

English Structure For All

Easy Learning

Simple Examples



Done By :

MR. Sherif

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With Great Success



Parts of speech

Part Of Speech	تعريف	Definition	Example	مثال
Noun / n / اسم	اسم شخص / حيوان / نبات / جماد ...	اسم شخص / حيوان / نبات / جماد ...	Ahmed, book , education	
Pronoun / pn / ضمير	هو ما يدل على اسم أو يحل محله	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	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	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الاسم وتكون قبله	quick boy / good student	
Adverb / adv. / حال	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الفعل أو الصفة	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 ...	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) .	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)	هو عبارة عن أصوات أو صيحات تعبر عن التعجب (Alas - Wow)	Alas ! She died .	يا للأسف ! لقد ماتت .
Article أداة	Definite(the) indefinite (a, an) تستخدم a قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن. تستخدم an قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك. تستخدم the للتعريف.	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 .	

The sentence in English



The statement أولاً:- الجملة الخبرية



Subject (١) الفاعل

(قد يكون اسم أو ضمير)

ضمائر الفاعل

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

اسم : Ex: He's a doctor. عائل + حرف جر : with my friend	صفة : Ex: He's tall.	ضمير ملكية : mine / his / hers / its / ours / theirs / yours	ضمير متعكس : myself / himself / herself / itself / ourselves / themselves / yourself / yourselves	ظروف : ظرف حال : Ex: He runs quickly . ظرف مكان : Ex: He goes to the club . ظرف تكرار : Ex: He goes to the club once a week . ظرف زمان : Ex: He went to the club yesterday . بعض العبارات : Ex: He went to the club to play soccer .
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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.

لتحويل الجملة الى عبارة نستخدم الآتي :

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

هناك روابط نستخدم بعدها عبارات مثل :

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

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

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

- **After** eating his breakfast , he went out .

Helping Verbs

الأفعال المساعدة

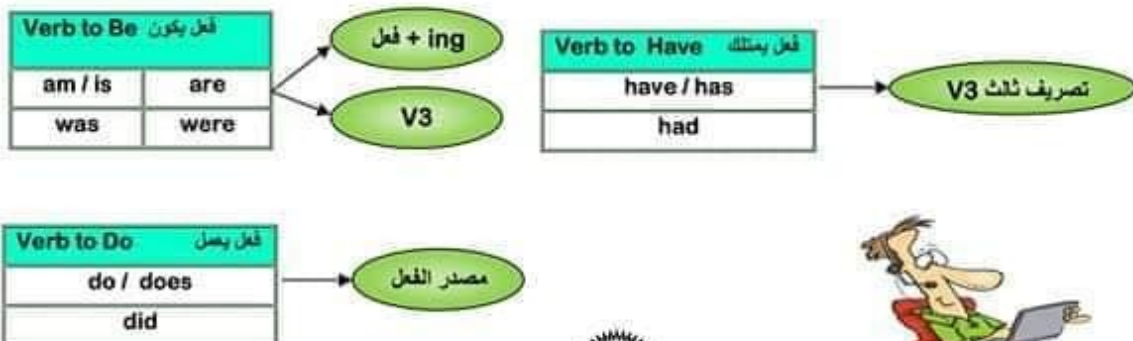
	Verb to Be	فعل يكون	Verb to Have	فعل يمتلك	Verb to Do	فعل يعمل
مضارع	am / is	are	have / has		do / does	
ماضي	was	were	had		did	

القاع	Verb to Be	فعل يكون	Verb to Have	فعل يمتلك	Verb to Do	فعل يعمل
I	am ('m) / was		have ('ve) / had ('d)		do / did	
He	is ('s) / was		has ('s) / had ('d)		does / did	
She	is ('s) / was		has ('s) / had ('d)		does / did	
It	is ('s) / was		has ('s) / had ('d)		does / did	
الاسم المفرد والغير محدود	is ('s) / was		has ('s) / had ('d)		does / did	
We	are ('re) / were		have ('ve) / had ('d)		do / did	
You	are ('re) / were		have ('ve) / had ('d)		do / did	
They	are ('re) / were		have ('ve) / had ('d)		do / did	
الاسم الجمع	are ('re) / were		have ('ve) / had ('d)		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



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 انفسنا / بأنفسنا
They	them	their	theirs ملكهم	themselves انفسهم / بأنفسهم
You	you	your	yours ملكك	yourself نفسك / بنفسك
You	you	your	yours ملككم	yourselves انفسكم / 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	قبل اسم الممتلك	- I play football with my friends .
Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	تعبر عن الملكية ولا يأتي بعدها اسم	<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 التعابير . 	<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)

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	للعائل (فاعل أو مفعول)	The boy , (who) I met , was playing. The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.
Whom	للعائل (مفعول فقط)	The boy , (whom) I met , was playing.
Which	لغير العائل	I drove the car which my father bought me.
That	للعائل وغير العائل	The boy , (that) I met , was playing. I drove the car that my father bought me.
Whose	للملكية (مع العائل وغير العائل)	This is the woman whose son died. The dog , whose leg was broken , was small.
When	لوقت	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	للاشياء مسبوقة بـ all	This is all what I have.

ملاحظات هامة

إذا سبق الضمير حرف جر فإتينا نستخدم Whom مع العائل و Which مع غير العائل .

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

This is the school in which I learnt.

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

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

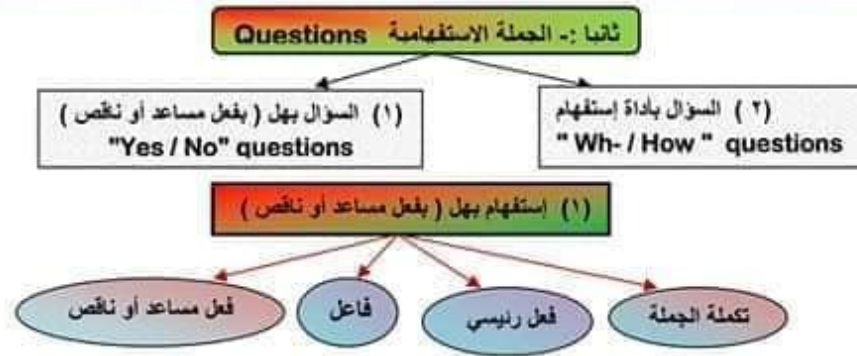
لاحظ وجود فاعل آخر في الجملة .

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

Ex : The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.

/ I ate the apple that was on the table.





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

الجملة الخيرية	الجملة الاستفهامية	الاجابة
- 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 (الاسم الجمع ، They ، You ، We) .
- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب s (plays) ← نستخدم (does) بعد (الاسم الغير معدود ، الاسم 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 الافعال المساعدة كافعال رئيسية فإننا 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 .

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 انفسنا / بأنفسنا
They	them	their	theirs ملكهم	themselves انفسهم / بأنفسهم
You	you	your	yours ملكك	yourself نفسك / بنفسك
You	you	your	yours ملككم	yourselves انفسكم / 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	قبل اسم الممتلك	- I play football with my friends .
Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	تعبر عن الملكية ولا يأتي بعدها اسم	<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 التعابير . 	<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)

Helping Verbs

الأفعال المساعدة

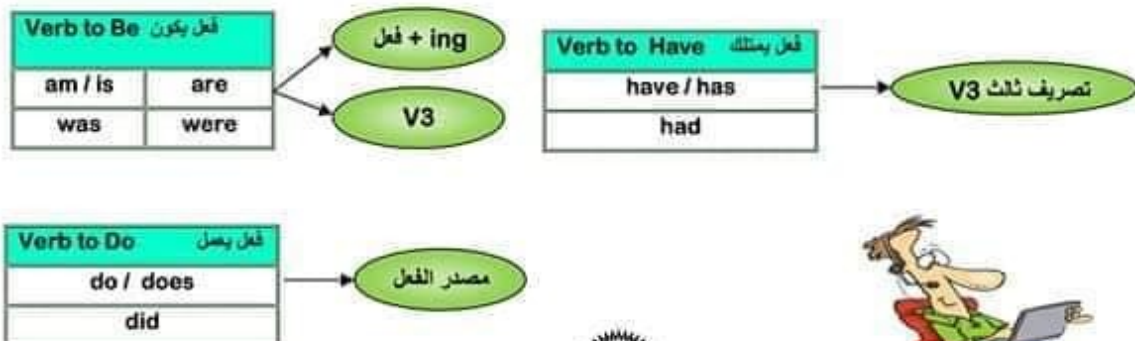
	Verb to Be	فعل يكون	Verb to Have	فعل يمتلك	Verb to Do	فعل يعمل
مضارع	am / is	are	have / has		do / does	
ماضي	was	were	had		did	

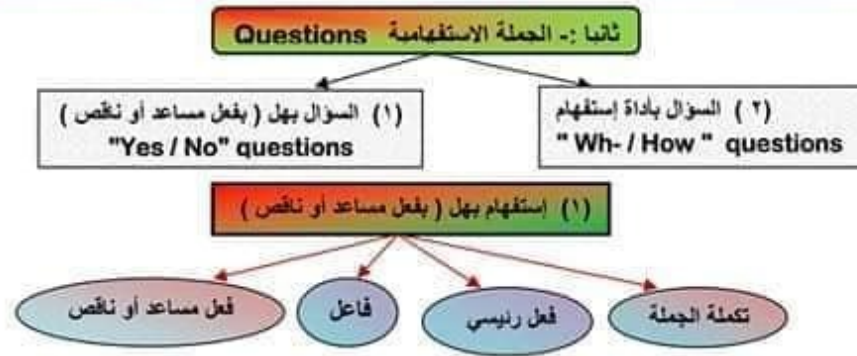
القاع	Verb to Be	فعل يكون	Verb to Have	فعل يمتلك	Verb to Do	فعل يعمل
I	am ('m) / was		have ('ve) / had ('d)		do / did	
He	is ('s) / was		has ('s) / had ('d)		does / did	
She	is ('s) / was		has ('s) / had ('d)		does / did	
It	is ('s) / was		has ('s) / had ('d)		does / did	
الاسم المفرد والغير محدود	is ('s) / was		has ('s) / had ('d)		does / did	
We	are ('re) / were		have ('ve) / had ('d)		do / did	
You	are ('re) / were		have ('ve) / had ('d)		do / did	
They	are ('re) / were		have ('ve) / had ('d)		do / did	
الاسم الجمع	are ('re) / were		have ('ve) / had ('d)		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





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

الجملة الخيرية	الجملة الاستفهامية	الاجابة
- 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 (الاسم الجمع ، You ، We) .
- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب s (plays) ← نستخدم (does) بعد (الاسم الغير معدود ، الاسم 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 الافعال المساعدة كافعال رئيسية فإننا 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 .



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

ملحوظة : إذا استخدمنا أداة الإستفهام في منتصف الجملة فلا نضع بعدها فعل مساعد أو ناقص مباشرة .

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

(اسم) = What + n. (صفة) = How + adj.

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



السؤال المذيل Tag Question

- تكون السؤال المذيل باستخدام الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة ثم ضمير يعود على الفاعل .
- إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة ننفي الفعل المساعد وإذا كانت الجملة منفية نكتب الفعل المساعد في شكل الأنثبات .
- إذا 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 ? (امر)
Don't come late ,	will you ? (نهى)
نستخدم (will you ?) في الأمر والطلب المهذب والتهني .	

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 ? (الاقتراح)
Let us go out ,	will you ? (طلب إذن)
Let us (will you ?) و Let's (shall we ?)	نستخدم
Every one is here ,	Aren't they ?
نستخدم الضمير (they) إذا 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) ← ('d rather) ومع ('d rather) ← (wouldn't)

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

Imperative أمثلة: الجملة الامرية

Positive Imperative	الأمر المثبت	Negative Imperative	الأمر المنفي
يتكون من مصدر الفعل (غالبا تحذف 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 (الاسم الجمع ، I , We , You , They) و (**does**) بعد (الاسم المفرد ، الاسم المحدود ، 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 تطبق القاعدة السابقة على 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**)

- (**no one / no body**) بدلا من (**all**) في الجمل المنفية .

أفعال شاذة Irregular Verbs

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

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

Helping Verbs الأفعال المساعدة

المصدر	مضارع	ماضي	تصريف ثالث
be يكون	am / is	was	been
	are	were	
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) للتفي 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 الاسم 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) أو 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 يتنون (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 منتهى ب (V+ ing (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 إذا 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) (get , got) } used to	- 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 منتهى 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 تمانع	- Would you mind opening the door ?

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

يأتي بعد	Examples
(He , She , It , الاسم المفرد , الاسم 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 .

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

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 .

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

يأتي بعد	Examples
فعل يمتلك (have , has , had) للتعبير عن الأزمنة الثامة (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 المعنى للمجهول (passive voice)	- Our school was built in 1980 . - The children are told to sleep early .



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

الأزمنة Tenses

Tense	Affirmative أثبات	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 ? (Am-is-Are) + الفاعل + going to + inf. ? Are you going to play tomorrow ?
كلماته	tomorrow - next (day / week ..) - soon - today - in the future - in (two weeks) - hope - wish		
Present Continuous مضارع مستمر	(am-is-are) + v + ing (playing) I'm playing now.	(am-is-are) not + v + ing 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 (اليوم / الليلة) - 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 ?
Past Perfect ماضي تام	had + (V3) (played / gone) I had played tennis .	hadn't + (V3) (played / gone) I hadn't played tennis .	had + (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 (تستخدم 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	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<div> <div>المصدر</div> <div>فعل + S</div> </div> <div> live → lives go → goes Watch → watches try → tries study → studies play → plays </div>		<div> <div>don't</div> <div>doesn't</div> <div>المصدر</div> </div> <div> don't } play doesn't } live go </div>		<div> <div>Do</div> <div>Does</div> <div>الفاعل</div> <div>inf</div> </div> <div> Do } play Does } live go </div> <div> Yes, (do / does) No, (don't / doesn't) </div>	
<div> I We You They اسم جمع </div> <div>المصدر</div> <div> He She It اسم مفرد </div> <div>فعل + s</div>		<div> I We You They اسم جمع </div> <div>don't + inf.</div> <div> He She It اسم مفرد </div> <div>doesn't + inf.</div>		<div> Do we you they اسم جمع </div> <div>+ inf.</div> <div> Does he she it اسم مفرد </div> <div>+ inf.</div>	
I usually go to school. Ali plays football. They ride bikes . My sister reads stories .		I don't go to school . Ali doesn't play football. They don't ride bikes . My sister doesn't read stories.		Do you go to school ? Yes, I do. / No, I don't. Does Ali play football ? Yes, he does . / No, he doesn't. What do they ride ? They ride bikes . What does your sister read ? She reads stories .	
<p>الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع البسيط :</p> <p>Always دائما - usually عادة - sometimes أحيانا - often غالبا - seldom / scarcely / rarely نادرا - never أبدا</p> <p>Every / Each (day - week - month - year...) كل (يوم - أسبوع - شهر - سنة)</p> <div> <div>Once</div> <div>Twice</div> <div>Three times</div> <div>a</div> <div>day</div> <div>week</div> <div>month</div> <div>year</div> </div> <p>- I usually go to the park . The sun rises in the east . My father works in an office.</p> <p>1) عادة منتظمة 2) حقيقة علمية 3) حقيقة يومية</p> <p>نستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية للتعبير عن المستقبل :</p> <p>Ex : When I travel to Paris , I will see Eiffel Tower.</p>					

The past simple

زمن الماضي البسيط

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال																																	
<div> <div>منتظم</div> <div>شاذ</div> </div> <p> watch → watched live → lived study → studied play → played go → went see → saw </p>		<div> <div>didn't</div> <div>المصدر</div> </div> <p> watched → didn't watch lived → didn't live studied → didn't study played → didn't play went → didn't go saw → didn't see </p>		<div> <div>Did</div> <div>الفاعل</div> <div>inf</div> </div> <p> Yes , (did) No , (didn't) </p>																																		
<p>بعض الأفعال الشاذة</p> <table> <tr> <td>am / is → was</td> <td>are → were</td> <td>do / does → did</td> </tr> <tr> <td>have / has → had</td> <td>sell → sold</td> <td>tell → told</td> </tr> <tr> <td>drink → drank</td> <td>swim → swam</td> <td>ring → rang</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sing → sang</td> <td>run → ran</td> <td>come → came</td> </tr> <tr> <td>become → became</td> <td>drive → drove</td> <td>ride → rode</td> </tr> <tr> <td>write → wrote</td> <td>take → took</td> <td>give → gave</td> </tr> <tr> <td>get → got</td> <td>forget → forgot</td> <td>fall → fell</td> </tr> <tr> <td>speak → spoke</td> <td>choose → chose</td> <td>break → broke</td> </tr> <tr> <td>fly → flew</td> <td>grow → grew</td> <td>blow → blew</td> </tr> <tr> <td>draw → drew</td> <td>smell → smelt</td> <td>feel → felt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sleep → slept</td> <td>eat → ate</td> <td>make → made</td> </tr> </table>						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
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sleep → slept	eat → ate	make → made																																				
<p>I went to school yesterday.</p> <p>Ali played football .</p> <p>They rode bikes last week.</p> <p>My father traveled last year.</p>	<p>I didn't go to school.</p> <p>Ali didn't play football .</p> <p>They didn't ride bikes .</p> <p>My father didn't travel last year.</p>	<p>Did you go to school ? Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .</p> <p>Did Ali play football ? Yes, he did . / No, he didn't .</p> <p>What did they ride ? They rode bikes .</p> <p>When did your father travel ? He traveled last year.</p>																																				
<p>الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط :</p> <p>(yesterday - أمس - last (day - week - month - year) (اليوم - الأسبوع - الشهر - السنة) الماضية)</p> <p>ذات مرة Once - في الماضي In the past - منذ (يومين - أسبوعين) ago (two days - two weeks)</p> <p>One day ذات يوم - Once upon a time يحكي أن - In 1990</p> <p>يُعرِّف الماضي البسيط عن حدث تم في الماضي وانتهى تماماً :</p> <p>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 .</p>																																						

The future simple

زمن المستقبل البسيط

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

◀ 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 على زمن المستقبل البسيط :

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

◀ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط (will + inf.) للتعبير عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل .

Ex : I think Ali will come soon.

◀ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن التنبؤ :

Ex : I'm hungry. I will have a sandwich.

◀ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن قرار مفاجئ :

Ex : There are dark clouds . It's going to rain. (will) بدلا من (be + going to + inf.)

◀ عند وجود دليل نستخدم (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) نقول

◀ 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 الاثبات	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 He She It → is We You They → are</p>	<p>I → am not He She It → isn't We You They → aren't</p>	<p>Am → I Is → He She It Are → We You They</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 على زمن المضارع المستمر :
 now الآن - at the moment في تلك اللحظة - Look ! انظر - Listen ! أستمع - today اليوم
 This (day - week) هذا (اليوم - الأسبوع) - at the present time في الوقت الحالي
 Be quiet ! كن هادئا - Watch out ! احترس - Be careful ! كن حريصا

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 تستخدمها في الأزمنة المستمرة (لا تضع عليها ing) :
 like / love يحب - see يرى - hear يسمع - have يمتلك - think / believe يعتقد - feel يشعر -
 understand يفهم - prefer يفضل - hope / wish يتمنى - seem / appear يبدو - smell - taste يتنوق
 يمتلك - own يملك - cost يكلف - know يعرف - need يحتاج - want يريد - sound يبدو من صوته
 هذه الأفعال تسمى أفعال لا إرادية (لا يوجد فيها مجهود) وتستخدمها في زمن المضارع البسيط :

Ex : I hear a loud sound now .

إذا كان هناك مجهود يمكن أن تستخدم 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>Yes , ... was / were No, wasn't / weren't</p>
<p>I → was</p> <p>He She It } was اسم مفرد</p> <p>We You They } were اسم جمع</p>	<p>I → wasn't</p> <p>He She It } wasn't اسم مفرد</p> <p>We You They } weren't اسم جمع</p>	<p>Was → I</p> <p>Was { He She It } فعل +ing اسم مفرد</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 - الساعة السادسة أمس - all day yesterday - طوال اليوم أمس - While / As - بينما

عندما When - 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 .

عندما When - بينما While / As

ماضي مستمر ← While / As ← ماضي بسيط

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

ماضي بسيط ← When ← ماضي مستمر

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

Time Words

الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام

Word الكلمة	Usage الاستخدام	Example أمثلة
Just توا already بالفعل	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> نستخدمهم في الإثبات (بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث) يمكن أن نستخدم already في السؤال (للاستغراب عن سرعة انتهاء الحدث) . 	<p>He has just / already gone out .</p> <p>Have you already studied your lessons ?</p>
ever من قبل never أبدا	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> نستخدم ever في السؤال (بين الفاعل و التصريف الثالث) أو قد نستخدم في صيغة التفضيل . نستخدم never في الأجوبة المنفية (للرد على سؤال ever) لا نستخدم not (n't) قبل (never) . 	<p>-This is the best meal I've ever eaten.</p> <p>-Have you ever been to Paris ?</p> <p>No, I have never been to Paris .</p> <p>Yes , I went there last year .</p> <p>أذا استخدمنا كلمات دالة على زمن الماضي البسيط فقلنا نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط .</p>
yet حتى الآن	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> نستخدم yet في نهاية الجمل الاستفهامية أو المنفية . 	<p>Have you finished yet ?</p> <p>No , I haven't finished yet .</p>

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

ماضى تام ← (Since) → ماضى بسيط
 Ex : I **have known** him since we **were** children .
 I **haven't seen** him since he **traveled** .

ماضى تام ← (Since) → ماضى بسيط
 Since he **traveled** , I **haven't seen** him .

أذا كنا نتحدث عن فترة زمنية لم تنتهى بعد فقلنا نستخدم زمن المضارع التام قبل وبعد (Since) .

ماضى تام ← (Since) → ماضى 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	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p>had</p> <p>التصريف الثالث</p> <p>had → ('d)</p> <p>had played</p> <p>had lived</p> <p>had gone</p>		<p>hadn't</p> <p>التصريف الثالث</p> <p>hadn't played</p> <p>hadn't lived</p> <p>hadn't gone</p>		<p>Had</p> <p>الفاعل</p> <p>P. P</p> <p>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 على 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 يأتي بعدها ماضي تام (had + P.P) :

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

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

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

After ماضي بسيط ← ماضي تام
After ماضي تام ← ماضي بسيط

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

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

روابط زمنية يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط :

Before / By the time

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

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

Before ماضي بسيط ← ماضي تام
Before ماضي تام ← ماضي بسيط

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

المبنى للمعلوم و المبنى للمجهول

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

be + V3
مع وجود الفعل 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 بـ (by) وقد يشطب إذا كان ضميراً.
- أي زيادة في الجملة يوضع كما هو في نهاية الجملة دون تغيير.

يصرف فعل Verb to be مع الأزمنة المختلفة كما يلي :

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

Examples

Active	مبنى للمعلوم	Passive	مبنى للمجهول
All writes letters everyweek .		Letters are written (by All) 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 All) 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 الشئ)

الجملة العادية	جملة سببية	الجملة العادية	جملة سببية
My sister makes me cake.	I have cake made.	My sister will make me cake.	I'll have cake made.
My sister made me cake.	I had cake made.	My sister has just made me cake.	I've just had cake made.
My sister's making me cake.	I'm having cake made.	My sister had made me cake.	I had had cake made.
My sister was making me cake.	I was having 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
<p>* 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 .</p> <p>* 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 .</p>			
صفات طويلة المقطع	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	Exciting	More exciting than	The most exciting
	Beautiful	More beautiful than	The most beautiful
	Expensive	More expensive than	The most expensive
	<p>* 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 .</p> <p>* 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 .</p>		

صفات شاذة

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bad / ill سي / 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 (للمسافة) further than (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 : All is as **tall** as Ahmed . / All 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** .
- ٦) عند استخدام الظروف المنتهية بـ (ly) في المقارنة فإننا نعتبرها مثل الصفات الطويلة (أي نستخدم معها (more / most)
Ex : Ali runs more quickly than Ahmed .
- ▲ لاحظ أن قبل الظروف 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

تكون الظروف باضافة (ly) للصفة

ظروف شاذة

الصفة	الظرف
quick	سريع quickly
careful	بحرص carefully
simple	ببساطة simply
happy	بسعادة happily
dramatic	هائل dramatically

الصفة	الظرف
good	جيد well
early	مبكرا early
late	متأخرا late
hard	بجد hard
fast	بسرعة fast

الفرق بين الصفة والظرف

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

ترتيب الصفات Order Of Adjectives

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

يمكن أن نستخدم الكلمات التالية قبل الصفات :

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