

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف شرح مبسط للقواعد الأساسية لامتحان النهائي

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روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر على تلغرام

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Grammar Points

Final Exam

تدريس جميع فروع المنهج من
موقع المناهج الإماراتية

Term 3

12 Advanced

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Gerund (On the point of)

We were on the point of going out for a picnic when Sara called.

Meaning	The speaker received a call from Sara when they were just about to go out for a picnic.
Grammatical structure	immediate future with 'on the point of' + VP gerund
Usage	We use 'on the point of' with a gerund when we want to talk about imminent events in the present and past.
Other examples	He's <u>on the point of joining</u> a training session. She is <u>on the point of missing</u> her flight. She needs to hurry up! They are <u>on the point of finishing</u> their coursework tonight.

Gerund (On the point of)

The phrase "on the point of" is typically used to express that someone is very close to doing something or reaching a particular state or condition.

When using it with gerund sentences, you can follow these guidelines:

1. Start with the subject or the person who is close to doing something.
2. Use "on the point of" followed by the gerund form of the verb.
3. Complete the sentence with the action or event that the person is about to do.

Subject + Be + on the point of + V. gerund (-ing) + rest of the sentence.

Gerund (On the point of)

Examples

1. She was **on the point of leaving** the party when her friends convinced her to stay.
2. They were **on the point of finishing** the project when the power went out.
3. The team was **on the point of winning** the game when the opposing team made a comeback.
4. I was **on the point of calling** him when he walked through the door.

Remember,

"on the point of" emphasizes the immediacy or closeness of an action or event about to happen and using it with gerund sentences allows you to describe the ongoing or continuous nature of the action.

Gerund (On the point of)

More explanation

The phrase "on the point of" is used to convey the idea that someone is about to do something or is very close to taking a particular action. It suggests a state of readiness or nearness to completion. When combined with gerunds, which are verbs ending in "-ing" that function as nouns, it emphasizes the ongoing or continuous nature of the action.

Here's a breakdown of the structure:

- Subject + "on the point of" + gerund + object/complement.- The subject refers to the person or entity that is close to taking the action.- "On the point of" is the phrase that signals the imminent nature of the action.- The gerund form of the verb highlights the ongoing nature of the action.- The object or complement completes the sentence, providing additional context or information.

Remember that the use of "on the point of" implies a sense of immediacy or nearness to completion and using it with gerunds emphasizes the continuous nature of the action.

Gerund (On the point of)

More explanation

Which of the following sentences uses "on the point of + gerund" correctly?

- She is on the point of leaving for her vacation.
- I am on the point of go to the store.
- We will be on the point of went to the concert.

Choose the option that correctly completes the sentence:

He is always _____ when he's about to solve a complex math problem.

- on the point of giving up
- on the point of gave up
- on the point of gave giving up

In the sentence "They are on the point of _____ a decision," which word should fill the blank?

- take
- taking
- took

Gerund (On the point of)

More explanation

Which of the following sentences does not use "on the point of + gerund" correctly?

- We are on the point of finishing our dinner.
- She was on the point of calling for help.
- He is on the point of to go to the gym.

Choose the option that correctly completes the sentence:

We were on the point of _____ the meeting when he arrived.

- start
- starting
- started

Which of the following sentences uses "on the point of + gerund" correctly?

- They are on the point of finish their work.
- He is on the point of leaves for the airport.
- We were on the point of starting the movie when the power went out.

Using 'since'

My grandfather knows a lot about the traditions of the UAE since he has lived here so long.

Meaning	My grandfather is old and has lived for many years. That is why he knows about the traditions of the past. It is because he grew up with them.
Grammatical structure	<u>Conjunctions: subordinating</u> 'since' (=because) + sub-clause
Usage	'Since' can be used in place of 'because' to explain a reason for a judgement or an opinion. 'Since' can also be used to talk about reasons for actions, causes and explanations. 'Since' links a dependent (subordinating) clause to a main clause.
Other examples	Sam had no reason to take a taxi to work <u>since</u> his apartment was near enough to walk there. <u>Since</u> fast food is so accessible, people have forgotten traditional cooking methods. <u>Since</u> her husband hated holidays so much, she decided to go with her sister.

Using 'since'

Use 'since' to join the two clauses.

1. It was raining heavily. We decided to stay indoors.

Since it was raining heavily, we decided to stay indoors.

We decided to stay indoors since it was raining heavily

2. I couldn't attend the meeting. I had a prior commitment.

I couldn't attend the meeting since I had a prior commitment.

Since I had a prior commitment, I couldn't attend the meeting.

3. She didn't want to eat dessert. She was on a strict diet.

She didn't want to eat dessert since she was on a strict diet.

Since she was on a strict diet, she didn't want to eat dessert.

Participle Clauses

Knowing she loved reading, she got her friend a book.

Having bought tickets, we got on the plane to start our vacation.

Meaning

She already knew that her friend loves reading so she got her a book.
They bought tickets and then got on the plane to go on vacation.

Grammatical structure

Clauses and phrases: **participle clauses**
present participle (verb -ing) reduced clause, main clause

Participle Clauses

Usage

We use participle clauses to say information in a more economical way and to show literary style. **They are formed using the present and passive participle (given, standing, knowing, being, etc.) or the perfect participle (having seen, having bought, having been, etc.).** Present or passive participle clauses are used to talk about two actions that happen at the same time. They can also indicate a reason for an action. They are formed using the present participle (standing, knowing, being, etc.)

Being exhausted, I fell asleep during the movie.

I fell asleep during the movie because I was exhausted.

Opening the door, I noticed the bathroom was flooded.

Both the action of opening the door and seeing the flood happen at the same time.

Participle Clauses

Other
examples

Having walked in the park, he was tired.

Having finished her workout, she left the gym.

Standing in line, I realized I forgot my wallet.

Running late, she quickly grabbed her bag and rushed out the door.

Exhausted from the long journey, they decided to take a nap before exploring the city.

Having finished his work, he went for a walk in the park.

Surprised by the news, she couldn't contain her excitement.

Written by a renowned author, the book became an instant bestseller.

Participle Clauses

Participle clauses can be used at the beginning of sentences to add additional information or to create a sense of cohesion between ideas. Here's a guide on how to use participle clauses effectively at the beginning of sentences:

1. **Identify the participle form:** Participle clauses typically begin with a present participle ("-ing" form) or a past participle (usually ending in "-ed" or irregular forms).
2. **Make sure the subject of the main clause matches the subject of the participle clause:** The subject of the main clause and the participle clause should be the same to maintain clarity and avoid confusion.
3. **Ensure verb tense consistency:** The verb tense in the participle clause should be consistent with the main clause. For example, if the main clause is in the past tense, the participle clause should also reflect past actions.
4. **Use commas for clarity:** When using a participle clause at the beginning of a sentence, it's often helpful to separate it from the main clause with a comma. This helps to avoid confusion and clearly indicates the relationship between the clauses.
5. **Check for logical connections:** Participle clauses should provide additional information, describe the subject, or show a cause-and-effect relationship with the main clause. Ensure that the participle clause logically connects to the main clause and contributes to the overall meaning of the sentence.

Participle Clauses

Now, let's put it all together with an example:

Example: "**Walking down the street, Sarah saw a dog.**"

- "Walking down the street" is a present participle clause. It describes the action of Sarah and acts as an adverbial phrase. It is a dependent clause because it cannot stand alone as a complete sentence.

- "Sarah saw a dog" is the main clause. It contains the subject "Sarah" and the verb "saw," and it expresses a complete thought. It is an independent clause because it can stand alone as a complete sentence.

In this example, the participle clause "Walking down the street" provides additional information about the main clause "Sarah saw a dog." It tells us what Sarah was doing when she saw the dog. The participle clause has been reduced from a full clause like "While Sarah was walking down the street."

Participle Clauses

Rewrite the sentences and add a perfect clause.

Mary has finished her homework. Mary went to bed.

Having finished her homework, Mary went to bed.

The movie had been released last week. The movie received positive reviews.

Having been released last week, the movie received positive reviews.

The team won the championship. The team celebrated their victory.

Having won the championship, the team celebrated their victory.

Participle Clauses

Rewrite the sentences and add a participle clause.

She was walking down the street. She noticed a beautiful sunset.

Walking down the street, she noticed a beautiful sunset.

She was listening to music. She relaxed and closed her eyes.

Listening to music, she relaxed and closed her eyes.

Present Perfect Continuous



Is your school project finished Ali?

Not yet, but I **have been working** all weekend and it should be ready soon!

Meaning	He started working on his project at the weekend and is still working on it now. He thinks he is nearly finished.
Grammatical structure	Present perfect continuous tense have / has + been + verb (ing)
Usage	We use the present perfect continuous to talk about an action that started in the past and is continuing in the present.
Other examples	Alia has been thinking about going on holiday. I haven't been working on the presentation today. What have you been doing until now ?

Present Perfect Continuous

She
He
It

Singular nouns

has

been + v-ing

They
We
You
I

Plural nouns

have

been + v-ing

Negative
Add (**not**)
after (has
or have)

Present Perfect Continuous

1. You look very hot. _____?

you have been running?

have you been running?

have you run?

2. We _____ two movies so far this week.

saw

have been watching

have been watched

3. She _____ her lunch.

hasn't been eating

didn't eaten

haven't been eating

4. My children _____ English online for two weeks.

has been studying.

have been studying

are studying

5. You have paint all over your shirt.
_____ you _____?

have been / painting

Has been / painting

Have / been painting

6. Turn off the TV. You _____ it for hours!

have watching

have been watched

have been watching

Present Perfect Continuous

They (drive) for four hours. They need a break.

Affirmative

They (**have been driving**) for four hours.

Negative

They (**have not been driving**) for four hours.

Question

Have they been driving for four hours?

Present Perfect Continuous

He (swim) all morning.

Affirmative

He (**has been swimming**) all morning.

Negative

He (**has not been swimming**) all morning.

Question

Has he been swimming all morning?

Maze 1

Sam is (on the point of quit - on the point of quitting – in the point of quitting) his job.

He (have been working – has been worked - has been working) in this position for

more than ten years now, yet his manager didn't see it was time to give him a

promotion. (Having been – Having being – Have been) a loyal and diligent employee,

Sam decided to take one last action before quitting for good. He took advice from his

coworkers and his mentor (since – yet – sense) they were older and more

experienced than him. He didn't want to make a decision then regret it later.