

Unit 1 Grammar

Grammar part 1

The Present Perfect Tense

المضارع التام

have / has + PP

I, we, you, they, جمع فاعل ⇒ (have)

He, she, it, مفرد فاعل ⇒ (has)

التكوين في الإثبات

1. I **have started** a new job.

2. Mrs Nadia **has fed** the babies because they were crying.

التكوين في صيغة المبني للمجهول Passive

1. A new job **has been started** (by me).

2. The babies **have been fed** (by Mrs Nadia).

3. So far The government **has built** many schools in rural and urban areas

4. So far many schools in rural and urban areas **have been built** .

التكوين في النفي

1. I **have not** (haven't) **lost** my keys

2. Mrs Nadia **has not** (hasn't) **fed** the baby

التكوين في السؤال (الاستفهام)

السؤال الى معناه هل؟ ⇐ Have/Has + فاعل + PP?

Have you **started** a new job? -Yes, I have / -No, I haven't

Has Mrs Nadia **fed** the babies? -Yes, she has / No, she hasn't

السؤال الى بادئ بأداة استفهام ⇐ Have/Has ⇐ فاعل + PP? أداة استفهام

What **have** you **started**? -I have started a new job

Why has Mrs Nadia **fed** the babies? -Because they were crying

سنشرح الكلمات الدالة علياً أو المصاحبة له مع استخداماته في نفس الوقت كالآتي
استخداماته

1- حدث تم في الماضي ولا يزال له تأثير في الحاضر

(الأثر المضارع هو دليل استخدام المضارع التام):

• My car **has broken** down. I **have to** go to work by bus.

• **I've lost** my keys. I **can't** enter the flat now.

2- حدث تم في الماضي وما زال مستمر في الحاضر:

• I **have done** this job **for** many years. } = I still do this job.

• I **have been doing** this job **for** many years.. }

3- حدث تم في الماضي القريب (توا/حالا) ولم يُحدد الوقت الذي انتهى فيه
⊗ عند تحديد الوقت نستخدم ماضي بسيط

I **have just bought** a new car.

• I bought it last month

♦ **Just** = a short time ago/ a minute ago/ a moment ago

• They **left** the office a minute **ago**.

= They **have just** left the office.

• **She's already** cooked lunch.

• **She's cooked lunch already**.

• = She really cooked it at any time ,I mean short time ago.

4- ذكر خبرات سابقة أو السؤال عنها (نفيًا أو إثباتًا)

Have you ever worked as apprentice of a carpenter صبي نجار؟

No, I **have never worked** as apprentice of a carpenter.

→ لاحظ استخدام **ever** في السؤال و **never** في الإجابة بالنفي:

لاحظنا من الجمل السابقة أن

أبداً **never** من قبل **ever** بالفعل **already** توا/حالا **Just**

هي كلمات مصاحبة للمضارع التام وتأتي بين الفعل المساعد والتصريف الثالث

ما عدا **already** ممكن تيجي آخر الجملة أيضا

5- التعبير عما تم انجازه أو تحقيقه من الفاعل حتى الآن

1. The secretary has typed twelve emails so far. حتى الآن

2. I have travelled to three European countries up till now حتى الآن

6- lately & recently متساويان في المعنى (معناها مؤخرًا/ في الآونة الأخيرة)
ولكن يفضل استخدام lately مع الجملة المنفية

We have checked the prices lately/ recently كلاهما ✓✓✓

We haven't checked the prices lately فقط

7- تستخدم yet مع النفي والاستفهام ومعناها (بعد/ حتى الآن)

Has he ironed his clothes yet ? هل كوى ملابسه بعد/ حتى الآن

He hasn't ironed his clothes yet. لا لم يكوها حتى الآن / بعد

- He is still writing the report. That means he hasn't finished writing the report yet.
- He hasn't finished writing the report yet. That means he is still writing it

ملحوظة عند وجود ما يفيد معرفة السائل أن الفعل قد تم ويتعجب من انتهائه
يمكن في هذه الحالة استخدام already في نهاية السؤال

1- Have you cleaned the car already ? You're so quick and efficient. كفاء.

هنا يعرف السائل أن المسئول قد انتهى من تنظيف السيارة ويتعجب من ذلك ويمدحه

2- Have you cleaned the car yet ? - yes, I have / No, I haven't yet

هنا لا يعرف السائل إذا كان المسئول قد انتهى من تنظيف السيارة أم لا

: لاحظ الفرق بين

♦ Have/Has been to ذهب الي مكان وعاد منه

♦ Have/Has gone to ذهب الي مكان ولم يعد بعد

♦ Have/Has been in مكان ← يتواجد في المكان → been = stayed

1. She's been to the market, let's see what she has bought.
2. She's gone to the market, I hope she will come back before 12 PM.
3. She's gone to Alexandria, she will be back next week.
4. She's been in Alexandria since last week.
5. I have been (stayed) in the market since 7 o'clock.

📖 و يستخدم المضارع التام إذا بدأت الجملة بما يلي أو حتى انتهت بها:

- ◆ It's /This is the first (second...) time..
- ◆ It's(This) is the only...
- ◆ In the last few years/month
- ◆ In recent years
- ◆ over the ages علي مر العصور
- ◆ over the years علي مر السنين
- ◆ over the centuries علي مر القرون

1. It's the first time I have played squash.
=It's the first time to play squash.
=It's the first time for me to play squash.
2. This is the only play I have seen.
3. Shymaa has studied Arabic in the last three hours.
4. Egypt has faced hard challenges over the years.

📖 و يستخدم إذا انتهت الجملة بكلمة before أو before now :

- I'm sure I haven't seen this man before.
- She has never travelled abroad before now

📖 و يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث فريد مع وجود الصفة في حالة التفضيل ومعها ever

- This is the most beautiful building I have ever seen.
=This is the most beautiful building to see.
=This is the most beautiful building for me to see.
- This is the worst luck I ever had.
=This is the worst luck I to have had.
=This is the worst luck I for me to have had.

📖 و يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث لم يقع مع وجود الصفة في حالة المقارنة ومعها never

- I have never seen a building more beautiful than this one.
- I have never had such bad luck. لم أواجه أبداً مثل هذا الحظ السيئ

لمدة - for - منذ since

📖 لاحظ استخدام since / for والفرق بينهما

لو افترضنا أننا اليوم السبت والساعة السادسة مساء ونحن في شهر أغسطس عام 2023

Since + تاريخ بداية الحدث	تاريخ الساعة	⇒ four o'clock	→	two hours
	تاريخ اليوم	⇒ (last)Thursday	→	three days
	تاريخ الشهر	⇒ (last)May	→	four months
	تاريخ السنة	⇒ 2018 two years ago	→	five years 2019 years
	اسم زمني (مرتبط بزمن)	last week	مدة زمنية استغرقها الحدث = for	the last week
		last winter		the last winter
		this morning		ages
		breakfast		a long time
		the earthquake		منذ أن أتذكر... as long as I remember....
		his departure leaving the town		a week
		the age of ten		a year
	جملة زمنها ماضي بسيط	.. he <u>departed</u> رحل ... I <u>was</u> born ... we <u>lived</u> here		five hours
		منذ ذلك الحين then		twenty minutes

خلاصة since

مضارع تام
مضارع تام مستمر
It's + مدة زمنية

Since

جملة (ماضي بسيط)
اسم (n) / G
تاريخ (بالساعة/اليوم/الشهر/السنة)
then

(ماضي تام) بشرط انتهاء الحدثين في الماضي
(ماضي تام مستمر) بشرط انتهاء الحدثين في الماضي

- I **have prepared** breakfast since 7 o'clock
- They **have been building** the bridge since 2022
- She **has visited** her aunt since last Friday
- **It's three years** since we last met in the wedding party of her brother
- The doctor **has checked** my blood pressure since my last visit.
- Those houses **have collapsed** since the earthquake.
- We **had known** Mr Amgad since he **arrived** at the new city, now he left

يمكن أن يأتي بعد since مدة زمنية بشرط أن تتبع بـ ago

We have lived here **since** ten years **ago**

♦ في حالة وجود فعلين ، يأتي بعد since مباشرة ماضي بسيط و الفعل الآخر في المضارع التام :
أحيانا يأتي بعد since مضارع تام ولكن الأكثر شيوعا الماضي البسيط

• I **haven't seen** her **since** she **graduated(has graduated)**.

وعند وجود الزمنين في الاختيارات طبعاً نختار الماضي البسيط

1- I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten anything since I ...up .

a) **got** b) **have got** c) **have been got** d) **were got**

2- I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten anything since I ...up .

a) **got** b) **have got** c) **have been got** d) **A and B**

لاحظ/لاحظي (وممكن متلحظوش احسن) أن since ممكن يكون معناها (لأن)

I am doing the housework today **since** my mother is ill

= I am doing the housework today **because** my mother is ill

= I am doing the housework today **as** my mother is ill

Last / The last time / ago + past simple

♦ عند استخدام **since / for** بدلا من الكلمات السابقة نستخدم مضارع تام منفى:

• I **last** saw a real donkey **when** I was in the countryside.

= I **haven't seen** a real donkey **since** I was in the countryside.

• **The last time** Nada **met** Shahd was (in 2019 /at five).

= Nada **hasn't met** Shahd **since** (2019/five o'clock).

= Nada **hasn't met** Shahd **for** 4 years./two hours

• **The last time** I played chess was six years **ago**.

= I **haven't played** chess **since** 2017.

= I **haven't played** chess **for** 6 years.

يمكن استخدام الصيغ الآتية للسؤال عن بداية الفعل (الحدث)

- 1- **Since when** have you lived in your home?
- 2- **How long ago** did you live in your home? مع الماضي البسيط
يمكن استخدام الصيغ الآتية للسؤال عن مدة استغراق الفعل (الحدث)
- 3- **For how long** have you lived in your home?
= **How long** have you lived in your home **for**?
= **How long** have you lived in your home?

Present Perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر

يتكون من

Have been +V+ing / **Has been+V+ing**

يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى لحظة الكلام

- 1-Workers **have been working** since 6 am .They are still working
- 2-He is **still** doing the exercise,he **has been doing** it for two hours now
- 3-Rehab **has been trying** to call Esraa all afternoon,but each time she calls the number is busy

من الكلمات المصاحبة للمضارع التام المستمر

توقیت زمانی (بمعنی طوال) + All

وهكذا etc... طوال الصيف all the summer طوال النهار All day

يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر لفترة وانتهي منذ وقت قصير لدرجة أنه ترك أثر مضارع.

It **has been raining** for a long time, streets **are** so wet.

They **have been drinking** tea, their cup are still warm.

[illegible]

1. مع الافعال الثابتة (stative) مثل think/be/have/own/see/know etc..

راجع الحصة الثانية من الكورس التمهيدي

I **have owned** my house since 1971 ✓✓✓

I have been owning my house since 1971 x x x

2. عند ذكر مرات حدوث الفعل او ما يفيد كم او رقم تم انجازه

She **has phoned** you eight times ✓✓✓

She **has been phoning** you eight times ✕✕✕

I **have drunk** three cups of coffee this morning. ✓✓✓

I **have been drinking** three cups of coffee this morning. ✕✕✕

ملاحظات عامة

مع الجملة **المنفية** بأي صيغة لا نستخدم الاختيار الذي به **never** لأنها تعبر عن نفي بطبيعتها ولا أي اختيار به **نفي**

1. Nothing like thisto her

a) **had happened**

b) **has never happened**

c) **has ever happened**

d) **didn't happen**

لاحظ الفاعل (مفرد ام جمع)

1. The committee members' disagreementcaused a serious problem

c) **has**

d) **have**

2. The committee memberscaused a serious problem when they disagreed.

c) **has**

d) **have**

أحيانا تكون since اول الجملة والقاعدة هي هي بعدها past simple والفعل الآخر present perfect

1. **Since** I **started** my job; I **have met** many important people.

بعد الروابط الآتية إذا جاءت في **وسط** الجملة يأتي مضارع بسيط او مضارع تام و الفعل الآخر الذي قبلها مستقبل بـ **will** أو **going to**

ويمكن ان تأتي هذه الروابط في **أول** الجملة و يأتي بعدها مضارع بسيط او مضارع تام و الفعل الآخر مستقبل بـ **will** أو **going to**

When عندما

As soon as بمجرد أن

After بعد

Before قبل

Till حتي

Until حتي

If إذا

Once عندما

مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام + **will+inf** OR **am/is/are going to +inf**

will+inf /am/is/are going to +inf	When	عندما
	As soon as	بمجرد أن
	After	بعد
	Before	قبل
	Till	حتى
	Until	حتى
	If	إذا
	Once	عندما

مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام +

- I'll leave the office **after** I **finish** (**have finished**) my work.
- She'll finish her work **before** She **leaves** (**has left**) the office.
- When our lessons at school **finish** at 3 pm tomorrow, we **will visit** our friend Omar who is ill.

- I'll contact you as soon as he
a) arrives b) had arrived c) arrived . d) would arrive
- I'll contact you as soon as he
a) arrives b) has arrived c) arrived . d) A and B

خلي بالك من الخدعة دي

- The mechanic won't start to fix my car until I...to him
a) pays b) has payed c) pay d) A and B
- The mechanic won't start to fix my car until I...to him
a) pays b) have payed c) paid d) A and B
- We won't call dad until the dinner.....
a) prepares b) has prepared c) is prepared d) A and B
- We won't call dad until the dinner.....
a) prepares b) has been prepared c) is preparing d) A and B
- We won't call dad until mom..... the dinner.
a) prepares b) has been prepared c) is preparing d) A and B

خلي بالك من الملاحظة دي

- I **am** nervous, I **have** never flown before **this** time
- I **was** nervous, I **had** never flown before **that** time

كلمات المضارع التام المصاحبة له

Just already تـوا/حالا ever من قبل never ابدأ since منذ for لمدة
حتى الان /so far uptill now مؤخرا/latently/recently بعد/حتى الان yet
إذا بدأت الجملة بما يلي أو حتى انتهت بها:

- ◆ It's /This is the first (second...) time..
- ◆ It's(This) is the only...
- ◆ In the last few years/month
- ◆ In recent years
- ◆ over the ages علي مر العصور
- ◆ over the years علي مر السنين
- ◆ over the centuries علي مر القرون

Exercises on present perfect

A. Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Ithree cups of coffee this morning.
a) 've had b) 've been having c) have d) 'm having
- 2- Saeed has worked as a teacher1994 .
a) ago b) in . c) since d) for
- 3- She hasn't been to Cairomany years .
a) ago b) since c) for d) when
- 4- I have been playing tennisthe age of ten.
a) in b) for c) ago d) since
- 5- Kamal is calling his brother again. That's the third time hehim this evening.
a) 's calling b) 's called c) called d) calls
- 6- Has it stopped raining? I don't think we can go to the stadium
a) already b) just c) yet d) recently
- 7- I haven't gone swimminglast summer.
a) since b) for c) ago d) in
- 8- Omaran adventure athlete for years.
a) is b) was c) had been d) has been
- 9- We haven't seen himover a year.
a) since b) ago c) for d) when
- 10- Your parcel The postman brought it this morning.
a) arrived b) arrives c) arriving d) has arrived
- 11- Weout four times this week.
a) were b) are c) had been d) have been
- 12- Have you eaten anythingthis morning?
a) for b) ago c) since d) by
- 13- Theresnow on the ground since New Year's Day.
a) had been b) has been c) is d) was
- 14- I'm very hungry. Ianything since I got up .
a) haven't eaten b) didn't eat c) don't eat d) won't eat

- 15- I am studying English in this class. Ito this class 4 times so far this month.
a) have come b) am coming c) will come d) came
- 16- So far this week, Itwo tests and a quiz. And it's only Wednesday.
a) 'm having b)' ve had c) 'd had d)'ll have
- 17- I Rady since I was in high school.
a) have known b) have been knowing c) knew d) know
- 18- This young producerfour films so far. He will produce more.
a)has made b)has been making c) was making d) made
- 19- Nadaher finger and is in a lot of pain.
a) broke b) has been breaking c) had broken d) has broken
- 20- How many emailssince the beginning of the week ?
a) did you write b) have you written c) don't write d) will you write
- 21- Try not to be absent from class again for the rest of the term. You ... too many classes.
a) already missed b) 'd already missed
c) 've already missed d) already miss
- 22- It's the most beautiful garden I'veseen.
a)not b) no c) ever d) never
- 23- Have you cleaned the car? You're so quick and efficient.
a) ever b) yet c) already d) never
- 24- I'll contact you as soon as he
a) arrives b) had arrived c) arrived d) would arrive
- 25- Nour ...to the bank branch in Tanta. She came back last night.
a) goes b) will go c) has gone d) has been
- 26- Aya isn't at school. Shehome
a) has been b) has gone c) had gone d) was going
- 27- Have youa race car ?
a) never driven b) always driven c) ever driven d) yet driven
- 28- I'veeaten such delicious food.
a) no b) ever c) yet d) never
- 29- We've had a cat at homea year
a) ago b) since c) for d)in
- 30- Iwatching cartoons since I was a child.
a) 've enjoyed b) 'd enjoyed c) 'd enjoy d) enjoyed
- 31- By the time wethe report, we'll do the experiment.
a) would write b) had written c) wrote d) have written
- 32- How many mealsso far today?
a) did you eat b) have you eaten c) do you eat d) had you eaten
- 33- He hasn't played tennis since he was in the club last week. This means that
a. he played tennis in the club a week ago b. he didn't play tennis last week
c. he hasn't played tennis before d. he is still playing tennis in the club
- 34- I..... Spanish since I was at school.
a) hadn't studied b) haven't studied c) didn't study d) don't study
- 35- I haven't ridden a bicycle....my childhood.
a) ago b) in c) since d) for
- 36- Have you built the wall? - You are so late.
a)recently b) just c) already d) yet

- 37- She is so cheerful, she....the first prize in the art competition.
a) has won b) won c) will win d) had won
- 38-the lessons been repeated since you asked the teacher ?
a) Has b) Did c) Have d) Were
- 39- He has been in this school....three years ago.
a) so far b) yet c) since d) for
- 40- These monuments have been discovered.....2018 years.
a) so far b) yet c) since d) for
- 41- Ali has lived abroad his birth.
a) when b) for c) while d) since
- 42- I have not seen her for 2 months. This means
a) It's 2 months since I last saw her b) It's 2 months after I last saw her
c) It's 2 months before I last saw her d) It's 2 months when I last saw her
- 43- Nabil has been ill the last week.
a) for b) since c) already d) recently
- 44- I have had an interest in literature the age of sixteen.
a in b for c at d since
- 45- when have you lived in your home?
a How long b Recently c For d Since
- 46- You can answer the question you are a clever student.
a) since b) for c) recently d) already
- 47- She left London ten years ago, and I haven't seen her then.
a) for b) when c) since d) ago
- 48- It started to rain at 2 o'clock and it is still raining. This means
a It has been raining at 2 o'clock b It has been raining since 2 o'clock
c It has been raining for 2 o'clock d It has been raining in 2 o'clock
- 49- We haven't seen them over a year.
a) since b) already c) for d in
- 50- It's good to see you again. We haven't seen each other a long time.
a yet b already c for d since
- 51- the last meeting, we haven't seen each other again.
a For b During c Since d While
- 52- Ali..... school. He has just arrived home.
a has been to b has been in c has gone to d has been
- 53- Nada Alex for two weeks. She's coming back next Sunday.
a has been to b has been in c has gone to d has gone
- 54- Have you Luxor since you were born? - Of course, I've always lived here.
a gone in b gone to c been in d been to
- 55- Ahmed is on holiday. He to Italy.
a is gone b has gone c has been d was gone
- 56- I started working here in 1998. This means
a I have started work here since 1998 b I haven't worked here since 1998
c I have started working here since 1998 d I have worked here since 1998
- 57- My father in London for more than four years. I really miss him very much.
a has gone to b has gone c has been to d has been

58- After she cooling the food, she will set the table.

a have finished b had finished c was finishing d has finished

59- I'll go to bed after I my homework.

a did b was doing c had done d have done

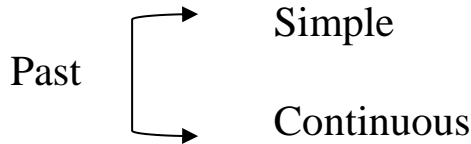
60- He come until I have phoned him.

a doesn't b didn't c won't d don't

Unit 1

Grammar part 2

Past Simple and Past Continuous



أولاً: الماضي البسيط Past simple

تكوينه: التصريف الثاني للفعل هو زمن الماضي البسيط ويتكون بإضافة ed أو d للمصدر

visit → visitedstay → stayedlive → lived

وهناك شواذ تُحفظ من الجدول

see → saweat → atecome → camehave/has → hadam/is → wasare → wereلنفي فعل في الماضي نستخدم didn't + infI stayed in a hotel. ➔ I didn't stay in a hotelThe manager came late. ➔ The manager didn't come late

was ➔ wasn't

were ➔ weren't

ماعد

She was at home an hour ago. ⇔ She wasn't at home an hour agoWe were astonished by the news. ⇔ We weren't astonished by the news

صيغة المبني للمجهول Passive

P.P. التصريف الثالث + Was/ Were (المفعول)

1. I broke a vase⇔ A vase was broken2. Father took the boys to the park⇔ The boys were taken to the park

الاستفهام (السؤال) نستخدم **did** كفعل مساعد في أول السؤال بمعنى هل ثم الفاعل ثم المصدر ؟
أو بعد أداة الاستفهام **did** وبعدها فاعل ثم مصدر

Did you **see** Ahmed today? Yes, I did

⇒ Where **did** you **see** him? I **saw** him at school

3- الاستفهام (السؤال) عند وجود **was/were** نستخدمهم في أول السؤال بمعنى هل
أو بعد أداة الاستفهام وبعدها فاعل فقط ثم تكملة الجملة

Were you at home when I called you? هل كنت في المنزل

Why **was** the teacher angry? لماذا كان المعلم غاضباً

استخدامات الماضي البسيط

1. حدث وقع وانتهى في الماضي

1. Shakespear **died** in 1616
2. They **were** in Alexandria a week ago.
3. She **had** a car last year.

2. سرد قصص وحكايات

4. Once, there **was** a king, he **called** his sons and **told** them ...

3. أحداث ماضية متتالية واحد تلو الآخر دون فارق زمني
ولذلك الماضي البسيط يُعطف عليه ماضى بسيط.

⇒ I **entered** the room, I **took off** my clothes and **slept**.

⇒ They **met** then **arranged** every thing_ .

4. عادة ماضية أو حدث كان يتكرر في الماضي ولم يعد يحدث حالياً.

ويسبق فعل زمن الماضي البسيط ظرف تكرر مثل.. **always/usually/every day etc.**

1. I **saw** the series on TV **every night** when I was on summer holiday.
2. My aunt **always visited** us when we were in Cairo, now we moved away.

5. التمنى فى الوقت الحاضر نستخدم له ماضى بسيط
لذا نستخدم الماضى البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية:

I wish.. أتمنى

If only لو فقط (ياليت)

It's time حان الوقت

It's high time إنه أفضل وقت (ذروته)

I'd rather you أفضل

ماضى بسيط + فاعل

- I'd rather you **didn't speak** so loudly. أفضل أن / أتمنى / حان الوقت
- It's time you **revised** unit 1 , I don't know why you haven't revised it yet.
- Now, I don't have a car, I wish I **had** a car now.

6. حالة if الشرطية الثانية (يأتى بعد if) فعل شرط

If I **knew** French, I **would translate** this paragraph.

7. نستخدم الفعل could تعبيراً عن الماضى البسيط لأنه صيغة الماضى من can

I **couldn't catch** the bus because I **had got** up late.

8. الاضطرار فى الماضى +inf had to :

I **had to** buy some bread as we **didn't have** any bread.

9. ملاحظة: كلمة first و last إذا جاءت بعد الفاعل مباشرة نضع بعدها زمن ماضى بسيط.

She last/first **cooked** Mahshi two months ago.

10. بعد كلمة before اذا كان الفعل قبلها ماضى تام

I had revised all my lessons **before** I **did** the test.

11. بعد when اذا كان قبلها ماضى مستمر

I was driving my car **when** I **got** a flat tyre .

12. بعد since لو قبلها مضارع تام او مضارع تام مستمر

Nobody has come to see us **since** we **lived** in our new house.

13. قبل until/till ويكون منفي غالباً إذا كان بعدها ماضى تام

I **wasn't allowed** to leave the hospital **until** I had got better.

استخدامات used toUsed to +inf تعبر عن عادة ماضية لم تعد تحت في الوقت الحاضر

الاثبات

My father **used to** smoke.

(didn't use to+inf) النفي

My father **didn't use to** smoke.

الاستفهام use to +inf فاعل Did

Did your father **use** to smoke?- Yes , he did /No he didn't

صيغ أخرى للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي

1. My father used to smoke.
2. My father was used to smoking.
3. My father got used to smoking.
4. My father usually smoked in the past.
5. My father no longer smokes.
6. My father doesn't smoke any longer.
7. My father doesn't smoke any more.

لاحظوا (الجملة الاولى مثبتة والثانية منفية باختصار)

1. My father used to **smoke**,but now he **doesn't**.
2. My father used to **be** a heavy smoker,but now he **isn't**.
3. We used to **smoke**,but now we **don't**.
4. We used to **be** heavy smokers,but now we **aren't**.

لاحظوا (الجملة الاولى منفية والثانية مثبتة باختصار)

My father didn't use to play chess,but now he **does**.My father didn't use to **be** a chess player,but now he **is**.We didn't use to play chess,but now we **do**.We didn't use to **be** chess players,but now we **are**.

للتعبير عن عادة مضارعة مازالت موجودة

am/is/are used to +G/N

I **am used to** living in the countryside.

I **am used to** the countryside.

1. She **is used to** working in the heat.

2. She **is used to** the heat.

أحياناً تأتي (used for + G / used to + inf.) بمعنى **يُستخدم في** (صيغة المجهول) ليست بمعنى العادة الحاضرة

Scissors **are used to cut** cloth.

Scissors **are used for cutting** cloth.

أحياناً تأتي for و بعدها مدة زمنية انتهت في الماضي (نستخدم معها ماضي بسيط)

I **worked for** 30 years for the ministry of education. Now, I don't work.

I **slept for** 2 hours this afternoon. Now, I am awake

لاحظنا مما سبق ان من الكلمات المصاحبة للماضي البسيط

الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي

Yesterday أمس

The other day ذاك اليوم

ago + مدة زمنية منذ

Then (بين فعلين ماضيين) حينئذ

Once,... Once upon a time ذات مرة/كان يا ما كان

In + تاريخ ماضى 2003

How long ago ...?

The previous month الشهر السابق

On the previous day

Last week/month..etc...

Last night

for. (انتهت) مدة زمنية +

In the past في الماضي

ثانياً: الماضي المستمر Past continuous

تكوينه: (was / were + v + ing) فاعل

النفي هو وضع not بعد was أو were

They were eating when I phoned them. I was playing at 3:00 yesterday.

They weren't eating when I phoned them. I wasn't playing at 3:00 yesterday.

الاستفهام: تقديم (was / were) على الفاعل ثم G

Was she cooking? Yes, she was ↓ **Were** you **sleeping**? No, I wasn't
وباستخدام أداة الاستفهام

What **were** you **doing** when I called you?

Why **was** he **running** so fast when I saw him?

(was / were) being + p.p

صيغة المبني للمجهول

Nader **was ironing** two shirts when I arrived at his shop.

Two shirts **were being ironed** by Nader when I arrived at his shop.

استخدامات الماضي المستمر:

(1) حدث كان مستمر في وقت محدد في الماضي.

Yesterday at 4:00, we **were having** tea.

Last year in the first week of June, I **was painting** my flat.

(2) حدثان مستمران مع بعض في وقت واحد (متوازيان)

I **was studying** while my parents **were watching** TV.

(3) حدث كان مستمر ثم وقع حدث آخر أثناءه (قد يقطعه ويعطله وقد لا يعطله المهم حدث أثناءه)

They **were eating** when the lights **went** out

(4) الأكل ربما تعطل قليلاً أو توقف بسبب انقطاع النور

They **were eating** when I **arrived**.

(5) الأكل ربما لم يتعطل عندما وصلت لكن وصولي كان يقطع أكلهم من الناحية الزمنية

(6) حدث كان مستمراً وكان سبباً في حدث آخر

Hamdy **couldn't answer** the phone because he **was having** a shower.

لا يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع أفعال الكينونة be و أفعال الملكية / الحواس العامة / الأفعال المعنوية

be		believe		see		love	
have		think		hear		seem	
own		suppose		touch		feel	
possess		respect		smell		appreciate	

He **owned** a car when his father decided to buy him a new one.

ولا نستخدم was owning وفقاً للقاعدة لأنها فعل بمعنى يمتلك.

While I (**was being** ×) at the park, I took so many photos.

While I **was** at the park, I took so many photos. ✓

We **smelt** smoke of the fire for a distance, then we called the firemen.

Smell من أفعال الحواس

I **thought** that my aunt would visit us the next day.

ولكن لاحظ إذا جاءت بعض هذه الأفعال بمعاني أخرى يمكن تصريفها في أزمنة مستمرة.

لا يأتي في زمن مستمر	قد يأتي في زمن مستمر
Think يعتقد	Think يفكر
Have يمتلك	Have يتناول/يأخذ/يشرب
Feel يشعر (الحاسة)	Feel يتلمس/يتحسس/يشعر بلمس
Taste يتذوق عموماً (الحاسة)	Taste يتذوق (شيء ليري طعمه) (موقف محدد)

A: What were you doing when I called you?

B: I **was thinking** of a solution to a problem ✓

A: What did you think of the last match?

B: I **thought** it was exciting. ✓

I **was thinking** it was exciting. ✗

→ We **tasted** with our tongues ✓

→ We **were tasting** with our tongues ✗

→ We **were tasting** the soup to see if it was salty or not ✓

الحدث الذي لا يستغرق وقتاً لحدوثه بطبيعته لا يصرف ما ضي مستمر

A car **stopped** in front of my home at 4:00 yesterday when I was sitting in the balcony

أوعي تقول was stopping

Just as	كلمات مصاحبة لزمان الماضي المستمر
As	
When/while	
While	
	→ ماضى بسيط ، ماضى مستمر
	→ ماضى مستمر ، ماضى مستمر

- 1- While/As my mother was cleaning the flat, she found the lost ring.
- 2- While (when) they were playing, I was watering flowers in the garden.
- 3- When I was running, I slipped down.

علاقة الماضي البسيط بالماضي المستمر

1. حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي ثم قطعه حدث آخر قصير.

When they were running, one of them fell down.

⇒ While أثناء / G/in/on + place / time

⇒ During أثناء (N) or (Noun phrase) ⇒

On عند + G or N

➤ While I was watching the film, I felt sleepy

➤ While watching the film, I felt sleepy

➤ While in Tanta, I met Ramy

➤ While on holiday, I met Ramy

➤ During the film, I felt sleepy

➤ Why do you think that people need to learn new skills during their working lives?

➤ On leaving the city, I sent my dad an email. ∩=
When I left the city, I sent my dad an email.

➤ On my departure, I sent an email to my fiancée. ∩=
When I departed رحلت, I sent an email to my fiancée.

A. Choose the correct answer

- 1- Many years ago, women.....major posts وظائف هامة in society.
a) haven't held b) didn't hold c) hadn't held d) doesn't hold
- 2- Do you know whothat ancient temple ?
a) would build b) will build c) built d) had built
- 3-at 10 o'clock last night?
**a) Were you studying b) Did you study
c) Have you studied d) Had you studied**
- 4- All the lightsout while I was getting into the flat.
a) had gone b) were going c) are going d) went
- 5- While wein the park, it began to rain.
a) sat b) are sitting c) were sitting d) had sat
- 6-having a walk, I saw an armed robbery.
a) During b) While c) Because d) As soon as
- 7- I used tohorse riding, but now I don't.
a) went b) have gone c) going d) go
- 8- I was driving my carI got a flat tyre .
a) while b) when c) during d) on
- 9-hearing the good news, Huda phoned her parents.
a) On b) Because c) During d) Until
- 10- The novelinto a film 15 years ago.
a) had made b) made c) was made d) was making
- 11- I.....when the phone began to ring,so I returned to answer it.
a) was leaving b) had left c) left d) have left
- 12- The passenger had a heart attackthe flight to London.
a) when b) because c) during d) while
- 13- I didn't go out last night because Ischool work.
a) could do b) was doing c) am doing d) did
- 14- Kareemvideo games at 5 o'clock yesterday.
a) had played b) has played c) played d) was playing
- 15- When I saw the question, I knew the answer andit correctly.
a) wrote b) had written c) was writing d) have written
- 16- While the maid الخادمة was cleaning the flat, shea vase
a) was breaking b) had been broken c) broke d) had broken
- 17- Weplay football on Friday when we were younger.
a) were used to b) got used to c) used d) used to
- 18- Whatwhen the fire broke out?
a) were you doing b) had you done c) did you do d) have you done
- 19- Elham was running when shedown and broke her leg.
a) had fallen b) was falling c) has fallen d) fell
- 20- I had to look for a taxi because it.....heavily.
a) rained b) was raining c) is raining d) will rain
- 21- When I was young Iby the sea.
a) lived b) have lived c) was lived d) lives
- 22- This boygo with his father to religious meetings.
a) is used b) is used to c) used d) used to

- 23-our trip to Siwa , we saw a lot of wild plants.
a)Just as b)During c)As d)When
- 24- Naguib Mahfouzmany awards for his writing.
a)receive b)was received c)receiving d)received
- 25- He made some new friends he was staying in Cairo.
a while b when c during d a and b
- 26- I past the new restaurant yesterday when I met Omar .
a)was going b)am going c)went d)going
- 27- He made some new friends his stay in Cairo.
a while b when c until d during
- 28- Someone knocked at the door whilemy breakfast.
a)had b)was having c)having d)has
- 29- Someone knocked at the doormy breakfast.
a)during b)while I was having c) while having d)A,B andC
- 30- Magdy slipped on the bath floor....he was having a shower.
a)while b)during c) Just d)because
- 31- Someone knocked at the doormy breakfast.
a)while was having b)during c) while having d)"B" and "C"
- 32- Weto London three years ago.
a)travelled b)have travelled c)are travelling d)travel
- 33-did you graduate? In 1982.
a)How long b)How long ago c)What d)How
- 34- I was writing a reportmy boss came.
a)while b)during c)as d)when
- 35- When I was at school, Ido my homework at night.
a)used to b)was used to c)am used to d)am used
- 36- What you doing at six o'clock yesterday?
a) did b)had c)were d)are
- 37- Osamaa letter when his mother came home.
a)was writing b) is writing c)writing d)wrote
- 38- Hudaher bag while she was getting into her car.
a) dropping b)was dropping c) had dropped d)dropped
- 39- In the past, shells were used togoods.
a) buys b)bought c) buying d)buy
- 40- I couldn't see my favourite TV series as my brothera football match.
a)had watched b) watched c) watching d) was watching
- 41- He was listening carefully while theythe plan to him.
a) explained b)were explaining c) explaining d)explain
- 42- Yehia Haqqi's first short storyin 1925 .
a) publish b) published c)is published d)was published
- 43- While the teacher was explaining the lesson, the pupils
a)listened b)were listening c)had listened d) had listened
- 44- Yehia Haqqi's first short storyin 1925 .
a) came out b) published c) was published d) A and C

- 45- When the boy touched the uncovered electric wire, he got shock and....to the ground.
a) fell b) had fallen c) was falling d) will fall
- 46- I no longer play tennis as I
a am used b am used to c used to d used
- 47- My brother no longer gets up late as he doing.
a is used b is used to c was used to d used
- 48- I..... to work every morning; it is one of my good habits.
a used to walk b always walked c walks d am used to walking
- 49- I visit the pyramids every month when I was in Cairo.
a used b used to c used for d am used to
- 50- Cotton clothes.
**a is used to make b is used to making
c used to make d get used to make**
- 51- I..... to school on foot: it is my habit to walk every day.
a never go b usually went c used to go d am used to going
- 52- "I used to get up early." This means
**a I get up early now. b I don't get up late now.
c it is my habit to get up early now. d I no longer get up early.**
- 53- Aya animals, but now she loves them!
a doesn't like b will like c didn't use to like d is used to liking
- 54- When she lived in Japan, she had to get used raw fish.
a to eat b eat c to eating d eating
- 55- I've started drinking tea recently. I like it before.
a got used to b never used to c am used to d used to
- 56- He fat but now he is.
**a. used to be b. didn't use to be
c. is used to being d. isn't used to being**
- 57- He playing football. He is fond of football.
a use to b is used to c was used to d was used
- 58- "I used to smoke." This means
a I started b I no longer do it c I smoke d I'll stop it
- 59- My little sister used to be lazy when she was young. This means that
**a she is still lazy b she isn't active
c she is no longer lazy d she is crazy**
- 60- He the hot weather.
a used to b is used to c get used to d is using to
- 61- I felt really sick the party, so I went home.
a when b during c while d on
- 62- I felt really sick we were the party, so I went home.
a after b during c while d on
- 63- working hours, I felt active.
a After b While c During d On
- 64- in the office, he received a call from his wife.
a During b On c While d After
- 65- the police arrested the thief, he was taken to prison.
a On being b On c When d Having

66- arrested, the thief was taken to prison.

a During

b On

c When

d Having

67- my walk to the club, I met my old friend.

a During

b On

c When

d Having

68- the film, Mahmoud fell asleep because it was a boring one.

a While

b When

c On

d During

69- I...in Giza in 2005 .

a) born

b)was born

c)was borne

d)am born

70- doing our homework, we handed it out to our teacher.

a On being

b On

c Having been

d Having