

٩٠ فقرة

** كل أفكار الجرامر **

امتحان الامتحانات

الترم الثاني 2023

الصف الأول الثانوي

→ Mr. Ashraf Farhat

01025255278 ←

→ should + ^{inf} فعل
you should study hard.

shouldn't + ^{inf} فعل
you shouldn't waste your time

→ should فعل مع ... السؤال؟
should I take a rest after school? (هل طلبت نصيحة؟)

You should travel by plane. It's faster. (اقترح أو رأي شخصي)

Should / shouldn't + be + P.P (المجهول)

your report should be revised.

طرق اخرى لاططاء النصيحة (me) - had better (me) - ought to (me)

- I advise you to me - It's better to me

- My advice to you is to + me - It's advisable to me

If I were you, I'd + me

shouldn't = كل التغييرات السابقة و عند النفي

you ought not to / you had better not / It's better not to

* All students ... respect their teachers. (should - shouldn't - mustn't)

* you ... fruits before you eat

(shouldn't wash - should wash - should be washed - should to wash)

(should - shouldn't) have + P.P (التعبير عن لوم على شئ في الماضي)

You ... your time. you failed your exam. (ما أسف)

(should waste - shouldn't be wasted - shouldn't have wasted)

للضرورة (Necessity) - والالتزام في المعنى obligation

must + فعل مع

الترم داخل عارة النافذ (I-we) - نصيحة قوية - دعوة طارة - قاعدة (قانون) على

Drivers must follow traffic rules.

I must call Ali to ask about his father.

You must try my mum's cake

← أيضا نستخت للالتزام في المعانيخ ولتلك الزام خارجي (قانون / قاعدة) مفروضة

جمع I / we / you / They / على لا ليس لـ have to + meo (need to)
مفرد He / she / It / اختيار has to + meo (needs to)

you have to wear a helmet when you drive a motorbike.

⑥ I have to work from 9 to 5.

السؤال عن الضرورة في المعانيخ

Do they have to

Does Ali (have to)

Need I fill in a form ?

Must انت ميا ؟ انتقاد / عن ميا

⑥

← للتعبير عن عدم وجود ضرورة في المعانيخ (ليس من الضروري ان تفعل)

⑦ don't have to / don't need to / needn't + meo
فعل مفرد doesn't have to / doesn't need to / needn't

You aren't late, you needn't hurry. (needn't - has to - don't have - needn't to)

على بالك oo عن استخرا needn't لا ياتي ميا to

← للتعبير عن ضرورة كانت في الماضي needed to / had to + meo

It was necessary to + meo = It was a must to + meo

⑧ It was necessary for her to leave earlier yesterday.

(leaves - to leave - left - was leaving) ←

← للتعبير عن عدم وجود ضرورة في الماضي It wasn't necessary to

⑨ didn't have to + inf didn't need to + inf needn't have. p.p. ③

أجازة You didn't have to get up early yesterday because it was a holiday

انت لست كنت مفطران تسيق مكر اني كانت اجازة
وذلك بالك ر ممش وظرو ميا

⑩ 01025955278 ← اشرف فرحات

نتمنا لكم التوفيق

Mr. Ashraf Farhat

01025255278

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Can't / mustn't

٥٥

الظرف المنع - التبريم

It's necessary not to → It's against the law to →

١٥

- you are forbidden / prohibited / banned

- you aren't allowed

you aren't permitted

Ex → you can't park here. It's forbidden. (needn't - mustn't)

الحالة الصغرى

If / when ... will ...

If / when ... won't ...

If / when ... would ...

If / when ... would have p.p.

الحالة الأولى

الحالة الثانية

الحالة الثالثة

① الحالة الصغرى تستخدم للتعبير عن الحقائق الثابتة أو المواقف التي لها نتيجة متوقعة

١١

if when (معناه بسيط)

يمكن أنارة الشرط
تحتها من الشرط

If I spend too long on the computer, I usually get a headache
(will get - get - gets - got)

حرف استخرا المبنى للمبجول للمعناج البسط من الحالة الصغرى

١٢

If water boils, it boils (heat - heats - is heated)

المياه مش هتسخن فتسا، نصا، معناه بسيط

تفريث ثالث + is are

If we mix red and yellow, we get orange
(do we get - will we get)

هل بالذره سؤال
أعمل ايه اصابع
سؤال من المعناج غالباً باستخرا مين؟

Do - Does

Am - Is - are

وهذان

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الحالة الشرطية الأولى
If (مضارع بسيط) , will / can / may / might / should must مصدر

If the bus ¹arrives ²late, I ³the taxi.
(take - will take - would take - took)

طبعا (ي) ما قولتكم بتفكر ازاوي؟ الحالات الشرطية كلها في (3) أشياء
موجود بالسؤال بيادتك بتلاقي منهم (2) وتو، على الثالثة
بعين مثلاً هنا هو مبدك اداة الشرط If (1) ومفعل مضارع هناك (2) و
يبقى تفكر في ايه الناحية الأخرى احتمالان ← مضارع حقيقة
will مستقبل موقف مقبل الحروز

طبعا هنا هنتفكر، will وطبق الكلام على كل الحالات

what if you see a snake?
would you do you will do will you do

أوبادده (من علامة استفهام) ؟ السؤال لازم تقدم الفعل الناقص على الفاعل.

14 استخدام الأمر الممتنع والمنفي (don't) من جملة جواب الشرط

أمر ، مضارع بسيط → If

* هتلاقي النقط من بعد و مفيش فاعل طبعا فاعل أمر على طول ياباشا بصري

If you meet Ali, him to come

(ask - will ask) لا يوجد فاعل يعني أمر مفعل مصدر

هناك تعبيرات تدل على الحالة الشرطية الأولى: مضارع نعتا، معاها مضارع
let's / 'd better / 'd rather / could you tell me / It's time to

Let's take a rest if you tired (is - are - had - had been

15

تفتا، مضارع على طول ياباشا
IF I to come first, I'd rather revise again
(want - wanted) مضارع ياباشا عشان الصيغة

هناك كلمات تحمل معنى (if) بشرط معينة ان يأتي بعدها فاعل + فعل

20 If = as long as = providing = provided = in case

21 هناك كلمات تحمل معنى (if) ولكن هييجي بعدهم اسم / فعل

By / with / in case of ^{اسم} / ^{فعل} ing
 ركز ما بين قوسين هنا
 If نستعمله
 Coming first, she will get a car as a present

22 unless ^{بغير} Without ^{اسم / فعل} / ^{اسم} / ^{فعل} ing
 but for ^{لو} playing
 * يستعمل عليهم فيما حسب المعنى *

23 If it weren't for (حالة 2) → would + mes
 If it hadn't been for (حالة 3) → would have + p.p

24 ملاحظات على الحالة 2 الثانية

1 were + فاعل + (اسم / فعل) → would + mes

* I a good footballer, I would be famous

xxxx if, مبدئ فعل او صفتها (If - were - Had)

25 2 were - فاعل + to mes → would + mes

you to tell me, I would understand. 2

xx if او صفتها (were - Had - If)

3 Had + فاعل (اسم) → would + mes

I enough money, I would help you

xxx if xxx (If - were - Had)

ملاحظات على الحالة 3 الثالثة

27 Had فاعل P.P → would have + P.P

الحالة (3) تذكر تركبوا → would have p.p (3)

(28) If فاعل had had
had + p.p (3)

النسبة على شيء من الماضي / تحمل عبارة ما حدث من الماضي
If I hadn't worked hard, I wouldn't have succeeded

* الماضي البسيط هو ← التصريف الثاني (2) للفعل اما منتقم او غير منتقم
(29) played got was were
did had put
wasn't / weren't didn't + were → يتم النفي

(30) our house a week ago.
(cleaned - was cleaned)
was + تعرفت من النفل were

(31) when he was young, he would learn
* ظروف التكرار usually - always
used to + were عادة كانت ماضى وتوقفت

لم استخدم الماضي البسيط بعد التعبيرات التالية لتعبر عن أمنية في الحاضر
(32) I (wish | 'd rather | It's time) فعل ماضى بسيط +
I wish I had money - I want to buy a car.

لم استخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر من الماضي
(33) had + P.P (3) وطبعا لا يزيد وون في روابط زمينية
① الحدث الأول راعا ← ماضى تام had played
② الحدث الثاني ← ماضى بسيط watched
I drank some coffee after I had eaten a big meal.
② ①

Mr. Ashraf Farhat تحياتنا
→ 01025255278 ← أشرف فرحات

قبل

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Before / By the time

ما قبل بيوت

ما قبل

After / As soon as

ما بعد

ما بعد

when

(بيوت / ما)

(بيوت / ما)

(After / Before)

بين

في

35

Before

the match, I had finished my homework

(watched

watching

had watched)

كل الروابط الرمنية لها مونة خال استخدا ومكان قبلها وبعدها ما قبل بيوت

I waited at the door for ten minutes until he opened it at last

ما قبل بيوت

36

عاري خالص

شوقت آ ما قبل بيوت

37

* till / untill *

ما قبل بيوت

ما قبل بيوت *

By / Before +

(فتحة بيوت)

had + P.P

By 2:00, I had finished my primary school.

38

realized / thought - Knew - discovered admitted

لا يستختم الماضي التام بعد افعال مثل

I realized that she my wallet,

steal

stolen

had stolen

steals

39

Having by his father, he went to beed punish punished been punished

eaten a sandwich, I drank some juice

After

Having

until

(ماضي بسيط) because (ماضي تام)

I didn't eat because I had eaten too much candy.

40

لـ استخدام الماضي التام (had + p.p) مع التعبيرات التالية

بس بشرط توافر كلمة بالتح على الماضي

I wish / I'd rather / It's time + كلمة بالتح على الماضي

41

I wish you _____ your time last week
finished had finished

أولاً كوس عملية تسلسل الأحداث حين ماضي بسيط سرديات
وخطوة يظهر الماضي التام مثال عثمان نفهم

42

I went home and discovered that he had stolen my money.

43

had been + p.p

المبنى للمجهول في الماضي التام
جملة تبدأ بفاعل يعجز عن فعل شيء في الوقت

No sooner

فاعل

than

جملة تبدأ

Hardly

فاعل

when

على ما هو بسيط

scarcely

had + p.p
فاعل

when

على ما هو بسيط

44

Hardly had he finished reading the book when

لوبيثا بيهم قدر had على الفاعل كأنه سؤال ولكن مش سؤال

* she had no sooner arrived home than she phoned me.

Ali said, "I am busy now"

Ali said that he was busy then

صافر
غير صافر

ارجع بالنوع فطوة للاخفاف وغير الصافر وصفات الملكية والأكلمات

الزمن

45

تصاق مستر بيا ← أشرف فرحات

فعل القول نوعين

46

said - complained
explained - admitted
promised - remarked

that

فاعل

فعل ماضٍ

هذه الافعال تحتاج بعدها مفعول «مخاطب»

told - assured - reminded
convinced - warned
persuaded

مفعول مخاطب اسم / ضمير

that

فاعل

فعل ماضٍ

طبعا ; في مثلنا سابق وشأنه هنا أفعال القول التي بعدها مخاطب

Ali ----- his friend was busy (said - told)

Ali ----- his friend he was busy (said - told)

* تتحول ظروف الزمان والمكان عند التحول لغير المباشر ولا يترجمو

now → then

these → those

tonight → that night

here → there

47

yesterday → the previous day

tomorrow → the day after - the following day

next week → the week after - the following week

today → that day yesterday → the day before

ago → before

48

الكلمات التالية اختار بعدها أومعانا ما قبلها (had + P.P) في

the day before / the week before / the previous day

the last day / the last week / by then / before

49 الكلمات التالية اختار معانها
 - would + verb
 - was / were + ing
 - was / were going to verb

then the next day the following thereafter

* معناه ان الفعل كانت ختالا اساس المباشر يا مفعول مستر يا مستقبل
 1 Ali explained that he _____ to Cairo the year before
 has been - had been - goes - will go

2 My sister said that she _____ her work then
 will do is doing was doing كانت
 ان اول ماشو فيها مفعول مستر ان الجملة كانت مفعول مستر

3 He promised that he _____ me the week after
 would visit had visited visited تعرف انها كانت مستقبل

اختار زمن ماضي (اختار مفعول) لو كانت الجملة المحولة تعبر عن حقيقة
 علمية

50 اقول منذ فترة قصيرة
 اقول فعل القول مفعول مستر
 a moment ago - a short time ago
 say - says - has said - tell - tells

51 our teacher said that the earth _____ around the sun
 go goes had gone will go

I wish / I'd rather
 would like - had better (52)

1 - He suggested _____ then (leave - leaving)
 2 - He suggested that we _____ then
 will leave leaving should leave (53)

تحويل السؤال إلى غير مباشر كالتالي

سؤال مباشر هل بدأ فعل مساعد:

"Do you have a car?" The manager asked

The manager asked if I had a car.

كذلك الأسئلة التي تبدأ بـ Does - Do ينظرونها وينحيت الفعل الأساسي وحوله للماضي ثم نكتبه على الفاعل عليه I had

54

asked → مخاطب
وقد وقع
بأني بعدها مخاطب أو لا يأتي
مما نحن نقول

او عن تستخدم (that) هنا مع السؤال

فعل القول إذا استغنى

asked - wanted to know

inquired - wondered

if
whether

فاعل

فعل ماضي

55

① she wondered I would help her.

(if - what - that - to)

طب انظر ازاى

② Ali wanted to know if very often

did I go - I did go - I went - went I - I had gone

لما يكون خذ did يعني هل تحذف وتأتي بالفعل الأساسي كما في بيده أو لا

56

③ Ali asked me I had some free time.

what if ~~that~~ weather

الفضى مقلب

④ Ali asked me if I to the Alex library by then.

had been went have been

كانت yet

57

ثانياً سؤال بأداة استفهام فنستخدم الأداة كرابط

asked → أداة استفهام → فاعل → فعل ماضي

واقرب لجملة عارضة خبرية

"why are you late?" asked Ali

Ali asked why I was late.

اعداد مستر اشرف فرحات

غير عامل which - that فعل + ظالم
 غير عامل which - that فعل

63

1) The car _____ you drove is nice

which that [a/b] where

2) The car _____ hit the man ran away.

which that [a/b] whom

* خبر بالك لا يأتي قبلها (و) خبر لا تأتي عن الفعل الاعتراضية و

و لا تأتي قبل that نفايا نفايا حرف

64

Ali, who is sitting outside, is my friend.

* لو لقيت في الجملة دموعا قبل البيت كلمة من دول

all - any - anything - every - everything

many - much - no - none - some - nothing

something

that

* IS this all _____ you need? (that - which) وانت معوض

Mr. Ashraf Farhat

01025255278

* تستخدم (that) مع صيغة التفضيل

* Ali is the best boy _____ I have ever seen

who that which what

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* تستخدم (that) اذا كانت تشير لعامل ولغير عامل من نفس الوقت

* I told them about the teachers and places _____ I admire

66

that whom which

* حرف الجر يأتي قبل (whom / which)

This is my friend with whom I play football.

67

This is the bike on which I go to school.

المسألة ← (اسم عاقل / غير عاقل) whose (اسم عاقل / غير عاقل)
 مسألة قبلها اسم ويرد بها اسم

68

* The woman who son come first was very happy.
 who whose what that

* Ali lives in a house where garden is big.
 who where whose that

مجان * (whose) يسبقها حرف جر عادي

69 The man in whose house we live is very friendly.

70 وانت بتحل لولقيت بعد النقطة / ظرف ثالث / صفة
 استخدم (who's) بدل whose

The boy running there is my Cousin (whose - who's)

71 The man decorated our house is talented
 who's whose who's = who is

سمة هذه الفترة دي كمان هناك أفعال تستخدم كأسماء فمثل بالك مكان يأر
 قبلها (whose)

72 help مساعدة - visit زيارة - stay إقامة - hope أمل
 plays مسرحيات - play مسرحية - ends نهايات
 exports صادرات - imports واردات
 Adel Emam, plays are popular, is a great actor.

لا يأتي بعدها فعل "كان" where حيث المكان
 (where - which)

73 This is the house I live.

74 Friday is the day we don't go to school
 where when what which
 لا يأتي بعدها فعل
 when / where (حين)

بستقیم (what) اجانا بعین ما (اول الخلة / بعین غیر او حرف جر / بعد الفعل)

ورین ازای بعین یا سبب بعین یا سبب

75

you achieve will help your project (what - which)
I told him I had known. (what - who)
Did you hear they said? (what - which)
I didn't know he was absent

what why بیان السبب

بستقیم (which) بدلا من (when / where) ولان حرف جر مناسب

77

① This is the room in I sleep
where which that

② This is the hotel I stayed at
which that xxwhere xx

76

③ Friday is the day on which we get up late.

in on at
شورای

on when

مکان بستیم (which) بدلا من (where) بعد المکان علی ان شیء غیر مفعول

ولم یکن علی شئ یتم القیاب

78

This is the hotel which I recommended.
This is the house which my father bought last week

when where

which

مکان او زمان

79

November which is the
This is the house which was built last year

مکان شیء مفعول لوقتها فعل لوقتها مفعول

فوقهم غیر اسما بعین عاریت وریا سوال

will you lend me the DVD you bought last week?

80

in which which no pronoun when

→ 16 ← (who - whom - which - that) مع

في جملة مبنية للمعلوم القارية مكان حذف عبارة الفعل وترك (ing)

The man ~~who is~~ carrying a big bag is my neighbour

The man _____ carrying a big bag _____
 which no pronoun whom

في الجملة المبنية للمجهول مكان حذف عبارة الفعل وترك (P.P)

The car ~~which~~ was stolen yesterday belong to me.

The car _____ stolen yesterday belong to me.
 who where no pronoun

الاستنتاج وافكاره نستخرج must ^{inf} _{pro} بمعنى تأكيد الاستنتاج قوي موكد

Mr Ramadan _____ a very friendly teacher. All his students

like him. هذا استنتاج قوي والجملة معناه *
must be can't be must have been

نستخرج can't + pro بمعنى لا يمكن تأكيد لاجل استنتاج قوي

He has a very expensive car. He _____ poor.
can't be can be ~~mustn't be~~

نستخرج may / might / could بمعنى احتمال الاستنتاج ضئيف

① I don't know where Ali is. He _____ at home.
 هذا السؤال به يقع تحتها may be, might be, could be

② I'm not sure what is wrong with Sara. she _____ ill.
 a) may b) might c) must d) could
 e) a-b-d

للتعبير عن الاستنتاج في الماضي نستعمل

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قوي **must**
Can't → **have + P.P** ③

احتمالنا انه مش مبني بالجوهر
ما سمعناش من احد ربه ما هنش

ضعيف **may / might / could** → **have + P.P** ③

وهيها طبعا وانت بتحل هتلاقى الجملة الى بتحل فيها تغييرات بتلعب على
الماضي وافعال الماضي . ٥٥

① winning the first prize last year ----- Ali very happy
واقتيالك ما هنش
must be must make must have made

② The exam took five hours to be answered . It ----- easy.
طبعا الجملة ما هنش ومعنى كرهنا ان الامتحان لم يكن سهل من الماضي ده اخذنا ساعتنا
must be can't have been must have been

كلمات تدل الاستنتاج القوي اول ما نشوفها تحتنا **must / can't**

87

I feel - sure - certain - certainly - surely - definitely
impossible

I feel sure he isn't out . He ----- in his house.
must be may be must have been

الجملة ضاع يبقى او هو ما تفكره في افكاره

كلمات دالة على الاستنتاج الضعيف المحتمل عدم التاكيد تفاريف

88

may, might, could
I am not sure - I'm not certain - It's probable

likely - possible - I don't know - may be - perhaps
I don't think - I don't believe

① I don't think she is in the library, she ----- in the canteen.
could be may be must be should be

Mr. ASHRAF Farhat

تستحب للتقدم أو لوم شخص بالحدث should + have p.p ←

من الماضي shouldn't
كان ينبغي / كان لا ينبغي أن

you a bit earlier. The manager was very angry

should have come

shouldn't have come

- you shouted at your sister. she cried a lot.

should

should have

shouldn't have

90

must have

لا تستحب mustn't + have + p.p
منع تخارها أو لومها أو منعها أو منع تخارها

**

مباركش حياة كل افكار الامتحان معاك
يعنى الامتحان في جيبك

نسألك الدعاء

Mrs → Ashraf Farhat

خالص تضاف بالتوفيق والنجاح

→ 01025255278 ←