

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



حل مراجعة قواعد شاملة لامتحان النهائي

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف السادس ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← حلول ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-11-25 16:36:53

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Nagib Mohamed

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

مراجعة وتدريبات شاملة على الهيكل الوزاري

1

مراجعة أسئلة هيكل مادة اللغة الإنجليزية للصف السادس عام وخامس متقدم + الحل

2

حل الكراسة التدريبية للاختبار النهائي وفق الهيكل الوزاري

3

الكراسة التدريبية للاختبار النهائي وفق الهيكل الوزاري

4

أسئلة اختبار تجريبي مع إجابات نموذجية المسار العام

5

Comparisons

☺ One-syllable adjectives and adverbs

➤ The comparative form of one-syllable adjectives and adverbs is formed by adding (-er + than)

صيغة المقارنة للصفات و الظروف المكونة من مقطع واحد تتشكل بإضافة **er** و **than** عند المقارنة بين اثنين.

➤ The superlative form of one-syllable adjectives and adverbs is formed by (the + adj / adv -est)

نضيف للصفة أو الظرف **est** عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين و نضع قبلها **the**

tall	→	taller than	the tallest
short	→	shorter	the shortest
light	→	lighter than	the lightest
long	→	longer than	the longest
new	→	newer than	the newest
old	→	older than	the oldest
cheap	→	cheaper than	the cheapest
fast	→	faster than	the fastest

☺ Notes

• إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف **e** يحذف و نضيف **er/ est**

Nice → nicer / the nicest large → larger / largest

- ♣ Today's weather is **nicer than** yesterday's weather.
- ♣ Today's weather is **the nicest** I've ever seen.

• إذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطعين و تنتهي بـ **y** يتم تحويل الـ **y** إلى **i** عند إضافة **er/ est**

lucky → luckier / luckiest happy → happier / happiest

- ♣ Tom is **luckier than** Jim .
- ♣ Tom is **the luckiest** student in our class.

• نضاعف الحرف الأخير مع الصفات القصيرة التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف متحرك

big → bigger / biggest hot → hotter / hottest
fat → fatter / fattest thin → thinner / thinnest

- ♣ Cairo is **bigger than** any other city in Egypt.
- ♣ Cairo is **the biggest** city in Egypt.

☺ Two or more syllables adjectives and adverbs

➤ The comparative form of most adjectives and adverbs with two or more syllables is formed with (more / less than).

صيغة المقارنة للصفات و الظروف المكونة من مقطعين أو أكثر تتشكل بإضافة بـ **more / less ... than**

➤ The superlative form of most adjectives and adverbs with two or more syllables is formed with (the most / the least....)

نضع قبل الصفة أو الظرف عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين و نضع قبلها **the most / the least**

honest	more honest than	the most honest
important	more important than	the most important
expensive	more expensive than	the most expensive

popular	more popular than	the most popular
successful	more successful than	the most successful
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
valuable	more valuable than	the most valuable
intelligent	more intelligent than	the most intelligent

- ♣ I'll go to Alexandria by plane. It's **more expensive than** going by bus.
- ♣ This is **the most exciting** film I've ever seen.
- ♣ This is **the least expensive** shirt in this shop.

Irregular forms

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good / well	better than	the best
bad / badly	worse than	the worst
many / much	more than	the most
far	farther (further) than	the farthest (furthest)
little	less than	the least

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Prague is one of the cities in Europe.
 a) most beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful d) beautiful
2. A city is than the country.
 a) the most exciting b) exciting c) more exciting d) excited
3. Nancy's car is than mine, but Ben's car is car.
 a) the most expensive / more expensive b) more expensive / the most expensive
 c) expensiver / expensivest d) most expensive / the more expensive
4. Your essay was than Jim's, but it was than Mary's.
 a) better / worse b) gooder / badder c) better / worst d) best / worse
5. The the problem it is to find a solution.
 a) more complicated / hardly b) most complicated / the hardest
 c) more complicated / the harder d) more complicated / the hardest
6. we leave, we'll arrive.
 a) the sooner / the earlier b) sooner / earlier
 c) the soonest / the earliest d) the soonest / earlier
7. It was music I have ever heard.
 a) more beautiful b) less beautiful c) the most beautiful d) beautiful
8. It's powder I have ever used.
 a) good b) better c) the best d) best
9. Please, tell me something than this old joke.
 a) more interesting b) less interesting c) the most interesting d) interesting
10. This question is than the first one. Let's discuss it tomorrow.
 a) the least important b) less important c) the most important d) important

		Certainty - Deduction التأكيد - الاستنتاج	
with	Present		Past
I'm sure I'm certain I think I believe I imagine certainly	must + مصدر	شبه تأكد	must have + pp
	He must be a teacher. I'm sure he is a doctor. He must be a teacher.		He must have been a teacher. I think he recorded the song. He must have recorded the song.
not sure not certain perhaps probable likely	can't + مصدر	لنفي	can't have + pp
	He can't be a teacher. I'm sure, he isn't the killer. He can't be the killer.		He can't have been a teacher. I think he didn't go to the country. He can't have gone to the country.
very not sure very not certain it is possible I don't think so I don't believe	may + مصدر	احتمالية عدم تأكد	may have + pp
	He may be a teacher. It's probable he arrives early. He may arrive early.		He may have been a teacher. Perhaps she phoned me . She may have phoned me.
	might + مصدر	عدم تأكد مطلق	might have + pp
	He might be a teacher. It's possible he will come . He might come .		He might have been a teacher. I don't think they went out . They might have gone out .

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- He has been travelling all day. He be very tired.
a) should b) needn't c) must d) can't
- A-What's Noha doing?
B- I'm not sure, she watching TV.
a) must be b) can't be c) might be d) mustn't be
- Ali isn't at work today He ill.
a) can't have been b) must have been c) can't be d) must be
- It difficult to climb that hill. There are small children at the top!
a) must be b) has to be c) might be d) can't be
- He near here because he comes to work on foot.
a) must have lived b) must be living c) can't be living d) mustn't live
- Hesham has just had dinner. He hungry.
a) can be b) can't be c) might be d) must be
- Lily is very late. She her train.
a) should have missed b) may have missed c) had to miss d) may miss
- A: Mrs. Tahani was found dead with a wire around her neck. B: She strangled.
a) must have been b) ought to have been c) should have d) had to be
- A:** I wonder who took my alarm clock. **B:** It Julia. She was supposed to get up early.
a) might be b) must have been c) had to be d) could be
- In a hundred years' time we out of water to drink.
a) must have run b) might have been run c) should have run d) may have run

1) Second Conditional الحالة الثانية

✦ Formation: التكوين

If +Past simple..... , فاعل + would/could/might + inf.

✦ Usage: الإستخدام

تعبّر الحالة الثانية عن موقف غير محتمل حدوثه أو شيء مناقض للواقع (حاضر او مستقبل) و تستخدم في حالة وجود مضارع بسيط :

• If I knew his e-mail address, I'd send him an e-mail.

• I stay up late. I can't get up early in the morning.
= If I didn't stay up late, I'd get up early in the morning.

• He lives near me. . We see each other so often.
= If he didn't live near me, we wouldn't see each other so often.

يمكن أن تعبّر الحالة الثانية أحيانا عن شيء مستحيل أو شيء مناقض للواقع:

• If I were ten years younger, I'd go mountaineering.

• If I were a bird, I'd fly.

تستخدم أيضاً الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن النصيحة:

If I were you, I would + مصدر

• You should expand your business.

If I were you, I'd expand my business.

2) Third Conditional الحالة الثالثة

✦ Formation: التكوين

If + Past perfect (had + PP.).... , فاعل + would/could/might have + PP.

✦ Usage: الإستخدام

تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن مواقف مستحيلة الحدوث لأنها تمت في الماضي

He lost the race. If he had run fast, he would have won the race.

He would have visited us if he had had time but he didn't.

تستخدم أيضاً للتعبير عن الندم

If I had studied hard last year, I would have passed my exams.

= I wish I had studied hard last year.

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. The boy at home an hour before if he had left his school at one o'clock last Monday.

a) will have been b) would have been c) wouldn't be d) would be

2. If he the picture, he would have signed his name in the corner.

a) had painted b) hadn't painted c) painted d) didn't paint

3. If you had asked him yesterday, he you everything.

a) would tell b) will tell c) would have told d) would not tell

4. If you had worked more, you..... able to translate this article yesterday.

a) wouldn't be b) will have been
c) would have been d) would be

5. If you to me yesterday, we'd have translated this article.
 a) hadn't come b) didn't come c) had come d) came
6. If I had to add two long numbers together in my head, it me two or three minutes.
 a) takes b) will take c) would take d) can take
7. If you slept badly tonight, you tired tomorrow.
 a) feel b) felt c) will feel d) would feel
8. If I thirsty, I would drink some water.
 a) were b) am c) had been d) have been
9. If I time, I would write a book.
 a) had had b) have c) was d) had
10. If I found any money at school, I take it to one of the teachers.
 a) would have b) would c) will d) won't
11. If my grandfather still alive, he would be a hundred today.
 a) is b) would be c) will be d) were

Reported passive

❖ The verbs **think, believe, say, report, know, expect, consider, understand, etc.** are used in the following passive patterns in personal and impersonal constructions.

1) impersonal constructions

It + passive verb (الفعل في صيغة المبني للمجهول) + finite clause (جملة كاملة)

- ♣ People say that he is a spy. (It)
It is said that he is a spy.
- ♣ People expect that prices will go down. (It)
It is expected that prices will go down.
- ♣ The police thought that he killed the woman last week. (It)
It was thought that he killed the woman last week.

2) personal constructions

Subject + passive verb (الفعل في صيغة المبني للمجهول) + to-infinitive / to have + PP

- ♣ People say that he is a spy. (He)
He is said to be a spy.
- ♣ People expect that prices will go down. (Prices)
Prices are expected to go down.
- ♣ The police thought that he killed the woman last week. (He)
He was thought to have killed the woman last week.

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. People that thousands of birds died.
 a) believes b) are believing c) believe d) believing
2. Hundreds of thousands of birds to have died.
 a) believes b) are believing c) believe d) are believed

3. It that hundreds of thousands of birds died.
 a) is believed b) are believed c) believes d) is believing
4. Johnson is thought in Cardiff.
 a) be b) being c) to be d) to have be
5. The forger to be living in Florence.
 a) thought b) thinks c) is thinking d) is thought
6. The portrait is believed to painted by Vermeer.
 a) been b) have been c) have being d) have be
7. The staff to be given a bonus whenever they have to work overtime.
 a) thought b) thinks c) are thinking d) are thought
8. The government to have paid too much.
 a) was considering b) consider c) was considered d) considered
9. Neither side to have wanted war.
 a) thought b) thinks c) is thinking d) is thought
10. Fewer than 1,000 blue whales are said in the southern hemisphere.
 a) to survive b) to surviving c) be survived d) be surviving

Present Simple المضارع البسيط

Active معلوم	Passive مجهول
يتكون من الفعل في المصدر أو مضافا إليه s إذا سبقه فاعل مفرد غائب (he / she / it)	يتكون من : am is + P.P Are
مثال	
Nabil plays football.	(معلوم)
Football is played by Nabil.	(مجهول)

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. English in many countries around the world.
 a) speaks b) is spoken c) spoken d) is speaking
2. Much of the world's coffee in Brazil.
 a) grow b) grown c) is grown d) is growing
3. Many photos of the beautiful scenery near the mountain.
 a) are taken b) taken c) are taking d) take
4. The flowers every evening by the gardener.
 a) water b) are watered c) watered d) are watering
5. How many books out from the library every week?
 a) check b) are checking c) are checked d) checked
6. Millions of dollars on the stock market every day.
 a) are made b) made c) are being made d) make
7. My friend's salary by his company every two weeks.
 a) pays b) paid c) is paying d) is paid

8. Many criminals with the help of modern technology.
 a) are caught b) caught c) are catching d) are being caught
9. The department store doors to customers at 9 a.m.
 a) opened b) are opened c) are opening d) open
10. Letters and packages up by the postman every day.
 a) are picking b) are being picked c) are picked d) picked

Present Continuous المضارع المستمر

Active معلوم		Passive مجهول	
am		am	يتكون من :
is (v.-ing)		is +	being + P.P
are		are	
	مثال		
He	<u>is playing</u>	football.	(معلوم)
Football	<u>is being played</u>	by him.	(مجهول)

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Rice is not at the moment.
 a) been cooked b) being cooked c) be cooked d) cooked
2. The tests by anyone.
 a) aren't being corrected b) being corrected c) be corrected d) corrected
3. The dishes right now.
 a) are washing b) is being washed c) are being washed d) washed
4. At present, my car
 a) are being repaired b) is being repaired c) repaired d) is repairing
5. A lot of photographs tonight.
 a) are taking b) are taken c) are being taken d) taken
6. Is the situation as promised?
 a) been interviewed b) being interviewed c) be interviewed d) interviewing
7. Is the accident by the police today?
 a) been investigated b) be investigated c) being investigated d) investigated
8. Are the books at lower price these days?
 a) sold b) been sold c) be sold d) being sold
9. The matter is into by the authorities.
 a) been cooked b) being cooked c) be cooked d) cooked
10. The walls are not properly.
 a) being painted b) being painting c) be painted d) painting

as if / as though

After as if / as though , we use the past when we are talking about the present.

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. I don't like him. He talks as if he everything.
 a) was knowing b) is knowing c) knew d) knows
2. I don't think Paul was joking. He looked as if he what he said.
 a) is meaning b) meant c) mean d) means
3. What's the matter with Lisa? She's walking as though she her leg.
 a) hurt b) hurts c) is hurt d) is hurting
4. She didn't look as if she it.
 a) is enjoying b) was enjoying c) enjoys d) enjoy
5. Steve has never met Nicola, but he talks about her as though his best friend.
 a) is b) has been c) were d) be
6. They looked at me as if I crazy.
 a) is b) have been c) was d) am
7. We first met a long time ago, but I remember it as if it yesterday.
 a) is b) has been c) was d) be
8. She sounded as if she to come.
 a) isn't wanting b) hasn't wanted c) doesn't want d) didn't want
9. Andy is a terrible driver. He drives as if he the only driver on the road.
 a) is b) has been c) were d) be
10. Everybody ignored me as though I
 a) don't exist b) didn't exist c) am not existing d) existed