

2023/2024

مدرسة التميز النموذجية
ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي



مراجعة قواعد شاملة
الفصل الدراسي الأول

اللغة الإنجليزية



6

الفصل الدراسي الأول

Unit 1

Used to

اعتاد على

used to + (اصل الفعل) - (إثبات) في الماضي

I **used to** play tennis, but now I play volleyball.

didn't use to - لم يعتاد على (نفي)

Aya **didn't use to** drink milk in the past, but now she does.

Diduse to? السؤال عن عادة في الماضي

Did you **use to** visit your grandparents when you were a child?

's للملكية

■ للملكية نستخدم (s) حيث توضع قبل الاسم المملوك و تبين أن الاسم الذي بعدها ملك الشخص الذي قبلها كما يلي:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wafaa's book 	كتاب وفاء		تضاف ال (s) بين الاسمين لتدل على الملكية
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mohammed's pen 	قلم محمد		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men's shoes 	أحذية رجال		تضاف (s) بين الاسمين عندما يكون الاسم الأول جمع منتهي ب (s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys' clothes 	ملابس أولاد		

صفوة معلمة الكويت

if First Conditional

if

الحالة الاشتراطية الأولى

قاعدة If الحالة الأولى: عندما يكون الفعل بعد if في المضارع، نضع في الجزء الثاني من الجملة will أو won't وبعده الفعل يكون دائماً في المصدر.

If Conditional I:

When the verb in the (if part) is in the present we use (will / won't + infinitive):



If you **visit** Failakha, you **will see** the lovely ruins

If you **don't start** now, you **won't finish** on time.



Connectors

كلمات الربط

لذلك (بعدها نتيجة) **so**

سبب

نتيجة

Ali was ill. He went to the doctor.

Ali was ill **so** he went to the doctor.

لأن (بعدها سبب) **because**

نتيجة

سبب

Ali went to the doctor. He was ill.

Ali went to the doctor **because** he was ill.

و (تربط جملتين عندما تضيف الجملة الثانية معنى للجملة الأولى) **and**

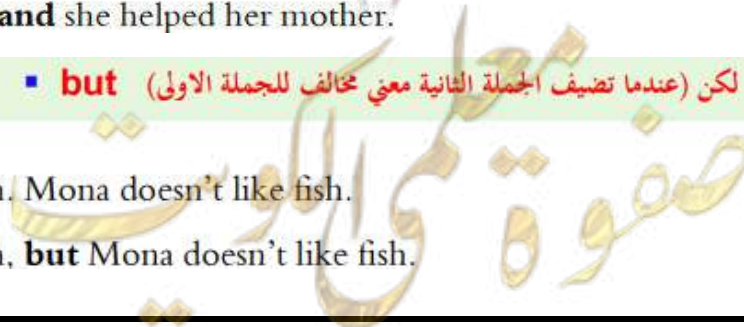
Sara got up early. She helped her mother.

Sara got up early **and** she helped her mother.

لكن (عندما تضيف الجملة الثانية معنى مخالف للجملة الأولى) **but**

Salma likes fish, Mona doesn't like fish.

Salma likes fish, **but** Mona doesn't like fish.



تكوين السؤال : هناك نوعين من الأسئلة (الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة استفهام Q wh) ونوع أسئلة الإجابات المختصرة (الأسئلة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد). وفيما يلي شرح لطريقة تكوين كل منها:

Question Formation

There are two types of questions: (Wh- question) & (Short answer question)

النوع الأول (السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام مثل : what, when, where, why, How)

مثال: Mona reads a book in her room everyday

Where	does	Mona	read	a book?
أداة الاستفهام	فعل مساعد	الفاعل	الفعل الرئيسي	بقية الجملة



Short answer questions: starts with a helping verb (Did / Do / Will / Does / Can.....)

Examples:

Did you enjoy the film?

Yes, I did

No, I didn't

Are they listening to the teacher?

Yes, they are

No, they aren't

النوع الثاني (السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد وتكون اجابته مختصرة : yes, no)

مثال: Yes, she stayed in a hotel in Dubai.

Did	she	stay	in a hotel in Dubai?
فعل مساعد	الفاعل	الفعل الرئيسي	بقية الجملة



نضيف على الفعل (ing) بعد هذه الكلمات : Like أو enjoy أو prefer

Like , prefer, enjoy +ing

We always use the gerund form (v + ing) after these words (like/ prefer/ enjoy)

I like watching Harry Potter films.

I prefer drinking milk.



I enjoy shopping at the Avenues.





* نضع بعد كلمة said (,) و الجملة التي تأتي بعدها توضع بين "....." مثل:

aya said my mother cooked delicious fish

Aya said, "My mother cooked delicious fish."

Relative Pronouns ضمائر الوصل

الذي - التي - الذين ... who / which

who (People)	which (Things)
تحل محل الفاعل العاقل	تحل محل غير العاقل (الحيوانات و الأشياء)
	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the man. He helped me. This the man who helped me. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I bought that book. It's very interesting. I bought that book which is very interesting.

Imperatives (Directions) الأوامر

* الجملة الأمرية هي نوع من الجمل التي تستخدم لإعطاء تعليمات او نصيحة او أمر وتنقسم إلى نوعين:



لإعطاء أمر يجب أن يكون الفعل في التصريف الأول و عند النهي نسبق الفعل بـ Don't

صفحة من الكلوب

Unit 5

قاعدة الماضي المستمر: نستخدم هذا الزمن مع when و while .
حيث نضع was أو were ونضيف على الفعل (ing) .

Past Continuous
الماضي المستمر



While they were eating dinner, their aunt came home.



They were having lunch when it started to rain.

Unit 6

Grammar

Past Simple الماضي البسيط

■ يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث تم في وقت محدد في الماضي و يتكون من التصريف الثاني:

- I **visited** my uncle yesterday.
- We **met** Sara last week.

■ يأتي الماضي البسيط مع:

yesterday	أمس	Last..... الماضي
ago	منذ	In the past	في الماضي

■ لنفي زمن الماضي البسيط نضع (**didn't**) قبل الفعل:

- I visited my uncle yesterday.
- I **didn't** visit my uncle yesterday.
- I met Sara last week.
- I **didn't** meet Sara last week.

صفوة معلم الكويز

Unit 1

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

1. In the past, people used to fishing and pearl diving.
a. go b. going c. goes d. went
2. Last night, I early because I was tired.
a. sleep b. sleeps c. slept d. sleeping
3. People have electricity in the past. They had paraffin lamps.
a. used to b. didn't use to c. doesn't use to d. use to
4. Ali used to live in a small house but now hein a big house.
a. live b. lived c. has lived d. lives
5. What did you use towhen you were a baby?
a. drink b. drinks c. drank d. drinking
6. Ayoub Hussein79 years old when he passed away.
a. is b. are c. were d. was
7. Old Kuwaiti people a manazz for newborn babies to sleep in.
a. buy b. buys c. buying d. bought
8. My frienda model of an old building last week.
a. build b. builds c. built d. building
9. The clothes were clean. Their mother washed all of them.
a. girl's b. girls c. girls' d. girl
10. Haya has two sisters .Hernames are Dana and Nora.
a. sisters' b. sister c. sister's d. sisters

B. Do as shown between brackets:

1- Ayoub Hussien (use to) be a teacher.

(Correct)

2- The boys played football in the park yesterday.

(Ask a question)

3- I used to walk for a long time when I was nine.

(Make negative)

4- Ali used to watch action films.

(Ask a question)



Unit 2

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

1. If you take this medicine, you better.

- a. would feel b. will feel c. feeling d. felt

2. You should come to Kuwait it is a wonderful country.

- a. because b. so c. and d. but

3. Shall we have chicken fish? You choose!

- a. so b. or c. and d. but

4. If players well, they will lose the match.

- a. didn't train b. aren't training c. don't train d. train

5. If my friendgo to bed early , he will be tired in the morning.

- a. didn't b. doesn't c. isn't d. wasn't

6. If you read more English books, you better in English.

- a. would be b. will be c. had been d. were

7. If you call the police, they arrive quickly for help.

- a. would b. will c. have d. are

B. Do as shown between brackets:

1. If the teacher asks simple questions, students (answer) easily. (Correct the verb)

.....

2. If I go to Failaka Island, (Complete)

.....

3. He will send the email using his new mobile. (Negative)

.....

Unit 3

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

1. The basketball team prefers three days a week.

- a. trains b. trained c. train d. training

2. Yesterday my aunt a delicious meal for us.

- a. cooked b. cook c. cooks d. is cooking

3. The ambulance the girl to the hospital very quickly.

- a. is taking b. taking c. took d. takes

4. He enjoys living in Paris. He lives there

- a. happily b. happy c. happier d. happiness

B. Do as shown between brackets:

1. I don't like video games, I enjoy (ride)..... horses instead. (Correct the verb)

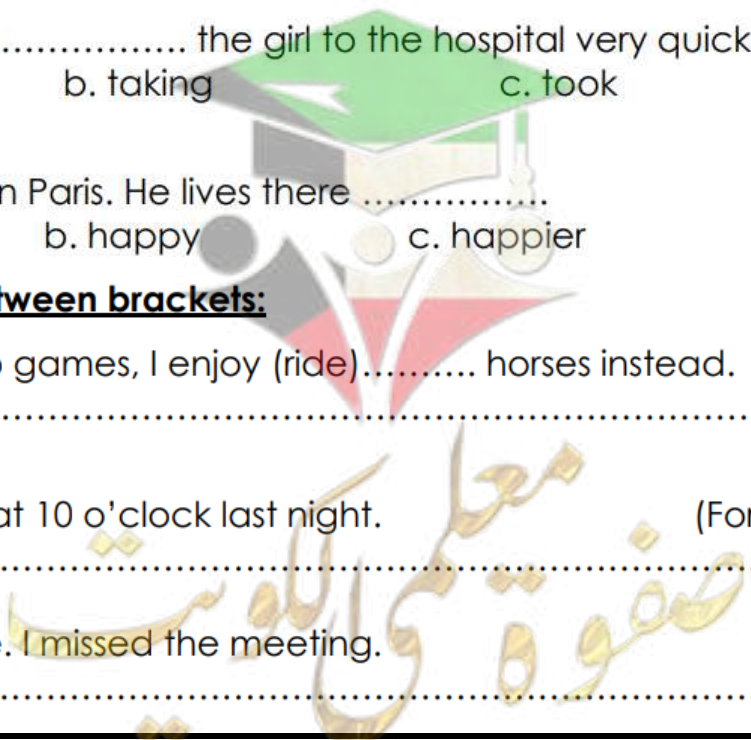
.....

2. The film started at 10 o'clock last night. (Form a question)

.....

3. The bus was late. I missed the meeting. (Join)

.....



B. Do as shown between brackets:

1. A baby whale (need) a lot of milk to feed. (Correct)
2. When Tom heard their screams, a big shark (come) fast towards him. (Correct)
3. We travelled to Dubai last summer. (Ask a question)

Unit 6

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

1. We a picnic when it started to rain.
a) are having b) have c) had d) were having
2. My father's car broke down when he to the farm.
a) was driving b) drives c) drive d) is driving
3. While Imy homework, the lights went out.
a) write b) was writing c) wrote d) writes
4. While Fadi was diving, he the little sharks.
a) is seeing b) was seeing c) sees d) saw

B. Do as shown between brackets:

1. Hamad found some shells while he (walk) on the beach. (Correct)
2. While Salma was playing computer games, her mother (come) in. (Correct)
3. While we (run) in the park, my friend fell down. (Correct)

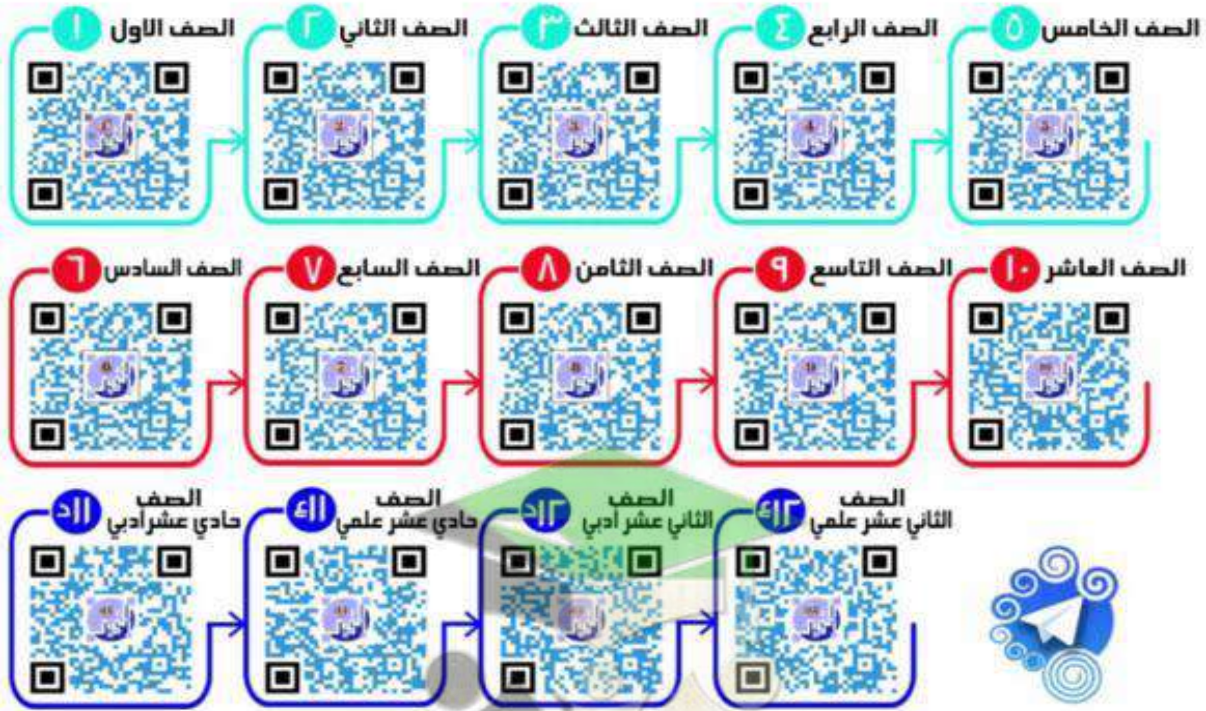


منصات التميز التعليمية

لزيارة منصة التميز التعليمية في اليوتيوب امسح الباركود التالي :



لزيارة منصة التميز التعليمية في تليجرام امسح الباركود الخاص بقناة كل فصل مما يلي :



ALTAMAYOVSCHOOL
لزيارة صفحتنا في تويتر



ALTAMAYOVSCHOOL
لزيارة صفحتنا في الانستغرام