

English Structure For All

Easy Learning

Simple Examples



Done By :

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With Great Success



Parts of speech

Part Of Speech	Definition	تعريف	Example	مثال
Noun / n / اسم	اسم شخص / حيوان / نبات / جماد		Ahmed, book , education	
Pronoun / pn / ضمير	هو ما يدل على اسم أو يحل محله		I, he, she, it, who ,which ,whose	
Verb / v / فعل	هو ما يدل على حدوث شيء في وقت ما		play, played , is , are , have	
Adjective /adj./ صفة	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الاسم وتكون قبله		quick boy / good student	
Adverb / adv. / حال	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الفعل أو الصفة		run quickly / study well / extremely tall	
Preposition /prep./ حرف الجر	هو كلمة تأتي مع الاسم أو الضمير لتبيّن علاقته بكلمة أخرى (to - by - for) in- with - from- of- about ...		Ahmed goes to school . They traveled by plane.	
Conjunction /conj./ رابط عطف	هو كلمة تصل ما بين كلمة و الكلمة أو جملة وجملة (or / and)		Ali and Ahmad are my friends .	
Interjection	هي عبارة عن أصوات أو صيحات تعبر عن التعبّر (Alas – Wow)		Alas ! She died . ياللأسف ! لقد ماتت .	
Article	أداة Definite(the) indefinite (a, an) تستخدم a قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن. تستخدم an قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك. تستخدم the للتعرّيف.		This is a book. This is an apple. The earth goes round the sun .	

The sentence in English

الجملة الامرية Imperative

نوعان:-

1- أمر مثبت

2- أمر منفي

الجملة الاستفهامية Question

نوعان:-

1- إستفهام بأداة إستفهام (Wh../ How)

2- إستفهام بفعل مساعد (بهل)

الجملة الخبرية Statement

تتكون من:-

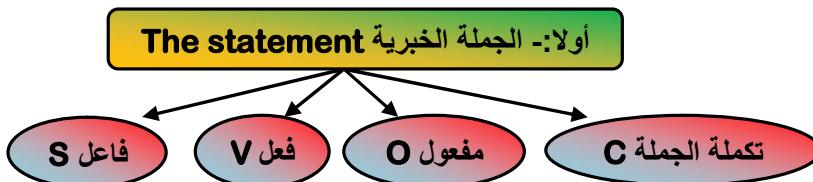
1- فاعل subject

2- فعل verb

3- مفعول object

4- تكميلة (ظرف زمان أو مكان)

أولاً:- الجملة الخبرية The statement



١) الفاعل Subject

(قد يكون اسم أو ضمير)

ضمائر الفاعل

	متكلم	مخاطب	غائب
مفرد	I أنا	You أنت / أنتي	He هو , She هي , It لغير العاقل
جمع	We نحن	You أنتم / أنتن	They هم

و يأتي ضمير الفاعل في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل

Verb الفعل ٢

فعل مساعد أو ناقص

الفعل الأساسي:- و هو الفعل الذي يعبر عن حدث

مضارع	ماضي
am /is / are	was / were
do / does	did
have / has	had

شكل الفعل	أمثلة
ال فعل + ing (playing / eating) التصريف الثالث	I'm eating fish . (active) Music is played by Ali.(passive)
المصدر (play / eat)	I didn't play football yesterday.
التصريف الثالث (played / eaten)	He has just played tennis.

Will ("ll")	would
shall	should
can	could
may	might
must	had to
have to / has to	had to
ought to	

وقد يكون في الجملة فعل اساسي فقط وذلك مع زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط :

Ex : 1) I play tennis everyday . 2) He plays tennis every day . 3) She played yesterday.

وقد نستخدم الفعل المساعد كفعل أساسي (وذلك عندما يكون بمفرده في الجملة) :

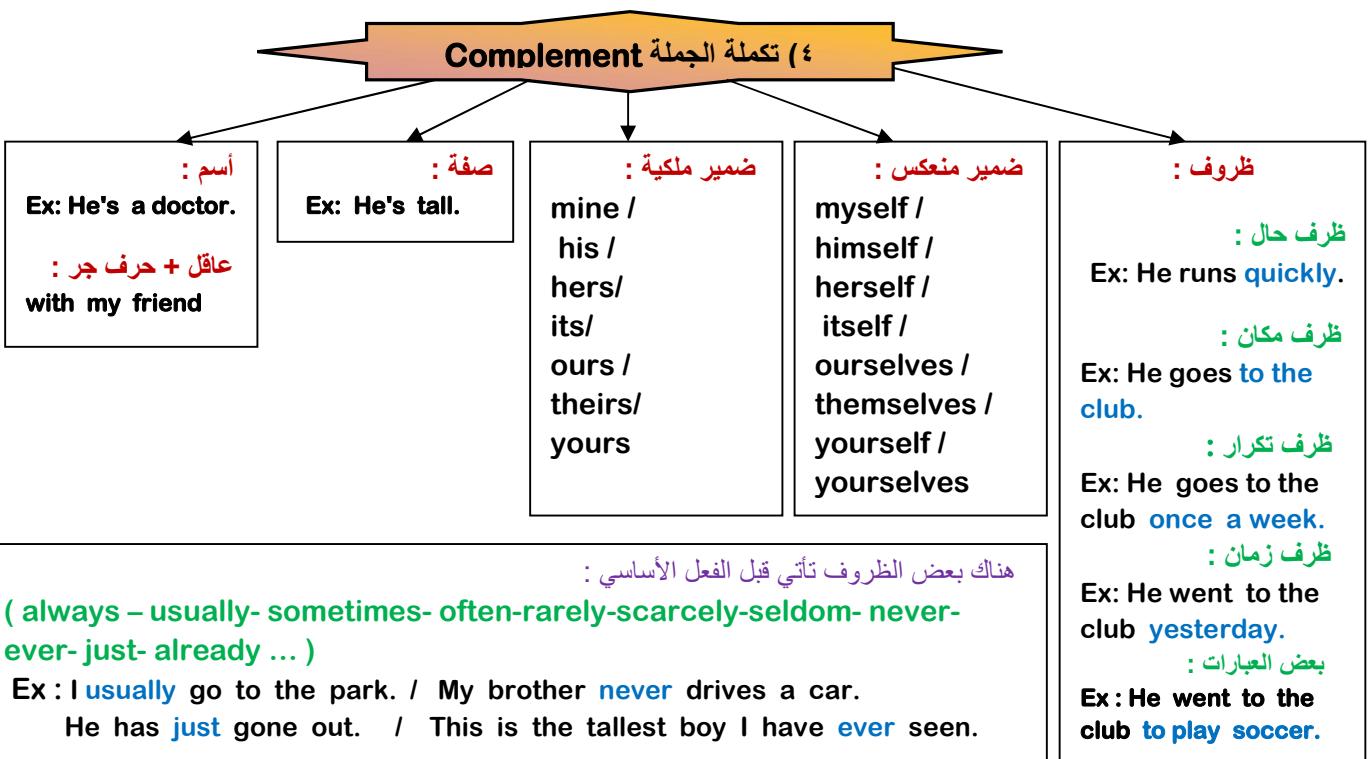
EX : 1) He is a doctor . 2) He has a car . 3) I usually do my homework .

Object المفعول ٣

(قد يكون اسم أو ضمير)

ضمائر المفعول

ضمير فاعل	I	He	She	It	You	We	They
ضمير مفعول	me	him	her	it	you	us	them



لتحويل الجملة الى عبارة تتبع الآتي :

Sentence	جملة	Phrase	عبارة
He was smart .		his smartness being smart The fact that he was smart . (The fact that + الجملة)	(اسم + صفة ملكية) (الصفة + being) (الجملة + The fact that)
He wasn't smart .		his stupidity not being smart The fact that he wasn't smart.	(عكس الأسم + صفة ملكية) (الصفة + not being) (الجملة + The fact that)
The weather was cold.		The cold weather The weather being cold. The fact that the weather was cold.	(الأسم + الصفة) (الصفة + + الأسم) (الجملة + The fact that)
The weather wasn't cold.		The hot weather The weather being hot. The fact that the weather wasn't cold.	(الأسم + عكس الصفة) (عكس الصفة + + الأسم) (الجملة + The fact that)
My brother studied hard.		studying hard The fact that he studied hard.	(مصدر الفعل + ing) (الجملة + The fact that)
My brother didn't study hard.		not studying hard The fact that he didn't study hard.	(مصدر الفعل + not + ing) (الجملة + The fact that)

هناك روابط نستخدم بعدها عبارات مثل :

like / such as / despite- in spite of / due to – because of – as a result of / during / in addition to

Ex : There are many ways to become healthy like eating healthy food and doing sports.

وكل الروابط الزمنية اذا حذفنا الفاعل (after , before , when , while)

- After eating his breakfast , he went out .

Helping Verbs

الأفعال المساعدة

	Verb to Be فعل يكون	Verb to Have فعل يمتلك	Verb to Do فعل يعمل
مضارع	am / is	are	have / has
ماضي	was	were	had

الفاعل
I

Verb to Be فعل يكون
am ('m) / was

Verb to Have فعل يمتلك
have ('ve) / had ('d)

Verb to Do فعل يعمل
do / did

He
She
It
الاسم المفرد والغير معدود

is ('s) / was
is ('s) / was
is ('s) / was
is ('s) / was

has ('s) / had ('d)
has ('s) / had ('d)
has ('s) / had ('d)
has ('s) / had ('d)

does / did
does / did
does / did
does / did

We
You
They
الأسم الجموع

are ('re) / were
are ('re) / were
are ('re) / were
are ('re) / were

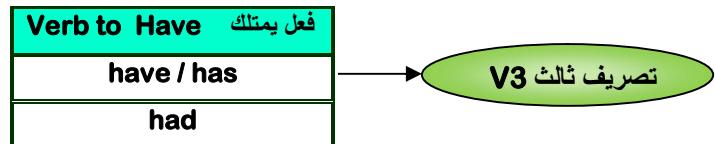
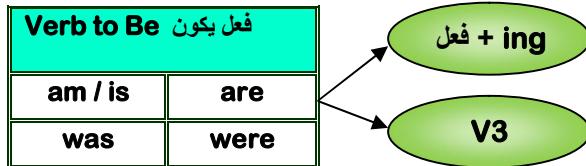
have ('ve) / had ('d)
have ('ve) / had ('d)
have ('ve) / had ('d)
have ('ve) / had ('d)

do / did
do / did
do / did
do / did



نفي الكامل	am not	is not	are not	was not	were not
اختصار الفعل المساعد	'm not	's not	're not		
اختصار	not	isn't	aren't	wasn't	weren't

نفي الكامل	have not	has not	had not	do not	does not	do not
اختصار الفعل المساعد	've not	's not	'd not			
اختصار	not	haven't	hasn't	hadn't	don't	doesn't



Pronouns

الضمائر

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به	Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاس
I	me	my	mine ملكي	myself نفسي / بنفسي
He	him	his	his ملكه	himself نفسه / بنفسه
She	her	her	hers ملكها	herself نفسها / بنفسها
It	it	its	its ملكها / لملكها (لغير العاقل)	itself نفسه / نفسها / بنفسها (لغير العاقل)
We	us	our	ours ملكنا	ourselves أنفسنا / بأنفسنا
They	them	their	theirs ملكهم	themselves أنفسهم / بأنفسهم
You	you	your	yours ملكك	yourself نفسك / بنفسك
You	you	your	yours ملككم	yourselves أنفسكم / بأنفسكم

أستخدام الضمائر

الضمائر	Usage الأستخدام	Examples أمثلة
Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	▶ في بداية الجملة الخبرية (قبل الفعل) ▶ في السؤال (بعد الفعل المساعد)	- Ali is a good boy . He always gets high marks. - Where do they go ? – They go to the club.
Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به	▶ في منتصف الجملة (بعد الفعل) ▶ بعد حروف الجر (for - of ..)	- My friend gave me a pen . - The little boy made it for her .
Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	▶ قبل اسم الشئ الممتلك	- I play football with my friends .
Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	▶ تغير عن الملكية ولا يأتي بعدها اسم	- These shoes are mine . - I met a friend of mine yesterday .
Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاس	▶ إذا كان الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول . ▶ للتأكيد (أن الفاعل هو الذى قام بالحدث بنفسه) ▶ مع بعض التعبيرات .	- He fell down and hurt himself . - I do the homework myself . - Help yourself . - Enjoy yourself . - Behave yourself . - I live by myself . (I live alone)

ضمائر الوصل Relative Pronouns

نستخدم ضمير الوصل ليحل محل الاسم أو الضمير في الجملة الثانية .

Ex : The boy was tall . He broke the glass . → The boy , who broke the glass , was tall.

Relative Pn.	Usage	Example
Who	للعاقل (فاعل أو مفعول)	The boy ,(who) I met , was playing. The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.
Whom	للعاقل (مفعول فقط)	The boy , (whom) I met , was playing.
Which	لغير العاقل	I drove the car which my father bought me.
That	للعاقل وغير العاقل	The boy ,(that) I met , was playing. I drove the car that my father bought me.
Whose	للملكية (مع العاقل وغير العاقل)	This is the woman whose son died. The dog , whose leg was broken , was small.
When	للحين	The holiday is a nice time when we enjoy.
Where	للمكان	This is the school where we learn.
Why	للسبب	I don't know the reason why he was absent.
How	للكيفية أو الحال	He told me how to face challenges.
What	لأشياء مسبوقة ب all	This is all what I have.

ملاحظات هامة

إذا سبق الضمير حرف جر فلننا نستخدم Whom مع العاقل و Which مع غير العاقل .

Ex : The boy , with whom I played yesterday , made an accident.

This is the school in which I learnt.

يمكن أن نحذف (who , whom , which , that) عند استخدامهم مكان المفعول .

Ex : The boy I met yesterday was playing . / I drove the car my father bought me.

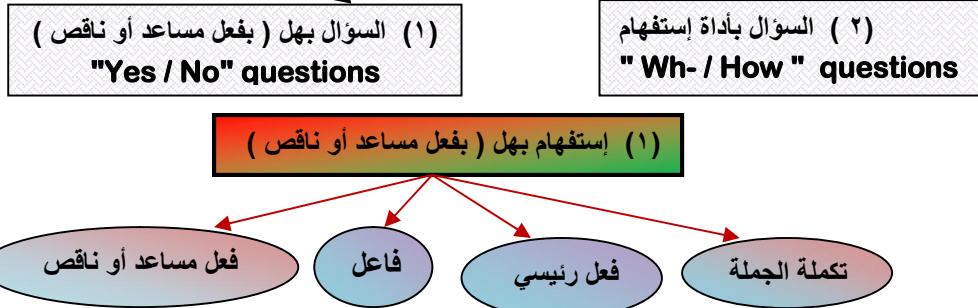
لاحظ وجود فاعل آخر في الجملة .

لا يجوز أن نحذف ضمير الوصل إذا أتي مكان الفاعل في الجملة الثانية :

Ex : The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.
/ I ate the apple that was on the table.



ثانياً :- الجملة الاستفهامية Questions



في حالة وجود فعل مساعد او ناقص : (نسبة الفعل المساعد او الناقص على الفاعل ثم نترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو) .

الجملة الخبرية	الجملة الاستفهامية	الأجابة
-They are playing .	Are they playing ?	Yes, they are . No , they aren't .
- He is reading a book.	Is he reading a book ?	Yes, he is . / No , he isn't .
- I am eating fish .	Are you eating fish ?	Yes , I am . / No, I am not .
- I was sleeping .	Were you sleeping ?	Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't .
- We were studying .	Were you studying ?	Yes , we were . No, we weren't .
- I have got a car .	Have you got a car ?	Yes , I have . / No, I haven't .
- He has got a car .	Has he got a car ?	Yes, he has . / No, he hasn't .
-We had got a car .	Had you got a car ?	Yes , we had . / No, we hadn't .

- I will play football .	Will you play football ?	Yes , I will . / No , I won't .
- I can ride a bike .	Can you ride a bike ?	Yes , I can . / No , I can't .
- You should play sports .	Should I play sports ?	Yes , you should . / No , you shouldn't .

في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد (نستخدم **. (do , does , did**)

.) اذا كان الفعل في المصدر (**play**) بعد (الأسم الجمع ، **We , You , They**) ← نستخدم (**do**)

.) اذا كان الفعل منتهي ب (**s**) (**plays**) ← نستخدم (**does**) بعد (الأسم الغير معنود ، الأسم المفرد ، **He , She , It**)

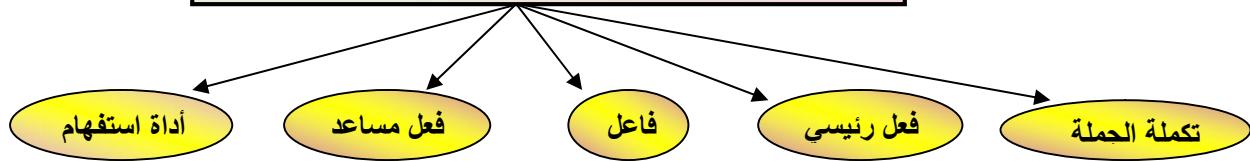
.) اذا كان الفعل في الماضي (**did**) ← نستخدم (**played**) مع الكل .

- I play football .	Do you play football ?	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .
- He plays football .	Does he play football ?	Yes , he does . / No , he doesn't .
- He played football .	Did he play football ?	Yes, he did . / No, he didn't .
- I went to school.	Did you go to school ?	Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .

: اذا استخدمنا الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال رئيسية فأنتا تستخدم (**do , does , did**)

- He has a car .	Does he have a car ?	Yes , he does . / No , he doesn't .
- I had to study hard.	Did you have to study hard ?	Yes, I did . / No,I didn't .
- I did my homework .	Did you do your homework?	Yes, I did . / No,I didn't .

(Wh.. / How) questions (٢) إستفهام بأداة استفهام



أداة الاستفهام	معناها	تسأل عن	Examples	أمثلة
Who	من	الفاعل او المفعول العاقل	Who are you ? – I'm Ahmed .	
When	متى	الوقت او الزمن (tomorrow...)	When will you come ? – Tomorrow .	
Where	أين	المكان (to school / at home...)	Where do you go ? – To the club .	
Which	آى	الاختيار أو التفضيل (the red car ..)	Which car do you like ? – The red car . Which boy is taller :Ahmed or Ali? Ali.	
What	ما- ماذَا	غير العاقل (car / dog ..)	What did you buy ? – A car .	
Why	لماذا	السبب (because – to – for)	Why didn't you come ? – Because I was ill.	
Whose	لمن	الملكية (Ali's / his ...)	Whose book is this ? - It's Ali's book .	
How	كيف	الحال أو وسيلة المواصلات (by car)	How do you go to work ? – By car .	
How old	كم عمر	العمر او السن (10 years old)	How old are you ? 10 years old .	
How many	كم عدد	العدد (two / three)	How many pens do you have ? -1 pen.	
How much	كم ثمن	الثمن او السعر (2 Dollars)	How much is this dress ? – 40 \$	
How far	ما بعد	البعد او المسافة (5 km far)	How far is your school ? – 2 km far .	
How long	كم طول	طول الأشياء (3 m long) أو المدة الزمنية (for a day / since 1990)	How long is this bridge ? 13 m long . How long will you stay ? - For 2 days	
How tall	كم طول (للأشخاص)	طول الأشخاص (150 cm)	How tall is your father ? – 150 cm	

ملاحظة : اذا استخدمنا أداة الاستفهام في منتصف الجملة فلننفع بعدها فعل مساعد أو ناقص مباشرة .

Ex : Can you tell me where the bank is , please ?

How + adj.(صفة) = What + n. (اسم)

How	How tall ?	How long ?	How old ?	How far ?	How much ?	How old ?
What	What height ?	What length ?	What age ?	What distance ?	What price ?	What age ?



السؤال المذيل Tag Question

- تكون السؤال المذيل باستخدام الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة ثم ضمير يعود على الفاعل .
- اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة ننفي الفعل المساعد و اذا كانت الجملة منافية نكتب الفعل المساعد في شكل الايات.
- اذا لم يكن هناك افعال مساعدة نستخدم (do , does) للمضارع البسيط و (did) للماضي البسيط .

Sentence	Tag Question
It is very cold ,	isn't it ?
They will come ,	won't they ?
My friends haven't studied ,	have they ?
He can drive a car ,	can't he ?
I'm not fine today ,	am I ?
I'm a good student ,	aren't I ?
Open the door ,	will you ? (أمر)
Don't come late ,	will you ? (نهي)
نستخدم (will you ?) في الأمر والطلب المنهي والنفي .	

Sentence	Tag Question
My friends play football ,	don't they ?
She watches TV ,	doesn't she ?
He has to study ,	doesn't he ?
Ali broke his leg ,	didn't he ?
Let's play soccer ,	shall we ? (اقتراح)
Let us go out ,	will you ? (طلب اذن)
Let us (will you ?) بعد Let's (shall we ?)	نستخدم
Every one is here ,	Aren't they ?
نستخدم الضمير (they) اذا كان هناك (every one / every body) في الجملة .	

هناك بعض الكلمات تعبّر عن النفي وعند وجودها في الجملة نضع الفعل المساعد مثبت ومنها :

Scarcely - hardly - rarely - never - neither - nor - none - no one - no body - nothing - no where - little - few - quite often

Ex : He **never helps** the poor , **does he ?** / She **ate** little food , **did she ?**

(wouldn't) ← ('d rather) و مع (hadn't) ← ('d better) نستخدم مع (

Ex : You'd better study , **hadn't** you ? / You'd rather come early , **wouldn't** you ?

Imperative ثالثاً: الجملة الامرية

Positive Imperative	الأمر المثبت	Negative Imperative	الأمر المنفي
Open the door . Sit down, please . Always play sports.	يتكون من مصدر الفعل (غالباً حذف الفاعل)	Don't open the door. Don't sit down . Never smoke cigarettes.	يتكون من (مصدر الفعل + Don't +)

I 
English

الجملة المنفية Negative Sentence

- عند النفي نستخدم (فعل أساسى + **not** + فعل مساعد)

في حالة وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة (نضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص ونترك الفعل الأساسي كما هو).

- 1) I'm **eating** some fish now.
- 2) He's **playing** tennis now.
- 3) They **were sleeping**.
- 4) She **has just studied** English.
- 5) I **have got** a car.
- 6) I **will come** tomorrow.
- 7) You **should sleep** early.

- 1) I'm **not eating** any fish now.
- 2) He's **not playing** tennis now.
- 3) They **were not sleeping**.
- 4) She **has not studied** English yet.
- 5) I **have not got** a car.
- 6) I **won't come** tomorrow.
- 7) You **shouldn't sleep** early.

في حالة عدم وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة نستخدم (**do / does / did**) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع (**not**) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر . نستخدم (**do**) بعد (الأسم الجمع ، **I , We , You , They**) و (**does**) بعد (الأسم الغير معدود ، الأسم المفرد ، **He , She , It**) وذلك في زمن المضارع البسيط أما (**did**) تستخدم مع الكل في زمن الماضي البسيط .

- 1) I **drive** my car every day.
- 2) He **drives** a car every day.
- 3) She **drove** a car yesterday.

- 1) I **don't drive** my car every day.
- 2) He **doesn't drive** a car every day.
- 3) She **didn't drive** a car yesterday.

في حالة استخدام الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال أساسية نستخدم (**do / does / did**) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع (**not**) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر.

- 1) I **have** a car.
- 2) He **has** curly hair.
- 3) I **had** some friends.
- 4) I **have to** study.
- 5) He **has to** get up early.
- 6) They **had to play** well.
- 7) I **do** my homework.
- 8) He **does** his homework.
- 9) They **did** all their best.

- 1) I **don't have** a car.
- 2) He **doesn't have** curly hair.
- 3) I **didn't have** any friends.
- 4) I **don't have to** study.
- 5) He **doesn't have to** get up early.
- 6) They **didn't have to** play well.
- 7) I **don't do** my homework.
- 8) He **doesn't do** his homework.
- 9) They **didn't do** all their best.

لا تتطبق القاعدة السابقة على فعل يكون (**am / is / are / was / were**) مع فعل يكون (**do / does / did**) لا يجوز أن نستخدم (**not**) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر.

- 1) I **am** a boy.
- 2) She **was** ill.

- 1) I **am not** a boy.
- 2) She **wasn't** ill.

نضع **not** بعد (**had better / would rather**) ونكتب الفعل كما هو في المصدر.

- 1) You'd better **study**.
- 2) I'd rather **have tea**.

- 1) You'd better **not play**.
- 2) I'd rather **not have tea**.

يمكن أن نستخدم كلمات للتعبير عن النفي مثل (**never , nothing , nobody , no one , none , neither , nor...**)

- 1) He **usually plays** tennis.
- 2) There **was something** on the table.
- 3) There **was somebody** in the park.
- 4) I **like** fish **and meat**.
- 5) **Both** of my parents **love** shopping.
- 6) **All** (**All of the**) students **like** English

- 1) He **never plays** tennis.
- 2) There **was nothing** (**none**) on the table.
- 3) There **was nobody** (**no one / none**) in the park.
- 4) I **don't like** fish **or meat**. / I **like neither** fish **nor meat**.
- 5) **Neither** of my parents **loves** shopping.
- 6) **None** of the students (**like / likes**) English.

- نستخدم (**Neither**) عند التحدث عن أثنين أما (**none / no one / no body**) نستخدمهم عند التحدث عن مجموعة .

- بعد (**neither**) نستخدم فعل لصيغة المفرد (**loves**) أما بعد (**none**) يمكن استخدام فعل لصيغة المفرد (**likes**) أو فعل لصيغة الجمع (**like**) ولكن الأفضل استخدام فعل لصيغة المفرد (**likes**).

- نستخدم (**none**) بدلًا من (**any**) و (**yet**) بدلًا من (**just / already**) و (**both**) بدلًا من (**and**) و (**either**) بدلًا من (**all**) في الجمل المنافية .

أفعال شاذة Irregular Verbs

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	P.P. تصريف ثالث
cost يكلف	cost	cost
cut يقطع / يجرح	cut	cut
hit يضرب / يصطدم	hit	hit
hurt يؤذى / يصيب	hurt	hurt
let يدع / يترك / يسمح	let	let
put يضع	put	put
shut يغلق	shut	shut
lend يسلف	lent	lent
send يرسل	sent	sent
spend يقضى / ينفق	spent	spent
build يبني	built	built
burn يحرق / بحرق	burnt	burnt
learn يتعلم	learnt	learnt
smell يشم	smelt	smelt
lose يفقد / يخسر	lost	lost
shoot يطلق	shot	shot
get يصبح / يحصل	got	got
light يضئ / ينير	lit	lit
sit يجلس	sat	sat
keep يحفظ	kept	kept
sleep ينام	slept	slept
feel يشعر / يحس	felt	felt
leave يترك	left	left
meet يقابل	met	met
dream يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
mean يعني / يقصد	meant	meant
bring يحضر	brought	brought
buy يشتري	bought	bought
fight يحارب / يتشارج	fought	fought
think يفكر / يعتقد	thought	thought
catch يمسك / يصطاد	caught	caught
teach يدرس / يعلم	taught	taught
sell يبيع	sold	sold
tell يخبر / يحكى	told	told
find يجد	found	found
have يمتلك	had	had
hear يسمع	heard	heard
hold يمسك / يعتقد	held	held
read يقرأ	read	read
say يقول	said	said
pay يدفع / يسدد	paid	paid
make يجعل / يصنع	made	made
stand يقف	stood	stood
understand يفهم	understood	understood
shine يشرق / يسطع	shone	shone

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	P.P. تصريف ثالث
break يكسر	broke	broken
choose يختار	chose	chosen
speak يتكلم / يتحدث	spoke	spoken
steal يسرق	stole	stolen
wake يوقظ	woke	woken
drive يسوق	drove	driven
ride يركب	rode	ridden
rise يرتفع / يشرق	rose	risen
write يكتب	wrote	written
beat يهزم / يضرب / ينبعض	beat	beaten
bite يعض	bit	bitten
hide يختبأ	hid	hidden
eat يأكل	ate	eaten
fall يسقط / يقع	fell	fallen
forget ينسى	forgot	forgotten
give يعطي	gave	given
see يرى	saw	seen
take يأخذ	took	taken
blow يهب / ينفع	blew	blown
grow يكبر / يزداد	grew	grown
Know يعرف / يعلم	knew	known
throw يرمي / يقذف	threw	thrown
fly يطير	flew	flown
draw يرسم	drew	drawn
show يبين / يوضح	Showed	shown
begin يبدأ	began	begun
drink يشرب	drank	drunk
swim يسبح	swam	swum
ring يرن / يدق	rang	rung
sing يغني	sang	sung
run يجري	ran	run
come يأتي	came	come
become يصبح	became	become
go يذهب	went	gone

الأفعال المساعدة Helping Verbs

المصدر	مضارع	ماضي	تصريف ثالث
be يكون	am / is are	was were	been
have يمتلك	have / has	had	had
do يفعل	do / does	did	done

الأفعال الناقصة Modal Verbs

مضارع	will	shall	can	may	must
ماضي	would	should	could	might	had to

(go / play ...) مصدر الفعل Infinitive (١)

يأتي بعد	Example
(do , does , did , don't , doesn't , didn't) النفي وتكوين السؤال في زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط. الأفعال الناقصة {will ('ll) - would ('d) / shall - should can - could / may - might -must - had to / have (has) to - had to - ought to	- Did you go to school yesterday ? - My brother doesn't play tennis . - I will visit you tomorrow . - You should study your lessons . - You ought to play sports .
ا ، الأسم الجمع في زمن المضارع البسيط بعض الأفعال الأساسية مسبوقة ب (to) فقط : (want - need - would like - hope - plan - try - afford - fail - refuse - arrange - tend - decide - forget - learn - promise - offer - manage) او مسبوقة ب مفعول + to : ask - tell - advise - teach - persuade - expect - encourage - help - remind...)	- I usually get up early . - My friends play soccer every week - I forgot to do my homework . - I'd like to have tea . - My father told me to study . - Does he want to play football ?
بعض الأفعال الأساسية بدون (to) make / let → يأتي بعدهم مفعول had better / would rather → لا يأتي بعدهم مفعول	- The film made me cry . - My father let me go . - You had better study your lessons . - I'd rather have tea .
used to اعتماد أن	- When I was young , I used to sleep early .
to , in order to , so as to لكي	- I go to school to learn .
to أن	- The tea is too hot to drink . - He isn't old enough to drive a car .
فعل الأمر والنهي	- Open the door , please . - Never play with matches . - If you go to the club , call me please .

V+ ing (ing) (2) فعل منتهي ب

يأتي بعد	Examples
فعل يكون (be / am , is , are / was , were / been) للتعبير عن الأزمنة المستمرة .	- I am studying English now . - I have been waiting for two hours .
حروف الجر : (in , on , at , of , for , about , by , with , without , through , during)	- I'm fond of reading stories . - My sister is interested in cooking .
الروابط الزمنية اذا حذفنا الفاعل : (After , Before , when , while , As soon as..)	- After watching TV , I went to bed . - While walking alone , I saw a snake .
بعض الأفعال الأساسية : (go -enjoy -avoid-keep- complete - finish -stop- quit-give up-mind-suggest-imagine-fear-miss-practise-deny-involve- risk- fancy)	- Did you enjoy watching the film ? - My brother fears going out at night . - Healthy lifestyle involves playing sports .
Verb + object (فعل أساسي + مفعول)	- I saw some boys playing football . - There is a man waiting for you .
(am , is , are) (was , were) (get , got) } used to	- He's used to reading stories . - I get used to sleeping early .
ينطلي على Look forward to	- I'm looking forward to seeing you .
اسم الفعل (في بداية الجملة) والفعل الأساسي بعده يكون منتهي ب (S)	- Playing sports makes you healthy .

مع بعض التعبيرات :	
I can't stand	لا أستطيع تحمل
I can't help	لا أستطيع أن أمتنع عن
It's no use / good	لا فائدة من
It's worth	تسحق
How about / What about ?	ماذا عن
Would you mind / Do you mind ?	هل تمانع
	-I can't stand waiting for him.
	- I can't help laughing .
	- It's no use smoking cigarettes.
	- It's worth watching .
	- How about playing soccer ?
	- Would you mind opening the door ?

(٣) فعل مبني بـ (goes / plays) (V+S) (S)

يأتي بعد	Examples
(He , She , It , الأسم المفرد ، الأسم الغير معدود ، في زمن المضارع البسيط	- My brother always gets up early . - Water boils at 100 degree .
(ing) بعد اسم الفعل (الفعل المبني بـ	- Playing sports makes you healthy .

(٤) فعل في التصريف الثاني (went / played)

الأستخدام	Examples
- للتعبير عن زمن الماضي البسيط .	- Yesterday , I studied English .
(yesterday-last- ago- one day - once - in the past ...)	- I went to the zoo and saw many animals .
- حدث مفاجيء (يقطع حدث مستمر في الماضي) .	- While I was running , I fell down.
- حدث يأتي بعد حدث آخر في الماضي (الأول يكون ماضي تمام والثاني ماضي بسيط) .	- After I had studied , I went out . - I had studied before I went out .

(٥) فعل في التصريف الثالث (gone / played)

يأتي بعد	Examples
(have , has , had) فعل يمتلك (للتعبير عن الأزمنة النامة (مضارع تام ومضاربي تام)	- I've just done my homework . - I haven't studied English yet . - I didn't go out till I had studied English .
(be / being / am , is , are / was , were / been) فعل يكون (وذلك في المبني للمجهول)	- Our school was built in 1980 . - The children are told to sleep early .

ملاحظات عامة

be , being , am , is , are , was , were , been	→ (V+ing) playing / للمعلوم (V3) played للمجهول
do , does , did , don't , doesn't , didn't	→ (inf.) (مصدر الفعل) play / go
will , would وبقي الأفعال الناقصة	→ (inf.) (مصدر الفعل) play / go
have , has , had	→ (V3) (played / gone)

الزمنة Tenses

Tense	Affirmative	أثبات	Negative	نفي	Question	سؤال
Present Simple مضارع بسيط	- Inf. (play / go) - V+s (plays / goes)(s +)	مصدر الفعل (فعل)	(don't / doesn't) + don't / doesn't (play / go)	المصدر + المضارع البسيط	(do / does) + الفاعل ? Do you play? / Does he play?	
كلماته	always - usually- sometimes - occasionally- often-rarely-seldom-never - every (day/week ..)					
Past Simple ماضي بسيط	Regular (played) Irregular (went)	منتظم شاذ	didn't + didn't (play / go)	المصدر	Did المضارع + الفاعل ? Did you (play / go) yesterday?	
كلماته	yesterday - once - one day - ago - in the past - last (day / week ..) - in 1990 - WW1					
Future Simple مستقبل بسيط	(will / shall) + (play) I will play tomorrow. (am-is-are)+going to + inf. I'm going to play tomorrow.	المصدر (play)	won't + (play) I won't play tomorrow. (am-is-are) not + going to + inf. I'm not going to play.....	المصدر	will + المضارع + الفاعل ? Will you play tomorrow ? (Am-Is-Are)+ going to +inf.? Are you going to play tomorrow ?	
كلماته	tomorrow - next (day / week ..) - soon - today - in the future - in (two weeks) - hope - wish					
Present Continuous مضارع مستمر	(am-is-are) + v + ing (playing) I'm playing now.	(am-is-are) not + v+ ing	(am-is-are) not + v+ ing	(Am-Is-Are) + الفاعل + V+ ing ?	Are you playing ?	
كلماته	now - at this moment - at the present time - these days - this week - Look !- Listen !					
Past Continuous ماضي مستمر	(was -were)+ v + ing (playing) I was playing at 6 last day.	(was / were)+ not + v + ing	(was / were)+ not + v + ing	(was / were) + الفاعل + V+ ing	Were you playing at 6 last day?	
كلماته	While (As) - طوال (اليوم / الليلة) - at 6:00 yesterday - عندما - All (day - night) - بينما					
Present Perfect مضارع تام	(have / has) + V3 (played) I have just played tennis.	(have / has)+ not + V3 (played) I haven't played tennis yet.	(have / has)+ الفاعل + V3 ?	(have / has)+ not + V3	Have you played yet ?	
كلماته	just - already - ever - never - for - since- yet - several times - so far - lately - recently					
Present Perfect Continuous مضارع تام مستمر	(have / has) + been + V+ing I have been playing for 2 hours.	(have / has)+ not + been+ V+ing I haven't been playing	(have / has)+ been+ V+ ing	(have / has)+ been+ V+ ing	Have you been playing ?	
Past Perfect ماضي تام	had +(V3) (played / gone) I had played tennis .	hadn't + (V3) (played / gone) I hadn't played tennis .	had + فاعل + (V3) (played) ?	had + فاعل + (V3) (played) ?	Had you played tennis ?	
كلماته	(After - As soon as) / (Till - Until) / (Before - By the time)					

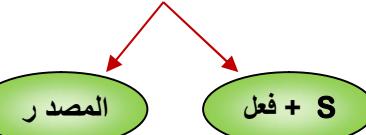
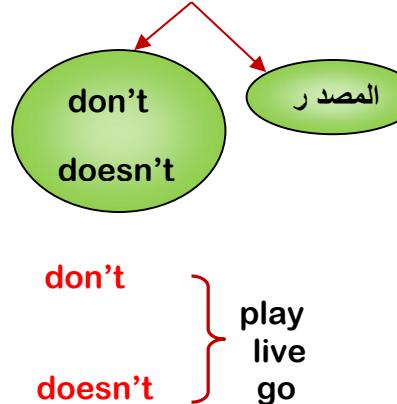
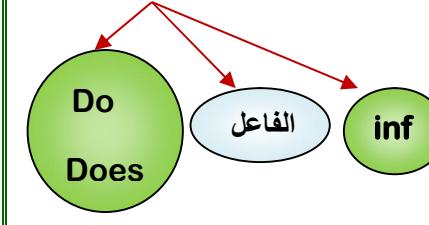
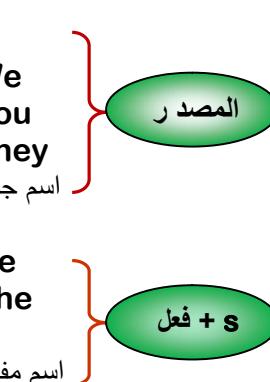
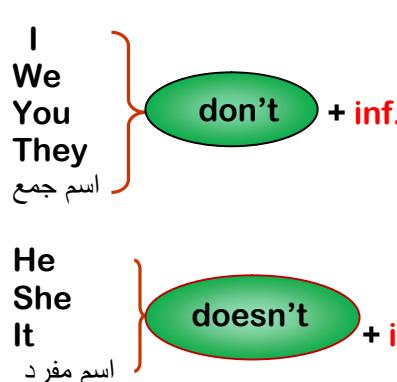
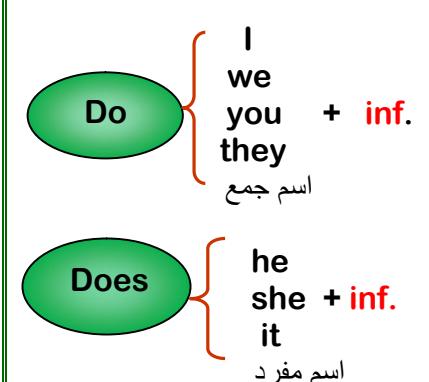
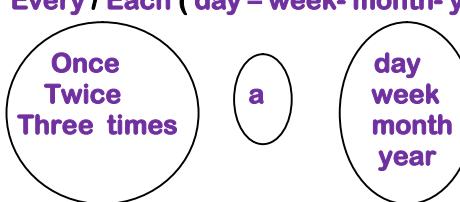
شكل جميع الأزمنة كما هو (في الأثبات والنفي والسؤال) ماعدا زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط .
 في زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط (نستخدم مصدر الفعل في النفي والسؤال بعد Verb to Do)

Examples

أثبات	نفي	سؤال
He plays football . He played football .	He doesn't play football . He didn't play football .	Does he play football ? Did he play football ?

The present simple

زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative	الآيات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
 live → lives go → goes Watch → watches try → tries study → studies play → plays		 don't doesn't don't play live go doesn't		 Do Does play live go Yes, (do / does) No,(don't / doesn't)	
 I We You They اسم جمع		 I We You They اسم جمع don't + inf.		 Do + inf. we you they اسم جمع	
 He She It اسم مفرد		 He She It اسم مفرد doesn't + inf.		 Does he she it اسم مفرد	
I usually go to school. Ali plays football. They ride bikes . My sister reads stories .		I don't go to school . Ali doesn't play football. They don't ride bikes . My sister doesn't read stories.		Do you go to school ? Yes, I do . / No, I don't . Does Ali play football ? Yes, he does . / No, he doesn't . What do they ride ? They ride bikes . What does your sister read ? She reads stories .	
الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع البسيط :					
Always - usually - sometimes - often - seldom / scarcely / rarely - never أبداً - نادراً - عادةً - أحياناً - غالباً - دائماً Every / Each (day - week - month - year ...) كل (يوم - أسبوع - شهر - سنة)					
					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I usually go to the park . The sun rises in the east . My father works in an office. 					
<p>يعبر المضارع البسيط عن :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> عادة منتظمة حقيقة علمية حقيقة يومية <p>نستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية للتعبير عن المستقبل :</p>					
Ex : When I travel to Paris , I will see Eiffel Tower.					

The past simple

زمن الماضي البسيط

Affirmative	الآثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
	منتظم شاذ		didn't المصدر	Did الفاعل inf	
بعض الأفعال الشاذة					
am / is → was	are → were	do / does → did			
have / has → had	sell → sold	tell → told			
drink → drank	swim → swam	ring → rang			
sing → sang	run → ran	come → came			
become → became	drive → drove	ride → rode			
write → wrote	take → took	give → gave			
get → got	forget → forgot	fall → fell			
speak → spoke	choose → chose	break → broke			
fly → flew	grow → grew	blow → blew			
draw → drew	smell → smelt	feel → felt			
sleep → slept	eat → ate	make → made			
I went to school yesterday.	I didn't go to school.	Did you go to school ? Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .			
Ali played football .	Ali didn't play football .	Did Ali play football ? Yes, he did . / No, he didn't .			
They rode bikes last week.	They didn't ride bikes .	What did they ride ? They rode bikes .			
My father traveled last year.	My father didn't travel last year.	When did your father travel ? He traveled last year.			
◀ الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط :					
yesterday - أمس	last (day - week - month - year)	(اليوم - الأسبوع - الشهر - السنة) الماضية			
(two days - two weeks) ago	- منذ (يومين - أسبوعين)	In the past	ذات مرة	Once	- في الماضي
One day	- ذات يوم	Once upon a time	- يحكى أن	In 1990	
◀ يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث تم في الماضي وأنتهي تماماً :					
Ex : I watched a good film on TV. last night .					
My friend bought a new car last week .					
My sister swam in the sea three weeks ago .					
I saw many monkeys when I went to the zoo .					
I didn't come because I was ill .					

The future simple

زمن المستقبل البسيط

Affirmative	الآيات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
will (' ll) shall	المصدر	won't shan't	المصدر	Will Shall	الفاعل المصدر
نستخدم (will / shall) فقط مع (I , we) أما (won't / shan't) فنستخدمها مع جميع الضمائر .					
I will come tomorrow .	I won't come tomorrow .	Will you come tomorrow ? Yes , I will . / No , I won't .			
I will travel next week .	I won't travel next week .	When will you travel ? I'll travel next week .			
شكل آخر للمستقبل					
am is are	+ going to + المصدر	am not isn't aren't	+ going to + المصدر	Am Is Are	+ S + going to + المصدر
I'm going to watch TV today .	I'm not going to watch TV today .	Are you going to watch TV ? Yes , I am . / No , I'm not .			
My friend is going to study .	My friend isn't going to study .	Is your friend going to study ? Yes , he is . / No , he isn't .			
الكلمات الدالة على زمن المستقبل البسيط : (اليوم - الأسبوع - الشهر - السنة) القادمة tomorrow - next (day - week - month - year) soon - hope / wish - قريبا In the future - في المستقبل In 2050					
Ex: He will travel next week . للتعبير عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل Ex : I think Ali will come soon . Ex: I'm hungry. I will have a sandwich. Ex: There are dark clouds . It's going to rain. (will) Ex : I'm going to study English today. (will +inf.) أو (be+ going to + inf.) I will study English today. لا نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية مباشرة وانما نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط : Ex : After I finish university , I will have a job. / When I go to Paris , I'm going to buy a new car. لا نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق العلمية : Ex : If we boil water , it turns into steam (will turn) يمكن ان نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر (am / is / are + ing) للتعبير عن المستقبل (عندما يكون الحدث مؤكدا). Ex : My father has got a ticket . He is traveling next week .					

The present continuous

زمن المضارع المستمر

Affirmative	الآيات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p>Affirmative</p> <p>am is are</p> <p>am → ('m) is → ('s) are → ('re)</p>	<p>الآيات</p> <p>am not isn't aren't</p>	<p>Negative</p> <p>am not isn't aren't</p>	<p>النفي</p> <p>am not isn't aren't</p>	<p>Question</p> <p>Am Is Are</p> <p>Yes, ... (am / is / are). No, ... (am not / isn't / aren't).</p>	<p>السؤال</p> <p>Am Is Are</p> <p>Yes, ... (am / is / are). No, ... (am not / isn't / aren't).</p>
<p>I → am He She It اسم مفرد</p> <p>We You They اسم جمع</p>	<p>I → am not He She It اسم مفرد</p> <p>We You They اسم جمع</p>	<p>Am → I Is Are</p>	<p>Am → I Is Are</p>	<p>Am → I Is Are</p>	<p>Am → I Is Are</p>
<p>I'm eating fish now. Look ! Ali is playing football . Listen ! They're singing . I'm studying now .</p>	<p>I am not eating fish . Ali isn't playing football . They aren't singing . I'm not studying now .</p>	<p>Are you eating fish ? Yes, I am_. / No, I'm not .</p> <p>Is Ali playing football ? Yes, he is_. / No , he isn't .</p> <p>Are they singing ? Yes , they are . / No, they aren't .</p> <p>What are you doing now ? I'm studying now .</p>			
<p>◀ الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع المستمر :</p> <p>now - الأن at the moment - في تلك اللحظة Look ! - انظر Listen ! - أستمع today - اليوم This (day - week) - هذا (اليوم - الأسبوع) at the present time - في الوقت الحالي Be quiet ! - كن هادئا Watch out ! - احترس Be careful ! - كن حريصا</p> <p>◀ يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث الأن (لحظة الكلام) أو حدث مؤقت :</p> <p>Ex : 1) My father is reading a newspaper at the moment . 2) Look ! My friend is climbing a tree . 3) We are having exams this week .</p> <p>◀ يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث تدريجيا :</p> <p>Ex : Air pollution is increasing very fast .</p> <p>◀ بعض الأفعال لا يمكن أن تستخدمها في الأذمنة المستمرة (لا نضع عليها ing) :</p> <p>like / love - feel - يشعر see - hear - يسمع have - يمتلك think / believe - يعتقد understand - يفهم prefer - يفضل hope / wish - يبتغي smell - يشم taste - يذوق sound - ي聽到 own - يمتلك cost - يكلف know - يكتفى need - يحتاج want - يريد these verbs are called "non-past verbs" because they are used in the present continuous tense.</p> <p>◀ إذا كان هناك مجھود يمكن أن تستخدم معها مضارع مستمر :</p> <p>Ex : The food tastes delicious . (يوجد مجھود) The cook is tasting the food now . (يوجد مجھود)</p>					

زمن الماضي المستمر

The past continuous

Affirmative الأثبات	Negative النفي	Question السؤال
		<p>Yes , ... was / were No ,..... wasn't / weren't</p>
I → was He She It اسم مفرد We You They اسم جمع	I → wasn't He She It اسم مفرد We You They اسم جمع	Was → I Was He She It اسم مفرد Were We You They اسم جمع
I was eating fish at 6:00 yesterday . Ali was playing football . They were singing .	I wasn't eating fish at 6:00 yesterday . Ali wasn't playing football . They weren't singing .	Were you eating fish ? Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't . Was Ali playing football ? Yes, he was . / No, he wasn't . Were they singing ? Yes, they were . / No, they weren't .
<p>◀ الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي المستمر : at 6:00 yesterday - بينما While / As - طوال اليوم أمس When - الساعة السادسة امس عندما</p> <p>◀ يعبر زمن الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمر في وقت معين في الماضي :</p> <p>My father was sleeping at 12:00 last night . It was raining all night yesterday . While I was walking , I met my friend . When I saw Ali , he was playing football .</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">While / As - When عندما</p> <p>ماضي بسيط ← → ماضي مستمر</p> <p>My father came while I was studying . / While I was studying , my father came .</p> <p>ماضي مستمر ← → When</p> <p>I was riding my bike when I fell down . / When I fell down , I was riding my bike . I fell down when I was riding my bike .</p> <p>ملاحظات :</p> <p>◀ بعد (While / As) نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر اما بعد (When) يمكن أن نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي البسيط</p> <p>◀ الماضي المستمر يعبر عن حث كان مستمر مدة طويلة اما الماضي البسيط يعبر عن حدث مفاجئ .</p> <p>◀ اذا كان هناك حدثان مستتران في نفس الوقت فنستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر .</p> <p>Ex : While I was studying , my sisters were playing .</p>		

The present perfect زمن المضارع التام

Affirmative الأثنات	Negative النفي	Question السؤال
<p>have has </p> <p>have → ('ve) has → ('s)</p> <p>have / has played have / has lived have / has gone</p>	<p>haven't hasn't </p> <p>haven't / hasn't played haven't / hasn't lived haven't / hasn't gone</p>	<p>Have Has </p> <p>Have Has </p> <p>played lived gone</p> <p>Yes, ... (have / has) No, ... (haven't / hasn't)</p>
<p>I We You They اسم جمع have</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد has</p>	<p>I We You They اسم جمع haven't + P.P</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد hasn't + P.P</p>	<p>Have I we you they + P.P اسم جمع</p> <p>Has he she it + P.P اسم مفرد</p>
<p>I have already studied .</p> <p>My father has just gone out .</p>	<p>I haven't studied yet .</p> <p>My father hasn't gone out yet .</p>	<p>Have you already studied ? Yes , I have . / No, I haven't .</p> <p>Has your father gone out ? Yes , he has . / No, he hasn't .</p>
Have gone / Have been		
<p>Have gone → (went but didn't return) Ex : My father has gone to Paris . (He is still in Paris)</p> <p>Have been → (went and returned) Ex : My father has been to Paris . (He isn't in Paris now)</p>		
<p style="text-align: right;">ذهب ولم يعود</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ذهب وعاد</p> <p style="text-align: right;">الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام :</p> <p>حتى الآن yet - أبدا never - منذ ever - من قبل since - لمرة for - بالفعل already - حالا just - حتى الأن so far / up till now - حالي recently / lately - مرات عديدة several / many times</p> <p>يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي و انتهى قبل لحظات أو انتهى في الماضي و لا زالت آثاره موجودة حتى الآن .</p> <p>Ex : I have lived in Cairo for six years . I have not visited him since 1995 . She has written three letters just now . He has made a great progress in the project . I have washed my car . (It looks lovely now) He is very hungry . He hasn't eaten anything since morning .</p>		

Time Words

الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام

Word الكلمة	Usage	الأستخدام	Example أمثلة
Just توا already بالفعل	◀ نستخدمهم في الأثبات (بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث) ◀ يمكن أن نستخدم already في السؤال (للأستغاب عن سرعة انتهاء الحدث) .	◀ هـ He has just / already gone out . ◀ هـ Have you already studied your lessons ?	
ever من قبل never أبدا	◀ نستخدم ever في السؤال (بين الفاعل و التصريف الثالث) أو قد تستخدم في صيغة التفضيل . ◀ نستخدم never في الأجابة المنافية (للرد على سؤال (ever)) ◀ لا نستخدم not (n't) قبل (never) .	◀ هـ -This is the best meal I've ever eaten. ◀ هـ -Have you ever been to Paris ? ◀ هـ No, I have never been to Paris . ◀ هـ Yes , I went there last year .	◀ هـ إذا استخدمنا كلمات دالة على زمن الماضي البسيط .
yet حتى الأن	◀ نستخدم yet في نهاية الجمل الاستفهامية أو المنافية .	◀ هـ Have you finished yet ? ◀ هـ No , I haven't finished yet .	

Since

For

Since 6 : 00	For an hour (one hour) / two hours
Since Monday	For a day (one day) / two days
Since 2003	For five years .
Since yesterday	For a day (one day) .
Since last (day / week / month / year)	For a (day / week / month / year)
Since last decade	For ten years
Since last century	For 100 years
Since my birthday	For a long time لمدة طويلة
Since World war II	For ages لمدة طويلة
Since morning	For a while / a moment للحظة
Since he came	For a minute لدقيقة

◀ بعد (For) نستخدم مدة زمنية غير محددة (لا نعرف بدايتها أو نهايتها) :

Ex : I have known him for a long time .

◀ بعـد (Since) نـسـخـهـمـ زـمـنـ مـحـدـدـ :

Ex : I have known him since 1995 .



مضارع تام

ماضی پسیط

Ex : I have Known him since we were children .

I haven't seen him since he traveled.

(Since) →

Since he traveled . I haven't seen him .

◀ إذاً كنا نتحدث عن فترة زمنية لم تنتهي بعد فأننا نستخدم زمن المضارع التام قبل وبعد (Since)

مضارعٍ تام

(Since

مضارع تام

Ex : He has missed a lot of things **since** he has traveled abroad . (*He is still abroad*)

للسؤال عن (How long) نستخدم (Since , For)

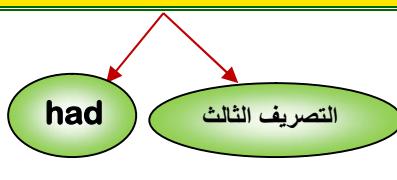
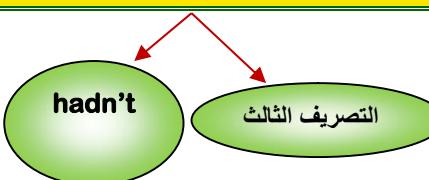
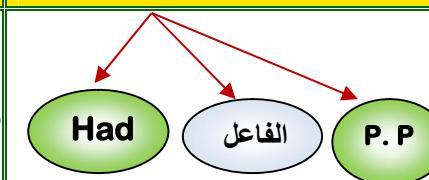
Ex : How long **have** you **visited** Paris ?

I have visited Paris for several times

I have visited Paris for several
I have visited Paris since 1998

The past perfect

زمن الماضي التام

Affirmative	الآيات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
 had → ('d) had played had lived had gone	التصريف الثالث	 hadn't played hadn't lived hadn't gone	التصريف الثالث	 Had الفاعل + P. P Hadn't الفاعل + played lived gone	Had الفاعل + P. P
I had done my homework .	I hadn't done my homework .			Yes, ... (had) / No, .. (hadn't)	Had you done your homework ? Yes , I had . / No, I hadn't .

◀ الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي التام :

بالكاد / بصعوبة after - as soon as - till / until - حتى No sooner - بمجرد أن hardly/ scarcely before / by the time - قبل when عندما

◀ نستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر في الماضي :

Ex : He was hungry because he hadn't eaten his breakfast .

He hadn't eaten his breakfast so he was hungry.

I found the key which I had lost .

I had hardly / scarcely done my homework when I went to the club .

Hardly / Scarcely had I done my homework when I went to the club .

I had no sooner done my homework than I went to the club .

No sooner had I done my homework than I went to the club .

◀ نستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن أحداث سابقة في الكلام الغير مباشر و فعل القول يكون ماضي (said/ told)

Ex : He told me that he had done his homework .

◀ روابط زمنية يأتي بعدها ماضي تام (had + P.P)

After - As soon as - Till / Until - No sooner - Hardly/ Scarcely

After my father had got money , he bought a new car .

My father bought a new car after he had got money .



قبل (Till / Until) نستخدم ماضي بسيط منفي (المصدر + didn't) وبعدها ماضي تام (had + P.P)

My father didn't buy a new car till / until he had got money .

◀ روابط زمنية يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط :

Before / By the time

Ex : Before my father bought a new car , he had got money .

My father had got money before he bought a new car .



بعد (When) يمكن أن نستخدم الماضي البسيط أو الماضي التام :

When I had finished my homework , I went to the club .

When I went to the club , I had finished my homework .

وأيضا يمكن استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط في كلا الجملتين مع كل الروابط السابقة :

Ex: I waited till the train came. / After I studied , I went out .

Active & Passive

لتحويل الجمل الخبرية من المبني للمعلوم (Active) إلى المبني للمجهول (Passive) نتبع الخطوات التالية :

be + V3
مع وجود أفعال مساعدة نستخدم :
be , being , been
مع زمن المضارع البسيط نستخدم :

am / is / are
مع زمن الماضي البسيط نستخدم :

was / were

١. المفعول به يصبح فاعلاً. (يعرف المفعول به بوجوده بعد الفعل مباشرة)

٢ . نضع فعل يكون (Verb to be) في نفس زمن الجملة مناسباً للمفعول به.

٣. ضع الفعل الرئيسي في التصريف الثالث.

٤ . نضع الفاعل مسبوقاً بـ (by) وقد يشطب إذا كان ضميراً

٥. أي زيادة في الجملة يوضع كما هو في نهاية الجملة دون تغيير.

يصرف فعل Verb to be مع الأزمنة المختلفة كما يلي :

am, is, are	Present Simple	المضارع البسيط
was, were	Past Simple	الماضي البسيط
shall be. will be	Future Simple	المستقبل البسيط
am being , is being , are being	Present Continuous	المضارع المستمر
was being , were being	Past Continuous	الماضي المستمر
has been. have been	Present Perfect	المضارع التام
had been	Past Perfect	الماضي التام
can be, could be, may be, might be, must be, ought to be	Modal Verbs	مع الأفعال الناقصة

Examples

Active	مبني للمعلوم	Passive	مبني للمجهول
Ali writes letters everyweek .		Letters are written (by Ali) everyweek.	
She wrote a letter yesterday.		A letter was written (by her) yesterday.	
Saif will buv a car next year .		A car will be bouaht (by Saif) next year.	
Khaled is helping Ahmed now.		Ahmed is being helped (by Ali) now.	
She has already eaten the apple.		The apple has already been eaten .	
You should study your lessons .		Your lessons should be studied .	

Causative السببية

+ المفعول + (حسب زمن الحدث) + الفاعل (صاحب الشئ)

الجملة العادية	جملة السببية
My sister makes me cake.	I have cake made .
My sister made me cake.	I had cake made .
My sister's making me cake.	I'm having cake made .
My sister was making me cake.	I was having cake made .

الجملة العادية	جملة السببية
My sister will make me cake.	I'll have cake made .
My sister has just made me cake.	I've just had cake made .
My sister had made me cake.	I had had cake made .
My sister's going to make me cake.	I'm going to have cake made .

الصفات Adjectives

صفات قصيرة المقطع

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Old	Older than	The oldest
Nice	Nicer than	The nicest
Big	Bigger than	The biggest
Happy	Happier than	The happiest

* عند المقارنة بين أثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : ١) نضيف **er** للصفة .

٢) نضع **than** بعد الصفة .

Ex : The elephant is bigger than the lion .

* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : ١) نضع **the** قبل الصفة .

٢) نضيف **est** للصفة .

Ex : The blue whale is **the biggest** animal .

صفات طويلة المقطع

Exciting	More exciting than	The most exciting
Beautiful	More beautiful than	The most beautiful
Expensive	More expensive than	The most expensive

* عند المقارنة بين أثنين في صفة طويلة المقطع : ١) نضع **(more / less)** قبل الصفة .

٢) نضع **than** بعد الصفة .

Ex : Football is **more exciting than** handball .

* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : ١) نضع **(the most / the least)** قبل الصفة .

Ex : Football is **the most exciting** sport .

صفات شاذة

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bad / ill سى / مريض	Worse than أسوأ من	The worst الأسوأ
Good / well جيد / بخير	Better than أفضل من	The best الأفضل
Many كثير للكمية / Much / كثير للعدد	More than أكثر من	The most الأكثر
Little قليل للكمية	Less than أقل من	The least الأقل
Far بعيد	farther than أبعد من (للمسافة) further than أبعد من (للوقت)	The farthest الأبعد (للمسافة) The furthest الأبعد (للحوقت)

ملاحظات

(1) نستخدم الصفة العاديّة (**old / exciting**) :

- بين (**as**) للتعبير عن التساوي في الصفات و عند النفي نستخدم (**not as / so as**)

Ex : Ali is as **tall** as Ahmed . / Ali isn't so **short** as Omar .

- بين (**so that / such that / too to**)

Ex : He's so **clever** that he gets high marks . / He's such a **clever** boy that he gets high marks .
The tea is too **hot** to drink .

- قبل (**enough**)

Ex : The tea isn't **hot enough** to drink .

(**much taller / much more exciting**) قبل صفة المقارنة بين أثنين (**much / little**)

Ex : My friend is **much older than me** .

(3) عند التعبير عن المقارنة المتوازية نستخدم ← صفة المقارنة بين أثنتين وقبلها . (The er / more) The more you study , the more marks you will get.

The more you do sports , the happier you will be .

(4) يمكن أن نستخدم زمن المضارع التام مع صفة المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين .

Ex : It is the highest mountain I have ever seen .

It is the best meal I have ever eaten .

(6) عند استخدام الظروف المنتهية ب (ly) في المقارنة فأننا نعتبرها مثل الصفات الطويلة (أي نستخدم معها more / most) لاحظ أن قبل الظرف نستخدم فعل أساسى (runs) أما قبل الصفة نستخدم فعل يكون (am / is / are) أو فعل من أفعال

Ex : Ali runs more quickly than Ahmed .

الحواس (..... feel / look / seem) . لاحظ أن قبل الظرف نستخدم فعل أساسى (runs) أما قبل الصفة نستخدم فعل يكون (am / is / are) أو فعل من أفعال

Ex : Ali is quicker than Ahmed .

Ali seems quicker than Ahmed .

Adverbs

الظروف

نكون الظرف باضافة (ly) للصفة

ظروف شاذة

الصفة	الظرف
quick	سرع
careful	حريص
simple	بسيط
happy	سعيد
dramatic	هائل

الصفة	الظرف
good	جيد
early	مبكر
late	متأخر
hard	صعب
fast	سرع

الفرق بين الصفة والظرف

Adverb	الظرف
الظرف يصف :	الظرف يصف :
(1) الفعل الأساسي	(1) الفعل الأساسي
He is very happy today .	He can run very quickly .
الصفة	الصفة
(3) الجملة الكاملة	(3) الجملة الكاملة
Really , it is a nice city .	Really , it is a nice city .
الظرف يأتي بعد الفعل الأساسي (quickly) أو قبل الصفة (very) أو بداية الجملة (Really)	الظرف يأتي بعد الفعل الأساسي (quickly) أو قبل الصفة (very) أو بداية الجملة (Really)
لا نستخدم الظرف بعد :	لا نستخدم الظرف بعد :
(فعل يكون Be أو أفعال الحواس ... Look / seem)	(فعل يكون Be أو أفعال الحواس ... Look / seem)
فعلن يصبح (become / get)	فعلن يصبح (become / get)

Adjective	الصفة
الصفة تصف الأسم وتأتي قبله :	الصفة تصف الأسم وتأتي قبله :
Ex : He is a rich man .	Ex : He is a rich man .
الصفة تأتي أيضاً بعد :	الصفة تأتي أيضاً بعد :
(be / am / is / are / was / were)	(be / am / is / are / was / were)
Ex : My friend was happy yesterday .	Ex : My friend was happy yesterday .
أفعال الحواس :	أفعال الحواس :
(seem / look / appear / smell / taste / sound / feel)	(seem / look / appear / smell / taste / sound / feel)
Ex : The food tastes delicious .	Ex : The food tastes delicious .
ـ (3) فعل يصبح (become / get)	ـ (3) فعل يصبح (become / get)
Ex : My friend got ill yesterday .	Ex : My friend got ill yesterday .
ـ (4) فعل يعمل (make)	ـ (4) فعل يعمل (make)
Ex : The film made me happy .	Ex : The film made me happy .
ـ (5) فعل يجد (find)	ـ (5) فعل يجد (find)
Ex : I found the film interesting .	Ex : I found the film interesting .

ترتيب الصفات Order Of Adjectives

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Nationality (origin)	Material	Purpose
silly, beautiful, horrible, difficult	tiny, small, huge, little	ancient, new, young, old	square, round, oval , flat	blue, pink, reddish, grey	French , American, eastern, Greek	wooden, metal , cotton, paper	sleeping roasting

يمكن أن نستخدم الكلمات التالية قبل الصفات :

(very , so , extremely , too / fairly, quite, pretty, rather, a bit and a little).

Nouns الأسماء

countable معدودة

singular مفرد

plural جمع

a boy / a man

boys / men

uncountable غير معدودة

ليس لها مفرد أو جمع

water

Spelling Rules for plurals قواعد إملاء الجمع

نكون الجمع بـأضافة "s" للاسم المفرد

Singular	a horse
Plural	horses

الأسماء التي تنتهي بالحروف (es) نضيف لها (s, sh, ch, z, x)

Singular	Match	Bus	Dish	Box
Plural	Matches	Buses	Dishes	Boxes

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) وسبقه حرف ساكن ، نحذف ال (y) ثم نضيف (ies) .

Singular	Plural
city	cities

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) مسبوقة بحرف متحرك (s) نترك ال (y) ثم نضيف لها (s) .

Singular	Plural
boy	boys

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (o) وسبقه حرف ساكن ، نضيف (es) .

Singular	Plural
potato	potatoes
tomato	tomatoes

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (o) وسبقه حرف متحرك نضيف (s) فقط .

Singular	Plural
radio	radios
zoo	zoos

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (f) أو (fe) نقلب ال (f) أو (fe) إلى (v) ثم نضيف (es) .

Singular	Shelf	Knife	thief
Plural	Shelves	Knives	thieves
cliff	شواذ : → cliffs		

الأسماء المركبة تجمع حسب الاسم الأخير

Singular	Classroom	policeman
Plural	classrooms	policemen

Singular	cactus	Oasis	criterion	curriculum	formula	bureau
Plural	cacti	Oases	criteria	curricula	formulae / formulas	bureaus / bureaux

deer , fish , sheep ← هناك أسماء لا تتغير (المفرد مثل الجمع)

◀ هناك بعض الأسماء الشاذة :

Singular		Plural	
man	رجل	men	رجال
woman	أمّة	women	نساء
child	طفل	children	أطفال
person	شخص	people (persons)	أشخاص / ناس
foot	قدم	feet	أقدام
tooth	سنة	teeth	أسنان
goose	وزة	geese	أوز
Ox	ثور	Oxen	ثيران
mouse	فأر	mice	فئران
louse	قملة	lice	قمل

Uncountable Nouns الأسماء الغير معدودة

◀ لا نضف لها (s) أو (es) ولا نضع قبلها (a , an) وهي أسماء تعبّر عن السوائل أو الكميّات أو أسماء معنوية .

flour	دقيق	food	طعام	oil	زيت	rain	مطر
salt	ملح	fish	سمك	blood	دم	steel	حديد
butter	زبد	chicken	لحم الدجاج	music	موسيقى	grass	عشب
sugar	سكر	water	ماء	hair	شعر	wood	خشب
rice	رز	tea	شاي	knowledge	معرفة	sand	رمل
bread	خبز	coffee	قهوة	information	معلومات	gold	ذهب
cheese	جبن	juice	عصير	furniture	مفروشات	glass	زجاج
meat	لحم	milk	حليب	snow - ice	ثلج	paper	ورق

◀ جميع الأسماء الغير المعدودة تعامل معاملة المفرد

Ex : Water is important for our growth.

Milk **has** proteins.

► ولكن لو وضعت كلمات تدل على الكمية قبل الاسم الغير معدد فإنه يعامل معاملة الجمع .

Ex: Two cups of tea **are** not enough for me.

Five liters of oil do not operate this machine.

محددات الأسماء (ما يأتي قبل الأسماء)

singular	الأسم المفرد	plural	الأسم الجمع	Uncountable	الأسم الغير معدود (water , tea , coffee)
A / an (one)		two / three ... / Both		All / most	معظم
The		The		A lot of (lots of) /	A lot of (lots of) /
Every / Each كل	Each boy plays soccer. Each plays soccer. Every boy plays soccer.	All / most معظم		Plenty of	Plenty of
لاحظ أننا يمكن أن نستخدم each بمفردها للتعبير عن الأسم المفرد أما every فلا بد أن يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد.		some أي / بعض	any أي / بعض	some أي / بعض	any أي / بعض
		enough كافي		enough كافي	كافي
		many / more / several / a number of كثير		much / more / a great deal of a quantity of / a mount of / a bit of	
		A few / few / fewer قليل		A little / little / less قليل	

some / any استخدام

(some) أثبات	(any) النفي	السؤال (حسب نوع السؤال)
I have some books .	I don't have any books.	Do you have any books ?
		نستخدم (any) في السؤال العام .
I'd like some juice .	I wouldn't like any juice .	Would you like some juice ?
I want some milk .	I don't want any milk .	Can I have some milk ?
		نستخدم (some) في سؤال الطلب أو العرض .

(many / much / a lot of) استخدام

(a lot of) أثبات	(many / much) النفي	(many / much) السؤال
I have a lot of books .	I don't have many books.	Do you have many books ?
I'd like a lot of juice .	I wouldn't like much juice .	Would you like much juice ?
too many / too much	(too) في الأثبات بعد كلمة many / much	يمكن أن نستخدم (many / much) في الأثبات بعد كلمة (too).

Demonstrative adjectives صفات الاشارة

	اسم مفرد	اسم جمع	Examples
قريب	This	These	This is my book. / These are my shoes.
بعيد	That	Those	That bird in the sky is flying fast.

Another / Other آخر / آخرون

	اسم مفرد	اسم جمع	اسم لا يعد	Examples
غير محدد	another	Other boys / others	Other	I want another cup. / Other people disagree.
محدد	The other (boy)	The other boys / The others	The other	Where's the other boy ? Where are the other boys ?

لأكثر من اثنين One another وبين اثنين We love each other ونستخدم الآتتين عندما يكون العدد غير محدد) each other (

Definite & Indefinite Articles

(The) تستخدم كأداة للتعريف.

(a / an) تستخدم كأدوات نكرة.

a book – a pen – a tree – a car – a man - a girl

نضع a قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن.

an apple – an egg – an ice cream – an orange (a , e , i , o , u)

نضع an قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك (a , e , i , o , u)

أستخدام (a / an)

قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة.	a table - an egg
قبل الوظيفة أو مجموعة معينة من الناس أو الجنسية.	He is an engineer. She is an English women.
معني "كل"	He washes his hands four times a day.
شواذ	an hour / a European city (h / E) (an umbrella) an إذا نطقنا a ← u (a university) a إذا نطقنا u ← y
نضع (a / an) فقط حسب النطق .	نضع a ← u نضع y ← u

أستخدام (The)

الاسم الذي لا يوجد منه سوى نوع واحد فقط.	The Ka'aba / The sun / The earth / The universe / The world / The sky
أسماء الأنهر والبحار والمحيطات والخلجان والجبال والصاري والجزر	The Arabian Gulf / The River Nile / The Red Sea / The Pacific Ocean / The Alps / The Sahara desert
مع الأتجهات	The north / the south / The east / The west
مع ظروف المكان	The top / The bottom / The left / The right / The centre / The middle / The corner
نستخدم أداة التعريف أل مع الاسم الذي ذكر للمرة الثانية	I saw a man. The man was young .
مع الأشياء المعروفة	The president / The manager / The door / The roof / The police / The army / The country
مع الأماكن المشهورة	The airport / The museum / The club
أسماء الآلات الموسيقية.	The piano / The drum / The oud / The guitar
قبل جملة الوصل (التي تحتوي على ضمير وصل مثل Who)	I know the boy who took your bike .
قبل (Of) أو الجملة الوصفية	The name of ... / The winner of... / The capital of
قبل الصفات (عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين)	The tallest / The most exciting
مع أرقام الترتيب	The first / The second / The third / The fourth
مع بعض الكلمات	The radio / The internet / The end / The same

حالات عدم استخدام (The)

قبل بعض الأماكن (إذا أستخدمناها بشكل عام)

home / bed / hospital / school / college / university / prison /....

◀ إذا أستخدمنا هذه الأماكن بشكل خاص فأننا نستخدم (The)

Ex : I go to school (بشكل عام) / My father came to **the** school yesterday . (بشكل خاص)

قبل الوجبات الغذائية (بشكل عام)

Breakfast / lunch / dinner

◀ إذا كنا نتحدث عن وجبة معينة فأننا نستخدم (The)

The lunch in this restaurant will be very delicious .

قبل الدول والمدن والقارات

France / Egypt / Cairo / Dubai / South America

◀ نستخدم (The) قبل أسماء الولايات والجمهوريات والمالك

The U.A.E. / **The** K.S.A. / **The** U.S.A. / **The** U.K. (**The** united kingdom)

قبل أسماء الشوارع والميادين والطرق

Times Square / Hope Street / Dubai Road

قبل المواد الدراسية

English / Math / IT / Arabic / History

قبل الظروف الزمنية

tomorrow / yesterday / last (day ...) / next (day ...)

قبل الرياضات

Football / tennis

قبل أيام الأسبوع وشهور السنة

Monday / April / May

قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة (إذا أستخدمناها بشكل عام)

music / water / work / life / weather / fish

◀ إذا أستخدمنا الأسماء الغير معدودة بشكل خاص (محدد) فأننا نستخدم (The)

Ex : I don't like cold weather. (بشكل عام) / **The** weather is cold today . (بشكل خاص)

MR . Sheriff



Conjunctions

	جملة كاملة جملة كاملة	عبارة Because of / Due to / As a result of On account of بسبب / نتجة لـ	أمثلة Examples
Reason <i>السبب</i>	Because / As / Since / For لأن	Because of / Due to / As a result of On account of بسبب / نتجة لـ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He didn't come because he was ill . He didn't come because of his illness / being ill. I didn't go out due to the cold weather.
Contrast <i>تضاد</i>	Although Though Even though بالرغم من	Despite / In spite of بالرغم من	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although he is poor, he is happy. He is happy though he is poor . Despite being poor , he is happy . In spite of his poverty , he is happy.
	Nevertheless However But مع ذلك ولكن		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is poor. Nevertheless, he is happy. He is poor. However, he is happy. He is poor but he is happy .

Result <i>نتيجة</i>	So → (جملتان متصلتان) Thus / Therefore / As a result / consequently → (جملتان منفصلتان)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was ill so he didn't go to school . He didn't study . As a result , he failed the exam .
	So صفة عادية / ظرف that Such a / an اسم مفرد + صفة عادية that enough to مصدر الفعل that enough for فعل that + ing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam was so difficult that I couldn't answer it . It was such a difficult exam that I couldn't answer it .

	جملة كاملة	مصدر الفعل	أمثلة Examples
Purpose <i>الغرض</i>	in order that So that لكي	To / in order to So as to لكي	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I study hard so that I can get high marks . I study hard so as to get high marks . I study hard in order not to fail the exam .
	In order not to So as not to لكي لا		
For من أجل		عباره فعل + ing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I study hard for good marks . I study hard for getting good marks.

		أمثلة Examples
manner <i>الطريقة</i>	as, as if, as though كما لو كان	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He speaks as if he were a king. It looks as if it would rain.
		لاحظ استخدام (were) بدلاً من (was) لأنها غير حقيقة و مجرد خيال . لاحظ استخدام (would) بدلاً من (will) لأنها غير حقيقة و مجرد خيال .

أذا / لو (الجمل الشرطية)

الحالة	فعل الشرط	فعل جواب الشرط
Zero Conditional	 مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf.	مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf. للتعبير عن شيء حقيقى (حقيقة علمية أو عادة عامة)
	Ex : If I eat fish , I get ill . If we heat water , it boils .	
First Conditional	 مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf.	will ('ll) / won't can / can't shall / shan't may / may not must / mustn't } inf. (مصدر الفعل)
	Ex : If it rains , I won't go out . If I have money , I will buy a new car .	شواذ للتعبير عن شيء محتمل الحدوث في المستقبل .
		(١) نستخدم مصدر الفعل للتعبير عن الأمر في جملة جواب الشرط (والفاعل يكون محفوظ) . Ex : If you meet Ahmed , tell him about the party . (٢) يمكن أن نعبر عن النصيحة في جملة جواب الشرط باستخدام أفعال ناقصة في المضارع مثل : (should , have to / has to , ought to , must) Ex : If you are ill , you should go to the doctor .
Second Conditional	 ماضي بسيط ed / شاذ didn't + inf.	would ('d) / wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not } inf. (مصدر الفعل)
	Ex : If I were a bird , I would fly . If I had money , I would buy a new car .	للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية أو شيء مستبعد الحدوث في المضارع .
Third Conditional	 ماضي تام had + p.p hadn't + p.p	would ('d) / wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not } have + p.p
	Ex : If I had studied hard , I would have succeeded . If I had had money , I would have bought a car .	للتعبير عن اللوم أو العتاب أو عن استبعاد حدوث فعل في الماضي .

Unless

اذا لم

مثل حالات If ولكنها تشير للنفي (لا نضع بعدها not)

Ex : Unless you study , you won't pass the exam . (If you don't study , you won't pass the exam).

التعبير عن الندم أو التمني المستحيل

Present	عند التمني أو الندم في المضارع نستخدم الماضي البسيط	Past	عند التمني أو الندم في الماضي نستخدم الماضي التام
I wish I were a bird. / If only I were a bird. If only I knew how to drive a car. I wish you wouldn't arrive late all the time.		I wish I had studied my lessons. If only I had woken up early.	

Compound Sentences الجمل المركبة

Connectors الروابط	Examples أمثلة
For لأن	He loves Science for he wants to be a scientist.
And و	She went shopping and she bought vegetables.
Nor ولا	They haven't relaxed nor have they studied.
But ولكن	He studied hard but he failed the exam.
Or أو	You can join a university or you can have a job.
Yet ولكن	He got up late yet he slept early.
So ولذلك	He studied hard so he got high marks.

جمل مثبتة

Paired Connectors	Examples
Both and كل من دائما يأتي بعدهم فعل لصيغة الجمع (play)	- Both Reem and her sisters play tennis. - Both Ali and Saif play soccer.
Not only but also / as well ليس فقط ولكن أيضا	- Not only Reem but also her sisters play tennis. - Not only has she succeeded but also / as well she has got high marks. - تذكر ان نسبق الفعل المساعد على الفاعل not only
And also (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) , so (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) And too (فعل مساعد مثبت + فاعل)	- Reem plays tennis and also do her sisters. - Reem plays tennis, so do her sisters. - Reem plays tennis and her sisters do too .

جمل منفية

Neither nor ليس ولا الفعل يأتي حسب الفاعل بعد (nor)	- Neither Reem nor her sisters play tennis. - Neither Reem nor her sister plays tennis.
and neither (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) neither (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) (neither) يمكن استخدام (nor) بدلا من (neither)	-Reem doesn't play tennis and neither do her sisters. - Reem doesn't play tennis, neither do her sisters.
And (not) + فعل مساعد + فاعل	-Reem doesn't play tennis and her sisters don't either .

جمل للتعبير عن خيارات

Either or اما أو الفعل يأتي حسب الفاعل بعد (or)	Either Moza or her sister feeds the cat.
---	--

جمل للتعبير عن التحذير

Or / Otherwise والا	Hurry up, otherwise / or you will miss the bus.
----------------------------	--

None (not one / no one / nothing)

- **None** of the students want / wants to take exams.
- I wanted some coffee, but there was **none** left.

يمكن ان نستخدم فعل لصيغة المفرد (wants) أو لصيغة الجمع (want) بعد **none** ولكن الأفضل أن نستخدم فعل لصيغة المفرد (wants)

Ex: **Neither** of my parents **lives** with me.

نستخدم (**None**) عند التحدث عن اثنين ولا نستخدم (**none**)



Prepositions of Time

in	a period of time in 2003 / in July / in the winter – summer – spring-fall (autumn) / in the morning – afternoon - evening / in the middle of the day / in three hours / in a few weeks	يستخدم للتحدث عن فترة زمنية (سنة / شهر / موسم)
on	For days and dates: on my birthday / on July 4th / on Saturday / on Tuesday afternoon / on holiday / on weekend	لليام والتواريخ
at	A point in time: at 4 o'clock / at 10:45 / at breakfast- lunch - dinner at the moment / at the same time / at night / at noon / at the weekends	يستخدم للتحدث عن نقطة زمنية (ساعات / وجبات يومية) أو مع بعض التعبيرات :

Prepositions of place

in	in a room / in Dubai / in Egypt / in a taxi	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن تحوطنا أو أماكن مغلقة :
on	on the wall / on the table / on a tree / on a field / on a plain / on a farm	للتحدث عن أشياء فوق أخرى أو للتحدث عن أماكن مفتوحة :
at	at the bus stop / at the doctor's / at school / at the end of the road / at the mall / at the door / at home	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن نذهب إليها لنرى الناس أو نفعل شيء :

حروف جر للمكان Prepositions of place

over	فوق	below / under / beneath	تحت
behind	خلف	in front of	أمام
near / by	بجوار	far away from	بعيد عن
inside	داخل	outside	خارج
at the top	في الأعلى	at the bottom	في الأسفل

in the middle / centre	في الوسط
on the corner	في الزاوية
across from	عبر / في الجانب الآخر من

نستخدم حرف الجر **by** للتعبير عن وسائل المواصلات :

by bus / by car / by taxi بالباص / بالسيارة / بالتاكسي
on foot سيرا على الأقدام

Prepositional verbs

consists of / approve of / think of	get into ينزل	get off يركب
believe in / succeed in / persist in	Turn on يفتح	Turn off يفتح
concentrate on / focus on / depend on / rely on / insist on	put on يرتدي	put off ينزع
laugh at / look at / point at		
talk about / complain about / worry about / ask about / speak about / hear about / think about / wonder about		
wait for / apologize for / pay for / ask for		

Noun + Preposition

a cheque for / a demand for / a need for / a reason for
an advantage of / A disadvantage of / a cause of / a photograph of / picture of / a map of / a plan of / a drawing of
an increase in / a rise in / a decrease in / a fall in
a damage to / an invitation to / a solution to / a key to / an answer to / a reply to / a reaction to / an attitude to
a relationship with / a connection with / a contact with
A relationship between / a connection between / a contact between / a difference between

Adjectives + Preposition

afraid of / frightened of / proud of / aware of / tired of / sick of / sure of / certain of
good at / better at / bad at / annoyed at
famous for / dangerous for / responsible for
fond of interested in
furious with / angry with / familiar with
excited about / worried about / upset about / nervous about / happy about

أفعال ناقصة Modal Verbs

أفعال ناقصة تدل على القدرة Modals of Ability

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
Present	can + inf. Ex : He can swim. (am / is / are) able to + inf. Ex: He's able to swim.	cannot (can't) + inf. Ex : He can't swim. (Am / is / are) not able to + inf. EX: He's not able to swim.	Can + الفاعل + inf. ? Ex: Can he swim ? Am / Is / Are + الفاعل + able to + inf. ? Ex: Is he able to swim ?
Past	could + inf. Ex : He could swim last day. (was / were) able to + inf. Ex: He was able to swim.	could not (couldn't) Ex : He couldn't swim last day. (was / were) not able to + inf. Ex: He wasn't able to swim.	Could + الفاعل + inf. ? Ex : Could he swim last day ? Was / Were + الفاعل + able to + inf. ? Ex : Was he able to swim ?
Future	will be able to + inf. Ex: He'll be able to swim.	won't be able to + inf. Ex: He won't be able to swim.	Will+ الفاعل + be able to + inf. ? Ex: Will he be able to swim ?

أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الالتزام Modals of Obligation

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	Must + inf. You must come on time .	Mustn't + inf. You mustn't smoke here.
Past	had to + inf. / must have + V3 You had to come on time yesterday. I failed the exam. I must have studied.	didn't have + inf. / mustn't have + V3 You didn't have to come on time yesterday. I failed the exam. I mustn't have played.

أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الضرورة Modals of Necessity

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	have to / has to + inf. You are fat. You have to go on a diet. He is fat. He has to go on a diet. have got to / has got to + inf. You have got to go on a diet. need to + inf. You need to study for your exam.	(don't / doesn't) have to + inf. -You are thin. You don't have to go on a diet. - He is thin. He doesn't have to go on a diet. haven't got to / hasn't got to + inf. You are thin. You haven't got to go on a diet. needn't to + inf. / don't need to + inf. -There is no exam. You needn't to study. / You don't need to study.
Past	had to + inf. He was ill. He had to take medicine. had got to + inf. He had got to take medicine. Need have + p.p. We need have booked a table. The restaurant is full.	didn't have + inf. He was well. He didn't have to take medicine. hadn't got to + inf. You hadn't got to take medicine. Needn't have + V3 / didn't need to + inf. - We needn't have booked a table. The restaurant is empty. -We didn't need to book a table . The restaurant is empty.

للتعبير عن شئ غير ضروري ولا أفعله دائما في الحاضر نستخدم :
. needn't have + V3 (don't need to + inf.) ←
- My eyesight is good. I don't need to wear glasses.

للتعبير عن شئ غير ضروري ولم تفعله في الماضي نستخدم :
needn't have + V3 (didn't need to + inf.) ←
- We had much petrol so we didn't need to stop.

أفعال ناقصة تعبّر عن النصّح

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	<p style="color: brown;">should + inf. ought to + inf. had better +inf.</p> <p>Ex : You're tired. You should rest.</p>	<p style="color: brown;">shouldn't + inf. oughtn't to + inf. had better not + inf.</p> <p>Ex: You're fat. You shouldn't drink pop.</p>
Past	<p style="color: brown;">should have + V3 ought to have + V3</p> <p>Ex: He was tired. He should have rested. He was tired. He ought to have rested.</p>	<p style="color: brown;">shouldn't have + V3 / oughtn't to have + V3</p> <p>Ex: He made an accident. He shouldn't have driven very fast. He made an accident. He oughtn't to have driven very fast.</p>

أفعال ناقصة تدل على الاستنتاج أو الاحتمال

Degrees of certainty	Present	Past
Very sure متأكد جداً	Must be He looks tired. He must be ill.	must have been He looked tired. He must have been ill.
Quite sure متأكد إلى حد ما	May be He isn't here. He may be at home.	may have been He didn't come. He may have been at home.
Not sure غير متأكد	might be / could be I'm not sure . He might be ill .	might have been / could have been Ali didn't come. He might have been ill.

عندما نكون متأكدين بنسبة ١٠٠% فالتنا نستخدم فعل يكون (am / is / are / was / were) للاستنتاج المنفي في المضارع و (can't have been) لل الاستنتاج المنفي في الماضي .

Ex : Ali **is** in the class. He **can't be** absent.
Ali **was** in the class. He **can't have been** absent.

أفعال ناقصة للتوقّع

Affirmative	Negative
Will ('ll) I think it will rain. (Am / is / are) going to + inf. It's cloudy. I believe it's going to rain .	won't I think it won't rain. (am / is / are) not going to + inf. It's not cloudy. It's not going to rain .

أفعال ناقصة للطلب

Formal /	Could you give me your book , please ? / Would you give me your book , please ?
Informal	Can you give me your book ?

أفعال ناقصة للأستئذان

Formal / Polite	Could I have some tea , please ? / May I have some tea , please ? Shall I have some tea , please ?
Informal	Can I have some tea , please ?

أفعال ناقصة للتعبير عن العادات

Present	Will ('ll) When we go to Paris , we'll often eat in restaurants.
Past	Would ('d) + inf. When we went to Paris , we would often eat in restaurants.

الكلام المباشر وغير مباشر

Direct & Indirect Speech

الجملة الخبرية	<p>-Reem told me (that) she felt tired.</p> <p>-Ali said to me (that) he had been ill.</p> <p>- Reem said (that) she had studied.</p>	<p>(that) هو الرابط في الجملة الخبرية ويمكن حذفه .</p> <p>(said to / told) نستخدمهم اذا كان هناك مخاطب (me)</p> <p>(said) نستخدمها اذا لم يكن هناك مخاطب</p>
الجملة الاستفهامية	<p>- I wondered if she had won the race.</p> <p>- She asked me whether I would come.</p> <p>- He asked me where I was going.</p>	<p>(if / whether) هما الرابطان في السؤال بهل .</p> <p>نستخدم أداة الاستفهام نفسها كرابط في السؤال باداة استفهام .</p> <p>(asked / wondered ..) افعال قول تستخدم في السؤال الغير مباشر</p>
الجملة الأمرية او جملة النص	<p>- He told me to study.</p> <p>- He advised me not to eat sweets.</p>	<p>(to / not to + inf.) هما الرابطان في جمل الأمر والنص .</p> <p>(told / advised ...) هي افعال القول ولا بد أن يوجد مخاطب بعدهم</p>

- تذكر أن نستخدم أزمنة في الماضي بعد أفعال القول (**told / said / asked / wondered**) وذلك في الجمل الخبرية والاستفهامية .

- في الجمل الأمرية وجمل النص نستخدم المصدر بعد (**to / not to**) .

- لا نغير الأزمنة اذا كان فعل القول مضارع (**says / asks / tells**) :

Ex: He **says** he **lives** in UAE. (**Says** → **lives**)

لا نغير في الأزمنة اذا كان الكلام يدل على حقائق يومية أو حقائق علمية أو حكم :

Ex: My teacher **said** Time **is** gold. / It is **said** that eating an apple a day **keeps** the doctor away.

تحويل الأزمنة في الكلام الغير مباشر

كل زمن يتم تحويله الى الزمن الأقدم منه (مضارع يتحول الى ماضي والماضي يتحول الى ماضي تام)

Direct	Indirect
am / is / are	was / were
(am / is / are) playing	(was / were) playing
was / were	had been
(was / were)	had been
have / has	had
(have / has) played	had played
had	had had
had played	had played
don't / doesn't	didn't
(don't / doesn't) play	didn't play

Direct	Indirect
didn't + inf.	hadn't + V3
didn't play	hadn't played
play- plays	played
played	had played
Will / can / may ...	Would / could / might ...
Will play	would play
should + inf.	should have + V3
must + inf.	must have + V3
Ought to + inf.	Ought to have + V3
Should study	Should have studied

تحويل الظروف الزمنية وأسماء الاشارة

Direct	This	These	today	tonight	now	Yesterday / last	Tomorrow / next ago
Indirect	That	Those	That day	That night	then	The day before / The previous day	The day after / The following day	The before

Prefixes

البادئات

نستخدم (**not**) بمعنى (**un / in / im / il / ir / dis / anti / non**) للتعبير عن عكس الكلمة :

unhappy / unreal / unable / unlucky / unfortunate / unmarried / unimportant / unwise/unsuitable
inaccurate / incomplete / inefficient / inactive / inexact / inappropriate / inconvenient / indirect / insincere / incorrect / inability / informal
improper / impolite / impossible / impatient / imperfect / impure / immaterial / immoral
illegal / illiterate / illogical
irregular / irrelevant / irrespective / irresponsible
discover / dislike / disinfect / dishonest / disagree / disobey / disobedient / discontinue
anti-smoking / anti-slavery / antibiotic / anti-racism
nonsmoker / nonstop / nonsense / nonresident / nonstop

نستخدم (**over**) بمعنى زيادة عن اللزوم :

overcrowded / overpopulated / overwork / over time / over dose / overeat / oversleep

نستخدم (**under / sub**) بمعنى تحت أو أسفل :

subway / submarine / subordinate

underground / under age / underline

Suffixes

اللواحق

For people	ar (liar) / er (teacher) / eer (engineer) / or (visitor) / ist (scientist) / ent (president) / ant (assistant) / ian (musician)
Abstract nouns	tion (pollution) / ion (expression) / ure (creature) / ance (allowance) / ence (confidence) / ment (development) / ness (weakness) / ship (friendship) / dom (freedom) / hood (childhood) / th (growth) / t (weight) / ty (loyalty) / ity (ability) / y (delivery) / al (arrival)
Verbs	fy (beautify) / en (widen) / ise (advise) / ize (summarize) / ate (activate)
Adjectives	able (comfortable) / ful (careful) / less (careless) / ive (expensive) / ese (Chinese) / an (urban) / ian (Asian) / ant (ignorant) / ent (different) / ish (selfish) / ous (obvious) / y (windy) / ly (lovely) / ar (popular) / al (normal) ing (interesting) / ed (interested) الصفات التي تنتهي ب (ing) للأشياء والصفات التي تنتهي ب (ed) للأشخاص
Adverbs	ly (slowly - simply - happily - dramatically) / wards (forwards - backwards - towards)