

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف مراجعة قواعد المبني للمجهول والماضي التام والبسيط والمستمر وغيرها

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [ملفات الكويت التعليمية](#) ← [الصف الثاني عشر](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الثاني](#)

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

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I-Grammar



Grammar Unit (7) "Reported Speech"

If we report what another person has said, we usually do not use the speaker's exact words (direct speech), but reported (indirect) speech.

Therefore, you need to learn how to transform direct speech into reported speech. The structure is a little different depending on whether you want to transform a statement, question or request.

1- Statements:

When reporting statements, check whether you have to:

- 1- Change pronouns. 2- Change tenses. 3- Change place and time expressions

Tense	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1- present simple	"I speak English well."	He said (that) he spoke English well.
2- present cont.	"I am living in Kuwait."	She said (that) she was living in Kuwait.
3-present perfect	"I haven't seen Julie."	She said (that) she hadn't seen Julie.
4- past simple	"I bought a car."	She said (that) she had bought a car.
5- past cont.	"I was walking here"	She said she had been walking there.
6- past perfect	"I had taken English "	She said (that) she had taken English



7- will	"I will see you later."	She said (that) she would see me later.
9- can	'I can speak English."	She said (that) she could speak English.
10- shall	'I shall come later."	She said (that) she would come later.
11- may	"I may be late."	She said (that) she might be late.
12- must	'I must study."	She said (that) she must / had to study.

When reporting Wh-questions, check whether you have to:

1- Change pronouns

2- Change tenses

3- Change place and time expressions
question

4- Change the word order of the

Direct Question	Reported Question
"Where is the Post Office, please?"	She asked me where the Post Office was.
"What are you doing?"	She asked me what I was doing.
"Where do you live?"	She asked me where I lived.

“Reported Yes/no- questions:”

When reporting yes/no-questions, check whether you have to:

1- Change Pronouns
expressions

2- Change Tenses

3- Change Place and time

4- Change the word order of the question
question

5- Use “if / whether “before the reported



Direct Question	Reported Question
"Can you call me?"	He asked me if I could call him.
"Have you ever been to Mexico?"	She asked me if I had ever been to Mexico
"Are you living here?"	She asked me if I was living here.
"Do you like chocolate?"	She asked me if I liked chocolate.

4-“Reported ORDERS”

When transforming requests, check whether you have to:

- 1- Change pronouns
- 2- Change place and time expressions
- 3- Use "to" before the reported request and "not to" before the negative request

Direct Order	Reported Order
"Go to bed!"	He ordered the child to go to bed.
"Don't waste your time on silly things."	He told her not to waste her time on silly things
"Be on time!"	He told me to be on time.
"Don't smoke!"	He ordered us not to smoke.

“The following table explains other changes when we report sentences”

today	that day
-------	----------

yesterday	the day before / the previous day
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
last night	the night before / the previous night
here	there
ago	before
now	then
this	that

Correlative Conjunctions: (BothAnd)

(Refers to two things or people together)

Both is paired with and to add emphasis to two coordinated elements in a sentence

Both is a focusing adverb; and is a coordinator.

Together, they are a "correlative conjunction"

(Both + adjective /noun/verb +and)

Examples:

Both the movie **and** the play were good. (Plural verb form)

I liked **both** the movie **and** the play.

The actors were both **engaging** and **skillful** in their performances. (Adj.)

The plot moved both **swiftly** and **artfully** throughout the movie. (Adv)

The movie is being shown **both** at The Fox Theater **and** in neighborhood theaters. (Prep Phrase)

VERBS:

Ebert **both** likes **and** recommends the movie.

The directors wanted **both** **to win** **and** **to receive** recognition for their work

The producers ended up **both** **extending** **and** **expanding** their filming hours.





(1) I have Arabic homework. I have English homework.

I have both Arabic and English homework.

(2) Ali plays football. Khaled plays football.

Both Ali and Khaled play football.

(3) The Arabic teacher was pleased with my homework.

The English teacher was pleased with my homework.

Both the Arabic teacher and the English teacher were pleased with my homework.

(4) Ali likes surfing. Omar likes surfing.

Both Ali and Omar like surfing.

Or: **Ali and Omar both like surfing.**

"Make" and "Do" have similar meanings.

But you can't use them with the same nouns:

Make : produce or create	Do: General word for action
Make	Do
an effort / suggestion/ a mistake / plans/ progress/	shopping / a job / a favor
a promise / money/ an excuse/ war / peace/ a success	homework / the laundry
a decision / an arrangement / an exception/	damage / the dishes
a phone call / a deal/ a list / film / movie/ a bed	an experiment
a decision / profit/ noise / an appointment	a research / best

Phrasal verbs with 'Make' and 'Do'

A phrasal verb is a verb plus a **preposition** or sometimes two prepositions or **an adverb**. It creates a meaning **different from the original verb**.

make of	think about / understand
make up	invent a story
make up for	take the place of something lost or missing
do up	fasten / tie
do without	not have something and manage in spite of this
do with	need or want something
do away with	get rid of



“Inverted sentences” / “Inversion”

“Any sentence in which the normal word order is reversed, with the verb coming before the subject or the complete subject and predicate coming after another clause”

“It may slow the reader down, because it is simply more difficult to comprehend inverted word order”

Usual word order:

I have never felt so happy in my life.

Inverted word order:

Never have I felt so happy in my life.

Notice exactly how the word order changes

The adverb of frequency never moves to the beginning of the sentence.

The auxiliary verb have and the pronoun I exchange places.

More Examples

- Never have I been more insulted!
- Seldom has he seen anything stranger.
- Scarcely had I got out of bed when the doorbell rang.
- No sooner had he finished dinner, than she walked in the door.
- Not only do I enjoy classical music, but I also have a season ticket to the symphony.
- Rarely do I go there.
- Little did I expect to meet my friend.
- So strange was the situation that I could not sleep.
- Had you told me about your problem, I would have helped you.
- So quickly did he run that the others couldn't catch up with him.

(He ran so quickly that the others couldn't catch up with him.)

- So strong was the wind that we couldn't open the window.

(The wind was so strong that we couldn't open the window.)

- Such was the wind that we couldn't open the window.

(The wind was such that we couldn't open the window.)



GRAMMAR UNIT EIGHT



(2) “Comparative and contrastive connectors”

(Whereas, but, on the other hand, instead of, in comparison with)

Comparing:

Farming is **less profitable than** it used to be.

The city is much **busier than** the countryside.

Contrasting:

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

1- Whereas (this joins two clauses):

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.

The weather in the gulf region is hot in summer, **whereas** it's pleasant in autumn

Whereas most of my friends study in Kuwait University, Ahmed preferred to study abroad.

Whereas you have lots of time to do your homework, I have very little time indeed.

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 to join clauses):

Travelling by car is very cheap. **On the other hand**, flying is much quicker.

4- Instead of:

Instead of flying, let's go by car.

Could I have coffee **instead of** tea, please

5- In comparison with:

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

In comparison with all other countries, Kuwait seems to be the best country for me.

In comparison with your previous work, this article is much better and more organized.

In comparison with old people's way of living, our life is more convenient.

In comparison with my life on the farm, my new life is very exciting



Grammar Grade (9) “Causative Verbs”



“Having things done” (Have + object + p.p):

He has had his hair cut. They have had their flat redecorated.

Use:

1- We use "have something done" (for us) to say that:

“We arranged for something to be done instead of doing it ourselves”

I had a guitar made for me by a very famous instrument maker.

He had his home entertainment system installed.

Our neighbours will have their lawn mowed.

He is having his car repaired next week.

He is having his car repaired.

He had his car mended.

2- It is more personal and gives us more background information than just using a passive verb:

His house was built by a local builder. (Passive)

He had his house built by a local builder. (Causative)

Note: Get is possible instead of have, usually in informal spoken English.

I'm going to get my car fixed tomorrow.

Present Simple	He fixes his car.	He has his car fixed.
Present Cont.	He is fixing his car	He is having his car fixed
Present Perfect	He has fixed his car	He has had his car fixed
Present Perfect Cont.	He has been fixing his car	He has been having his car fixed
Past Simple	He fixed his car.	He had his car fixed
Past Cont.	He was fixing his car	He was having his car fixed
Past Perfect	He had fixed his car	He had had his car fixed
Past Perfect Cont.	He had been fixing his car	He had been having his car fixed.
Future Simple	He will fix his car	He will have his car fixed
Be going to	He is going to fix his car.	He is going to have his car fixed

(2) Used to +inf. (describes a past action)

He used to go to the cinema. She didn't use to play the piano very well.

Did you use to wear glasses?



(3) “Be used to +V+ ing” (to say that something is normal, not unusual)

I'm used to living on my own.

They aren't used to the cold weather here.



GRAMMAR “UNIT TEN”

(Past Perfect Simple & Past Perfect Continuous)

(1) Past Perfect Simple: S + (had + v3) + O

The past perfect tense can be used to:

1- Clarify which of two past actions happened first.

Irish people emigrated because so many had died of starvation.

2- Talk about things that happened or were felt in the past.

Hussein felt nervous because he had never flown a plane.

- I had washed before I prayed.

They went home after they had finished their work.

Ahmed had eaten the cake when he went out.

As soon as they had bought a car, they drove to London.

(2) Past Perfect Continuous:

(S + had + been + V1+ing) + O

Like the past perfect simple, the past perfect continuous can be used to:

- clarify which of two actions happened first.

- talk about a situation state feeling or action in the past.

- provide background information about an event

- It is often used in preference to the past perfect to talk about:

a- Actions which were continuous.

For much of her walk, Fiona **had been fighting** strong winds and rough ice.

b- Actions which were repeated.

Fiona **had been having** sleepless nights and feeling very nervous.

(3) (so that): I am working hard **so that I can join** the Kuwait University

(4) (suchthat): It is such an ugly dress t hat she won't wear it

It was such a crowded class that some pupils didn't find a seat.



“GRAMMAR UNIT ELEVEN”

(1) The passive with Modal Verbs “Talking about processes”

The passive of most modal verbs is formed like this:

(Modal verb + be / have been + past participle)

People **can transport** goods. → Goods **can be transported**.

Workers **could start** work. → Work **could be started**.

The government had to move people from their homes.

People had to be moved from their homes.

The government must give people compensation.

People must be given compensation

The government should not have forced people out their homes.

People should not have been forced out of their homes.

The government might have saved some of the historical sites.

Some of the historical sites might have been saved.

The owner may have moved whole buildings to other places.

Whole buildings may have been moved to other places.

People **were moved** from their homes so that work on the dam **could be started**.

People living along the river **should not have been** forced out of their homes.

Many homes have **had to be destroyed**.

The people who were moved **must be given** compensation.

(1) Giving Choices (either....or / neither.....nor)

When making comparisons, “either” goes with “or” and “neither” with “nor”:

(1) (eitheror)

Either is used, in conjunction with or, to introduce the first of two or more alternatives.

When used in this way or always introduces the second alternative.

Either ...or' is used in sentences in a positive sense meaning" one or the other.

Verb conjugation depends on the subject (singular or plural) closest to the conjugated verb.

Ex: Either we sit and wait or we give up and go home.

This top is available in either blue or red.

Either the father **or** the mother has to attend the meeting.



I want to buy either a new desk top computer or a laptop.

He wanted to buy either a car or a motorbike.

We can either spend money exploring space or feeding the homeless.

I could either stay up late and watch a film or get a good night's sleep.

You could either buy a new game or a new book.



(2) (Both and)

Subjects connected by 'both...and' take the plural conjugation.

Ex: Both Ali and Jana attended USC.

Both Jim and Peter are attending the conference in New York this weekend.

(3) (Neither nor)

Neither is used, in conjunction with nor, to introduce the first of two or more alternatives, both of which are untrue or impossible. When used in this way, nor always introduces the second alternative.

Ex: This dress is neither my size nor my colour.

Expensive cars are neither more reliable nor faster than cheaper alternatives.

Neither Ali **nor** Omar is going to write the report.

Neither the teacher **nor** the students were in the classroom this morning.

He can neither eat nuts nor dairy products due to his allergies.

I am neither taller nor heavier than my twin brother.

Space exploration can neither solve the problems on Earth nor help us escape our problems.

مدرسة التميز النموذجية
(ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي)



Grammar Questions:

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:



- 1- I have ----- time nor money to start my own business.
a. either b. neither c. both d. and
- 2- ----- the first half of the game, the second half was dull and boring.
a. Whereas b. However c. Instead of d. In comparison with
- 3- I always have my car ----- at that garage. They provide a really good service.
a. repair b. was repaired c. repaired d. to repair
- 4- Nurses, ----- are responsible for looking after patients, deserve our appreciation.
a. who b. which c. where d. when
- 5- His enthusiasm mayhis lack of experience in his new job..
a- make up for b- do without c- do away with d- do up
- 6- What you know is totally false. The fact is that the workerthe whole story.
a- made up for b- did without c- did away with d-made up
- 7- He the buttons because they were loose.
a- did away with b- made up c - made up for d- did up
- 8- I have..... time nor money to start my own business.
a. either b. neither c. both d. and
- 9- Shakespeare is an exceptional dramatist as he wrote thirty-eight plays.....his life.
a. of b. with c. on d. throughout
- 10- I always have my carat that garage. They provide a really good service.
a. repair b. was repaired c. repaired d. to repair
- 11- The boss had copies of the report.....by his secretary.
a. make b. making c. made d. makes
- 12- My fatherto be a long-distance runner when he was young.
a. uses b. used c. using d. use
- 13- Neither Merit Olivia is going to attend the party tonight.
a. nor b. and c. either d. or
- 14- Emily came first in every race..... the previous record for a new jockey.
a. beat b. beats c. beating d. beaten

15- My teacher asked me if I in my homework assignment on time.

- a. hand b. handing c. had handed d. have handed

16- The working conditions are bad that most workers have started complaining.

- a. so b. such c. as d. such as

17- If we had prepared ourselves well, we.....the final match.

- a- would have won b- would be won c- have won d- will win

18- some people enjoy the outdoor life, others spend all their time indoors.

- a- Whereas b- On the other hand c- Instead of d- In comparison with

19- Yesterday, Saad moved a table and hurt his back. He wishes he.....

- a- hadn't done b- doesn't do c- hasn't done d- isn't doing

20- A lot of people put their files on the Net.....access them from anywhere easily.

- a- with the result that b- in order to c- so that d- because

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

21- "Where have you been?"

(Change into reported speech)

- a. My mother asked where had I been.
b. My mother asked where I had been.
c. My mother asked where I have been.



22- The artist rarely paid attention to his agent's advice. (Begin with: Rarely)

- a. Rarely the artist paid attention to his agent's advice.
b. Rarely the artist did pay attention to his agent's advice.
c. Rarely did the artist pay attention to his agent's advice.

23- The family (prepare) the food for the party when the guests started arriving.

(Correct the verb)

- a. The family prepares the food for the party when the guests started arriving.
b. The family had prepared the food for the party when the guests started arriving.
c. The family has prepared the food for the party when the guests started arriving.

24- You should save some money for a rainy day. (Change into passive)

- a. Some money should save for a rainy day.
b. Some money should be saved for a rainy day.
c. Some money should have been saved for a rainy day.



25- Nabil had no sooner finished one project than he started working on the next.

(Begin with No sooner)

- a. No sooner had Nabil finished one project than he started working on the next.
- b. No sooner Nabil had finished one project than he started working on the next.
- c. No sooner does Nabil finish one project than he started working on the next.

26- I should have sent the money yesterday. (Change into passive)

- a. The money was sent yesterday.
- b. The money should be sent yesterday.
- c. The money should have been sent yesterday.

27-Adel (work) at this company for five years before he got the promotion.(Correct the verb)

- a. Adel had been working at this company for five years before he got the promotion.
- b. Adel is working at this company for five years before he got the promotion.
- c. Adel will work at this company for five years before he got the promotion.

28- “We won’t have enough time to finish our job.” (Reported speech)

- a. The workers said that they do not have enough time to finish our job.
- b. The workers said that they wouldn’t have enough time to finish their job.
- c. The workers said that they hadn’t had enough time to finish their job.

29- The Mona Liza is a special portrait. It is worth a fortune. (Use: such ...that)

- a- The Mona Liza is a special portrait such that It is worth a fortune.
- b- The Mona Liza is such special that portrait It is worth a fortune.
- c- The Mona Liza is such a special portrait that It is worth a fortune.



II-Grammar (Model Answer)

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

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- a. either **b. neither** c. both d. and

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مدرسة التميز النموذجية
ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي

عندما يكون تعليم أبنائكم
اهتمامكم الأول في الحياة

قنواتنا على تليجرام



الصف الرابع



الصف الثالث



الصف الثاني



الصف الأول



الصف الثامن



الصف السابع



الصف السادس



الصف الخامس



صف ١١ أدبي



صف ١١ علمي



الصف العاشر



الصف التاسع



صف ١٢ أدبي



صف ١٢ علمي

