

2023/2024

مدرسة التميز النموذجية
ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي



مراجعة قواعد شاملة

اللغة الانجليزية



12

معلمي الكويت
الفصل الدراسي الأول

General Revision (Final Exam)

Grammar

Unit One

“Present Perfect Simple & Continuous”

1 – The Present Perfect Simple:(have / has +V3):

I have lived here since 2020.

Uses:

In general, this tense describes events which happened in the past but are closely connected with the present. We use the Present Perfect Simple to refer to:

1 – How long something has happened:

He has studied French for 5 years.

2– Something happened in the past, but with a definite result in the present:

Ali has passed his driving test, so he can drive on his own.

I have broken my leg; I can't go skiing this year.

3– Something which has just happened.

I **have just come** home from school. I do not know whether my father is at home or not.

4- with "yet" in negative and interrogative sentences:

Have you finished your science project **yet?**

I **haven't found** my lost keys **yet.**

5- with "ever" in negative and interrogative sentences:

Have you **ever visited** Canada?

She **hasn't ever got** such a huge amount of money.

NB: There are certain adverbs associated with this tense:

(Lately, recently, just, ever, yet, up to the present, since, for)

Since:

(Since is followed with a specific time)

– Since 1999, 1988 / since 8 o'clock / since yesterday, last week, last month, last year.

– Since I was child / Since November, Monday, the liberation of Kuwait, this morning.

For:

(For is followed by a length of time)

–For an hour, two hours / For three days / For two months, three months / For five years.

– For a long time, a short time.

(2) The Present Perfect

Continuous:

(have / has + been + V+ ING)

Examples:

I have been eating my lunch.

He has been writing letters.

My brother looks very tired. He has been working without break since morning.

He's been doing his homework for 2 hours and he hasn't finished yet.

Ali has been doing his homework all morning.

My friends have been sitting in the park for 2 hours now.

I've been studying English since three o'clock.

We are very excited about our holiday. We have been planning for it since last January.

Key Words:

(since – for – How long – all)

Form:

(have – has + been + v. + ING)

Uses:

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to refer to:

1– An activity which continues over a length of time:

I **have been reading** a book about the history of law-making.

She **has been training** to be a doctor for six years.

2– An activity which may not be completed:

Ali **has been writing** his economics essay all morning.

3– An activity which is repeated over a period of time.

The police **have been interviewing** people all week.

We **have been playing** tennis this week.

(3) Comparative and contrastive connectors:

(whereas / but / on the other hand / instead of / in comparison with)

There are several words and expressions we can use to contrast ideas:

1– Whereas (this joins two clauses):

(Compared with the fact that; but)

I prefer living in the town, whereas my brother prefers the country.
Whereas some people enjoy the outdoor life, others spend all their time indoors.

2- But: (this joins two clauses):

My brother prefers living in the country but I prefer the town.

3- On the other hand: (this can't be used join clauses):

(Used when we are comparing two different facts or two opposite ways of thinking)

Travelling by car is very cheap. **On the other hand**, flying is much quicker.
Life in the city is interesting. **On the other hand**, it's noisy and stressful.
The Internet is very useful. **On the other hand**, it could be harmful.

4- Instead of: (in place of something or someone)

Instead of flying, let's go by car.

Could I have coffee instead of tea, please?

There is no coffee. Would you like a **cup of tea** instead.

You can go instead of me, if you want.

Instead of going to the stadium, they decided to watch the match at home.

5- In comparison with: (when two or more people or things are compared)

In comparison with flying, driving is quite slow and dangerous.

In comparison with other careers, legal profession can be quite stressful.

NB:

Although she is rich, she doesn't help the poor.

She is rich **but** she doesn't help the poor.

She is rich, **yet** she doesn't help the poor.

She is rich; **nevertheless** she doesn't help the poor.

She is rich; **however**, she doesn't help the poor.

In Spite Of:

In spite of her richness, she doesn't help the poor.

In spite of being rich, she doesn't help the poor.

In spite of the fact that she is rich, she doesn't help the poor.

Grammar

Unit (2)

"The Past Perfect

Tense"

Form:

(had + P.P)

Key-words:

(after / as soon as / because/ before / when / by the time)

After he had made a plan, he robbed the bank.

He bought a new car after he had taken a loan from the bank.

Before the boy went to the zoo, he had read a lot about animals.

The government **had vacated** the area **before** the volcano erupted.

By the time they **got** to the cinema, the film had started.

The film had started **by the time** they **got** to the cinema.

Before **lunch**, we had watched TV.

By 1972, thousands of workers **had moved** to live and work in Kuwait.

We use this tense to:

1- Clarify which of two past actions happ

2- **The first of two actions in the past)**

3- (1) (Past perfect (2) Past simple)

After I **had done** my homework, I **played** football.

I went back home because I **had forgotten** my keys.

Once the meeting **had finished**, my friend phoned me.

When he **had got** out of his house, it started to rain.

As soon as the accident **had happened**, the police came.

When I got home yesterday, my father **had already cooked** dinner.

2-Talk about a situation, state, feeling or action in the past:

Before we travelled abroad, we **had got** a visa.

After/ As soon as / because: (Past perfect (had + P.P)....., past simple)

Before / By the time / When: (Past simple..... past perfect (had + P.P)

♦ First, he watched the film, and then he **went** to bed.

(After) After he **had watched** the film, he went to bed.

(No sooner ... than...) (Hardly / Scarcely...when...)

No sooner **had we heard** the noise **than** we rushed to the spot

Hardly **had he watched** TV when he went to bed.

If a second event takes place immediately after the first one in the past, we can express that idea by using the structure: (No sooner...than...). It introduces the event that occurred first:

No sooner **had I arrived** at the station than the tra

(I came first and the train arrived right after me.)

No sooner had we put up our tents than it started raining

No sooner **had she finished** one project than she started working on the next.

Note (1): "Did" is also possible in this structure.

No sooner **did I arrive** at the station than the train came.

No sooner **did we hear** the noise than we rushed to the spot.

Note (2):

When we begin a sentence with a negative word, we put the auxiliary verb before the subject.

No sooner **had she read** the letter than she started crying.

(NOT No sooner she read the letter than she started crying)

He had **no sooner** watched TV than **he went** to bed

(Hardly / Scarcely...when...)

It is possible to express the same idea using hardly/scarcely...when:

Hardly **had I reached** the station when the train came.

Scarcely **had I reached** the station **when** the train arrived.

After	+ S	past perfect	, S	+ past simple
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As soon as	+ S	past perfect	, S	+ past simple
When	+ S	past perfect	, S	+ past simple

(1) The **adverb** is a word used to classify a verb:

It is formed by adding (-ly) to the adjective.

We use adverbs to tell how an action is or should be performed:

adjective	adverb
bad	badly
complete	completely
normal	normally
surprising	surprisingly
lucky	luckily
responsible	responsibly

(b) "Conditional Sentences:"

(0) **Zero Conditional** (general conditional):

(If + present simple + present simple)

Use: to express a real fact / condition/ imperative (advice) – habits.

If it is hot, ice-cream melts.

Ice-cream melts if it is hot.

If I am thirsty, I drink water.

If you press the button, the machine switches off.

Note:

We use the general conditional to talk about something that regularly happens.

In these conditional sentences, we can use when or whenever instead of if:

When / whenever I feel thirsty, I drink water

(1) First Conditional:

form)

(If + present simple + will + base

If I have time, I will go shopping at the weekend.

You will have an accident if you drive too fast.

Note:

We use the first conditional to talk about something that is possible to happen in the future

(2) Second Conditional:

(If + past simple + would + base form)

If I did more exercises, I would (I'd) be fitter.

(I probably won't do more exercises.)

I would buy a sports car if I had lots of money.

(I probably won't have lots of money.)

Note:

We use the second conditional to talk about:

Something that is improbable and unlikely to happen in the future.

If I were younger, I would travel more.

(I can never be younger than I am now

(3) Third Conditional:

(If + past perfect + would + have + past participle)

We use the third conditional to talk about imagined past actions or something that is impossible

Subordinate Clauses of Purpose and Result

(in order to / to / because / to be the cause of / so that / with the result that / to lead to)

We use the following words and phrases to introduce explanation:

1- In order to + infinitive:

Some people move to greener areas in order to survive.

I joined an English Summer School in order to improve my English.

2- Because + clause:

- To + infinitive:

Trees are cut down to make more agricultural land.

I study hard so that I can get full marks.

We use the following words and phrases to link actions with results (cause and effect):

4- So that + clause:

The soil is destroyed so that the land can't be used for growing crops.

I study hard so that I can get full marks

The diver used a knife so that he could protect himself

5- To be the cause of:

The activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification.

6-With the result that + clause:

Farmers tend to over cultivate their land, with the result that the soil becomes unproductive.

7-To lead to:

Wildfires can lead to **greater pressure** on the earth's most precious recourse: water.

Grammar Unit FIVE "Talking about wishes"

1- Wish + past perfect:

We use (wish + past perfect) verbs to express:

a- Regrets about something which happened in the past:

I wish I hadn't spent all my money. (I spent all my money)

b- Regrets about something which did not happen in the past:

I wish I had saved some money. (I didn't save any money)

2- Wish + past simple:

We use (wish + past simple) verbs to talk about:

a- Dissatisfactions with the present.

b- Impossible conditions.

I wish I had my glasses with me. (I do not have my glasses with me)

I wish I were ten years younger. (This is impossibility)

Note: (In formal writing, you will see 'were' instead of 'was' after wish)

This is correct, but it's also fine to use 'was', in the same way as with the second conditional.

'I wish I were rich' or 'I wish I was rich'.)

3- Wish + would / could:

We use (wish + would / could) to make complaints about other people's behavior:

I wish you wouldn't do that.

(The speaker is telling someone to stop doing something.)

I wish my brother would get up earlier

Grammar Unit (6)

(a) Modals (Explaining Possibilities):

Sure Not	Sure	Not Sure
Present / Future	Present / Future	Present / Future
can't + V. (inf.)	must + V. (inf.)	might + V. (inf.)
Past	Past	Past
can't + have + P.P.	must + have + P.P.	might + have + P.P.

We use modal verbs **must**, **can't** and **might** to explain possible truths:

1- (Must + INF) or (must have + P.P): (To talk about things we are almost sure are true):

He must earn quite a lot of money to be able to afford that car.

They must have come from somewhere hot like Africa.

2- We use (can't + INF) or (can't have + P.P): (Things we are almost sure are not true):

It can't be easy designing and building bridges. They are complicated structures.

They can't have finished their lunch already. They only started eating five minutes ago.

3- We use (might + INF) or (might have + P.P):

(When we are unsure whether something is true or not):

She might be French- she has a strange accent.

He's not usually this late- he might have stuck in heavy traffic

(b) Three part Phrasal Verbs

run out of	ينفذ	cut down on	يقلل	get rid of	يتخلص من
put up with	يتحمل	fall back on	يعود الى	come up with	يستنتج
look forward to	يتطلع الى	go along with	يتفق مع	reach out to	يتواصل
keep up with	يوافق	come up against	يواجه		

On:	on Monday / on 15th March / the picture / on the wall/ on the table / on the left/ on the first floor / on the bus / on a plane/ on TV/on the radio / on a bus
In:	August / winter / the morning / 2021 / an hour/ in the kitchen / in London/ in the book / in the car / in a taxi / in the picture / in the world

At:	at night / at (o'clock) / at the weekend / at half past nine/ at the door/at the station/ at the table/ at a concert/ at the party/ at the cinema/ at school / at work
Note:	by bus / dependent on / keen on / full of / instead of / escape from / different from/ famous for / search for/ responsible for/ provide with/ in comparison with/ interested in /deal with/ angry with / arrive at/ good at/ look forward to/ divide into / succeed in

I go along with your idea, it is really practical.

Doctors need to keep up with modern technology.

(c) Prepositions – Time

(d) "The Passive Voice"

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	Ali writes an email every day	An email is written by Ali every day
Present Cont.	Ali is writing an email every day	An email is being written by Ali every day
Present Perfect	Ali has written an email.	An email has been written by Ali
Past Simple	Ali wrote an email yesterday.	An email was written by Ali yesterday
Past Cont.	Ali was writing an email	An email was being written by Ali

Past Perfect	Ali had written an email	An email had been written by Ali
Future Simple	Ali will write an email.	An email will be written by Ali

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

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

- They the law, they should be punished.
a. has broken b. have broken c. hadn't broken d. didn't break
- I just my leg during the race.
a. had-broken b. didn't-break c. has-broken d. have-broken
- She never to London.
a. have-been b. has-been c. is-being d. was-being
- teaching, being a doctor is a hard profession.
a. But b. On the other hand c. Whereas d. In comparison with
- Let's do some yoga jogging.
a. but b. instead of c. whereas d. on the other hand
- The tallest buildings in London are small those in New York.
a. instead of b. in comparison with c. whereas d. but
- Wherever possible I use honey sugar.
a. whereas b. on the other hand c. but d. instead of
- My friend an online course before she started working on her project.
- Before the boy to the zoo, he had read a lot about animals.
a. goes b. went c. has gone d. had gone
- The government had vacated the area the volcano erupted.
a. by b. yet c. before d. after
- Before that day in Switzerland, the boy snow in his life.

a. can never see b. doesn't see c. had never seen d. will never see

12. When I read the message, I couldn't believe my eyes. I
the competition.

a. win b. was winning c. will win d. had won

13. When I got to the party, my friend was not there. He

a. was already leaving b. had already left c. has already left
d. is already leaving

14. The title of the book by the author.

a. was chosen b. will choose c. had chosen d. has chosen

15- The play was very sad. The final scene ended

a. tragedy b. tragically c. tragedies d. tragic

16- If it hadn't been for your sincere effort, you your job.

a. lost b. will lose c. lose d. would have lost

17- You will probably become ill you continue eating fatty meals.

a. unless b. if c. in order to d. unlike

18- A newborn baby should be held.....

a. care b. careful c. caring d. carefully

19- If you hadn't wasted your time, you high marks.

a. get b. would have got c. will get d. are getting

20. It is believed that drought and climate change are desertification.

a. so that b. in order to c. with the result that d. the cause of

14. Doing exercises and following a healthy lifestyle are
keeping fit and healthy.

a. in order to b. with the result that c. the cause of d. to

15. The students exert a lot of effort will get top marks.

a. whose b. which c. who d. where

16. We stayed in a nice hotel in we enjoyed our vacation.

a. where b. which c. who d. whose

17. We decided to travel the summer vacation began last
June.

a. who b. which c. when d. where

18. We stayed in a nice hotel overlooks the sea.

a. who b. which c. where d. whose

19. I'm sorry, I don't know where he lives. I wish I that.

a. will know b. had known c. know d. knew

20. I wish I my money so I could go shopping with my friends.

a. save b. had saved c. will save d. have saved

21. Our neighbours are always noisy. I wish they the noise down.

a. keep b. would keep c. had kept d. will keep

4. I wish I at home. The weather was too humid.

a. stay b. had stayed c. staying d. will stay

22. I didn't watch the play with my friends yesterday. I wish I with them.

a. went b. would go c. had gone d. will go

23. I wish I could the piano. I think I'll take lessons next month.

a. play b. played c. had played d. have played

24. The boy looks tense. He faced some troubles at work.

a. must b. can't c. might have d. wouldn't

25. As most of the students failed the exam, it been an easy one.

a. must b. must have c. can't d. can't have

26. The student was very lazy; he passed the exam with high marks.

a. must b. must have c. can't d. can't have

27. The Australian aborigines look just like the Indians, they come from Asia.

a. can't have b. must have c. can't d. might

28. My mother has cooked a delicious meal. **(Make Passive)**

a. A delicious meal was cooked.

b. A delicious meal will be cooked.

c. A delicious meal has been cooked.

29. The boy has trained hard for the race,? **(Add a tag question)**

a. The boy has trained hard for the race, hadn't he?

b. The boy has trained hard for the race, doesn't he?

c. The boy has trained hard for the race, hasn't he?

30. Salem (play) tennis since 2012. **(Correct the verb)**

a. Salem plays tennis since 2012.

b. Salem will play tennis since 2012

c. Salem has been playing tennis since 2012.

31. I washed the floor. The painter left. **(Join using: after)**

a. I had washed the floor after the painter had left.

b. I washed the floor after the painter had left.

c. I had washed the floor after the painter left.

32. I saved my document. The computer crashed. **(Begin with: Before)**

a. Before I saved my document, the computer had crashed.

b. Before I had saved my document, the computer had crashed.

c. Before I had saved my document, the computer crashed.

33. Salim arrived at the ceremony. Everyone left. **(Join using: By the time)**

a. By the time Salim had arrived at the ceremony, everyone had left.

b. By the time Salim had arrived at the ceremony, everyone left.

c. By the time Salim arrived at the ceremony, everyone had left.

34- You need a passport if **(Complete)**

a- You need a passport if you want to travel abroad.

b- You need a passport if you wanted to travel abroad.

c- You need a passport if you had wanted to travel abroad.

35- Had he come earlier, he **(Complete)**

a- wouldn't miss the beginning of the movie.

b- wouldn't have missed the beginning of the movie.

c- won't miss the beginning of the movie.

36- We should treat the needy with compassion. **(Use: compassionately)**

a- We should treat the needy compassionately.

b- We should treat the needy with compassionately.

c- We should treat the needy in compassionately.

37. We arrived late to work. The streets were very crowded. (Join: **with the result that...**)

a. We arrived late to work, with the result that crowded streets.

b. We arrived late to work, with the result that the streets were very crowded.

c. The streets were very crowded, with the result that we arrived late to work.

38. Air and land pollution is the result of smoke from factories. (Rewrite using : **lead to...**)

a. Air and land pollution lead to smoke from factories.

b. Smoke from factories leads to air and land pollution.

c. The result of air and land pollution leads to smoke from factories.

39. The driver was driving in the rain when he had an accident. He wishes he (**be**) more

careful. (**Correct the verb**)

a. He wishes he is more careful.

b. He wishes he has been more careful.

c. He wishes he had been more careful.

40. I saw the perfect outfit at the store yesterday but it was expensive.

(**Complete**)

I wish.....

a. I wish it is cheaper.

b. I wish it will be cheaper.

c. I wish it had been cheaper

41. The explorers saw some wild animals in the desert. (**Make passive**)

a. Some wild animals are seen in the desert by the exploders.

b. Some wild animals were seen in the desert by the exploders.

c. Some wild animals have been seen in the desert by the exploders.

42. Some engineers are building a very huge dam to keep the floods in check. (Make passive)

a. A very huge dam will be built by some engineers to keep the floods in check.

b. A very huge dam has been built by some engineers to keep the floods in check.

c. A very huge dam is being built by some engineers to keep the floods in check.

43. Some countries have cancelled all the flights because of the fog. (Make Passive)

a. All the flights are cancelled because of the fog by some countries.

b. All the flights were cancelled because of the fog by some countries.

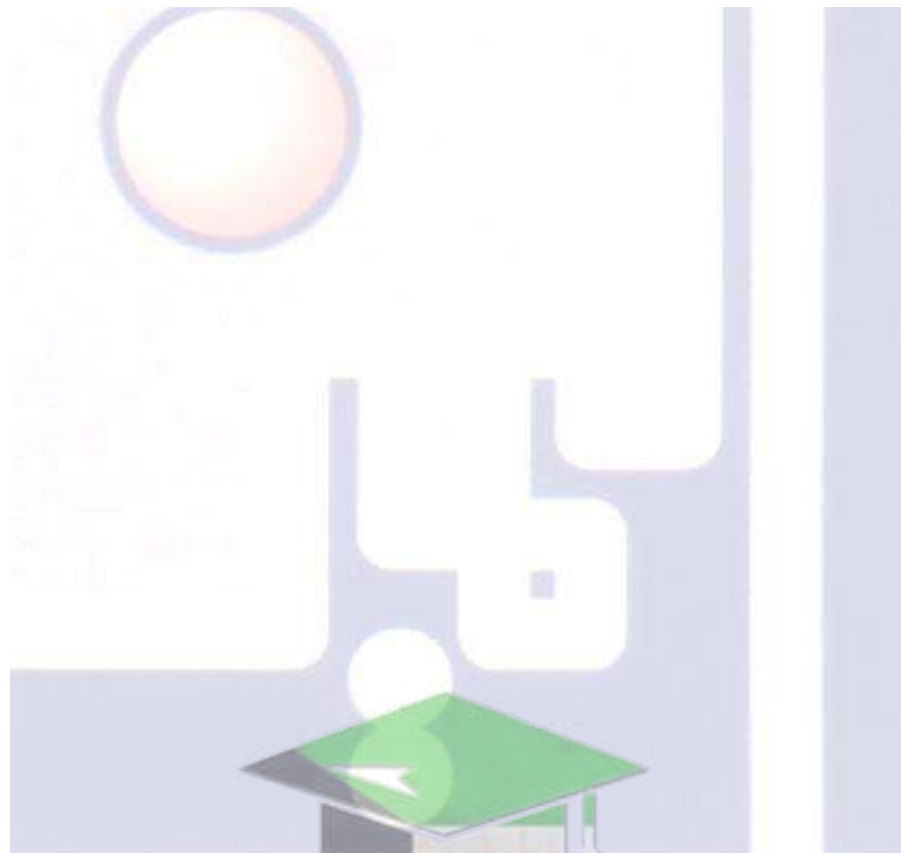
c. All the flights have been cancelled because of the fog by some countries



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الجهاز الفني التربوي

منصات التميز التعليمية

لإدارة منصة التميز التعليمية في البوشرى امسح بالرموز التالية :



صفوة معلمي الكويت