

Grammar

قواعد الفصل الثاني
حادي عشر

Prepared by:
Mr. Mohamed Sayed

2021-2022 - 2nd Period

The **Expert**

Grade **11**



◆ Grammar ◆

◆ Relative Pronouns: who / which / whose / when / where / whom ◆

ضمائر الوصل

Relative pronoun	Use	examples
who	الذي/التي (الفاعل العاقل) People who فعل	I told you about the woman who <u>lives</u> next door.
which	الذي/التي (الفاعل /المفعول غير العاقل)	Do you see the cat which <u>is</u> lying on the roof?
whose	الملكية/الصلة/القرابة People whose اسم	Do you know <u>the boy</u> whose <u>mother</u> is a nurse?
whom	الذي/التي (للمفعول العاقل) People whom ضمير	I was invited by <u>the professor</u> whom I met at the conference.
that	الذي/التي (عاقل وغير عاقل)	I don't like the table that <u>stands</u> in the kitchen.
when	الوقت الذي	<u>the day</u> when we met him
where	المكان الذي	<u>the place</u> where we met him

◆ **when (= on which) - where (= in which)**

✍ Do you remember the day **when (= on which)** we went to the café?

✍ This is the school **where (= in which)** I study.

- Choose the most suitable answer from a, b, c and d:

1- The car,.....I bought last month, is very expensive.

- a) who b) whose c) which d) where

2- Hassan,.....is a polite student, got the full mark in the exam.

- a) when b) who c) whose d) which

3- I remember the time.....I travelled abroad for the first time.

- a) where b) whose c) when d) who

4- Our neighbor,.....dog is always barking, visited us yesterday.

- a) whose b) which c) where d) when

5- The place,.....we will meet, is a very nice one.

- a) who b) when c) whose d) where

◆ Reported Speech: infinitives with to {advice, like, prefer, tell, want} ◆

- استخدام أفعال في المصدر بعد هذه الأفعال: فعل القول + اسم / ضمير + فعل في المصدر

We use these verbs with a noun \ pronoun + to + the base form of the verb:

- ✍ He looked tired, so I advised him to go to bed earlier.
- ✍ Some parents like their children to watch some TV shows with them.
- ✍ They prefer me to do my homework before I watch TV.
- ✍ Last night they told me to turn off the TV and go to bed.
- ✍ Teachers want their students to watch educational programmes.

We add not to make negative sentences: not للنفى نستخدم قبل المصدر

- ✍ I advised him **not** to go to bed too late.
- ✍ My parents told me **not** to touch the DVD player.

Phrasal verbs with get

Get + preposition حرف جر

Get + preposition + preposition

Get + adverb + preposition

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

- 1- It takes old people a long time to getcold and flu.
a) behind b) through c) over d) on
- 2- If you don't do your homework regularly, you'll getwith your study.
a) behind b) through c) over d) down
- 3- I don't need much sleep, so it's easy for me to get early.
a) on b) over c) up d) through
- 4- We enjoyed a relaxing holiday, but now it's time to getto work again
a) behind b) through c) over d) down
- 5 - My friends say they've tried to phone me but they couldn't get
a) behind b) through c) over d) down
- 6- All the students in my class get.very well .
a) behind b) through c) over d) on

◆ Indefinite pronouns ◆

An indefinite Pronoun is a word that replaces a noun without specifying exactly which noun it replaces.

Does **anyone** have a pen?

Nobody came to the concert.

There are **several** books on the shelf.

One of the cars is damaged.

- Choose the right answer from a, b, c and d :

1- We need to change and gowhere we can enjoy fresh air.

- a. anything b. something c. somewhere d. someone

1- Has seen the remote control of the Television?

- a. anywhere b. anything c. somebody d. anybody

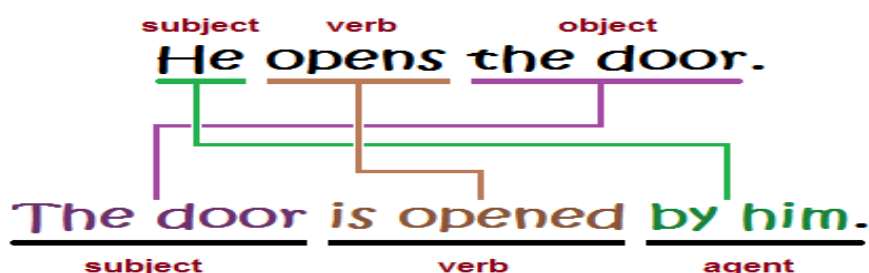
2- Did you goelse?

- a. anything b. anywhere c. something d. somebody

3- Has anybody else been in this room today? No, else has been in today.

- a. nothing b. somebody c. nowhere d. nobody

▼ المبني للمجهول Passive voice ▼



- وهو تغيير ترتيب الجملة للتركيز على المفعول والحدث الذي تأثر به وإهمال الفاعل لعدم أهميته أو لأنه مجهول أو لأن الكل يعرفه فلا داع لذكره.
- يتم البدء بالمفعول في أول الجملة ثم be + P.P. حسب زمن الجملة الأصلية.

- جدول يوضح تحويل كل الأزمنة:-

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Passive Voice in English</h2> </div>		
TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Simple	I do my homework.	My homework is done .
Present Continuous	I'm doing my homework.	My homework is being done .
Past Simple	I did my homework.	My homework was done .
Past Continuous	I was doing my homework.	My homework was being done .
Present Perfect	I have done my homework.	My homework has been done .
Past Perfect	I had done my homework.	My homework had been done .
Future Simple	I will do my homework.	My homework will be done .
Future Be going to	I'm going to do my homework.	My homework is going to be done .
Modal	I must do my homework.	My homework must be done .
Modal Perfect	I should have done my homework.	My homework should have been done .

Do as required between brackets:

1- I want to put a swimming pool in the yard, but it on soft ground.
(Passive)

- a) has built
- b) is building
- c) has to be built

2- I think my car has a problem with the engine. It easily by my father,
so I won't go to the garage. (Passive voice)

- a) could repair.
- b) could be repaired
- c) repaired

3- The report must be organized. It on a laptop; that's better than handwriting. (Passive voice)

- a) should type
- b) should be typed
- c) types

4- If your kitten is two months old, she her necessary vaccinations. (Passive voice)

- a) may give
- b) gave
- c) may be given

5- The job interview was too easy. He some more difficult questions by the manager. (Passive voice)

- a) should have been asked
- b) should ask
- c) is asked

6- I think my favorite movie is coming out next year. It in the summer! (Passive voice)

- a) could release
- b) could be released
- c) releases

Choose the right answer from a, b, c and d:

1- English..... by us for 11 years.

- a- was studied b- have studied c- has been studied d- will study

2 - The letter.....by Tom at the moment.

- a- was written b- had been written c- is being written d- has been writing

3- English.....by everyone all over the world.

- a- is understood b- have been understood c- was understanding d- were understood

4- This issue.....by the employees during the meeting last week.

- a- have been solved b- is solved c- was solved d- are solved

5- The party.....next Friday at 8 p.m.

- a- has held b- will be held c- was being held d- is held

Prepositions of time and place حروف الجر للزمان والمكان

Use / Meaning

-The time preposition **on** is followed by a day or a date.

✍️ I'll see you **on** 21 July.

-The time preposition **in** is followed by a year or a time of day.

✍️ The author died **in** 1971.

-The time prepositions **from** ... **to** are followed by a day or a date.

✍️ The holiday lasted **from** Wednesday **to** Sunday.

-The place preposition **in** refers to something happening at a particular place.

✍️ I live **in** Kuwait City.

-The place preposition **throughout** refers to something happening all over a particular area.

✍️ Arabic is spoken **throughout** the Gulf.

-The place preposition **to** refers to something or someone moving towards a particular place.

✍️ I'm going **to** Dubai next week.

- Choose the correct preposition:

1-Sometimes, I visit my friendsthe evening .

a- in b- on c-at d- by

2-Our summer holiday beginsAugust .

a- in b- on c-at d- by

3- Our first team will depart17th October to play against Saudi team.

a- in b- on c-at d- by

4- It is hotsummer in Kuwait .

a- in b- on c-at d- by

5- I usually get up6:00 o'clock.

a- in b- on c-at d- by

Collective nouns

Many collective nouns to refer to **groups of people**. Collective nouns are **singular**.

However, they can take a **singular** or a **plural** verb.

Our team **is** playing really well at the moment. (team as one unit)

Our team **are** playing really well at the moment. (team as players)

(audience - class - crew - family - government - staff)

◆ should / shouldn't have ◆

A Form

▶ **should + the base form of the verb:**

- 👉 You should always wear a seatbelt.
- 👉 You shouldn't use your mobile phone while driving.

▶ **should + have + past participle of the verb:**

- 👉 The motorist should have driven more carefully.



B Use / Meaning

▶ *We use should for advice or recommendation:*

- 👉 You should wear a seatbelt. (I think it is important.)

▶ *We use should have to criticise or give advice about something in the past:*

- 👉 He should have driven more carefully. (But he didn't drive carefully.)
- 👉 You shouldn't have driven so fast. It was dangerous.
- 👉 You should have locked the door.

- Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

- 1- We should.....to keep our environment clean.
a- helping b- help c- helps d- helped
- 2- He should have.....more careful with his study.
a- being b- be c- to be d- been
- 3- They.....on time, but they didn't.
a- should come b- should have come c- came d- come
- 4- Students should.....ready for the next exams.
a- getting b- got c- get d- gets

Suffixes

Use / Meaning

A suffix consists of one or more letters attached to the end of the word to change its

grammatical status and/or its meaning.

girl + **s** girls (singular becomes plural noun)

large + **r** larger (adjective becomes comparative)

rain + **ed** rained (present tense of verb becomes past)

direct + **or** director (verb becomes noun)

▼ Stative vs. dynamic verbs ▼

أفعال الحركة والسكون

1- Dynamic verbs: Verbs which refer to actions. We can use them in simple and continuous tenses:

a- I usually **drink** coffee every morning for breakfast.

b- This morning I **am drinking** tea.

2- Stative verbs: Verbs which refer to conditions or states. We do not usually use these verbs in continuous tenses. We use stative verbs to express what we think or believe and how we feel.

a- I **believe** traffic pollution is bad for us. (Not I am believing.....)

b- **Do you know** where she is? (Not Are you knowing.....)

This is a list of common stative verbs and example sentences:

Thinking verbs

know	We don't <u>know</u> what to do.
realise	Do you <u>realise</u> how disappointed I am?
suppose	I <u>suppose</u> she's spent all her money.
understand	I don't <u>understand</u> much about science.
agree	I <u>agree</u> with you.
believe	He <u>believes</u> everything he reads in the newspaper.
expect	Do you <u>expect</u> to see him tomorrow?
suspect	I <u>suspect</u> she's caught my cold.
think	Do you <u>think</u> things are getting worse?
reckon	I <u>reckon</u> to leave at 3 o'clock.

Feeling verbs

fear	I <u>fear</u> the world is becoming a more dangerous place.
hate	Some animals <u>hate</u> the rain.
like	She <u>likes</u> animals.
love	He <u>loves</u> activity holidays.

We can use some thinking / believing verbs in continuous tenses. If we do this their

meaning changes:

I think we should protect wild animals. (think = believe)

I am thinking about getting a bike. (think = consider)

I expect things will improve. (expect = believe)

I am expecting a letter from my pen friend. (expect = wait for)

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

1-Faisalthat the world must do something to save Panda.

a- is believing b- was believing c- believes d- is being believed

2- Ithis math lesson.

a-don't understand b- doesn't understand c- not understanding d- not understanding

3-My sistersreading English novels.

a- like b- likes c- are liking d- were liking

4-Ibreaking peoples' hearts.

a- hates b- hate c- is hating d- was hating

5- Sheabout her exams now.

a- think b- thinks c- thinking d- is thinking

6- Weat the moon then suddenly we saw some strange lights.

a- looking b- are looking c- were looking d- look

Direct and Reported Questions and Statements

الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر المقصود به هل الكلام بالنص "مباشر" أم ينقله شخص آخر (غير مباشر/منقول) وفي هذه الحالة يتم تغيير الزمن للماضي وتغيير الضمان وكلمات الزمن أو المكان من القريب للبعيد.

👉 My teacher said, "Why didn't you do your homework?" (Report)

My teacher wanted to know why I hadn't done my homework.



TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple She always wears a coat.	Past Simple He said (that) she always wore a coat.
Present Continuous I'm looking for my keys.	Past Continuous She said (that) she was looking for her keys.
Present Perfect She has written three letters for her friend.	Past Perfect He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
Past Simple My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	Past Perfect He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
WILL I will finish my report in two days.	WOULD He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.
CAN I can speak English.	COULD She said (that) she could speak English.
MAY I may invite them to dinner.	MIGHT She said (that) she might invite them to the dinner.
MUST I must go to the bank and get some money.	HAD TO She said (that) she had to go to the bank and get some money.
HAVE TO I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.	HAD TO She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.

PRONOUNS (It depends on the person who the message is referred to)

Direct Speech	Reported Speech	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I	He, she	Me	Him, her
We	They	Us	Them
You	He, she, they	You	Him, Her, them
My	His, her	Mine	His, hers
Our	Their	Ours	Theirs
Your	His, her, their	Yours	His, hers, theirs

TIME AND PLACE EXPRESSIONS

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then / at the moment
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	previously / before
tonight	that night

Reported speech – questions

Questions	Direct speech	asked me ...	Indirect speech
question word	'When did they arrive?'	question word + subject + verb	He asked me when they had arrived.
yes/no question	'Did they call?'	if/whether ...	He asked me if/whether they had called.

Direct speech: "Open the door!"

Reported speech: He ordered me **to open** the door.

Direct speech: "Don't answer the phone."

Reported speech: She told me **not to answer** the phone.

Direct speech: "Don't be back late."

Reported speech: He ordered me **not to be** back late.

Do as required between brackets:

1- “Where will you spend your summer vacation?”

- a- My cousin asked me where I spent my summer vacation.
- b- My cousin asked me where I would spend my summer vacation.
- c- My cousin asked me where I had spent my summer vacation.

2- “Are you doing research on Coronavirus?”

- a- The journalist asked the experts if they had been doing research on Coronavirus.
- b- The journalist asked the experts if they had done research on Coronavirus.
- c- The journalist asked the experts if they were doing research on Coronavirus.

3- " Where did you go yesterday?"

- a- My friend wanted to know where I go the day before.
- b- My friend wanted to know where I would go the day before.
- c- My friend wanted to know where I had gone the day before.

4- “We will test the new vaccine next month.”

- a- They said they would test the new vaccine the following month.
- b- They said they tested the new vaccine the following month.
- c- They said they had tested the new vaccine the following month.

5- The doctor said to me, “Don’t eat too much fast food.”

- a- The doctor advised me don’t eat too much fast food.
- b- The doctor advised me not to eat too much fast food.
- c- The doctor advised me not to don’t eat too much fast food.

6- "I slept only for two hours last night.", He said.

He said (Complete)

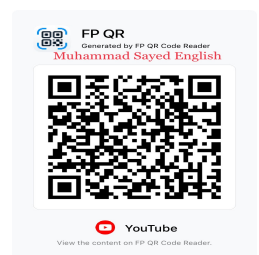
- a- he was sleeping only for two hours last night.
- b- he had slept only for two hours the previous night.
- c- he has slept only for two hours yesterday.

YouTube <https://youtube.com/user/msno2020able>

١ - قناة اليوتيوب



<https://t.me/mosayed75> ٢ - قناة التميز - لغة إنجليزية ثانوي لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية



جدول تصريفات الأفعال الشاذة الشائعة

التصريف الثالث	الماضي	المعني	الفعل (مضارع)
become	became	يصبح	become
begin	began	يبدأ	begin
believe	believed	يعتقد	believe
break	broke	يكسر	break
bring	brought	يحضر	bring
build	built	يبني	build
buy	bought	يشترى	buy
catch	caught	يمسك - يصطاد	catch
choose	chose	يختار	choose
come	came	يأتي	come
cost	cost	يكلف	cost
cut	cut	يقطع	cut
do	did	يفعل	do
draw	drew	يرسم - يسحب	draw
dream	dreamt	يحلم	dream
drink	drank	يشرب	drink
drive	drove	يقود	drive
eat	ate	يأكل	eat
fall	fell	يقع	fall
feed	fed	يطعم	feed
feel	felt	يشعر	feel
fight	fought	يحارب	fight
find	found	يجد	find
fly	flew	يطير	fly
forget	forgot	ينسي	forget
frighten	frightened	يخيف	frighten
get	got	يحصل - ينال	get
get up	got up	ينهض	get up
give	gave	يعطي	give
go	went	يذهب	go
grow	grew	يزرع - ينمو	grow
hide	hid	يختبئ - يخفي	hide
hit	hit	يضرب	hit
hold	held	يمسك	hold
hurt	hurt	يؤذي - يؤلم	hurt
keep	kept	يحافظ	keep
know	knew	يعرف	know
lay	laid	يضع	lay
learn	learnt	يتعلم	learn
leave	left	يترك	leave
let	let	يسمح - يدع	let

lie	يتمدد - يرقد	lay	lain
light	يضيء - يشعل	lit	lit
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	يعني	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
put	يضع	put	put
read	يقرأ	read	read
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
run	يجري	ran	run
say	يقول	said	said
see	يري	saw	seen
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	تغرب - يضبط	set	set
shoot	يطلق النار	shot	shot
show	يعرض - يظهر	showed	shown
sing	يغني	sang	sung
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
sow	يبذر - يزرع	sowed	sown
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
spend	يقضي - يصرف	spent	spent
stand	يقف	stood	stood
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
take	يأخذ	took	taken
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
tell	يخبر	told	told
think	يظن	thought	thought
throw	يرمي	threw	thrown
wake	يوقظ	woke	woken
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
win	يفوز	won	won
write	يكتب	wrote	written