

الصف الثاني الاعدادي

ENGLISH

Prep

2



GRAMMAR

مذكرة جرامر الترم الثاني

Unit (7)

A. Imperative

صيغة الأمر

● نستخدم صيغة الأمر لإعطاء أوامر أو تعليمات أو نصيحة أو لنخبر الشخص ماذا يفعل أو لا يفعل والأمر نوعان

1 - أمر مثبت وهو الذي يبدأ بالمصدر بدون إضافات

- **Sit** down. (**commands**)
- **Drink** more water. (**advice**)
- **Turn** on the computer. (**instructions**)
- **Stop** talking. (**commands**)

ملاحظه هامة ممكن أن تبدأ جملة الأمر المثبت بكلمة (**Always**) قبل المصدر

- **Always** come early.
- **Always** do your homework.

2 - أمر منفي وهو الذي يبدأ بكلمة (**Don't**) وبعدها مصدر بدون إضافات

- **Don't** run in the hallway.
- **Don't** be late.
- **Don't** talk in the library.

ملاحظه هامة ممكن أن تبدأ جملة الأمر المنفي بكلمة (**Never**) قبل المصدر

- **Never** come late.
- **Never** waste your time.

Don't waste your time.

Never waste your time.

B. Should & Shouldn't for giving advice

التعبير عن النصيحة

● نستخدم كل من (**should / shouldn't**) وبعدهم مصدر بدون إضافات للتعبير عن النصيحة والاقترح

1 - لإعطاء النصيحة في الإثبات نستخدم (مصدر + **should**)

- You **should** respect your school rules.
- You **should** be polite.

2 - لإعطاء النصيحة في النفي نستخدم (مصدر + **shouldn't**)

- You **shouldn't** talk in the library.
- You **shouldn't** waste your time.

(should / shouldn't) التعبيرات الأتية تساوي كلمة

1. I advise you to/not to + مصدر
2. My advice is to / not to + مصدر
3. If I were you, I would / wouldn't + مصدر
4. You ought to / not to + مصدر
5. It's a good idea to / not to + مصدر
6. You'd better / you had better not + مصدر
7. It is advisable to / not to + مصدر

طريقة القاعدة في الامتحان مع سؤال الريرايت

إذا جاء أي تعبير من التعبيرات السابقة وطلب استخدام (should / shouldn't) فالحل يكون كالآتي

You should/ shouldn't + مصدر

1. I advise you to study hard. (should)
 - You should study hard.
2. My advice is not to watch too much TV. (shouldn't)
 - You shouldn't watch too much TV.

Exercises on Grammar

Rewrite the following sentences:

من كتاب المدرسة والتقييمات

1. It's important to wake up early to be able to catch the school bus. (should)

.....You should wake up early to be able to catch the school bus.....
2. Don't forget to check your timetable every morning. (Remember)

.....Remember to check your timetable every morning.....
3. You shouldn't eat in the classroom. (Don't)

.....Don't eat in the classroom.....
4. Don't be late for school. (Never)

.....Never be late for school.....
5. If I were you, I'd make a study plan. (should)

.....You should make a study plan.....

6. Wake up early so you aren't late for school. (should)

You should wake up early so you aren't late for school.

7. Remember not to forget your notes on the bus. (Don't)

Don't forget your notes on the bus.

8. Don't talk when the teacher is explaining. (shouldn't)

You shouldn't talk when the teacher is explaining.

9. You should do your homework every day. (Do)

Do your homework every day.

10. You should eat breakfast before school. (If)

If I were you, I would eat breakfast before school.

11. It is a good idea to limit your screen time. (should)

You should limit your screen time.

12. If I were you, I would ^{n't} spend too much time on screens. (shouldn't)

You shouldn't spend too much time on screens.

13. You shouldn't arrive late for the meeting. (Don't)

Don't arrive late for the meeting.

14. You ought to follow your parents' advice. (should)

You should follow your parents' advice.

15. It isn't a good idea for her to work as engineer. (shouldn't)

She shouldn't work as an engineer.

Unit (8)

Contrast Connectors

روابط التناقض

● نستخدم روابط التناقض لتوضيح الاختلافات أو الأفكار المتناقضة وروابط التناقض هي :

1. **but** معناها ولكن توضح التناقض وتأتي في وسط الجملتين

- He arrived early, **but** he missed the bus.
- She played well, **but** she lost the game.

2. **However** معناها مع ذلك وتأتي في بداية الجملة الثانية ويأتي بعدها الـ(و)

- He studied hard. **However**, he got low marks.
- They are brothers. **However**, they are different.

3. **While** معناها بينما عن التناقض بين فكرتين في نفس ويمكن أن تأتي اول الجملة أو بين الجملتين

- **While** I like football, my sister likes tennis.

4. **Although** معناها بالرغم من وتأتي أول الجملة أو وسط الجملة

- **Although** it was raining, they went out.
- They went out **although** it was raining.

Exercises on Grammar

● Rewrite the following sentences:

من كتاب المدرسة والتقييمات

1. Games improve memory. Not all games are educational. (**However**)

2. Stories make learning fun. Some students prefer facts and numbers. (**While**)

3. Technology engages students. Schools need proper equipment. (**but**)

4. Although he studied hard, he got low marks. (**However**)

5. Games are fun, but they should also be educational. (**While**)

6. While traditional methods work well, modern techniques engage students more. (**but**)

7. While he was tired, he stayed up late to finish his homework. (**but**)

8. Basant loves sports. However, her sister loves music. (**While**)

9. He studies a lot, but he didn't get a high score. (**Although**)

10. He arrived early. He didn't catch the bus. (**but**)

11. She was ill, but she went to school. (**Although**)

12. Although he helped her, she couldn't solve the problem. (**but**)

13. I was tired, but I finished my homework. (**Although**)

14. Sama likes apples. Her brother likes oranges. (**While**)

15. He ran fast. He didn't win the race. (**but**)

Unit (9)

Cause & Effect

روابط السبب والنتيجة

● للتعبير عن السبب نستخدم كل من (because / since / as) بمعنى لأن ويأتي بعدهم جملة كاملة نلاحظ أن (since / because / as) يمكن أن تأتي اول الجملة أو وسط الجملة

- He stayed home **because** he was sick.
- Because** he was sick, he stayed at home.
- She passed the exam **since** she had studied hard.

● للتعبير عن النتيجة نستخدم كل من (so / therefore / as a result) بمعنى لذلك نلاحظ أن (so) تأتي وسط الجملتين ويأتي بعدها (,)

- He was sick, **so** he stayed home.
- She studied hard; **therefore**, she passed the exam.
- The shop was closed; **as a result**, we couldn't buy anything.

طريقة القاعدة في الامتحان

1 - اذا جاءت (so / therefore / as a result) في وسط الجملة وطلب استخدام (because / since) نحذفهم ونضع (because / since) وسط الجملة مع تبديل الجمل

- He won the prize, **so** he was happy. (**because**)
- He was happy **because** he won the prize.

2 - اذا جاءت (because / since / as) وطلب استخدام (so / therefore / as a result) يتم حذفهم ونضع (so / therefore / as a result) وسط الجملتين مع تبديل الجمل

- Atef caught the bus **because** he arrived early. (**as a result**)
- Atef arrived early; **as a result**, he caught the bus.

Exercises on Grammar

♦ Rewrite the following sentences:

من كتاب المدرسة والتقييمات

1. He didn't come to school because he was ill.

(so)

2. I was tired, so I went to bed early.

(since)

3. The streets were wet because it rained.

(therefore)

4. She studied hard, so she passed the exam.

(because)

5. We stayed at home because it was raining.

(as a result)

6. Since it was raining heavily, the match was cancelled.

(therefore)

7. The streets were full of water, so we couldn't go out.

(because)

8. I borrowed an umbrella since it was raining.

(therefore)

9. The bus was late; therefore, we missed the class.

(Because)

10. She worked hard, so she got a promotion.

(since)

11. He didn't sleep well; therefore, he is tired today.

(a result)

Unit (10)

The past perfect

زمن الماضي التام

1 - يتكون الماضي التام من [had + P.P] كالآتي

فاعل + had / hadn't + P.P.

- She had cooked lunch before they arrived.

2 - نستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث تم أولاً (ماضي تام) وبعده حدث ثاني (ماضي بسيط) وذلك مع الروابط التالية:

1 after = as soon as + ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام

- After he had left, it started to rain.
- She met them after she had finished the meeting.

2 before = by the time + ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط

- He had cleaned his room before he did his homework.
- Before he visited his uncle, he had bought the mobile.
- By the time we got there, the film had started.

3 because + ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام

- He was tired because he had worked all day.
- She felt sad because she had missed the party.

Exercises on Grammar

◆ Rewrite the following sentences:

من كتاب المدرسة والتقييمات

1. He went to bed. He had finished his work.

(after)

2. She had studied hard. She passed the test.

(because)

3. I reached the cinema. The movie had started. (by the time)

4. First, he arrived, then he had a shower. (before)

5. She did her homework. Then, she went out. (After)

6. After we had had dinner, we watched a movie. (before)

7. Before going to bed, he had read a short story. (went)

8. By the time we arrived, the train had left the station. (After)

9. She went home after she had done the shopping. (Before)

10. After we had eaten dinner, we went for a walk. (eating)

11. By the time the police arrived, the thief had escaped. (after)

12. We were tired. We had walked for hours. (Because)

13. First, I had dinner. Then, I went to bed. (After)

14. After watching the film, I went to bed. (After I)

15. My father was angry. I hadn't passed the exam. (because)

Unit (11)

The Past simple & past continuous

زمن الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

● الماضي البسيط هو التصريف الثاني للفعل أي (المصدر + **ed - ed - d**) وهناك أفعال غير منتظمة

- We **arrived** at the oasis at sunset.
- She **walked** across the desert.

● أفعال غير منتظمة تحفظ كما هي

مضارع present	ماضي past		مضارع present	ماضي past	
write	wrote	يكتب	put	put	يضع
have	had	يتناول / يمتلك	send	sent	يرسل
wear	wore	يرتدي	take	took	يأخذ
see	saw	يرى	give	gave	يعطي

- I **took** your pen by mistake.
- She **made** a sandwich.

2 - في حالة نفي الماضي البسيط نستخدم الآتي

مصدر + **didn't** + فاعل

- They **didn't visit** the zoo yesterday.
- She **didn't go** to the beach.

3 - تصريف (verb to be) في الماضي

I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد ⇒ **was / wasn't**

We / You / They / اسم جمع ⇒ **were / weren't**

- Mariam **was** frightened of the cave.
- There **weren't** any cars on the beach.

4 - في حالة الاستفهام بـ (هل)

Did + فاعل + مصدر.....?

Did you go walking?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.

Was / Were + اسم / صفة + فاعل

Was he happy?
Yes, he **was**. / **No**, he **wasn't**
Were you ready for the exam?
Yes, I **was**. / **No**, I **wasn't**.

...مصدر + فاعل + **did** + كلمة استفهام

Where did you go last summer?

- I went to the beach.

How was your day?

- It was fantastic.

6 - يُستخدم **الماضي البسيط** مع التعبيرات الزمنية الآتية للتعبير عن حدث انتهى أو عادة في الماضي مع (**used to**)

last / ago / yesterday / in + سنة ماضية / in the past

- **Last week**, I swam in the sea.
- The weather was hot **yesterday**.
- She **used to eat** fast food.

ملاحظة

1 - يأتي الماضي البسيط بعد التعبير الآتي

ماضي بسيط + فاعل + **was / were**....., فاعل + **When**

- When I was ten, I **visited** Aswan.
- When they were in Cairo, they **visited** the zoo.

2 - يمكن أن تأتي ظروف التكرار مثل **sometimes / always / often / usually / never** مع الماضي لتدل على تكرار حدوث الفعل في الماضي

- She **visited** the zoo **every day** when she was in Cairo.
- He **always watched** football matches in the past.

Past continuous

زمن الماضي المستمر

تكوين الماضي المستمر

1 في الجملة المثبتة يكون الشكل كالتالي :

I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد ⇒ was + v + ing

We / You / They / اسم جمع ⇒ were + v + ing

- ⊙ He **was reading** all morning.
- ⊙ They **were travelling** for a long time.

2 في الجملة المنفية :

I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد ⇒ wasn't + v + ing

We / You / They / اسم جمع ⇒ weren't + v + ing

- ⊙ She **wasn't** taking the photo.
- ⊙ We **weren't** staying in bed.

3 في حالة الاستفهام بـ (فعل مساعد) بمعنى (هل)

Was + فاعل + v + ing?

Were + فاعل + v + ing.....?

- ⊙ **Was** Dina cooking lunch?
Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.
- ⊙ **Were** you watching TV?
Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.

4 في حالة الاستفهام بـ (كلمة استفهام)

was + فاعل + v + ing? + كلمة استفهام

were + فاعل + v + ing.....? + كلمة استفهام

- ⊙ **What** was he doing?
⇒ He was doing his homework.
- ⊙ **Where** were they playing?
⇒ They were playing in the club.

استخدامات الماضي المستمر

- التعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في وقت معين في الماضي

- ① They **were sleeping** at 7 o'clock yesterday.

- التعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي وقطعه حدث آخر مع الروابط الزمنية

① While / As / Just as ⇒ **past continuous** ماضي مستمر ⇒ **past simple** ماضي بسيط

- ① While we **were walking** into the museum, we **saw** huge statues.
- ① As the teacher **was talking**, the manager **came**.
- ① When she **was cooking**, they **arrived**.

② When ⇒ **past simple** ماضي بسيط ⇒ **past continuous** ماضي مستمر

- ① When Amir **found** the tall doors, we **were looking** around the museum.

لاحظ الآتي

① - الروابط السابقة يمكن أن تأتي أول الجملة أو في وسط الجملة

- ① As he **was walking**, he fell down.
- ① He fell down **as** he **was walking**.

② - إذا لم يأتي فاعل بعد (while) فيأتي بعدها (v+ing) فقط

- ① While she **was reading**, she slept.
- ① While **reading**, she slept.

③ - يمكن أن يأتي الحدثان مع الروابط السابقة (ماضي مستمر) إذا كانا مستمران في نفس الوقت ولم يقطع أحدهما الآخر

- ① While Salma **was sleeping**, her mother **was cooking**.
- ① When Ali **was watching** TV, he **was eating**.

④ - يمكن استخدام (During) بمعنى أثناء ويأتي بعدها (اسم)

- ① **During** the match, the player fainted.

Exercises on Grammar

◆ Rewrite the following sentences:

1. I was watching TV when my mother came home.

من كتاب المدرسة والتقييمات

(While)

2. While they were playing, it started to rain.

(When)

3. Seleem was chatting with Yahia when the light went out. (while)

4. Omar was watering the plants. His brother was cleaning his room. (While)

5. While I was hiking in the desert, I got lost. (when)

6. Yesterday, I studied English and Math. (At 3 p.m.)

7. When he phoned me, I was sleeping. (while)

8. While they were playing football, it began to rain. (During)

9. It was my habit to arrive early. (When I was young)

10. As he was walking, he met his friend. (While)

11. While I was watching the film, I slept. (When)

12. During the film, I slept. (While)

13. Ali was playing. His sister was cooking. (While)

14. I saw Salma while she was going to school. (As)

15. When they came, I was having a shower. (while)

The present perfect

زمن المضارع التام

● 1 - يتكون المضارع التام من (have = 've / has = 's) وبعدهم التصريف الثالث للفعل

2 - تأتي (have) مع الفاعل (I - We - You - They) او اسم جمع

3 - تأتي (has) مع الفاعل (He - She - It) أو اسم مفرد

- I have /'ve written the email.
- She has /'s cooked our lunch.

4 - في حالة النفي نضع (not / n't) بعد (have / has)

- They haven't mended the car.
- He hasn't sent the emails.

5 - نستخدم كل من (just - already) في الجملة المثبتة لتدل على أن الفعل تم بعد (have - has)

- He has just eaten lunch.
- She has already washed the dishes.

ملاحظة هامة

يمكن أن تأتي (already) أيضا في اخر الجملة المثبتة

- They have already played football.
- They have played football already.

6 - تأتي (ever) في السؤال بعد الفاعل بمعنى (هل فعلت من قبل) وتحول الى (never) في النفي

- Have you ever visited Luxor?
- No, I have never visited Aswan.

ملاحظة هامة جداً

ويمكن أن تأتي في الجملة المثبتة مع الدرجة الثالثة من المقارنة

- This is the tallest man I have ever seen.

7 - تأتي (yet) في اخر الجملة المنفية واخر السؤال وتدل على عدم حدوث الفعل حتى الان

- Have you finished your homework yet?
- I haven't sent the email yet.

1 - يمكن أن تأتي (already) في آخر السؤال اذا جاءت اجابة مثبتة او شيء يدل على أن الفعل قد حدث مثل وجود صفة للتعجب مثل (amazing! / Wonderful! How clever!)

- Have you finished your homework already? - You are amazing!

2 - يمكن أن يبدأ السؤال بـ (Have / Has) وتكون الاجابة فاعل ثم ماضي بسيط اذا جاءت علامة ماضي

- Have you visited Aswan? - Yes, I visited it last week.

8 - نستخدم كلمة (since) بمعنى منذ ويأتي بعدها (مفرد) أما (for) بمعنى لمدة ويأتي بعدها (جمع)

- I have lived here since 2020.
- I have lived her for 5 years.

ولكن ولكن ولكن

اذا جاء اسم (مفرد) قبله (a - an - one) نستخدم (for)

- I have studied for an hour.
- She has studied English for a / one year.

9 - نستخدم (been to) بمعنى ذهب لمكان وعاد أما (gone to) ذهب ولم يعد (مازال هناك)

- He has been to England. (ذهب الى انجلترا وعاد)
- He has gone to England. (ذهب الى انجلترا ولم يعد أي مازال هناك)

10 - اذا جاء فعلين مع (since) فيأتي قبلها (مضارع تام) مثبت أو منفي وبعدها (ماضي بسيط) سواء جاءت اول او وسط الجملة

- She has lived here since she left Cairo.
- Since she left Cairo, she has lived here.

Exercises on Grammar

💧 Rewrite the following sentences:

1. Millions of tourists have visited Egypt.

من كتاب المدرسة والتقييمات
(already)

2. I haven't studied for the exam.

(yet)

3. My friends have seen the new movie.

(Have)

4. He left his house a moment ago.

(just)

5. He has lived in Cairo for ten years.

(since)

6. I haven't watched such a good film since last month.

(for)

7. I last phoned my uncle two months ago.

(haven't)

8. Scientists have explored the Amazon rainforests since 2005.

(for)

9. Photographers have captured these natural wonders.

(already)

10. She has just cooked lunch.

(already)

11. It is a long time since I have visited Luxor.

(for)

12. He has worked in this company for 5 years.

(since)

13. Have you used a new tablet yet?

(ever)

14. I have studied English for 30 years.

(How long)

15. I haven't eaten Chinese food yet.

(never)

هذا العمل متاح صدقة جارية على روح والدي ووالدي ونية الشفاء لأخي