

English Structure For All

Easy Learning

Simple Examples



Done By :

MR. Sherif

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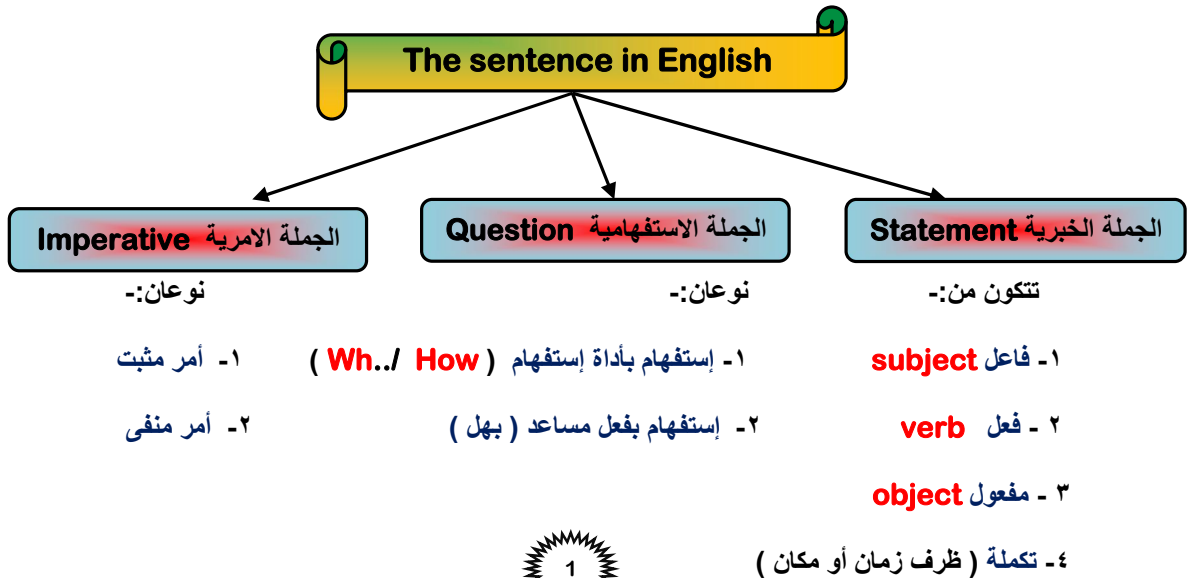
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With Great Success



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 لتبين 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 كلمة أو جملة وجملة (or / and) .	Ali and Ahmad are my friends .	
Interjection	كلمة تعجب	هو عبارة عن أصوات أو صيحات تعبر عن التعجب (Alas - Wow)	يا للأسف ! لقد ماتت . Alas ! She died .	
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 للتعريف.	This is a book. This is an apple. The earth goes round the sun .	



أولاً:- الجملة الخبرية The statement



(قد يكون اسم أو ضمير) Subject (١) الفاعل

ضمائر الفاعل

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

و يأتي ضمير الفاعل في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل

Verb (٢) الفعل

فعل مساعد أو ناقص

فعل رئيسي

الفعل المساعد :- وهو يسبق الفعل الاساسي

الفعل الاساسي :- و هو الفعل الذي يعبر عن حدث

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

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

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

المصدر (<i>play / eat</i>)	I will play tennis tomorrow.
------------------------------	------------------------------

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 اساسي (وذلك عندما يكون بمفرده في الجملة) :

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

Object (٣) المفعول

(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

Complement (تكملة الجملة)

<p>أسم : Ex: He's a doctor.</p> <p>عاقل + حرف جر : with my friend</p>	<p>صفة : Ex: He's tall.</p>	<p>ضمير ملكية : mine / his / hers/ its/ ours / theirs/ yours</p>	<p>ضمير منعكس : myself / himself / herself / itself / ourselves / themselves / yourself / yourselves</p>	<p>ظروف :</p> <p>ظرف حال : Ex: He runs quickly.</p> <p>ظرف مكان : Ex: He goes to the club.</p> <p>ظرف تكرار : Ex: He goes to the club once a week.</p> <p>ظرف زمان : Ex: He went to the club yesterday.</p> <p>بعض العبارات : Ex: He went to the club to play soccer.</p>
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هناك بعض الظروف تأتي قبل الفعل الأساسي :

(always – usually- sometimes- often-rarely-scarcely-seldom- never- ever- just- already ...)

Ex : I **usually** go to the park. / My brother **never** drives a car.
He has **just** gone out. / This is the tallest boy I have **ever** seen.

التحويل 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)
He wasn't smart .		his stupidity not being smart The fact that he wasn't smart.	(عكس الاسم + صفة ملكية) (الصفة + not being)
The weather was cold.		The cold weather The weather being cold. The fact that the weather was cold.	(الاسم + الصفة) (الصفة + being + الاسم)
The weather wasn't cold.		The hot weather The weather being hot . The fact that the weather wasn't cold.	(الاسم + عكس الصفة) (عكس الصفة + being + الاسم)
My brother studied hard.		studying hard The fact that he studied hard.	(ing + مصدر الفعل)
My brother didn't study hard.		not studying hard The fact that he didn't study hard.	(not + مصدر الفعل + ing)

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 إذا 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		do / does	
ماضي	was	were	had		did	

الفاعل
I

Verb to Be	فعل يكون
am ('m) / was	

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

Verb to Do
do / did

He
She
It
الاسم المفرد والغيرمعدود

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
الاسم الجمع

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 الأفعال المساعدة

النفي 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

النفي 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	don't

Verb to Be	فعل يكون
am / is	are
was	were

فعل + ing

V3

Verb to Have	فعل يمتلك
have / has	
had	

تصريف ثالث V3

Verb to Do	فعل يعمل
do / does	
did	

مصدر الفعل



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 ملكه / ملكها (لغير العاقل)	itself نفسه / بنفسه / 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 بأنفسكم / بأنفسكم

استخدام الضمائر

الضمائر	Usage الاستخدام	Examples أمثلة
Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> في بداية الجملة الخبرية (قبل الفعل) في السؤال (بعد الفعل المساعد) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ali is a good boy . He always gets high marks. - Where do they go ? – They go to the club.
Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> في منتصف الجملة (بعد الفعل) بعد حروف الجر (for - of ..) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My friend gave me a pen . - The little boy made it for her .
Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> قبل أسم الشيء الممتلك 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I play football with my friends .
Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تعبر عن الملكية ولا يأتي بعدها أسم 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These shoes are mine . - I met a friend of mine yesterday .
Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاس	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> إذا كان الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول . للتأكيد (أن الفاعل هو الذي قام بالحدث بنفسه) مع بعض التعبيرات . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He fell down and hurt himself . - I do the homework myself . - Help yourself . - Enjoy yourself . - Behave yourself . - I live by myself . (I live alone)

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Relative Pronouns ضمائر الوصل

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	للوّقت	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	للأشياء مسبوقة ب all	This is all what I have.

ملاحظات هامة

إذا سبق الضمير حرف جر فأننا 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 اخر في الجملة .

لا يجوز أن نحذف ضمير الوصل إذا أتى 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

(١) السؤال بهل (بفعل مساعد أو ناقص)
"Yes / No" questions

(٢) السؤال بأداة استفهام
" Wh- / How " questions

(١) استفهام بهل (بفعل مساعد أو ناقص)

فعل مساعد أو ناقص

فاعل

فعل رئيسي

تكملة الجملة

◀ في حالة وجود فعل مساعد أو ناقص : (نسبق الفعل المساعد أو الناقص علي 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**) ← نستخدم (**do**) بعد (الأسم الجمع ، **We ، You ، They**) .

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

- اذا كان الفعل في الماضي (**played**) ← نستخدم (**did**) 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 فأنا نستخدم (**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 .

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



أداة الاستفهام	معناها	تسأل عن	Examples	أمثلة
Who	من	الفاعل أو المفعول العاقل	Who are you ? – I'm Ahmed .	
When	متى	الوقت أو الزمن (tomorrow...)	When will you come ? – Tomorrow .	
Where	أين	المكان (to school / at home...)	Where do you go ? – To the club .	
Which	أي	الاختيار أو التفضيل (the red car ..)	Which car do you like ? – The red car . Which boy is taller : Ahmed or Ali? Ali.	
What	ما- ماذا	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 أو 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 أو السعر (2 Dollars)	How much is this dress ? – 40 \$	
How far	ما بعد	البعد أو 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	

ملحوظة : اذا استخدمنا أداة الأستفهام في منتصف الجملة فلا نضع 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 بأستخدام الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة ثم ضمير يعود علي الفاعل .
- اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة ننفي الفعل المساعد واذا كانت الجملة منفية نكتب الفعل المساعد في شكل الأثبات.
- اذا لم يكن هناك أفعال 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 ? (نهى)
نستخدم (will you ?) في الأمر والطلب المهذب والنهي .	

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 أن)
نستخدم (shall we ?) بعد Let's و (will you ?) بعد Let us	
Every one is here ,	Aren't they ?
نستخدم الضمير (they) اذا كان هناك (every one / every body) في الجملة .	

هناك بعض الكلمات تعبر 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 ?**

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

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

ثالثا: الجملة الامرية Imperative

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

I  English

Negative Sentence الجملة المنفية

Ex : I **haven't** eaten fish.

- عند النفي نستخدم (فعل أساسي + **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**) نستخدم 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 تنطبق القاعدة السابقة علي فعل يكون (لا يجوز أن نستخدم **do / does / did**) مع فعل يكون (**am / is / are / was / were**).

- 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 اثنين 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 (**any**) بدلا من (**some**) و (**yet**) بدلا من (**just / already**) و (**or**) بدلا من (**and**) و (**neither**) بدلا من (**both**) و (**none**) بدلا من (**no one / no body / all**) في الجمل المنفية .

أفعال شاذة Irregular Verbs

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

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	P.P. تصريف ثالث
break choose speak steal wake	يكسر يختار يتكلم / يتحدث يسرق يوقظ	broke chose spoke stole woke
drive ride rise write	يسوق يركب يرتفع / يشرق يكتب	drove rode rose wrote
beat bite hide	يهزم / يضرب / ينبض يعض يخفي / يختبأ	beat bit hid
eat fall forget give see take	يأكل يسقط / يقع ينسي يعطي يري ياخذ	ate fell forgot gave saw took
blow grow Know throw fly draw show	يهب / ينفخ يكبر / يزرع يعرف / يعلم يرمي / يقذف يطير يرسم يبين / يوضح	blew grew knew threw flew drew showed
begin drink swim ring sing run	يبدأ يشرب يسبح يرن / يدق يعني يجري	began drank swam rang sang ran
come become go	يأتي يصبح يذهب	came became went

Helping Verbs الأفعال المساعدة

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

Modal Verbs الأفعال الناقصة

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

أشكال الفعل

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

يأتي بعد	Example
(do , does , did , don't , doesn't , didn't) للنفي وتكوين السؤال في زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط.	- Did you go to school yesterday ? - My brother doesn't play tennis .
الأفعال الناقصة {will ('ll) - would ('d) / shall - should can - could / may - might - must - had to / have (has) to - had to - ought to	- I will visit you tomorrow . - You should study your lessons . - You ought to play sports .
We , You , They , I البسيط . الأسم الجمع في زمن المضارع البسيط .	- I usually get up early . - My friends play soccer every week
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 :	- 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 اعتاد 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 .

(2) فعل منتهي ب (V+ ing)

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 .
فعل أساسي + مفعول (Verb + object)	- I saw some boys playing football . - There is a man waiting for you .
(am , is , are) (was , were) } used to (get , got)	- He's used to reading stories . - I get used to sleeping early .
يتطلع الي 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 .

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

(goes / plays) (V+ S) (S) فعل منتهي ب (٣)

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 .
بعد اسم الفعل (الفعل المنتهي ب ing)	- Playing sports makes you healthy .

(went / played) فعل في التصريف الثاني (4)

الاستخدام	Examples
- للتعبير عن زمن الماضي البسيط . (yesterday-last- ago- one day - once - in the past ...)	- Yesterday , I studied English . - 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 تام والثاني ماضي بسيط) .	- After I had studied , I went out . - I had studied before I went out .

(gone / played) فعل في التصريف الثالث (5)

يأتي بعد	Examples
فعل يمتلك (have , has , had) للتعبير عن الأزمنة التامة (مضارع تام و ماضي 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 (passive voice)	- Our school was built in 1980 . - The children are told to sleep early .

ملاحظات عامة

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

Tenses الأزمنة

Tense	Affirmative اثبات	Negative نفي	Question سؤال
Present Simple مضارع بسيط	- Inf. (play / go) مصدر الفعل -V+s (plays / goes) (s + فعل)	(don't / doesn't) + المصدر don't / doesn't (play / go)	(do / does) + الفاعل + المصدر ؟ Do you play? / Does he play?
كلماته	always - usually- sometimes - occasionally- often-rarely-seldom-never - every (day/week ..)		

Past Simple ماضي بسيط	Regular (played) منتظم Irregular (went) شاذ	المصدر didn't + didn't (play / go)	المصدر + الفاعل + Did ؟ 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) + المصدر (play) I will play tomorrow. (am-is-are)+going to + inf. I'm going to play tomorrow.	won't + المصدر (play) I won't play tomorrow. (am-is-are) not + going to + inf. I'm not going to play.....	المصدر + الفاعل + will ؟ Will you play tomorrow ? الفاعل + going to + inf.?(Am-Is-Are) 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 I'm not playing now.	(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 I wasn't playing at 6 last day.	(was / were) + الفاعل + V+ ing Were you playing at 6 last day?
كلماته	While (As) بينما - When عندما - All (day - night) (اليوم / الليلة) - طوال - at 6:00 yesterday		

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 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) + الفاعل + been+ V+ ing Have you been playing
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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 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 ?

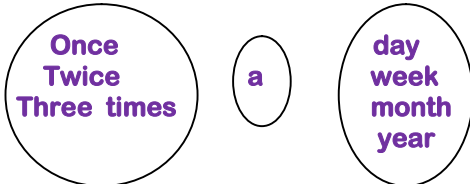
The present simple

زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative	الأثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p>المصدر</p> <p>فعل + S</p> <p>live → lives go → goes Watch → watches try → tries study → studies play → plays</p>		<p>don't</p> <p>doesn't</p> <p>المصدر</p> <p>don't } play live go doesn't }</p>		<p>Do</p> <p>Does</p> <p>الفاعل</p> <p>inf</p> <p>Do } play live go Does }</p> <p>Yes, (do / does) No, (don't / doesn't)</p>	
<p>I } We } You } They } اسم جمع</p> <p>المصدر</p> <p>He } She } It } اسم مفرد</p> <p>فعل + s</p>		<p>I } We } You } They } اسم جمع</p> <p>don't + inf.</p> <p>He } She } It } اسم مفرد</p> <p>doesn't + inf</p>		<p>Do } we } you } + inf. they } اسم جمع</p> <p>Does } he } she } + inf. it } اسم مفرد</p>	
<p>I usually go to school.</p> <p>Ali plays football.</p> <p>They ride bikes .</p> <p>My sister reads stories .</p>		<p>I don't go to school .</p> <p>Ali doesn't play football.</p> <p>They don't ride bikes .</p> <p>My sister doesn't read stories.</p>		<p>Do you go to school ? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.</p> <p>Does Ali play football ? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.</p> <p>What do they ride ? They ride bikes .</p> <p>What does your sister read ? She reads stories .</p>	

الكلمات الدالة علي زمن المضارع البسيط :

Always دائما - usually عادة - sometimes أحيانا - often غالبا - seldom / scarcely / rarely نادرا - never أبدا
Every / Each (day - week- month- year...) كل (يوم - أسبوع - شهر - سنة)



- I usually go to the park .
The sun rises in the east .
My father works in an office.

يعبر المضارع البسيط عن : (١) عادة منتظمة
(٢) حقيقة علمية
(٣) حقيقة يومية

نستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية للتعبير عن المستقبل :

Ex : When I travel to Paris , I will see Eiffel Tower.

The past simple

زمن الماضي البسيط

Affirmative	الأثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
watch → watched live → lived study → studied play → played go → went see → saw		watched → didn't watch lived → didn't live studied → didn't study played → didn't play went → didn't go saw → didn't see		Yes, (did) No, (didn't)	

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)
 Once ذات مرة - في الماضي In the past
 One day ذات يوم - Once upon a time يحكي أن In 1990

يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث تم في الماضي وأنهى تماما :

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	الأثبات	Negative	النفى	Question	السؤال
will ('ll) shall	المصدر	won't shan't	المصدر	Will Shall	المصدر الفاعل
				Yes, will / shall No, won't / shan't	

◀ نستخدم (shall) فقط مع (I , we) أما (will) 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 علي زمن المستقبل البسيط :

(اليوم - الأسبوع - الشهر - السنة) القادمة tomorrow غدا - next (day - week - month - year)
In 2050 - في المستقبل In the future - يأمل / يتمني hope / wish - قريبا soon

- ◀ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط (will +inf) للتعبير عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل .
Ex: He will travel next week .
- ◀ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن التنبؤ :
Ex : I think Ali will come soon.
- ◀ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن قرار مفاجئ :
Ex: I'm hungry. I will have a sandwich.
- ◀ عند وجود دليل نستخدم (be + going to + inf) بدلا من (will)
Ex: There are dark clouds . It's going to rain .
- ◀ ونستخدم (be+ going to + inf) أو (will +inf) للتعبير عن النية :
Ex : I'm going to study English today .
I will study English today.
- ◀ لا نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية مباشرة وإنما 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)
لا يجوز ان نقول (will turn)

◀ يمكن ان نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر (am / is / are + فعل + 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 الأثبات	Negative النفي	Question السؤال
<p>am is are</p> <p>am → ('m) is → ('s) are → ('re)</p>	<p>am not isn't aren't</p>	<p>Am Is Are</p> <p>Yes, ... (am / is / are). No, ... (am not / isn't / aren't).</p>
<p>I → am</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد } is</p> <p>We You They اسم جمع } are</p>	<p>I → am not</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد } isn't</p> <p>We You They اسم جمع } aren't</p>	<p>Am → I</p> <p>Is } He She It اسم مفرد } فعل +ing</p> <p>Are } We You They اسم جمع }</p>
<p>I'm eating fish now.</p> <p>Look! Ali is playing football.</p> <p>Listen! They're singing.</p> <p>I'm studying now.</p>	<p>I am not eating fish.</p> <p>Ali isn't playing football.</p> <p>They aren't singing.</p> <p>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>

الكلمات الدالة علي زمن المضارع المستمر :

now الآن - at the moment في تلك اللحظة - Look! انظر - Listen! أستمع - today اليوم
 This (day - week) في الوقت الحالي - at the present time هذا (اليوم - الأسبوع)
 Be quiet! كن هادنا - Watch out! احترس - Be careful! كن حريصا

يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث الآن (لحظة الكلام) أو حدث مؤقت :

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 .

يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث تدريجيا :

Ex : Air pollution is increasing very fast.

بعض الأفعال لا يمكن أن نستخدمها في الأزمنة المستمرة (لا نضع عليها ing) :

like / love يحب - see يري - hear يسمع - have يمتلك - think / believe يعتقد - feel يشعر -
 understand يفهم - prefer يفضل - hope / wish يتمنى - seem / appear يبدو - taste يشم - smell يشم
 sound يملك - own يملك - cost يكلف - know يعرف - need يحتاج - want يريد - sound يبدو من صوته

هذه الأفعال نسميها أفعال لا ارادية (لا يوجد فيها مجهود) ونستخدمها في زمن المضارع البسيط :

Ex : I hear a loud sound now .

إذا كان هناك مجهود يمكن أن نستخدم معها مضارع مستمر :

Ex : The food tastes delicious. (بدون مجهود) / The cook is tasting the food now. (يوجد مجهود)

The past continuous

زمن الماضي المستمر

Affirmative الأثبات	Negative النفي	Question السؤال
<p>was were</p> <p>فعل + ing</p>	<p>wasn't weren't</p> <p>فعل + ing</p>	<p>Was Were</p> <p>الفاعل</p> <p>فعل +ing</p> <p>Yes , ... was / were No, wasn't / weren't</p>
<p>I → was</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد } was</p> <p>We You They اسم جمع } were</p>	<p>I → wasn't</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد } wasn't</p> <p>We You They اسم جمع } weren't</p>	<p>Was → I</p> <p>Was { He She It اسم مفرد } فعل +ing</p> <p>Were { We You They اسم جمع }</p>
<p>I was eating fish at 6:00 yesterday .</p> <p>Ali was playing football .</p> <p>They were singing .</p>	<p>I wasn't eating fish at 6:00 yesterday .</p> <p>Ali wasn't playing football .</p> <p>They weren't singing .</p>	<p>Were you eating fish ? Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't .</p> <p>Was Ali playing football ? Yes, he was . / No ,he wasn't .</p> <p>Were they singing ? Yes , they were . / No, they weren't .</p>

الكلمات الدالة علي زمن الماضي المستمر :

at 6:00 yesterday عند الساعة السادسة أمس - all day yesterday طوال اليوم أمس - While / As بينما

يعبر زمن الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمر في وقت معين في الماضي :

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 .

While / As بينما - When عندما

ماضي بسيط

While / As

ماضي مستمر

My father **came** while I **was studying** . / While I **was studying** , my father **came** .

ماضي مستمر

When

ماضي بسيط

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 .

ملاحظات :

بعد (While / As) نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر اما بعد (When) يمكن أن نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي البسيط

الماضي المستمر يعبر عن حدث كان مستمر مدة طويلة اما الماضي البسيط يعبر عن حدث مفاجئ .

إذا كان هناك حدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت فنستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر .

Ex : **While** I **was studying** , my sisters **were playing** .

The present perfect زمن المضارع التام

Affirmative الأثبات	Negative النفي	Question السؤال
<p>have has</p> <p>التصريف الثالث</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>التصريف الثالث</p> <p>haven't / hasn't played haven't / hasn't lived haven't / hasn't gone</p>	<p>Have Has</p> <p>الفاعل P.P</p> <p>Have } played Has } lived gone</p> <p>Yes, ... (have / has) No, ... (haven't / hasn't)</p>
<p>I We You They اسم جمع</p> <p>have</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد</p> <p>has</p>	<p>I We You They اسم جمع</p> <p>haven't + P.P</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد</p> <p>hasn't + P.P</p>	<p>Have</p> <p>I we you + P.P اسم جمع</p> <p>Has</p> <p>he she + 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

Have gone → (went but didn't return)

ذهب ولم يعد

Ex : My father has gone to Paris . (He is still in Paris)

Have been → (went and returned)

ذهب وعاد

Ex : My father has been to Paris . (He isn't in Paris now)

الكلمات الدالة علي زمن المضارع التام :
 حتى الآن - yet - أبدا - never - من قبل - ever - منذ - since - لمدة - for - بالفعل - already - حالا - just
 مرات عديدة - several / many times - منذ فترة بسيطة - lately / recently - حتى الآن - so far / up till now

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي و انتهى قبل لحظات أو انتهى في الماضي و لازالت آثاره موجودة حتى الآن .

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 .

Time Words

الكلمات الدالة علي زمن المضارع التام

Word الكلمة	Usage الاستخدام	Example أمثلة
Just توا already بالفعل	◀ نستخدمهم في الأثبات (بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث) ◀ يمكن أن نستخدم already في السؤال (للاستغراب عن سرعة أنتهاء الحدث) .	He has just / already gone out . 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 المنفية (للرد علي سؤال ever) ◀ لا نستخدم not (n't) قبل (never) .	-This is the best meal I've ever eaten. - Have you ever been to Paris ? No, I have never been to Paris . Yes , I went there last year . ◀ إذا استخدمنا كلمات دالة علي زمن الماضي البسيط فأننا نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط .
yet حتي الآن	◀ نستخدم yet في نهاية الجمل الاستفهامية أو المنفية .	Have you finished yet ? No , I haven't finished yet .

Since

For

Since 6 : 00
Since Monday
Since 2003
Since yesterday
Since last (day / week / month / year)
Since last decade
Since last century
Since my birthday
Since World war II
Since morning
Since he came

For an hour (one hour) / two hours
For a day (one day) / two days
For five years .
For a day (one day) .
For a (day / week / month / year)
For ten years
For 100 years
For a long time لمدة طويلة
For ages لمدة طويلة
For a while / a moment للحظة
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 .

◀ بعد (Since) نستخدم زمن محدد :

Ex : I **have known** him **since** 1995 .

قاعدة Since

مضارع تام ← (Since) → ماضي بسيط

Ex : I **have Known** him **since** we **were** children .
I **haven't seen** him **since** he **traveled** .

(Since) → مضارع تام ، ماضي بسيط

Since he **traveled** , I **haven't seen** him .

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

مضارع تام ← (Since) → مضارع تام

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

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

Ex : How long **have** you **visited** Paris ?
I **have visited** Paris **for** several times .
I **have visited** Paris **since** 1998 .

The past perfect

زمن الماضي التام

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

الكلمات الدالة علي زمن الماضي التام:

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

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 وفعل القول يكون ماضي (**said/ told**) :

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

روابط زمنية ياتي 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 ياتي 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 .

وأيضاً 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

المبني للمعلوم و المبني للمجهول

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

- المفعول به يصبح فاعلاً. (يعرف المفعول به بوجوده بعد الفعل مباشرة)
- نضع فعل يكون (Verb to be) في نفس زمن الجملة مناسباً للمفعول به.
- ضع الفعل الرئيسي في التصريف الثالث.
- نضع الفاعل مسبقاً ب (by) وقد يشطب إذا كان ضميراً
- أي زيادة في الجملة بوضع 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	مبنى للمعلوم	Passive	مبنى 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 buy a car next year .		A car will be bought (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

V3 + المفعول + (حسب زمن الحدث) + have + الفاعل (صاحب الشيء)

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 .

Adjectives الصفات

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 اثنين 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 اثنين 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 سئ / مريض	Worse than أسوأ من	The worst الأسوأ
Good / well جيد / بخير	Better than أفضل من	The best الأفضل
Many / Much كثير للعدد / كثيرة للكمية	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 (للمسافة) The furthest (للوقت)

ملاحظات

- (١) نستخدم الصفة العادية (**old / exciting**) :
 - بين (**as..... as**) للتعبير عن التساوي في الصفات وعند 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 .
- (٢) يمكن أن نستخدم (**much / little**) قبل صفة المقارنة بين اثنين (**much taller / much more exciting**) :
 Ex : My friend is much older than me .

(3) عند التعبير عن المقارنة المتوازية نستخدم ← صفة المقارنة بين اثنين وقبلها (The er / more) The

Ex: 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 فإننا نعتبرها مثل الصفات الطويلة (أي نستخدم معها **more / most**)

Ex: Ali runs **more quickly** than Ahmed.

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

Ex : Ali **is** quicker than Ahmed .

Ali **seems** quicker than Ahmed .

Adverbs

الظروف

نكون الظرف بأضافة (ly) للصفة

ظروف شاذة

الصفة	الظرف
quick	سريع quickly
careful	حريص carefully
simple	ببساطة simply
happy	سعيد happily
dramatic	هانئ dramatically

الصفة	الظرف
good	جيد well
early	مبكر early
late	متأخر late
hard	صعب hard
fast	سريع fast

الفرق بين الصفة والظرف

Adverb	الظرف	Adjective	الصفة
	الظرف يصف : (1) الفعل الأساسي Ex : He can run very quickly . He is very happy today . (3) الجملة الكاملة Really , it is a nice city . الظرف يأتي بعد الفعل الأساسي (quickly) أو قبل الصفة (very) أو بداية الجملة (Really) لا نستخدم الظرف بعد : (فعل يكون Be أو أفعال الحواس Look / seem ... أو فعل يصبح (become / get) .	الصفة تصف الاسم وتأتي قبله : Ex : He is a rich man . الصفة تأتي أيضا بعد : (1) فعل يكون (be / am / is / are / was / were) Ex : My friend was happy yesterday . (2) أفعال الحواس : (seem / look / appear / smell / taste / sound / feel) Ex : The food tastes delicious . (3) فعل يصبح (become / get) : Ex : My friend got ill yesterday . (4) فعل يعمل (make) : Ex : The film made me happy . (5) فعل يجد (find) : Ex : I found the film interesting .	

ترتيب الصفات Order Of Adjectives

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

يمكن أن نستخدم الكلمات التالية قبل الصفات :

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

Nouns الأسماء

countable معدودة		uncountable غير معدودة
singular مفرد	plural جمع	ليس لها مفرد أو جمع
a boy / a man	boys / men	water

Spelling Rules for plurals قواعد إملاء الجمع

نكوّن الجمع بأضافة "s" للاسم المفرد

Singular	a horse
Plural	horses

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

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) مسبقًا بحرف متحرك 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) الي (v) ثم نضيف (es) .

Singular	Shelf	Knife	thief
Plural	Shelves	Knives	thieves

cliff → cliffs

شواذ :

الأسماء المركبة تجمّع 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

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

◀ هناك بعض الأسماء الشاذة :

Singular		Plural	
man	رجل	men	رجال
woman	أمرأة	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

الأسماء الغير معدودة Uncountable Nouns

◀ لا نضيف لها (s) أو (es) ولا نضع قبلها (a , an) وهي أسماء تعبر عن السوائل أو الكميات 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	جبين	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.

◀ و لكن لو وضعت كلمات تدل على الكمية قبل الاسم الغير معدود 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) Noun Quantifiers

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

استخدام (some / any)

أثبات (some)	النفي (any)	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 .

استخدام (many / much / a lot of)

أثبات (a lot of)	النفي (many / much)	السؤال (many / much)
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		◀ يمكن أن نستخدم (many / much) في الأثبات بعد كلمة (too)

Demonstrative adjectives صفات الإشارة

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.

آخر / آخرون Another / Other

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

One another اثنين وبين اثنين و **each other** ونستخدم الاثنين عندما يكون العدد غير محدد (We love each other)

Definite & Indefinite Articles

(The) تستخدم كأداة للتعريف.

◀ (a / an) تستخدمان كأدوات نكرة.

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

◀ نضع a قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن.

◀ نضع an قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك (a , e , i , o , u) an apple – an egg – an ice cream – an orange

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.
بمعنى "كل"	He washes his hands four times a day.
شواذ ◀ نضع (a / an) فقط حسب النطق .	<p>◀ حروف صامتة (h / E) an hour / a European city</p> <p>◀ إذا نطقنا u ← a نضع (an umbrella)</p> <p>◀ إذا نطقنا u ← y نضع a (a university)</p>

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 الأنهار و البحار والمحيطات والخلجان والجبال والصحاري والجزر	The Arabian Gulf / The River Nile / The Red Sea / The Pacific Ocean / The Alps / The Sahara desert
مع الاتجاهات	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 أُل مع الاسم الذي ذُكر 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 علي 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 استخدمناها بشكل عام)	home / bed / hospital / school / college / university / prison /....
◀ إذا استخدمنا 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 والممالك :	
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 استخدمناها بشكل عام)	music / water / work / life / weather / fish
◀ إذا استخدمنا 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 . Sherif



Conjunctions

	جملة كاملة	عبارة	أمثلة Examples
Reason سبب	Because / As / Since / For لأن	Because of / Due to / As a result of On account of بسبب / نتيجة ل	<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.
	Although Though Even though بالرغم من } جملة أساسية	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 ولكن مع ذلك } جملة فرعية	<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 نتيجة	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 ظرف + صفة عادية / ظرف that Such a / an اسم مفرد + صفة عادية that مصدر الفعل + enough to صفة عادية enough for + فعل + ing صفة عادية	<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 الغرض	in order that So that لكي	To / in order to لكي 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 .
	For من أجل	عبارة ing + فعل	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I study hard for good marks . • I study hard for getting good marks.

		أمثلة Examples
Manner الطريقة	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 حقيقية و مجرد خيال . لاحظ استخدام (would) بدلاً من (will) لأنها غير حقيقية و مجرد خيال .

إذا / لو (الجمل الشرطية) (If (Conditional sentences)

الحالة	فعل الشرط	فعل جواب الشرط
Zero Conditional 	التعبير عن شيء حقيقي (حقيقة علمية أو عادة عامة)	
	<p style="text-align: center;">مضارع بسيط</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf. </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">مضارع بسيط</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf. </div>
<p>Ex : If I eat fish , I get ill . If we heat water , it boils .</p>		
First Conditional 	التعبير عن شيء محتمل الحدوث في المستقبل .	
	<p style="text-align: center;">مضارع بسيط</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf. </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">will ('ll) / won't can / can't shall / shan't may / may not must / mustn't</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} inf. (مصدر الفعل)</p>
<p>Ex : If it rains , I won't go out . If I have money , I will buy a new car .</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">شواذ</p> <p>(١) نستخدم مصدر الفعل للتعبير عن الأمر في جملة جواب الشرط (والفاعل يكون محذوف) . 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 .</p>		
Second Conditional 	التعبير عن مواقف خيالية أو شيء مستبعد الحدوث في المضارع .	
	<p style="text-align: center;">ماضي بسيط</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> ed / شاذ didn't + inf. </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">would ('d) / wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} inf. (مصدر الفعل)</p>
<p>Ex : If I were a bird , I would fly . If I had money , I would buy a new car .</p>		
Third Conditional 	التعبير عن اللوم أو العتاب أو عن استبعاد حدوث فعل في الماضي .	
	<p style="text-align: center;">ماضي تام</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> had + p.p hadn't + p.p </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">would ('d) / wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} have + p.p</p>
<p>Ex : If I had studied hard , I would have succeeded . If I had had money , I would have bought a car .</p>		

Unless إذا 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 Exressing Regret / far wish

Present	Past
عند التمني أو الندم في المضارع نستخدم الماضي البسيط	عند التمني أو الندم في الماضي نستخدم الماضي التام
<p>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.</p>	<p>I wish I had studied my lessons. If only I had woken up early.</p>

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 (play) دائماً يأتي بعدهم فعل لصيغة الجمع	- 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 علي الفاعل not only
And also (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) , so (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت)	- Reem plays tennis and also do her sisters. - Reem plays tennis , so do her sisters.
And (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) too	- 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) 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 + فاعل + فعل مساعد + فاعل) either	- Reem doesn't play tennis and her sisters don't either .

جمل للتعبير عن خيارين

Either or اما او 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 (**Neither**) عند التحدث عن اثنين ولا نستخدم (**none**)

Prepositions of Time

in	a period of time (يستخدم للتحدث عن فترة زمنية (سنة / شهر / موسم) 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
on	For days and dates: للأيام والتواريخ on my birthday / on July 4th / on Saturday / on Tuesday afternoon / on holiday / on weekend
at	A point in time: (يستخدم للتحدث عن نقطة زمنية (ساعات / وجبات يومية) at 4 o'clock / at 10:45 / at breakfast- lunch - dinner أو مع بعض التعبيرات : at the moment / at the same time / at night / at noon / at the weekends

Prepositions of place

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

Prepositions of place حروف جر للمكان

over فوق behind خلف near / by بجوار / قريب inside داخل at the top في الأعلى	below / under / beneath تحت in front of أمام far away from بعيد عن outside خارج at the bottom في الأسفل	in the middle / centre في الوسط on the corner في الركن / في الزاوية across from عبر / في الجانب الآخر من
--	--	---

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

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

Prepositional verbs

consists of / approve of / think of	get into يركب get off ينزل
believe in / succeed in / persist in	Turn on يفتح Turn off يغلق
concentrate on / focus on / depend on / rely on / insist on	put on يخلع / يطفئ / يوزج put off يلبس / يضى
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

Modal Verbs أفعال ناقصة

Modals of Ability أفعال ناقصة تدل على القدرة

	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 ?

Modals of Obligation أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الالزام

	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 .

Modals of Necessity أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الضرورة

	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 . <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>للتعبير عن شيء غير ضروري ولا أفعله دائما في الحاضر نستخدم : needn't to (don't need to + inf.) ← - My eyesight is good. I don't need to wear glasses.</p> </div>
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. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>للتعبير عن شيء غير ضروري ولم نفعله في الماضي نستخدم : needn't have + V3 (didn't need to + inf.) ← - We had much petrol so we didn't need to stop.</p> </div>

أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن النصح Modals of Advice

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	<p>should + inf. ought to + inf. had better + inf.</p> <p>Ex : You're tired. You should rest.</p>	<p>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>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>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 Modals of Possibility / Probability / deduction

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

عندما نكون متأكدين بنسبة ١٠٠% فأنا نستخدم فعل يكون (am / is / are / was / were)
نستخدم (can't be) للاستنتاج المنفي في المضارع و (can't have been) للاستنتاج 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 للتنبؤ Modals Of Prediction

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

أفعال ناقصة للطلب : Making requests (Modal + you)

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

أفعال ناقصة للأستذنان : Modals of Permission (Modal + I / We)

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 : Modals to express habits

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 والغير مباشر Direct & Indirect Speech

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

- تذكر أن نستخدم أزمنة في الماضي بعد أفعال القول (**told / said / asked / wondered**) وذلك في الجمل الخبرية والاستفهامية .
- في الجمل الأمرية وجملة النصح 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 الي الزمن الأقدم منه (مضارع يتحول الي ماضي والماضي يتحول الي 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 الأشارة

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

unhappy / **un**real / **un**able / **un**lucky / **un**fortunate / **un**married / **un**important / **un**wise / **un**suitable

inaccurate / **in**complete / **in**efficient / **in**active / **in**exact / **in**appropriate / **in**convenient / **in**direct / **in**sincere / **in**correct / **in**ability / **in**formal

improper / **im**polite / **im**possible / **im**patient / **im**perfect / **im**pure / **im**material / **im**moral

illegal / **il**literate / **il**logical

irregular / **ir**relevant / **ir**respective / **ir**responsible

discover / **dis**like / **dis**infect / **dis**honest / **dis**agree / **dis**obey / **dis**obedient / **dis**continue

anti-smoking / **anti**-slavery / **anti**biotic / **anti**-racism

nonsmoker / **non**stop / **non**sense / **non**resident / **non**stop

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

overcrowded / **over**populated / **over**work / **over** time / **over** dose / **over**eat / **over**sleep

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

subway / **sub**marine / **sub**ordinate

underground / **under** age / **under**line

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)