



## TENSES الأزمنة

القاعدة	الكلمات الدالة	أمثلة
<b>Simple Present</b> المضارع البسيط I - You - We - They = V.1 He - She - It - = V+ s	always - usually - often sometimes - never every.../day /year/summer.	I <u>always go</u> to work at seven clock. She <u>usually cooks</u> nice meals. Ahmed <u>writes</u> his homework <u>everyday</u> .
<b>Present Continuous</b> المضارع المستمر I = am + V. + ing You - We - They = are + v + ing He - She - It = is + V+ ing	now - look - listen at the moment at the present time	I <u>am studying</u> English now. They <u>are watching</u> at the moment. <u>Look</u> ! the boy <u>is playing</u> with the knife .
<b>Present Perfect</b> المضارع التام I - You - We - They = have + V.3 He - She - It = has + V.3	already - just - yet recently - never - ever	I <u>haven't finished</u> my homework <u>yet</u> . They <u>have just gone</u> to the market. Ali <u>has not come</u> yet.
<b>Present Perfect Cont.</b> المضارع التام المستمر. I- You-We-They= have been+V+ing He - She - It = has been +V+ ing	for - since	I <u>have been working</u> here <u>since</u> 2002. He <u>has been living</u> in Kuwait <u>for</u> ten years.
<b>Simple Past</b> الماضي البسيط V.2 = played went	yesterday - ago - once in the past - last... This morning - in 2012	Ali <u>bought</u> a new car <u>three days ago</u> . We <u>played</u> tennis <u>last Friday</u> .
<b>Past Continuous</b> الماضي المستمر You - We - They =were +V+ing I - She - He - It = was + V+ing	While - When - as	When the bell rang , we <u>were studying</u> . While I <u>was playing</u> football , I fell down.
<b>Past Perfect</b> الماضي التام had + V.3	after - before - until as soon as - when	He <u>had booked</u> a room <u>before</u> he traveled to London . After I <u>had written</u> my homework I went out.
<b>Future Simple</b> المستقبل البسيط will + V.1	tomorrow - soon - shortly in the future - in 2020 this evening - next ...	I <u>will travel</u> to London <u>next</u> year. We <u>will go</u> to the club <u>tomorrow</u>
<b>Future Perfect</b> المستقبل التام will have + V.3	by this... by the end of...	<u>By the end of this month we will have finished</u> all the exams.

### If قاعدة

1- If you study hard , you will pass the exam .

If she studies hard , she will pass the exam.

← will + V1

مع المضارع البسيط تأخذ

2- If you studied hard , you would pass the exam.

← would+ V1

مع الماضي البسيط تأخذ

3- If you had studied hard , you would have passed the exam .← would have + V3.  
The driver would have avoided the accident if he had been more careful.

## Negation النفي

1- مع الأفعال المساعدة الآتية نستخدم not ونضعها بعد الفعل المساعد:  
am -is -are-was-were-has-have-had-can-could-will-would-shall-should-must-may-might

Ex. - He can swim .  
He can not swim . (can't) ( Make negative )

They are playing.  
They are not playing . (aren't)

2- مع فعل مضارع آخره حرف (s) نستخدم (doesn't) قبل الفعل و نحذف ال (s) .

Ex. Ali plays football .  
Ali doesn't play football .

3- مع فعل مضارع ليس آخره (s) نستخدم (don't) قبل الفعل ولا نحذف شيئاً.

Ex. I go to the club .  
I don't go to the club.

4- مع فعل ماضي نستخدم (didn't) قبل الفعل و نعيد الفعل للمصدر.

Ex. She cooked lunch.  
She didn't cook lunch.

I bought some books.  
I didn't buy any books.

5- مع الكلمات (always – usually – sometimes) نحذف الكلمة نفسها و نضع never بدلاً منها و لا نحذف ال (s)

Ex. She always gets up late .  
She never gets up late .

## عمل سؤال ( Ask a question )

1- أعيد هذه الأفعال المساعدة إلى بداية الجملة :

am -is -are-was-were-has-have- had-can-could-will-would-shall-should- must-may- might.

**Ex.** He can swim .

Can he swim?

They are playing tennis in the club. ←

ملاحظة: نحذف الشيء الذي نسأل عنه .

Where are they playing tennis ?

2- مع فعل مضارع بسيط آخره حرف (s) نستخدم (does) أول الجملة و نحذف الـ (s) من الفعل.

**Ex.** Ali travels to London every summer.

When does Ali travel to London ?

3- مع فعل مضارع ليس آخره (s) نستخدم (do) أول الجملة و يبقى الفعل كما هو.

**Ex.** I go to the club twice a week. ←

ملاحظة: نحو ( I ) و ( we ) و ( you ) ( إلى )

How often do you go to the club ?

4- مع فعل ماضي نستخدم (did) أول الجملة و نعيد الفعل للمصدر.

**Ex.** We went to London by plane . ←

ملاحظة: نحو ( your ) و ( our ) و ( my ) ( إلى )

### قائمة بأدوات الاستفهام

<b>Where</b>	(المكان)	<b>أين</b>
<b>When</b>	(الزمان)	<b>متى</b>
<b>What</b>	(الأشياء)	<b>ماذا</b>
<b>Why</b>	(الأسباب)	<b>لماذا</b>
<b>Who</b>	(الأشخاص)	<b>من</b>
<b>Which</b>	(غير العاقل)	<b>أي</b>
<b>Whose</b>	(الملكية)	<b>لمن</b>

<b>How much</b>	كم السعر (أو) كم الكمية
<b>How many</b>	كم العدد
<b>How long</b>	كم المدة
<b>How often</b>	كم مرة
<b>How far</b>	كم يبعد
<b>How old</b>	كم عمر
<b>How</b>	كيف

**Do – Does – Did**

**هل**

للسؤال ب هل يكون الجواب نعم أو لا. ( No or Yes )

## الأسئلة التوكيدية ( وهي أسئلة قصيرة و تعني أليس كذلك ) ( Tag Questions )

1- تأتي اخر الجملة بعد الفاصلة و تنتهي بعلامة استفهام .	You are a student ...aren't you.?
2- تأتي منفية اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة . و تأتي مثبتة اذا كانت الجملة منفيه .	You are not All....are you....?
3- تضع الفعل قبل الفاعل و يجب ان يكون الفاعل ضميرا و ليس اسماء .	Ali is not here ..is he.?
4- ان تكون مختصرة في حالة النفي .	Huda is clever ...isn't..she.?

## الذك هذ الجدول باهم الأسئلة التوكيدية الدارجة ( Tag Questions )

Huda can swim , can't she?

You can't speak Spanish , can you?

Ali will come soon , won't he ?

He won't travel next summer , will he ?

I am not a doctor , am I ?

He has finished his homework, hasn't he ?

He has a car, doesn't he ?

She's gone to school, hasn't she ?

She's playing tennis, isn't she ?

Mary doesn't know Arabic , does she?

Your father went to the mosque , didn't he?

We don't go to school on Fridays , do we ?

Students go to school on Sunday , don't they?

I'd better sleep early , hadn't I ?

( I'd better = I had better)

I'd rather go home, wouldn't I?

( I'd rather = I would rather)

## حالات شاذة

Let's go shopping ,shall we?

Let us go shopping, will you?

Open the door ,will you? ( فعل امر )

Don't Open the door , will you ?

I am a student , aren't I ?

## Comparison

## المقارنة

( المقارنة بين أكثر من 2 ) Comparative & ( المقارنة بين 2 ) Superlative

الصفات ذات المقطع الواحد

بدون إضافة as نفس الصفة	للمقارنة بين 2 er إضافة	للمقارنة بين أكثر من 2 est إضافة
as fast as	faster than	the fastest
as big as	bigger than	the biggest
as heavy as	heavier than	the heaviest

الصفات ذات المقطعين أو أكثر

as نفس الصفة as	more than	استخدم	the most	استخدم
as modern as	more modern than		the most common	
as common as	more common than		the most modern	
as beautiful as	more beautiful than		the most beautiful	
as important as	more important than		the most important	

الصفات الشاذة

### Irregular Adjectives ( comparative & superlative )

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Example
good	better	the best	Sara is the best girl at school.
well (healthy)	better	the best	fruit is better than sweets.
bad	worse	the worst	He is the worst driver I've ever seen.
a little	less	the least	Food is less important than water.
much - many	more	the most	Water is the most important thing in life.
far	further	the furthest	My house is the furthest one.
far	farther	the farthest	My house is farther than yours.
old (people in a family)	elder	the eldest	Bader is my elder brother.
old (general use)	older	the oldest	Ali is older than Hamad.

## Personal Pronouns

## الضمائر الشخصية

Personal Pronouns		Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns		Reflexive Pronouns
Subject form الفاعل	Object form المفعول به	possessive adjective صفات الملكية	possessive pronoun ضمائر الملكية	الضمائر الانعكاسية
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	فرد yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	جمع ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Examples:

أمثلة:

My house is on the corner.	I saw her book on your table.
The house on the corner is mine.	His hair is longer than hers.
He wants to borrow my book.	My dog is better than their dog.
We liked that movie, it was really funny.	The kids are yours, mine, and ours.
I so appreciated his helping out.	Whose book is on our desk?
I made it for you and me.	They are my birds. I like them.
Their mocking of him was inappropriate.	The house is theirs and its paint is flaking.
She gave me her book.	Is his car really that fast?
It is not difficult. I can answer it by myself.	The money was really theirs not yours.
Did you write your homework yourself?	We shall finally have what is rightfully ours.
Write your homework yourselves.	Their mother gets along well with yours.
We can paint the kitchen ourselves.	Your cat is pretty. Its eyes are blue.
I made the cake myself.	What's mine is yours, my friend.
They painted their house themselves.	Never underestimate one's value to his family.
Ali solved the problem himself.	Their singing inspired us very much.
John made himself pancakes for breakfast.	It is your cat. The cat is yours.
My mom made this dress herself.	My house is smaller than his.
The teacher read all of the essays himself.	I appreciate your understanding of the matter.

## يكون ( To be )

### The forms of the verb (to be)

be	المضارع البسيط	الماضي البسيط	التصريف الثالث
ال زمنة	الضمائر	الصيغة	الأمثلة
Base form	Pronouns	be	It can <u>be</u> simple.
المضارع البسيط Simple Present	I	am	I <u>am</u> here.
	You	are	You <u>are</u> here.
	He/She/It	is	She <u>is</u> here.
	We	are	We <u>are</u> here.
	They	are	They <u>are</u> here.
الماضي البسيط Simple Past	I	was	I <u>was</u> here.
	You	were	You <u>were</u> here.
	He/She/It	was	She <u>was</u> here.
	We	were	We <u>were</u> here.
	They	were	They <u>were</u> here.
المستقبل البسيط Simple Future	I	will be	I <u>will be</u> here.
	You	will be	You <u>will be</u> here.
	He/She/It	will be	She <u>will be</u> here.
	We	will be	We <u>will be</u> here.
	They	will be	They <u>will be</u> here.
Progressive form	الزمنة المستمرة	being	He is <u>being</u> taken to school by bus.
Perfect form	الزمنة التامة	been	It has <u>been</u> done.

### The verb ( to be ) in passive Voice:

في المبني للمجهول:

1 - نضع ( is ) للمفرد و ( are ) للجمع للمضارع البسيط .
2 - نضع ( was ) للمفرد و ( were ) للجمع للماضي البسيط .
3 - نضع ( be ) بعد ( have - has - had ) ( been ) بعد ( being ) بعد ( is - am ) ( were - was - are )
4 - نضع ( been ) بعد ( be ) بعد ( have - has - had )
5 - نضع ( being ) بعد ( were - was - are ) بعد ( is - am ) ( was ) بعد ( is )

## يملك The Verb ( To have )

( have – has ) → had	المضارع البسيط	الماضي البسيط	التصريف الثالث	المستتر
I – you- we - they	have	had	had	having
he - she - it	has	had	had	having

### have - has

السؤال	الإثبات	النفي
Do you have a car?	I have a car.	I don't have a car.
Do they have a car?	They have a car.	They don't have a car.
Do we have a car?	You have a car.	You don't have a car.
Do the boys have a car	The boys have a car.	The boys don't have a car.
Does he have a car?	He has a car.	He doesn't have a car.
Does she have a car?	She has a car.	She doesn't have a car.
Does Ali have a car?	Ali has a car.	Ali doesn't have a car.

### have got - has got

السؤال	الإثبات	النفي
Have you got a car?	I have got a car.	I haven't got a car.
Have they got a car?	They have got a car.	They haven't got a car.
Have we got a car?	You have got a car.	You haven't got a car.
Have the boys got a car?	The boys have got a car.	The boys haven't got a car.
Has he got a car?	He has got a car.	He hasn't got a car.
Has she got a car?	She has got a car.	She hasn't got a car.
Has Ali got a car?	Ali has got a car.	Ali hasn't got a car.

### Have to يجب

السؤال	I have to go.	الإثبات	I don't have to go.	النفي
Do you have to go?				
Does he have to go?	He has to go.		He doesn't have to go	
Did she have to go?	She had to go.		She didn't have to go.	

## Passive Voice

## المبني للمجهول

◀ نضع المفعول به كاملاً أول الجملة ولا نذكر الفاعل إلا إذا كان ضرورياً .

1 - نضع ( is ) للمفرد و ( are ) للجمع للمضارع البسيط .
2 - نضع ( was ) للمفرد و ( were ) للجمع للماضي البسيط .
3 - نضع ( to - shall - should - must - may - might - will - would - can - could ) بعد ( be ) ( have - has - had ) بعد ( been ) ( were - was - are - is - am ) بعد ( being )
4 - نضع ( ) بعد ( )
5 - نضع ( ) بعد ( )

◀ نحو الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث في جميع الحالات .

### Examples:

- 1- We keep falcons for hunting.  
**Falcons are kept** for hunting .
- 2- I write my homework everyday.  
**My homework is written** everyday.
- 3- Thieves stole a precious painting from the museum.  
**A precious painting was stolen** from the museum.
- 4- The governments prepared our schools very well.  
**Our schools were prepared** very well.
- 5- The man will build a big house next year.  
**A big house will be built** next year.
- 6- Students should respect teachers.  
**Teachers should be respected.**
- 7- Huda has finished the exams.  
**The exams have been finished.**
- 8- We have finished the English exam.  
**The English exam has been finished.**
- 9- We are studying English now .  
**English is being studied** now .
- 10-We are playing many sports in the club.  
**Many sports are being played** in the club.

ملاحظة: نحو ( have ) إلى ( has ) و ( are ) إلى ( is ) و ( were ) إلى ( was )  
إذا كان المفعول به مفرد و العكس إذا كان المفعول به جمع .

## Language Functions الوظائف اللغوية

<b>Advice</b> النصيحة	<b>Agreement</b> الموافقة	<b>Apology</b> الاعتذار
I advise you to + v ... You should + v... It's better... If I were you .I would...	I agree with you You are right Ok. Good idea	I'm sorry I 'm so sorry I didn't mean it
<b>Suggestion</b> الاقتراح	<b>Disagreement</b> عدم الموافقة	<b>Preference</b> التفضيل
Let's + v ... How about +v +ing... What about + v +ing... Why don't you ... I suggest you + V...	I don't agree I disagree I'm not with you Rubbish No.	I prefer ...to ... I like ... more than... I'd rather.... I'd better....
<b>Obligation</b> الالتزام	<b>Approval</b> الاستحسان	<b>Gratitude</b> الشكر
You must V... I Have to V... You have to + V... It is not allowed...	Fantastic! Well done ! Excellent ! Great ! Good !	Thank you I can't thank you enough. I'm grateful
<b>Opinion</b> الرأي	<b>Disapproval</b> عدم الاستحسان	<b>Prohibition</b> المنع
In my opinion... I think... As I see...	How could you... It is bad... Not good I don't like it	You mustn't... you can't ... It is not allowed It is prohibited It is forbidden
<b>Guessing</b> التخمين	<b>Blame</b> اللوم	<b>Indifference</b> عدم المبالاة
Perhaps It can be ... It could be... Maybe... I think...	It is your fault You are to blame What have you done I blame you You are wrong	It makes no difference to me It doesn't matter So what? Who cares? It is all the same to me
<b>Request</b> الطلب	<b>Release from blame</b> عدم اللوم	<b>Surprise</b> المفاجأة
Can you ..... Please? Could you ....please? Can I .....please? Would you mind +V+ ing	Never mind Don't worry It is not your fault No problem	Oh ! Really! I am amazed I was surprised
<b>Warning</b> التحذير	<b>Disbelief</b> عدم التصديق	<b>Sympathy</b> التعاطف
Don't ..... Never.... Be careful ! Look out ! It is dangerous.	I don't believe that Nonsense ! Rubbish ! You are joking You must be dreaming	How sad /terrible/awful I was shocked to hear .. I was so sorry to hear ... Poor ( name )

الاختصارات Abbreviations			الأسماء Spelling		
الرقم	Long form	Short form	الرقم	Combine the following.	
1	are not	aren't	1	country + s =	countries
2	is not	isn't	2	family + s =	families
3	were not	weren't	3	city + s =	cities
4	was not	wasn't	4	wife + s =	wives
5	do not	don't	5	wolf + s =	wolves
6	does not	doesn't	6	thief + s =	thieves
7	did not	didn't	7	go + s =	goes
8	I am	I'm	8	fax + s =	faxes
9	he is - he has	he's	9	watch + s =	watches
10	she is - she has	she's	10	wish + s =	wishes
11	I have	I've	11	glass + s =	glasses
12	I had - I would	I'd	12	fez + s =	fezzes
13	we are	we're	13	lie + ing =	lying
14	you are	you're	14	tie + ing =	tying
15	they are	they're	15	die + ing =	dying
16	cannot	can't	16	live + ing =	living
17	September	Sept.	17	make + ing =	making
18	Doctor	Dr.	18	travel + ed =	travelled
19	Let us	Let's	19	swim + ing =	swimming
20	television	TV	20	hot + est =	hottest
21	Mister	Mr.	21	use + full =	useful
22	Wednesday	Wed.	22	beauty + full	beautiful
23	Thursday	Thurs.	23	try + ed =	tried
24	will not	won't (ست)	24	study + ed =	studied
25	shall not	shan't (ست)	25	pay + ed =	paid (دفع)

## الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

في الكلام المنقول نحو القريب إلى بعيد، ونحو الأفعال المساعدة من الحاضر إلى الماضي .  
 نحو المتكلم إلى غائب.  
 لا يأتي الكلام المنقول بصيغة السؤال أبداً.  
 إليك هذا الجدول بأهم التغيرات:

الكلام المباشر Direct Speech	الكلام المنقول Reported	الأمثلة Examples
I →	he – she	" I am reading English now." <b>Ali said (that)</b> he was reading English then .
you →	I- me – us	
we →	they	" We have won a prize " <b>They said (that)</b> they had won a prize.
my →	his - her	
our →	their	" I will travel with my father to London." <b>He said</b> he would travel with his father to London.
am – is →	was	
are →	were	" I can do my homework alone." <b>Mary said( that)</b> she could do her homework alone.
will →	would	
can →	could	" I will give you this book tomorrow ." he would give me that book the following day.
have – has →	had	
this →	that	" Don't speak up here ." The teacher ordered us ,not to speak up there.
here →	there	
now →	then	" We visited the zoo yesterday " They had visited the zoo the day before .
tomorrow →	the day after	
yesterday →	the day before	" You are having an exam today." We were having an exam that day.
today →	that day	
open ( فعل أمر ) →	to open (to نصييف)	" Open the window." <b>He ordered me</b> to open the window.
don't →	not to	
do- does -did →	If	" Do you speak English?" <b>He asked me</b> if I spoke English.
المضارع البسيط →	الماضي البسيط	
الماضي البسيط →	ماضي تام V3 had+	" Where do you live ?" <b>He asked me</b> where I lived.
صيغة السؤال →	صيغة الجواب	

Regular Verb الافعال النظمية

Meaning	Infinitive	Simple past	Past Participle	المعنى	Meaning	Infinitive	Simple past	Past Participle
المعنى	المصدر المضارع البسيط	الماضي البسيط	التصريف الثالث	المعنى	المصدر المضارع البسيط	الماضي البسيط	المعنى	التصريف الثالث
1 يعجب بـ	admire	admired	admired	22 يغلق	lock	locked	locked	
2 يصل	arrive	arrived	arrived	23 يحرك	move	moved	moved	
3 يتومل	beg	begged	begged	24 يفتح	open	opened	opened	
4 يحجز	book	booked	booked	25 يحرّم	pack	packed	packed	
5 يمْعِن	chew	chewed	chewed	26 يرسم	paint	painted	painted	
6 ينْفَت	clean	cleaned	cleaned	27 يلْعَب	play	played	played	
7 ينْهَى	close	closed	closed	28 يجْلِي	pray	prayed	prayed	
8 يبرد	cool	cooled	cooled	29 يعْهُد	promise	promised	promised	
9 يصرخ	cry	cried	cried	30 يسْحب	pull	pulled	pulled	
10 يوحّد	deliver	delivered	delivered	31 ينْهَى	push	pushed	pushed	
11 يثير	excite	excited	excited	32 يسْبِقُ	race	raced	raced	
12 يكْتُمُ	finish	finished	finished	33 ينْهَى	replace	replaced	replaced	
13 يغْصُ	flood	flooded	flooded	34 يسْرَعُ	rush	rushed	rushed	
14 يطوي	fold	folded	folded	35 ينْهَى	scold	scolded	scolded	
15 ينْهَى	giggle	giggled	giggled	36 يسْرَعُ	sigh	sighed	sighed	
16 يشع	glitter	glittered	glittered	37 ينْتَسِمُ	smile	smiled	smiled	
17 يسخن	heat	heated	heated	38 ينْتَابُ	start	started	started	
18 يصيّد	hunt	hunted	hunted	39 يسْتَهُو	travel	travelled	travelled	
19 يقدّم	introduce	introduced	introduced	40 ينْهَى	unite	united	united	
20 يقبل	kiss	kissed	kissed	41 ينْزُورُ	visit	visited	visited	
21 يضحك	laugh	laughed	laughed	42 ينْهَى	work	worked	worked	

## Irregular Verbs

## الأفعال الشاذة

المعنى	Infinitive	Simple past	Past Participle	العنوان	المعنى	Infinitive	Simple past	Past Participle
المعنى	المصدر المترافق بالبيط	الماضي البيط	التصريف الثالث	6555-1170	المعنى	المصدر المترافق بالبيط	الماضي البيط	التصريف الثالث
1 <b>يبدأ</b>	begin	began	begun	21	يترك	leave	left	left
2 <b>يكسر</b>	break	broke	broken	22	يغير	lend	lent	lent
3 <b>يبني</b>	build	built	built	23	يُخسر	lose	lost	lost
4 <b>يشترى</b>	buy	bought	bought	24	يُصنع	make	made	made
5 <b>يمسك</b>	catch	caught	caught	25	يركض	run	ran	run
6 <b>يتسلق</b>	come	came	come	26	يقول	say	said	said
7 <b>يعمل</b>	do	did	done	27	يرى	see	saw	seen
8 <b>يسوق</b>	drive	drove	driven	28	يجلس	sit	sat	sat
9 <b>يأكل</b>	eat	ate	eaten	29	يتلمس	sleep	slept	slept
10 <b>يسقط</b>	fall	fell	fallen	30	يكلم	speak	spoken	spoken
11 <b>يجد</b>	find	found	found	31	يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
12 <b>يُطير</b>	fly	flew	flown	32	يسباح	swim	swam	swum
13 <b>يحصل</b>	get	got	got	33	يأخذ	take	took	taken
14 <b>يعطى</b>	give	gave	given	34	يُخبر	tell	told	told
15 <b>يذهب</b>	go	went	gone	35	يلبس	wear	wore	worn
16 <b>يسمع</b>	hear	heard	heard	36	يُفوز	win	won	won
17 <b>يُضرب</b>	hit	hit	hit	37	يركت	write	wrote	written
18 <b>يُؤذى</b>	hurt	hurt	hurt	38	يُكون	am - is	was	been
19 <b>يُحتفظ</b>	keep	kept	kept	39	يُكونوا	are	were	been
20 <b>يعرف</b>	know	knew	known	40	سوف	will	would	—

نَبَيَاتِ صَقْرِ الْجَنُوْرِ



الْأَرْدَنْيَةِ الْعَاصِمِيَّةِ

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