

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



أهم نقاط قواعد المادة الامتحانية النهائية - المتقدم

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثاني عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← الملف

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

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

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1

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2

[أسئلة الامتحان النهائي - العام](#)


3

[مراجعة نهائية قراءة وقواعد](#)

4

[حل بوربوننت مراجعة تدريبية للامتحان النهائي - المتقدم](#)

5



Grammar Points

Final Exam

Term 2

12 Advanced

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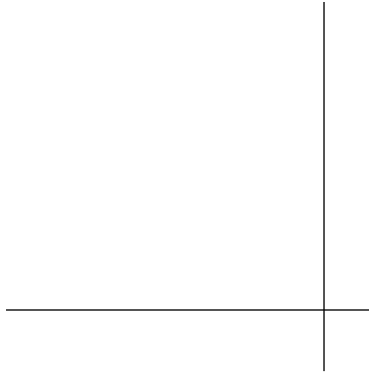
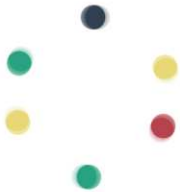
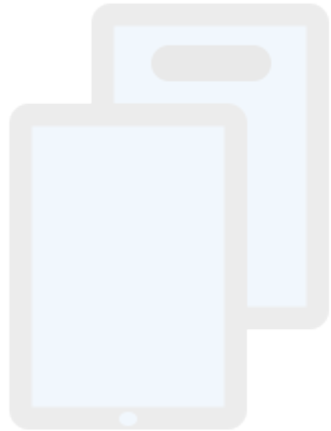
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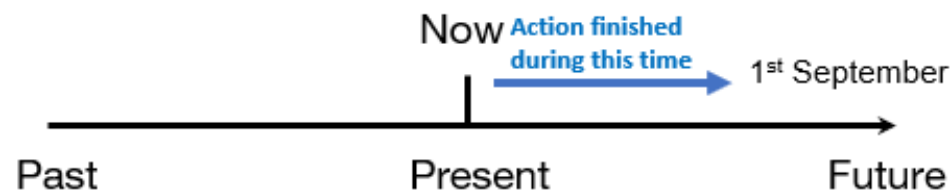


Using (as if - as though)

No, I didn't like Adam. He acted as if he owned this business.

Meaning	Adam didn't own the business but behaved like he did.
Grammatical structure	Structure equivalent to second conditional 'as if / as though' + past tense clause
Usage	We can use 'as if / as though' and a past simple clause (with a present meaning) when we express that something is either being presented as something that it is not or to talk about something we know would be impossible.
Other examples	Her motivational speech was amazing. It is <u>as if she knew</u> the thoughts of everyone in her audience. Molly acts <u>as if she were</u> the teacher. Confidently raising his hand, it looked <u>as though he knew</u> the answer.

Future Perfect Passive



The business proposal **will have been written** by the 1st of September, at which point we can assess the benefits to our company.

Meaning

The person is saying that before a certain time in the future (1st September), which is the deadline, the proposal will be available for analysis.

Grammatical structure

Passives: future perfect passive

object + will + have been + past participle

Future Perfect Passive

Usage

Future perfect passive is used to talk about actions or events that will be finished by a certain moment in the future. We use the passive voice to emphasize the action, not the person doing the action, by moving the object of the sentence into the subject position.

Other examples

The order will have been delivered by the time he receives his invoice.

A new sports arena will have been built by next year, creating many business opportunities.

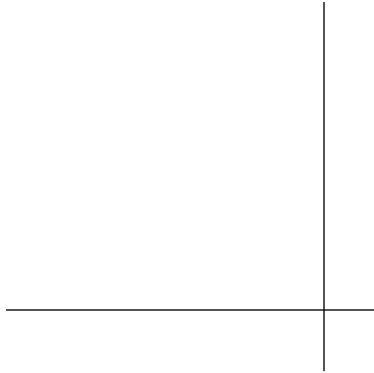
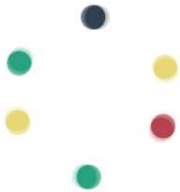
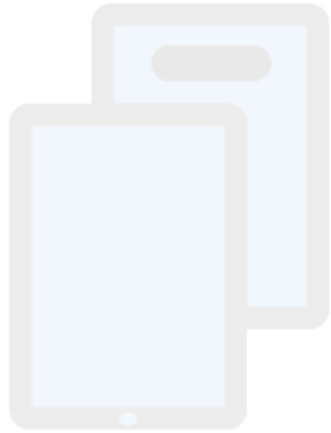
The accounts for the project will have been completed by next week.

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No Matter

No matter how much that handbag costs, we are buying it.

Meaning

Regardless of the cost, the speaker will buy the item.

Grammatical structure

Clefting and fronting
'No matter' + relative pronouns + clause

No Matter

Usage

'Fronting' is used to emphasize the information in the first clause '*No matter how much...*'. In this case, using 'No matter' emphasizes that 'regardless of the circumstances' the outcome will be the same.

'Clefting' means a single message is divided across two clauses. We use cleft sentences to connect what is already understood to what is new to the listener. Emphasis is placed on the new information by moving it to the beginning of the sentence.

Other examples

No matter what you say, I will still be attending the meeting.

No matter the risk, it certainly worth a try.

It will eventually close down, no matter how much you try and save the business.

No Matter

I will follow the advice because it is good **no matter who** gave it.

No matter how far the place is, we still are going.

You can't go inside the president's house **no matter who** you are.

You can be happy **no matter what** happens.

No matter how hard it is, just keep going.

I will choose what I want **no matter what** she says.

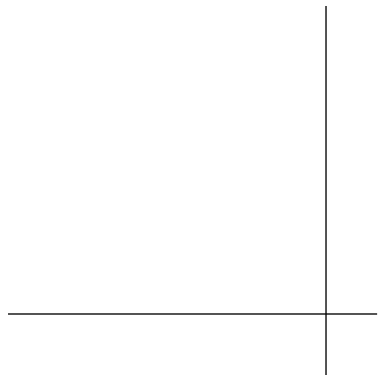
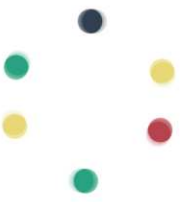
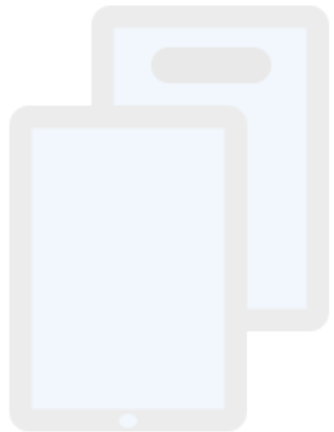
No matter how many times you explained it to, I won't understand it.

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Passive Reporting Statements

It is believed that over 50 people attended the party.

Meaning

It is common knowledge that 50 people went to the party.

Grammatical structure

Passive reporting statements

It + passive reporting verb + (that) + clause

subject + passive reporting verb + to + infinitive

Passive Reporting Statements

Usage

Passive reporting statements are used to report information where the source is unknown or not important. The use of the passive structure obscures the source of the information. Reported statements are often used in a formal style or to report facts.

Other examples

It was reported that the sports center had closed down.

It was announced that the New Year sales begin today.

It is thought that the rain will continue into next week.

Passive Reporting Statements

The prime minister is believed to be on the point of resigning.

It is believed that the p^(he)me minister is on the point of resigning.

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Twenty people are said to have died in the explosion.
It is said that twenty people have died int the explosion.

Cleft Sentences

Only if you work hard, will you find business success.

Meaning

Success in business might happen but the subject must work hard first.

Grammatical structure

Cleft sentences
Only if + first conditional / second conditional (with inversion)

Cleft Sentences

Usage

We use the first conditional with 'only' to talk about a present condition that has a future result. The condition (success in business) is emphasized by putting it first in the sentence. The use of 'Only if' strengthens the condition. In inversion, the verb 'will' is placed before the subject 'you'.

Other examples

Only if we leave soon, will we be on time for work. (first conditional)

Only if I won a million dirhams, would I travel around the world. (second conditional)

Only if you do well in your exams, will we buy you a new laptop. (first conditional)

Cleft Sentences

- ❑ If you do well in your exams, we will buy you a new laptop.
 (First condition → if + present , will + inf)

Only if you do well in your exams, will we buy you a

Start with (Only if)

Switch (will) with the
(subject)

- ❑ If she played in the rain, she would get sick.
 (Second condition → if + past , would + inf)

Only if she played in the rain, would she get sick.

Start with (Only if)

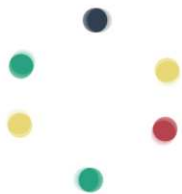
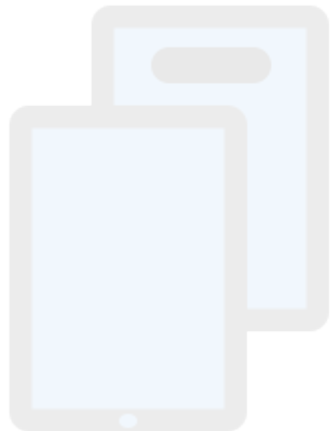
Switch (would) with the (subject)

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Mixed Conditionals

If I hadn't gone to the football camp, I wouldn't be a professional player.

If I'd revised for my exam, I would have a better mark.

If I wasn't afraid of heights, I would have gone to Jebal Jais.

Meaning

This person became an important football player (present result) because they went to a football camp (past event). The speaker didn't revise (past event) so got a bad mark (present result). The speaker is scared of heights (present condition - now or always), so did not go on the trip (past result – before now).

Grammatical structure

Mixed conditional

Past condition / present result - If + past perfect, would/wouldn't + infinitive

Past result / present condition - If + past simple, would have + past participle

Mixed Conditionals

Mixed conditional

If + **past perfect**, **would/wouldn't** + infinitive

If I **had listened** to your advice, I **wouldn't be** in this situation.

If + **past simple**, **would have** + past participle

If I **were** a good cook, I **would have invited** them to dinner.

Mixed Conditionals

Usage

We use mixed conditionals with past perfect in the if clause to talk about the present results of past events. The speaker became a football player (present result) because he went to the football camp (past action). We can also use it to talk about an imaginary situation in the past and its probable result in the present. If the speaker had revised (but they didn't revise), they would have got a good mark (but they got a bad mark). We use mixed conditionals with past simple in the 'if' clause to talk about imaginary present situations and their probable (but imaginary) past results. If the speaker wasn't afraid of heights (but they are), they would have gone on a past trip to Jebel Jais (but they didn't go).

Other examples

If I'd worked harder at school, I'd have a better job now.
She would be here now if anyone had told her about the event.