

Present simple ☺

هو عبارة عن المضارع البسيط الذي يتعامل مع التصريف الأول للفعل . يكون هذا الفعل مجردا عندما يكون الفاعل جمع، أما إذا كان الفاعل مفرد فإن التصريف الأول يضاف له (s / es)

🎵The Rule

Subject + verb , + object

Singular: it – he – she – Ahmad – Leen.

Plural : they – we – you – I – children – teachers .

- e.g. – He drinks the juice.
– They drink the juice.

Note

We add (es) to the verb if it ends with one of these letters
(ch , sh , ss , o , x) .

catch – catches

wish – wishes

miss – misses

go – goes

mix – mixes

Keywords

(always / sometimes / often / never / usually / every)

🎵 To make a negative form we use **don't** for plural and **doesn't** for singular.

– He drinks the juice. → He **doesn't** drink the juice.

– They drink the juice. → They **don't** drink the juice.

🎵 To make yes / no question we put do or does at the beginning of the

♪ To make a negative form we use **don't** for plural and **doesn't** for singular.

– He drinks the juice. → He **doesn't** drink the juice.

– They drink the juice. → They **don't** drink the juice.

♪ To make yes / no question we put **do** or **does** at the beginning of the question.

– Does he drink the juice?

Yes, he does

No ,he doesn't.

– Do they drink the juice?

Yes, they do

No ,they don't.

Past simple ☺

هو عبارة عن الماضي البسيط الذي يتعامل مع التصريف الثاني للفعل سواء كان فعل منتظم ينتهي ب (ed) او فعل شاذ يكون الماضي مختلف تماماً عن المضارع .

Regular: Play → played

Irregular: Drink → drank

♪The Rule

Subject + verb₂ + object

Singular: it – he – she – Ahmad – Leen.

Plural : they – we – you – I – children – teachers .

e.g. – He drank the juice.

– They drank the juice.

Note

There is no difference between singular type and plural type in past simple ; both of them take(v₂) without changes.

Keywords

(Last / yesterday / ago)

♪ To make a negative form we use didn't for plural and singular.

– He drank the juice. → He didn't drink the juice.

– They drank the juice. → They didn't drink the juice.

Note

We write (v₁) instead of (v₂) in negative and question form.

♪ To make yes / no question we put did at the beginning of the question.

Don't forget to use (v₁)

– Did he drink the juice?

Yes, he did

No ,he didn't.

– Did they drink the juice?

Yes, they did

No ,they didn't.

Unit Two

Noun	Verb	adjective	adverb	Preposition	Pronoun

Meanings

Words	Meaning in Arabic
souvenir	
Mask	
Statue	
Jewellery	
necklace	
dragon	
North pole	
South pole	
Boots	
Childhood	
Pilgrimage	
Homesick	
Fleet	
Sank / sink	
Except	
Prayer mat	
Coin	
The statue of liberty	
The great wall	

Present perfect ☺ (ever / never)

هو عبارة عن المضارع التام الذي يتعامل مع التصريف الثالث للفعل و يستخدم للتعبير عن الحدث الذي

حدث في الماضي و يستمر حتى الحاضر

Present perfect 😊 (ever / never)

هو عبارة عن المضارع التام الذي يتعامل مع التصريف الثالث للفعل و يستخدم للتعبير عن الحدث الذي حصل بالماضي و ما زالت اثره موجودة الى الان.

🎵The Rule

S. + has / have + past participle (v₃)

Singular: it – he – she – Ahmad – Leen. → (has)

Plural : they – we – you – I – children – teachers . → (have)

e.g. – He has drunk the juice.

– They have drunk the juice.

Keywords

(never / ever)

Note

In this unit we just focus on these two keywords, and in next units we will talk about other keywords.

🎵 In the negative form we use never and we put it between (has / have) and the verb

S. + has / have+ never + past participle (v₃)

– He has never drunk the juice.

– They have never drunk the juice.

🎵 To make yes / no question in present perfect we use ever :

Has / Have+ S.+ ever + past participle (v₃) ?

– Has he ever drunk the juice?

Yes he has

No he hasn't

S. + has / have+ never + past participle (v₃)

- He has never drunk the juice.
- They have never drunk the juice.

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♪ To make yes / no question in present perfect we use ever :

Has / Have+ S.+ ever + past participle (v₃) ?

- Has he ever drunk the juice?

Yes , he has.

No, he hasn't.

- Have they ever drunk the juice?

Yes , they have.

No, they haven't.



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Meanings

Words	Meaning in Arabic
Busy	
Comic	
The earth	
Space	
Dark	
Spin	
Zone	
Midday	
Same	
Light	
Forwards	
Backwards	

Present continuous ☺

هو عبارة عن المضارع المستمر الذي يحدث الآن و ما زال مستمرا حدوثه و لا نعرف متى سينتهي. يتعامل

Present continuous ☺

هو عبارة عن المضارع المستمر الذي يحدث الآن و ما زال مستمرا حدوثه و لا نعرف متى سينتهي. يتعامل هذا الزمن مع التصريف الاول للفعل بإضافة (ing) .

🎵The Rule

1. **S. + is + V(ing)**

Singular → it – he – she – Ahmad – Leen.

e.g. He is drinking the juice.

2. **S. + are + V(ing)**

Plural → they – we – you – children – teachers

e.g. They are drinking the juice.

3. **I + am + V(ing)**

e.g. I am drinking the juice.

🎵 The rule of adding (ing) to the verb :

1. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) ، تحذف (e) و نضيف (ing):

Leave + ing = leaving

Write + ing = writing

2. إذا كان الحرف ما قبل الأخير في الفعل حرف علة ، نكرر الحرف الأخير و بعدها نضيف (ing) :

Swim+ ing = swimming

2. إذا كان الحرف ما قبل الأخير في الفعل حرف علة ، نكرر الحرف الأخير و بعدها نضيف (ing) :

Swim+ ing = swimming

Run+ ing = running



Vowel : (a / e / i / u / o)

3. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) و ما قبله حرف علة نضيف (ing) بدون تكرار (y) :

Play+ ing = playing

pray+ ing = praying

4. إذا انتهى الفعل ب (ie) ، نقلب الـ (y) عند إضافة (ing) :

Die+ ing = dying

Tie+ ing = tying



(now – today – look! – listen! – at the moment – these days be careful – be quiet – at the present)

♪ To make a negative form we use not for plural and singular and I.

– He is not drinking the juice

– They are not drinking the juice

Past continuous ☺

هو عبارة عن الماضي المستمر ، أي الفعل الذي حدث بالماضي و استمر حدوثه لفترة طويلة بالماضي ، و هو يتعامل مع التصريف الاول للفعل بإضافة (ing) .

ملاحظة: الفرق بين المضارع المستمر و الماضي المستمر هو الفعل المساعد.

🎵The Rule

1. **S. + was + V (ing)**

Singular → it – he – she – I – Ahmad – Leen.

e.g. He was drinking the juice.

2. **S. + were + V (ing)**

Plural → they – we – you – children – teachers

e.g. They were drinking the juice.

Keywords

(When / While)

🎵 To make a negative form we use not for plural and singular.

- He was not drinking the juice.
- They were not drinking the juice.
- I was not drinking the juice.

Long form	Short form
was not	wasn't
were not	weren't
I was not	I wasn't

🎵 To make yes / no question we put (was / were) at the beginning of the question.

–Was he drinking the juice?

were not	weren't
I was not	I wasn't

♪ To make yes / no question we put (was / were) at the beginning of the question.

– Was he drinking the juice?

Yes , he was No, he wasn't

– Were they drinking the juice?

Yes , they were No, they weren't

😊 ملاحظة: تتحول (I) في الجملة العادية الى (you) عند السؤال، و بالتالي تتحول (was) الى (were).

e.g. – I was drinking the juice.

– Were you drinking the juice?

Yes, I was No, I wasn't

The End



Meanings

Words	Meaning in Arabic
Spring	
Summer	
Milk	
Butter	
Dairy	
Lamb	
Barn	
Path	
Field	
Calf → calves	
Lie	
Foal	
Chick	
Cap	
Laugh	
Cross	
Pond	
Tripped	
Muddy	
Duckling	
Edge	
Slipped	

First conditional sentences 😊

سميت الجمل الشرطية بذلك لاحتوائها على أداة شرط وفعل شرط وجواب شرط، و يوجد اربع انواع من

First conditional sentences ☺

سميت الجمل الشرطية بذلك لاحتوائها على اداة شرط و فعل شرط و جواب شرط، و يوجد اربع انواع من الجمل الشرطية ، في هذه الوحدة سنتناول بالشرح النوع الاول منها .

🎵The Rule

If + S. + V₁ , S. + will + V. (inf.)

جواب الشرط فعل الشرط

☺ ملاحظة: تعتبر (If) مفتاح الجملة الشرطية و اساسها ، و معناها (اذا) .

- اذا بدأت الجملة بفعل الشرط يجب وضع فاصلة بمنتهى الجملة، و اذا بدأت بجواب الشرط لا نضع فاصلة.

e.g. – If you drink some tea, you will feel better.

– You will feel better if you drink some tea.

Note

We must add (s / es) to the verb when the subject singular.

e.g. – If he speaks English, he will get the job.

– If they speak English, they will get the job.

🎵 To make a negative form we use **don't** for plural and **doesn't** for singular in part 1 (فعل الشرط) , then we use not in part 2 (جواب الشرط) .

– If he **doesn't** speak English ,he will not get the job.

– If they **don't** speak English ,they will not get the job.

Will not → won't

The End



Unit Five

Noun	Verb	adjective	adverb	Preposition	Pronoun

Meanings

Words	Meaning in Arabic
Weekend	
Match	
Cousin	
Poor	
Stadium	
row	
Seat	
Pay	
Ticket	

Present continuous ☺ (Making plans)

هو استخدام قاعدة المضارع المستمر للتخطيط للمستقبل

The rule: قاعدة تكوين الجملة

1.

S. + is + V(ing)

Singular → it – he – she – Ahmad – Leen.

e.g. He is playing football match tomorrow.

2.

S. + are + V(ing)

Plural → they – we – you – children – teachers

e.g. They are playing football match tomorrow.

3.

I + am + V(ing)

e.g. I am playing football match tomorrow

Plural → they – we – you – children – teachers

e.g. They are playing football match tomorrow.

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3.

I + am + V(ing)

e.g. I am playing football match tomorrow

Keywords

(Tomorrow / next / on Sunday / after 5 days / at the weekend)

e.g. I am going to cinema next week.

♪ To make a negative form we use not for plural and singular.

- He is not going to the market on Monday.
- They are not going to the market on Monday.
- I am not going to the market on Monday.

♪ To make yes / no question we put (is / are) at the beginning of the question.

- Is he going to the market?
Yes , he is No, he isn't
- Are they going to the market?
Yes , they are No, they aren't

😊 ملاحظة: تتحول (I) في الجملة العادية الى (you) عند السؤال، و بالتالي تتحول (am) الى (are).

e.g. – I am going to the market.

– Are you going to the market?

Yes, I am

No, I 'm not



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Meanings

Words	Meaning in Arabic
Photography	
Frightened	
Hobby	
Attic	
Downstairs	
earring	
country	
Shelf → shelves	
Poster	
Magazine	

Present perfect ☺ (just)

هو المضارع التام باستخدام الكلمة الدالة (just) و تستخدم هذه القاعدة للحديث عن حدث ما حصل للتو.

🎵 The Rule

S. + has / have + just + past participle (V₃)

Singular: it – he – she – Ahmad – Leen. → (has)

Plural : they – we – you – I – children – teachers . → (have)

e.g. – He has just drunk the juice.

– They have just drunk the juice.

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Keywords

(just)

🎵 In the negative form we put not after the helping verbs (has / have).

e.g. – He has not just drunk the juice.

(just)

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Singular: it – he – she – Ahmad – Leen. → (has)

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e.g. – He has just drunk the juice.

– They have just drunk the juice.

24

Keywords

(just)

🎵 In the negative form we put not after the helping verbs (has / have).

e.g. – He has not just drunk the juice.

– They have not just drunk the juice.

🎵 To make yes / no question in present perfect we use ever :

– Has he just drunk the juice?

Yes , he has.

No, he hasn't.

– Have they just drunk the juice?

Yes , they have.

No, they haven't.

😊 ملاحظة: أي اسم ينتهي ب (f) و نريد جمعه ، نحول (f) الى (v) و نضيف (es).

e.g. – calf → calves

– shelf → shelves

– thief → thieves

– leaf → leaves