problem, I would have helped you.

if ليس بالضرورة أن تأتي في بداية الجملة فهي يمكن أن تكون في الجزء الثاني من الجملة

أمثلة

1- You will get up early if you sleep early.
2- He will get a reward if he works hard.
3- I would meet him if I went there earlier.
4- I would have helped you if I had heard about your problem.

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صفوة معلمي الكويت

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

1- If you go there earlier, you …….. them.
a-will see b-would see c-would have seen d-see

2- If he sleeps early, he…….up early.
a-got b-would get c-would have got d-will get

3-If he trained well, he …….. the match.
a-wins b-would win c-would have won d-will win

4- If you went there earlier, you …….. them.
a-would see b-will see c-would have seen d-see

5- If you had gone there earlier, you …….. them.
a-would see b-will see c-would have seen d-see

6- You will meet them if you .....earlier.
a-comes b- come c- came d- will come

7- You would meet them if you.....earlier.
a-comes b- come c- came d- will come

8- You would have met them if you .....earlier.
a-have come b- come c- came d- had come

9- If I have a car, I ……..everywhere.
a-will go b-would go c-would have gone d-go

10- If I were you, I ……..a different colour.
a-will choose b-would choose c-would have chosen d-choose

11- If I had a car, I ……..everywhere.
a-will go b- go c-would have gone d-would go

12- If I had bought a car, I …….. you.
a-will consult b-would consult c-would have consulted d-consult

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

1-If they study hard, they **(get)** good marks. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If they study hard, they would get good marks.
b- If they study hard, they will get good marks.
c- If they study hard, they would have got good marks.

2- If you took your medicine regularly, you **(feel)** better. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If you took your medicine regularly, you will feel better.
b- If you took your medicine regularly, you would have felt better.
c- If you took your medicine regularly, you would feel better.

3- If she had saved some money, she **(travel)** with them. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If she had saved some money, she would have travelled with them.
b- If she had saved some money, she will travel with them.
c- If she had saved some money, she will travel with them.

4- I would have got more information if I (**read)** more books. **(Correct the verb)**
a- I would have got more information if I read more books.
b- I would have got more information if I had read more books.
c- I would have got more information if I have read more books. .

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Unit 4

Definite and Indefinite Articles
أدوات التعريف والنكرة
(a-an-the)

أل التعريف	(**The**)
أدوات النكرة	(**a - an**)

1-تستخدم **(The)** للتحديد والتخصيص والتعريف ولا نستخدمها عند الحديث عن شيء بشكل عام, ويمكن استخدامها مع المفرد والجمع ومع المعدود وغير المعدود.

1-Water is necessary for life.
2-The water in this river is fresh.
3-Give me the book which you have read.

.....

2-تستخدم **(a)** قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن.

1-I bought **a** car.
2-He is **a** teacher.

.....

3-تستخدم **(an)** قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك.

1-I ate **an** apple.
2-He bought **an** umbrella.

-الحروف المتحركة: (a - e - i - o - u)

-الحروف الساكنة: هي بقية الحروف.

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Choose the right answer in brackets:

1- I am ……teacher.
a-an b- the c- a d-no article

2- I carry ……umbrella when it rains.
a-an b- a c- the d-no article

3-She has eaten ……ripe apple.
a-an b- a c- the d-no article

4- He has ……..nice car.
a-an b-the c- a d-no article

5- Give me ……book.
a-an b- a c- the d-no article

6- Give me ……book you read yesterday.
a-an b- a c- the d.-no article

7- …….water is important for life.
a-an b- a c-the d-no article

8- …….water in Kuwait is fresh.
a-an b- a c- the d-no article

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Correlative Conjunctions and Giving Choices
كلمات مترابطة وإعطاء خيارات

both **كلاهما**	⟷	**and** **وَ**
either **إما**	⟷	**or** **أو**
neither **لا**	⟷	**nor** **ولا**

1-Both……and -للتأكيد على شيئين مترابطين.

2-either……..or -للحديث عن خيار من احتمالين

3-neither…….nor -لربط جملتين منفيتان.

Examples:

1-**Both** Ali **and** Jassim attended the lecture.

2- He wanted to buy **either** a car **or** a motorbike.

3-**Neither** Ahmed **nor** Fahed is going to write the report

Exercise

From a ,b , c and d choose the correct answer :

1- A good essay must be …….well-organized and ordered.

a- either b- neither c- both d- or

2- Hassan likes playing both football……tennis.

a- either b- or c- nor d- and

3- You can have……cookies nor candy.

a-either b- neither c- both d- not only

4- you can either call me at home……at the office.

a- or b- and c- before d- after

5- Both Sara and Maha …….at the cinema.

a- has b- was c- is d-are

6- Either Sara or Maha …….at the cinema.

a- have b- were c- is d-are

7- Neither Sara nor her friends …….to attend the party.

a- was planning b- plan c- plans d-is planning

صفوة معلمي الكويت

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Subordinating Conjunctions

الروابط التابعة

-تستخدم الكلمات التالية لربط جملتين عندما يكون هناك تباين أو تناقض في المعنى

1-	**Although**	على الرغم من	-يمكن أن تأتي بداية أو وسط الجملة ويجب أن يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة + فعل + فاعل) -Although he was sick, he went to school. -He went to school although he was sick.
2-	**In spite of**	على الرغم من	-يمكن أن تأتي بداية أو وسط الجملة وتأتي في أكثر من حالة: 1-يأتي بعدها عبارة the fact that وبعدها جملة كاملة -In spite of the fact that he was sick, he went to schools. 2-يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية -The arrived on time in spite of the rain. -In spite of the heavy rain, they arrived on time 3-يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف له **(ing)** -In spite of playing well, our team didn't score any goal.
3-	**But**	لكن	تستخدم وسط الجملة ويسبقها فاصلة -He is not rich, but he always buys expensive things.
4-	**However**	على كل حال	-غالبا 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.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Exercise

From a ,b , c and d choose the correct answer :

1- The weather was sunny, ……my family preferred to stay at home.
a- but b- although c- in spite of d- however

2- We were given a long holiday. ……,we had to study for the exams.
a- But b- Although c- In spite of d- However

3- ……the sun was shining, it wasn't that warm.
a- But b- Although c- In spite of d- However

3- They didn't make any profits……they exerted great efforts to increase sales.
a- but b- in spite of c- although d- however

4- ……the fact that the sun was, it wasn't that warm.
a- However b- In spite of c- although d- But

5- ……fog, they decided to go to the seashore.
a- In spite of b- Although c- However d- But

6- He arrived his office on time ……the heavy traffic.
a- but b- although c- in spite of d- however

7- He went to school ……feeling unwell.
a- but b- although c- however d- in spite of

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

1-It didn't rain. There were heavy clouds. **(Join by; although)**
a- Although the cloudy weather, it didn't rain.
b- Although the heavy clouds, it didn't rain.
c- Although there were heavy clouds, it didn't rain.

2- Although he was sick, he went to school. **(Use; in spite of)**
a- In spite of his sickness, he went to school.
b- In spite of he was sick, he went to school.
c- He was sick in spite of he went to school.

3- He didn't score any goal in the match. He played well. **(Join by; in spite of)**
a- He didn't score any goal in the match in spite he played well.
b- He didn't score any goal in the match in spite of playing well.
c- In spite of he didn't score any goal in the match, he played well.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Quantifiers

كلمات العدد والكميات

1-	**many**	مع الاسم المعدود
2-	**much**	مع الاسم غير المعدود (الكمية والسعر)
3-	**some**	مع اسم الجمع مع الجمل المثبتة ويمكن استخدامها مع السؤال في حال كانت الإجابة ب نعم
4-	**any**	مع النفي والسؤال

Exercise

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1 – How……books have you read?

a- many b- much c-little d-any

2- How……sugar do you like with tea?

a- many b- much c-little d-any

3- I have read ……..interesting books.

a- some b- any c-an d-much

4- I have to go to the supermarket. There isn't …….. coffee left.

a - many b- any c- a few d- some

5- Can I borrow ……. books from the library, please?

a – a little b- little c- much d- some

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 5

المضارع التام البسيط --- Present Perfect Simple

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة–	Use - الاستخدام
-already -just -never -ever -for -since -yet	**have** **أو** + **تصريف ثالث** **has** ---------- he-she-it ----------(has) I-we-you-they ---------(have) مع المفرد (has) ومع الجمع (have)	1-للحديث عن حدث في الماضي في وقت غير معروف 2- عمل حدث وانتهى للتو

Examples:

1-She has travelled to London.

2-The boys have just left the playground.

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1- The businessman …….London regularly since 1995.

a-have visited b- visited c- will visit d- has visited

2- They ……. at the same field for 20 years.

a- have worked b- work c- should work d- are working

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

1-I (**live**) in Kuwait since I was 5 years old. (**Correct the verb)**

a- I lived in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.

b- I will live in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.

c- I have lived in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.

2-My brother (**not finish**) writhing the report yet. (**Correct the verb)**

a-My brother didn't finish writing the report yet.

b-My brother hasn't finished writing the report yet.

c-My brother won't finished writing the report yet.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

رابعا: Present Perfect Continuous ----- المضارع التام المستمر

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة–	Use - الاستخدام
-for -since -all + دلالة على الوقت (day-night-morning)	have أو + been +فعل+ ing has	- غالبا ما يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للحديث عن عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال يحدث حتى الآن

أمثلة

1-I have been learning English since 2012.
2-He has been playing tennis for two hours.

A-Choose the right answer in brackets.

1. It ……. all the night..

a-rains b-have been raining c.-has been raining d- rained

2. They ……. football since 4 o'clock.

a-play b-have been playing c-has been playing d-played

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

1-They (**watch**) TV for five hours. (**Correct the verb)**

a- They have been watching TV for five hours.
b-They were watching TV for five hours.
c-They has been watching TV for five hours.

2-My brother (**study)** the whole night. (**Correct the verb)**

a- My brother have studied the whole night.
b- My brother studied the whole night.
c- My brother has been studying the whole night.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

صفوة معلمي الكويت

For –لمدة	Since – منذ
تأتي بعدها المدة كاملة ومنتهية **Minute-hour-day-week-month-year-a long time-ages**	تستخدم عندما يكون الوقت محدد بدقة ويأتي بعدها كلمات مثل (ساعة- يوم –شهر-تاريخ –فصول السنة) **(o'clock -Friday-June-2015-yesterday-last-summer-winter-spring)**
- I have lived here **for 10 years**. - Heba has travelled Oman **for three weeks**. - We haven't seen him **for a month**. - Hamad hasn't visited his uncle **for a year.**	- I have lived here **since 2001.** - Ali has finished studying **since three o'clock**. - We haven't seen him **since May**. - He hasn't travelled **since he was a child**.

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1. I haven't seen him……..October.

a. yet b. for c. ago d. since

2. I haven't seen him……..a month.

a. yet b. for c. ago d. since

3. I have spoken English ……. I was 3 years old.

a. since b. for c. already d. yet

4. Bader has lived in this town …….. 45 years.

a.by the time b. for c. just d. since

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 6

Tag-Questions
الأسئلة المذيلة

السؤال المذيل هو سؤال قصير يأتي في نهاية الجملة كنوع من الاستفهام وذلك بهدف التأكد أو التأكيد على شيء ما.
لدينا ثلاث حالات لتكوين السؤال المذيل في اللغة الانجليزية لكن هناك نقاط مشتركة يجب تطبيقها في جميع الحالات وهي كالتالي:

1- اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يجب نفيها
2- اذا كانت الجملة نفي يجب تحويلها الى اثبات
3- يجب كتابة الاختصار(**n't**) بدلا من **(not)** في الاجابة
4- يجب تحويل الاسم الى ضمير مناسب في الاجابة

أولا:

اذا كانت الجملة تحوي فعل مساعد نضع الفعل المساعد ثم الفاعل ثم علامة استفهام مع مراعاة النقاط التي تم ذكرها سابقا

أمثلة :

1-He can speak French well, **can't he**?
2-She is a teacher, **isn't she** ?
3-They will travel tomorrow, **won't they**?
4-Fatima mustn't go to the market , **must she** ?
5-The boys haven't left their house, **have they**?

ثانيا:

اذا كانت الجملة تحوي فعل رئيسي نستخدم (don't – doesn't – didn't) حسب ما يناسب الفعل الموجود في الجملة.

أمثلة :

1-They work hard, **don't they** ?
2-He lives in London, **doesn't he** ?
3-Sara visited Maha yesterday, **didn't she**?.
4-They left the office an hour ago, **didn't they**?
5- He **never** rejects his father's orders, **does he**?

ثالثا:
الحالات الشاذة

هناك حالات شاذة في السؤال المذيل لا تنطبق عليها القواعد السابقة مثل:

1-في حال وجود (I am) أو (I'm) في الجملة فالإجابة تكون **(aren't I)**
2-في حال الاقتراح أي الجمل التي تبدأ ب (let's) تكون الاجابة **(shall we)**
3-في حال كانت الجملة أمر سواء مثبت أو منفي تكون الاجابة **(will you)**

-I am late, **aren't I**?
-Let's go shopping, **shall we**?
-Never neglect doing your duties , **will you** ?
-Don't go out now because it is raining, **will you** ?
-Study your lessons well, **will you** ?

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Exercise

A-Choose the right answer in brackets.

1- He can speak English fluently,……?

a-couldn't he b-isn't he c-can he d- can't he

2- They aren't watching a movie at the moment,……?

a-are they b-aren't they c-will they d- won't they

3- They enjoy playing computer games,……?

a-won't they b-they don't c-don't they d- do they

4- Khalid usually spends his summer vacation in London,……?

a-don't he b-doesn't he c-does he d- didn't he

5- She never goes out when it is sunny,……?

a-isn't she b-doesn't she c-does she d- is she

6- The boys visited London last year,……?

a-don't they b-doesn't they c-does they d- didn't they

7- They spent all their money when they went shopping,……?

a-don't they b-didn't they c-do they d- did they

8- Take this paper and hand it to the secretary,……?

a-can't you b-have you c-will you d- do you

صفوة معلمي الكويت

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

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

1-He is a teacher of English,……..? **(Add a tag-question)**

a- He is a teacher of English, is he?
b- He is a teacher of English, does he?
c-He is a teacher of English, isn't he?

2-They won't travel this summer…….? **(Add a tag-question)**

a-They won't travel this summer, will they?
b-They won't travel this summer, won't they?
c- They won't travel this summer, don't they?

3-They work hard to get more money,……..? **(Add a tag-question)**

a-They work hard to get more money, do they?
b- They work hard to get more money, don't they?
c- They work hard to get more money, are they?

4-Ahmed travels to London yearly…….? **(Add a tag-question)**

a-Ahmed travels to London yearly, doesn't he?
b- Ahmed travels to London yearly, does he?
c- Ahmed travels to London yearly, didn't he?

5-They never play football …….? **(Add a tag-question)**

a- They never play football, don't they?
a- They never play football, do they?
c- They never play football, are they?

6-They bought a new car…….? **(Add a tag-question)**

a-They bought a new car, did they?
b- They bought a new car, don't they?
c- They bought a new car, didn't they?

7- Let's go to the beach…….? **(Add a tag-question)**

a- Let's go to the beach, do we?
b-Let's go to the beach, shall we?
c- Let's go to the beach, don't we?

صفوة معلمي الكويت

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Imperatives
أفعال الأمر

-يستخدم فعل الأمر لإعطاء تعليمات وتوجيهات وهذا يعني أن تبدأ الجملة بفعل مصدر، أو (Don't) في حال كان فعل الأمر بحالة النهي.

Examples:

-Take this medicine regularly.
-Turn left at the corner.
-Don't touch the electric switch.

Exercise

A-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1-Please, **……**quiet. The baby is sleeping

a- keeping b- kept c- keep d- keeps

2-…….. your medicine regularly.

a- Take b- takes c- taking d- took

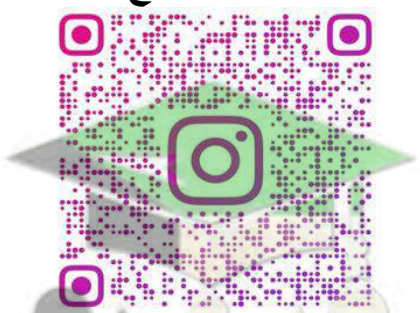
3-…… make noise. I am studying

a- Did b- Doesn't c- Didn't d- Don't

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مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق للجميع

أ.ناشد الحاج



صفوة معلمي الكويت

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